

**History of the Currency Legislations of the  
East India Company, 1772-1835**

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submitted to the  
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**Part II**  
*Appendices*

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**Part II**  
*Appendices*

## **Note on Appendices**

The first part of the appendices includes the full texts of various currency legislations passed by the presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, between 1793 and 1835. For other legislations that have a bearing on the currency measures, only the relevant extracts have been provided.

The second part of the appendices includes details of the weight system used in the sources consulted for this work.

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# Bengal Regulations

## Appendix: A.1

## A.D. 1793 REGULATION III.

*A REGULATION for extending and defining the jurisdiction of the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut, or Court of Civil Judicature for the trial of Civil Suits in the first instance, established in the several Zillahs, and in the cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad.— Passed by the Governor-General-in-Council on the 1<sup>st</sup> of May, 1793, corresponding with the 21<sup>st</sup> Bysaak 1200 Bengal era; the 6<sup>th</sup> Bysaak 1200 Fussily; the 21<sup>st</sup> Bysaak 1200 Willaity; the 6<sup>th</sup> Bysaak 1850 Sumbut and; the 19<sup>th</sup> Ramzan 1207 Higeree.*

XX	XX	XX	XX	
X. Collectors of Revenue, and their Assistants and Native Officers, Commercial Residents and Agents and their Assistants and Native Officers employed in the provision of the Investment, Salt Agents and their Assistants and Native Officers concerned in the Manufacture of Salt, the Collectors of the Customs and their Assistants and Native Officers employed in the collection of customs, the Mint and Assay Masters and their Assistants and Native Officers, are declared amenable to the Zillah or City Court in the jurisdiction of which they may reside or carry on the public business committed to their charge for any acts done in their official capacity in opposition to any Regulation printed and published in the manner directed in Regulation XLI, 1793.				Collectors of Revenue and Custom, Commercial Residents, Salt Agents, Mint and Assay Masters and their respective officers, amenable to the Courts for acts done in their official capacity.
XX	XX	XX	XX	

## Appendix: A.2

## A.D. 1793 REGULATION VIII.

A REGULATION for re-enacting with modifications and amendments, the Rules for the Decennial Settlement of the Public Revenue payable from the Lands of the Zemindars, Independent Talookdars, and other Actual Proprietors of Land in Bengal, Behar and Orissa, passed for those Provinces respectively on the 18th September 1789, the 25th November 1789, and the 10th February 1790, and subsequent dates. – Passed by the Governor-General-in-Council on the 1<sup>st</sup> of May, 1793, corresponding with the 21<sup>st</sup> Bysaak 1200 Bengal era; the 6<sup>th</sup> Bysaak 1200 Fussily; the 21<sup>st</sup> Bysaak 1200 Willaity; the 6<sup>th</sup> Bysaak 1850 Sumbut and; the 19<sup>th</sup> Ramzan 1207 Higeree.

XX	XX	XX	XX	
XLII. All engagements for the <i>jumma</i> whether executed by proprietors or farmers are to be for <i>sicca</i> rupees, and a clause is to be inserted, obliging them to pay Government <i>siccas</i> , or the same specie of rupees as they may receive from their under farmers or <i>ryots</i> , at the <i>bazar</i> rates of <i>batta</i> , until a sufficient number of sicca rupees can be circulated to make these the only legal tender. The collectors are to insert in their treasury accounts the rates of <i>batta</i> at which all rupees, not <i>siccas</i> , may be received by them.				All engagements for the <i>jumma</i> to be for <i>Sicca</i> Rupees subject for the present to a provisional clause.
	XX	XX	XX	XX

## Appendix: A.3

## A.D. 1793 REGULATION XXXV

*A REGULATION for re-enacting with amendments, the Rules passed on the 20<sup>th</sup> October, and 31<sup>st</sup> November 1792, and subsequent dates, for the reform of the Gold and Silver Coin in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa; and for prohibiting the currency of any Gold or Silver Coin in those Provinces, but the Nineteenth Sun Sicca Rupee, and the Nineteenth Sun Gold Mohur, and their respective divisions and sub-divisions into Halves and Quarters; and for preventing the counterfeiting, defacing, or debasing of the Coin. – PASSED by the Governor General in Council, on the 1st May 1793; corresponding with the 21<sup>s</sup> Bysaak 1200 Bengal Era; the 6<sup>h</sup> Bysaak 1200 Willaily; the 6<sup>h</sup> Bysaak 1850 Sumbut: and the 19th Ramzuan 1207 Higeree.*

THE principal Districts in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, have each a distinct Silver currency, consisting either of the Nineteenth Sun Sicca Rupee, or old or counterfeit Rupees of different Suns or Years, coined previous or subsequent to the Company's Administration, which are the standard measure of value in all transactions in the Districts in which they respectively circulate. The local circulation of these different sorts of Rupees, originated chiefly in the following circumstances. Under the native Government, it was customary to insert upon the Rupees, the year in which they were struck, and the Rupees coined at Patna, Dacca and Moorshedabad, (at each of which Cities there was art established Mint) bore different inscriptions, which in fact rendered the Rupees issued in each year from the respective Mints, a distinct species of Coin. Upon the Mints at Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad, being withdrawn soon after the commencement of the Company's administration, the Proprietors and Farmers of Land in the interior parts of the Country, who were bound by their engagements to pay the Public Revenue in Sicca Rupees, experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining those Rupees, from the coinage of them being confined to Calcutta, at which place the only Mint that remained in the Provinces was established. They were in consequence compelled to collect the Rents from the Ryots, in the species of Sonant, or other old Rupees, of which there happened to be the greatest number in their respective Districts, and which they were permitted to pay into the Public Treasuries at a fixed exchange. In consequence of the Ryots being required to pay their Rent in a particular sort of Rupee, they of course demanded it from the Manufacturers in payment for the grain, or raw materials, whilst the Manufacturers, actuated by similar principles with the Ryots, required the same species of Rupee from the traders who came to purchase their cloth, or other commodities. The various sorts of old Rupees accordingly soon became the established currency of particular Districts, and a necessary consequence, the value of each Rupee was enhanced in the District in which it was current, from being in demand of all transactions. As a further consequence, every other sort of Rupees brought into the District

was rejected, from being a different measure of value from that by which the inhabitants had been accustomed to estimate their property, or, if it was received, discount was exacted upon it, equal to what the receiver would have been obliged to pay upon exchanging it at the house of a Shroff for the Rupee current in the District, or to allow upon passing it in payment to any other individual. Thus, if a Sicca Rupee of the Nineteenth Sun, which is intrinsically worth about seven per cent ore than an Arcot, was offered in payment in the Dacca Province, it was either reduced, or received nearly at the same value as an Arcot; whilst the holder of Arcots, or other sorts of Rupees, who carried them into Districts in which they were riot current, was subjected to similar loss. The Proprietors and Farmers of Land, or the persons concerned in making their payments to the Public Treasuries, derived a considerable advantage from this enhanced valuation of the particular species of Rupees current in their respective Districts, as they were enabled to obtain credit for them in exchange for Siccas, in which their Revenues were payable, at a rate considerably exceeding their intrinsic worth. The profits which the Shroffs or money changers derive from this disordered state of the coin is necessarily enormous. Their Agents in the different parts of the country, buy up all Rupees which are brought into Districts in which they are not current, and consequently at a depreciated value, and send them for sale to Districts where they are the prevailing currency, and in which the dispose of them at an enhanced Value to persons who have payments or purchases to make in those Districts. The Merchants and Traders are under the necessity of submitting to the imposition, for no other Rupee but the Nineteenth Sun Sicca feeing coined at the Mints, the old Rupees are procurable only from the Shroffs, and consequently they must either pay the exchange demanded, or discontinue their purchases. From the rejection of the coin current in one Districts, when tendered in payment in another, the Merchants and Traders, and the Proprietors arid Cultivators of Land in the different parts of the country, are subjected in their commercial dealings with each other to the same losses by exchange, and all the other inconveniences that would necessarily result were the several Districts under separate and independent Governments, each having a different coin. The money changers are the only description of people who derive any benefit from this disordered state of the coin. The loss falls upon Government and the public at large, and must be perpetual, unless the various old and counterfeit Rupees now current in the different parts of the country, can be thrown out of circulation, and one species of Rupee made the general standard measure of value in all transactions between individuals, and between Government and its subjects. The Sicca Rupee of the Nineteenth Sun is the established Silver Coin of the country and the Rupee in which the public Revenues are payable. It was with a view to render it the general measure of value, that Government determined in the year 1773, that all Rupees coined in future should bear the impression of the Nineteenth Sun, or year, of the reign of Shah Aulum, and no other species of Rupee (with the exception of some Arcots) has since been coined in the Calcutta Mint. The Rupees of the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Fifteenth Sun, were indeed directed to be considered current equally with the Nineteenth Sun Sicca Rupee. But this was a temporary

measure, intended to be continued in force only until there should be a sufficiency of the Nineteenth Sun Sicca Rupee introduced into circulation. The number however of these three descriptions of Rupees, is of course inconsiderable compared with the number of the Nineteenth Sun Sicca Rupees that have been coined since the abovementioned year, and they are to much worn as to be no longer fit for circulation. The preceding remarks evince, that it is the interest of individuals of every description, excepting the money-changers, to cooperate with Government to render the Nineteenth Sun Sicca Rupee generally current, and the Standard of value throughout the country. Amongst the measures considered necessary to effect this important object, the following were the principal. First. To direct the officers employed in the provision of the investment, the manufacture of Salt, and all commercial transactions of the Company, to make their agreements with individuals for Sicca Rupees of the Nineteenth Sun; for if Government in their extensive commercial dealings, and in the provision of the Salt, make contrails with their subjects in other species of Rupees, they must necessarily continue the measure of value where those concerns are transacted, and it would be as ineffectual to declare the Nineteenth Sun Sicca Rupees the only legal currency, as it would be unjust to attempt to enforce the rule. Secondly. To oblige individuals to estimate their property by the Nineteenth Sun Sicca Rupee, by declaring the amount of Bonds and engagements entered into after a certain period (in fixing which a time was allowed that was presumed sufficient for the introduction of the necessary number of the Nineteenth Sun Sicca Rupees into circulation) whereby any sum of money might be stipulated to be paid in any species of Rupees excepting the Nineteenth Sun Siccas, not recoverable in any Court of Judicature. Thirdly. To prohibit the receipt of any Rupees excepting Siccas of the Nineteenth Sun, at the public treasuries after the date above alluded to. This last measure was calculated to oblige the Proprietors and Farmers of Land to require Nineteen Sun Sicca Rupees from their under Renters and Ryots, and consequently induce the latter to demand them from the Manufacturers, who for similar reasons, would necessarily require them from the Merchants, and Traders, and thus make it the interest of all descriptions of persons to receive the Nineteenth Sun Sicca Rupee, and to reject every other species of Rupee, upon the principles on which they before demanded the particular Rupee current in the respective districts. Fourthly. To establish Mints at the cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad, to coin precisely the same Rupee as that struck at Calcutta. Without the adoption of this last arrangement, it would have been useless to declare the Nineteenth Sun Sicca Rupee the only legal tender of payment. For unless individuals had been afforded a ready means of procuring their old coin to be converted without loss into the new, they would have been obliged to have purchased the new money from the Shroffs, who would have demanded an exorbitant exchange upon it, as well with a view to reap the immediate advantage, as to prevent the establishment of the general currency of the Nineteenth Sun Sicca Rupee. Keeping open Mints in the interior parts of the country until the circulation may be filled up with that Coin, precludes the necessity of any person applying to Shroffs for it, and



consequently deprives them of their influence (which is founded on the wants and necessities of individuals) by furnishing all persons with the new money at the cheapest rate, and with the least trouble. By the operation of these rules the various facts of old and light Rupee must in a course of time fall to their intrinsic worth compared with the Sicca of the Nineteenth Sun as they will produce no more in the Mint, and to which they will necessarily be brought to be converted into Siccas, as they will be no where passable or in demand as coin, from being no where a measure of value. The Rules by which the gold coin has been regulated, have been productive of evils similar to those which have prevailed with regard to the silver coin. Under the native administrations, and until the year 1766, the Gold Mohur was, not considered as a legal tender of payment in any public or private transaction, nor was the number of Rupees for which it was to pass current, ever fixed by the Government. It was struck for the convenience of individuals, and the value of it in the markets fluctuated like other commodities, silver being the metal which was the general measure of value throughout the country. In the year 1766 the value of the Gold coin with respect to the Silver, was first fixed, and the former coin declared a legal tender of payment. A Gold Mohur was struck, and ordered to pass for fourteen Sicca Rupees. But as this coin (calculating according to the relative value of the two metals) was much below the worth of the silver in the number of Rupees for which it was ordered to pass, it was found impossible to render it current, and it was accordingly called in, and a new Gold Mohur, being that now current, was issued in 1760, which was directed to pass as a legal tender of payment for Sixteen Sicca Rupees. The intrinsic worth of this coin, was estimated to be equal to the nominal value of it, or as nearly so as was deemed necessary to render it current at the prescribed rate. But whether owing to the effect of the orders for the introduction of the over rated Gold coin of 1766, the considerable value of the new Gold Mohur, and the want of divisions of it, so as to render the coin calculated for the dealings of the lower orders of the people in the interior parts of the country, or other causes, the currency of it has been confined almost entirely to Calcutta, where it has been received and paid in all public and private payments at the fixed value of Sixteen Sicca Rupees. But this partial currency of the Gold coin, has enabled the money changers to practice an abuse upon the public and individuals, of a nature similar to that which has prevailed regarding the Silver. Individuals are obliged to receive Gold Mohurs at the full value in all payments made to them from the Treasury at Calcutta. But as the coin will not pass in the interior parts of the country, the receivers are under the necessity, when they have occasion to make purchases or advances out of Calcutta, to sell their Gold Mohurs to a Shroff for Silver of the currency of the District in which their purchases are to be made, or, what is the same for a bill on his house in the District payable in that currency, as the Shroff in the latter case exacts the discount in fixing the exchange. The Shroffs pay the Gold which they thus purchase at a discount, into the Treasury at Calcutta at par, whenever they have payments to make to Government. The Gold Mohurs are in this manner immediately thrown back upon the Treasury whenever an opportunity offers, and the Shroffs levy a discount on them as often as they are issued from it. The obstruction to the circulation of the Gold Coin out of Calcutta,

<p>necessarily affects its value in purchases in the markets within the town, where also discount is frequently exacted upon it. The means which appear best calculated to render the Gold Mohur generally current, are to declare it receivable at all the public Treasuries and in all public payments throughout the Provinces, at the rate of Sixteen Sicca Rupees; to make it a legal tender of payment in private transactions; to coin a great proportion of halves and quarters, and lastly, to impose a duty upon all Gold Bullion sent to the Mint to be coined, to as to prevent too large a proportion of Gold being introduced into circulation, by diminishing in some degree the advantage at present derived from the importation of it in preference to Silver. Upon the above grounds, the Regulations of the 20th June, 24th October, and 21st November 1792 were adopted, and this detail of them, by apprizing individuals of the principles on which the coin of the country is regulated, will enable them to guard against the impositions of the money changers, who alone derive advantage from the want of a uniform Gold and Silver currency. The Regulations above mentioned, are hereby re-enacted with amendments.</p>																																															
<p>II. Mints have been established at the Cities of Patna, Moorshedabad, and Dacca, in addition to the Mint at Calcutta, in which Sicca Rupees and Gold Mohurs of the Nineteenth Sun, of the following weight and standard, and half and quarter Rupees and Gold Mohurs, of the same standard, and proportionate weight, will be coined:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NINETEENTH SUN GOLD MOHUR.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Troy Weight,</td> <td style="width: 30%;">Grains,</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">190.894</td> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Carat Grs.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assay compared with English standard Gold better,</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3¼</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bengal weight,</td> <td>Annas,</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">17</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Bengal Assay {</td> <td>Touch, or parts of fine Gold, in 100,</td> <td style="text-align: right;">99</td> <td style="text-align: right;">¼</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alloy,</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">¾</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">NINETEENTH SUN SICCA RUPEE</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Troy Weight,</td> <td style="width: 30%;">Grains,</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">179</td> <td style="width: 30%; text-align: right;">⅔</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assay compared with English standard Silver;</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>better,</td> <td>Dwts.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">13</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bengal Weight,</td> <td>Annas,</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Bengal Assay {</td> <td>Touch, or parts of fine Silver, in 100,</td> <td style="text-align: right;">97</td> <td style="text-align: right;">⅓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alloy,</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">⅓</td> </tr> </table>	Troy Weight,	Grains,	190.894				Carat Grs.		Assay compared with English standard Gold better,		1	3¼	Bengal weight,	Annas,		17	Bengal Assay {	Touch, or parts of fine Gold, in 100,	99	¼	Alloy,		¾	Troy Weight,	Grains,	179	⅔	Assay compared with English standard Silver;				better,	Dwts.	13		Bengal Weight,	Annas,	16		Bengal Assay {	Touch, or parts of fine Silver, in 100,	97	⅓	Alloy,	2	⅓	<p>Mints established at Patna, Moorshedabad, and Dacca, in addition to the Calcutta Mint.</p> <p>Coins to be struck in the Mints.</p>
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<p>III. All Gold Mohurs of the weight and standard specified in Section II, coined in the Calcutta Mint since the 20<sup>th</sup> March 1769, or which may be coined in that Mint, and in the Mints of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad, after the date of this Regulation, and also their halves and quarters, are to be considered legal tender of payment in all public and private transactions throughout the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, at the rate of Sixteen Sicca Rupees of the Nineteenth Sun, for each Mohur and the half and quarter Mohur in proportion. If a Native Officer, of any public Treasury shall be convicted before the Court of Dewanny Adawlut of any Zillah or City, of refusing to receive in payment any such Gold Mohurs or the, halves or quarters of them, at the rates directed in this Section, the Court shall adjudge offender to be dismissed from his office, and further compel him pay to the</p>	<p>Gold Coin of full weight and standard coined since the 20<sup>th</sup> March 1769, to be a legal tender of payment at the rate of Sixteen Sicca Rupees.</p> <p>Native Officers liable to dismission and to pay costs &amp; damages upon being convicted of refusing to</p>																																														

complainant his cost of suit, and such damages as the Court may seem proper upon a consideration of the circumstances of the case.	receive the gold coin.
IV. For all Silver Bullion, or old or light Silver coin, equal to, or above, Sicca standard, which may be delivered into the Mints, a number of the Nineteenth Sun Sicca Rupees, or halves or quarters of such Rupees, equal in weight to the Silver of Sicca Standard contained in such Bullion or old or light Coin, shall be returned to the Proprietor without any charge whatsoever.	For all Silver Bullion, or coin of, or above Sicca standard, Coin equal to the weight of the Standard Bullion to be returned without any charge.
V. All Silver Bullion, or old or light Silver Coin, under Sicca Standard, which may be delivered into the Mints, is to be refined to the Sicca Standard, and a number of the Nineteenth Sun Sicca Rupees, or halves or quarters of such Rupees, equal in weight to the refined Bullion, shall be returned to the proprietor after deducting twelve annas per Cent for the expence of refining.	Twelve annas per Cent to be charged for refining to Sicca Standard, Bullion or old or light Coin under that Standard.
VI. It shall be at the option of individuals to have their old or light Coin or Bullion if Gold, coined into Gold Mohurs, or half or quarter Gold Mohurs, and if Silver, into the Nineteenth Sun Sicca Rupees, or half or quarter Rupees, or into such proportions of each as they may think proper.	Option given to Individuals to have their old Gold or Silver Bullion or money, coined into Gold Mohurs or Rupees or halves or quarters in any proportion.
VII. To guard as far as possible against the counterfeiting, clipping, drilling, filing, defacing, or debasing the coin, the edges both of the Gold and Silver coin are to be milled, and the dies are to be made of the same size as the coin, so that the whole of the impression may appear upon the surface of it.	Coin to be milled and to be of the same size as the die, so as to receive whole impression upon it.
VIII. The Nineteenth Sun Sicca Rupees, and the Nineteenth Sun Gold Mohurs, and the halves and quarters of each, which may be coined at the Mints established at Dacca, Patna and Moorshedabad, and at the Calcutta Mint, are to be precisely of the same shape, weight, and standard, and to bear the same impression both on the surface and the edges; and with a view to the effectual attainment of the last mentioned object, the dies for striking and milling the Gold and Silver Coin, are to be cut in the Calcutta Mint, and distributed by the Mint Master to the three subordinate Mints, and when there dies are broken, or no longer serviceable, they are to be returned to the Calcutta Mint.	Coins struck in several Mints to be precisely of the same shape, weight, and standard, and to have same impression. Precaution to be taken for preventing any difference in the impression or milling of the Coins struck in the three Mints.
IX. The Gold and Silver Coin struck at the different Mints, is to be received and paid indiscriminately at the prescribed value in all public and private Transactions.	Coin struck at the different Mints, to be received and paid indiscriminately.
X. The Mint Master is to cause, a private mark to be put upon all dies which may be prepared for the several Mints, but in such a manner as not to be distinguishable by the naked eye. These marks are to be varied as often as the Mint Mailer may judge proper upon new dies being made, and he is to keep a Register of them that in the event of any debased or	Mint Master to have private marks put up on the dies.

defective coin being found in circulation, he may be able to ascertain from what Mint it may have been issued.	
<p>XI. The Magistrates of the Cities of Dacca, Patna, and Moorshedabad respectively, are required to proceed in person once every fortnight, or as often as they may judge it proper, to the Mints at Dacca, Patna, and Moorshedabad, without previously apprizing the Superintendent of the Mint, at the time when the Money is usually struck off, and with their own hand, to take indiscriminately out of the heaps at the foot of the striking presses three pieces of each description of Coin that may have been struck off, and transmit them to the Mint Master at Calcutta who is to cause the Coin to be examined and assayed, and it shall not be of the proper standard, or if it shall be defective in the workmanship, or in any other respect, he is to report the circumstances to the Governor General in Council.</p>	Further precaution for preventing bad or defective Coin being issued from the Mints.
<p>XII. Persons charged with counterfeiting, clipping, filing, defacing, or debasing, the Gold or Silver Coin, are to be committed to the Criminal Courts, and punished according as the law may direct.</p>	Persons charged with counterfeiting the Coin or other offences herein specified, to be committed to the Criminal Courts.
<p>XIII. All Officers, Agents, Gomastahs, or others employed in the collection or payment of the Public Revenue, or the Rents of Individuals, or the provision of the Investment, the manufacture of Salt, or Opium, and all Proprietors and Farmers; of Land, Dependant Talookdars, under Farmers and Ryots, and all, persons whomsoever, are prohibited affixing any mark whatever to the Gold or Silver Coin, and all Rupees or Gold Mohurs, or half or quarter Rupees or Gold Mohurs; that may be so marked, are declared not to be legal tenders of payment in any public or private transaction, and the Officers of Government are directed to reject any Rupees or Gold Mohurs; or any half or quarter Rupees or Gold Mohurs, so marked, that may be tendered at the public Treasuries.</p>	<p>All persons prohibited affixing marks to the Coin.</p> <p>Coins so marked not to be legal tender of payment, and to be rejected at the Public Treasuries.</p>
<p>XIV. As the number of the Nineteenth Sun Sicca Rupees in circulation in some Districts, may not be sufficient to enable the Proprietors and Farmers of Land to pay such part of their Revenues as they may not pay in Gold, in Rupees of that description, the various sorts of Rupees current in the several Districts, will be received at the public Treasuries from the Proprietors and Farmers of Land in payment of their Revenue until the 10th April 1794, corresponding with the 30th Chyte 1200 Bengal Era, the 25th Chyte 1201 Fussily, the 30th Chyte 1201 Willaity, the 25th Chyte 1851 Sumbut, and the 9th. Ramzaan 1208 Higeree, at the fixed rates specified in the following table, which are calculated agreeably to the difference, of the intrinsic value, that each species of Rupee bears to the Nineteenth Sun Sicca Rupee, as ascertained by Assay in the Calcutta. Mint.</p>	<p>Rules and valuation according to which all Rupees not being Nineteenth Sun Sicca are to be received in discharge of the public Revenue until the 10<sup>th</sup> April, 1794.</p>

<b>SORTS OF RUPEES</b>				
	<i>Sicca Weight</i>	<i>19 Sun Siccas</i>		
Siccas of Moorshedabad, Patna and Dacca, per	100	100	0	0
Phooley Sonats,	do	100	0	0
Delhy Mahomet Shai,	do	99	8	0
Money Surat large,	do	99	8	0
Benares Sicca,	do	99	8	0
Bissun Arcot,	do	97	14	6
Sonats Sabic and Duckie,	do	97	8	0
Forshee Arcots,	do	97	6	6
French Arcots,	do	97	0	0
Patanca Arcots	do	96	9	6
Arungzebee Arcots,	do	96	9	6
Gursaul,	do	96	9	6
Madras Arcots new,	do	96	4	9
Masulipatam and Shardar Arcots,	do	96	0	0
Patna Sonats old	do	96	0	0
Benares Rupees old;	do	95	14	6
Madras Arcots old,	do	95	14	6
Farukabad Rupees,	do	95	12	9
Jehaujee Arcots,	do	95	1	3
Chaunta Arcots	do	95	11	3
Calcutta and Moorshedabad Arcots,	do	95	6	6
Old Arcots,	do	95	3	3
Dutch Arcots,	do	95	0	0
Surat Arcots,	do	94	0	0
Benares Trisolie,	do	92	6	6
Viziery Rupees,	do	63	0	0
Narrainy half Rupee new	do	63	0	0
XV. To prevent misconception of the mode of receiving Rupees of sorts under the above Table, it is to be understood, that one Hundred Sicca Weight of each of the sorts of Rupees specified in the first column (whatever number of the Rupees may go to that weight) is to be considered equal to the number of Nineteen Sun Sicca Rupees placed opposite to it in the second column.				Explanation of the mode of receiving the Rupees agreeably to the above table.
XVI. If any other species of Rupees be fides those specified in the Table, are tendered in payment at any of the Public Treasuries, One hundred Sicca weight of them, indiscriminately taken from the Sum paid in the presence of the payer or his agent, is to be sent to the nearest Mint to be assayed, and the payer shall receive credit for a number of the Nineteenth Sun Sicca Rupees equal in weight to the Silver of Sicca Standard that the Rupees so paid may be estimated to contain according to the Assay, after deducting twelve annas per cent. for the expence of refining, should the Rupees be under Sicca Standard.				Rules for the Rupees tendered at the Public Treasuries which are not specified in the table.
XVII. Rupees of sorts which may be received at the Public Treasuries agreeably to the table in Section XIV, or under Section XVI, are not				Rupees of sorts received at the Public Treasuries

Mints, and coined into Siccas of the Nineteenth Sun.	Mints.
XVIII. After the 10th April 1794, no other Rupee but the Nineteenth Sun Sicca, and no other Gold Mohur but the Nineteenth Sun Gold Mohur, or the halves and quarters of each, shall be received at any of the Public Treasuries or issued therefrom, on any account whatsoever; and no other Rupees or Gold Mohurs, excepting the Rupees and Gold Mohurs of the Nineteenth Sun, and the halves and quarters of each, shall be legal tenders of payment in any public or private transaction.	After the 10 <sup>th</sup> April, 1794, no Silver or Gold Coin excepting Rupees or Gold Mohurs of the Nineteenth Sun or their respective divisions and subdivisions to be considered a legal tender for payment.
XIX. Bonds or writings or other agreements whether written verbal; entered into prior to the 10th April 1794, whereby a sum money is stipulated to be paid in any species of Rupee or Gold Mohur excepting the Nineteenth Sun Sicca or the Gold Mohur of the Nineteenth Sun, and which may not be discharged previous to the abovementioned date, may be liquidated at the option the debtor, either in the Rupee specified in the instrument, or the Nineteenth Sun Sicca Rupee at the valuation specified in the Table, in Section XIV, or in the Nineteenth Sun Gold Mohur.	Bonds or Agreements for money, executed prior to the 10 <sup>th</sup> April, 1794, to be dischargeable prior to that date either in the Com stipulated in the deed, or in Nineteenth Sun Siccas at the rates in the table.
XX. After the 10th April 1794, no person shall recover in any Court of Judicature in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, or Orissa, any sum of money under a Bond, or other writing, or any agreement, written or verbal, entered into after the abovementioned date, by which any sum of money shall be stipulated to be paid in any species of Rupees excepting Sicca Rupees, or Gold Mohurs, of the Nineteenth Sun, or the halves and quarters of each.	Agreements executed after the 10 <sup>th</sup> April, 1794, stipulating for the payment of money in any other specie excepting Rupees or Gold Mohurs of the Nineteenth Sun, or the halves or quarters of them, not recoverable in any Court of Judicature.
XXI. All engagements hereafter entered info on the part Government for the provision of the investment, or the manufacture of Salt, are to be made in the Sicca Rupee, or the Gold Mohur of the Nineteenth Sun, and all Proprietors and Farmers Rupee, or the Gold Mohur of the Nineteenth Sun, and all Proprietors and Farmers of Land are prohibited from concluding engagements with their under Farmers, Ryots or Dependant Talookdars, after the 10th April 1794, in any species of Rupees or Gold Mohu] excepting the Sicca Rupees and the Gold Mohurs of the Nineteen Sun, under the penalty of not being permitted to recover any arrears that may become due to them under such Engagements.	All engagements on the part of the Government for the provision of the Investment, or Salt, to be made in the Nineteenth Sun Sicca Rupee or Gold Mohur. Engagements for Rent and Revenue to be made in the same coin. Arrears on engagements stipulating the payment of any other Coin not recoverable.
XXII. If Sicca Rupees or the Nineteenth Sun of full weight, the halves or quarters of such Rupees, shall be tendered at any of the Public Treasuries, and any of the Native Officers shall refuse to receive them in	Punishment for Native Officers at any of the Treasuries refusing to receive

<p>payment of any public demand, and shall require any other species of Rupees, or if any of the species of Rupee mentioned in the Table in Section XIV, shall be tendered at the Public Treasuries prior to the date specified in Section XVIII, at the valuation specified in the Table, and any Native Officer shall refuse to receive them at such valuation, upon proof of such offence before the Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah or City in which the complaint may be cognizable, the Court shall dismiss the Offender from his Office, and oblige him to pay costs of suit, and damages to the party complaining.</p>	<p>the Nineteenth Sun Gold Mohur or Rupee in payment.</p>																				
<p>XXIII. After the date specified in Section XVIII, if any Native Officer at any of the Public Treasuries shall be convicted of receiving in payment of a public demand any Gold or Silver Coin, excepting the Gold Mohur or the Sicca Rupees of the Nineteenth Sun, or the halves and quarters of each, the Court shall dismiss him in his office, and adjudge him to pay such fine to Government as may appear to them adequate to the offence.</p>	<p>Native Officers at any of the Public Treasuries liable to fine and dismission for receiving any Coin but the Nineteenth Sun Rupee or Gold Mohur after the 10<sup>th</sup> April, 1794.</p>																				
<p>XXIV. In consideration of the expence incurred in refining Gold, not of Gold Mohur standard, and with a view to discourage importation of Gold Bullion in preference to Silver Bullion, following duty is to be levied, on Gold Bullion sent to the Mints for Coinage.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Bullion of, or above, Gold Mohur Standard,</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>per</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cent.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do. <math>\frac{3}{4}</math> to 5 per cent. worse than that Standard;</td> <td>2</td> <td>12</td> <td>do.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do. from 5 to 10 per cent. do.</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>do.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do. from 10 to 20 per cent. do.</td> <td>3</td> <td>12</td> <td>do.</td> </tr> </table>	Bullion of, or above, Gold Mohur Standard,	2	8	per	Cent.				Do. $\frac{3}{4}$ to 5 per cent. worse than that Standard;	2	12	do.	Do. from 5 to 10 per cent. do.	3	4	do.	Do. from 10 to 20 per cent. do.	3	12	do.	<p>Duty to be levied at the several Mints on Gold Bullion.</p>
Bullion of, or above, Gold Mohur Standard,	2	8	per																		
Cent.																					
Do. $\frac{3}{4}$ to 5 per cent. worse than that Standard;	2	12	do.																		
Do. from 5 to 10 per cent. do.	3	4	do.																		
Do. from 10 to 20 per cent. do.	3	12	do.																		
<p>XXV. No duty is to be charged on the re-coinage of old or light Gold Mohurs, or half or quarter Gold Mohurs, coined at the Calcutta Mint since the 20th March 1769, nor on the re-coinage of any Gold Mohurs, or half or quarter Gold Mohurs, which may coined in the Mints at Patna, Dacca, Moorshedabad, or Calcutta, after this date.</p>	<p>No duty to be levied on the recoinage of old Gold Mohurs, halves or quarters, coined in the Calcutta Mint since the 20<sup>th</sup> March, 1769, or which may hereafter coined in any of the Mints.</p>																				
<p>XXVI. All Bullion delivered into the Mints, is to be assayed in the order in which it may be received; refined in the order in which may be assayed, and coined in the order in which it may be refined. Standard Bullion delivered into the Mints is to be registered as refined Bullion, on the date on which it may be assayed.</p>	<p>Order in which Bullion delivered into the Mints, is to be assayed, refined and coined.</p>																				
<p>XXVII. <i>First.</i> The following Registers are to be kept open at the Mints of Calcutta, Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad, for public inspection.</p> <p><i>Second.</i> A Register of unassayed Bullion delivered into the Mint, specifying the quantity delivered, the date on which it was received, and the name of the Proprietor.</p> <p><i>Third.</i> A Register of Bullion assayed and refined, specifying the date on which it was assayed, and the date on which it was refined, the name of the Proprietor, and the produce in Sicca Rupees or Gold Mohurs,</p>	<p>Registers to be kept for public inspection in the several Mints.</p>																				

together with the date of the Certificate granted for the produce, and the date on which such Certificate was discharged.	
XXVIII. Collectors of the Revenue, Commercial Residents or Agents, Salt Agents, the Mint Master at Calcutta, the Superintendents of the subordinate Mints at the Cities of Patna, Dacca and Moorshedabad, and their respective Officers, are to be liable to be sued for damages in the Zillah or City Court to which they may be amenable, for any breach of this Regulation, or any other Regulation which may be enacted respecting the Coin.	European and Native Officers of Government herein specified liable to be sued for any breach of the Regulation respecting the coinage.



## Appendix: A.4

## A.D. 1794 REGULATION VI

*A REGULATION for postponing to the 10<sup>th</sup> April, 1795, the operation of such parts of Sections XVIII, XIX, XX, and XXIII, Regulation XXXV, 1793, as regard to the Silver Coin.— PASSED by the Governor General in Council, on the 30th May, 1794; corresponding with the 19th Jeyte 1201 Bengal era; the 16th Jeyte 1201 Fussily; the 19th Jeyte 1201 Willaity; the 16th Jeyte 1851 Sumbut; and the 29th Showal 1208 Higeree.*

<p>BY Section XVIII, Regulation XXXV, 1793, it was enacted, that after the 10<sup>th</sup> April 1794 corresponding with the 30th Chyte 1200 Bengal era, the 25th Chyte 1201 Fussily, the 30th Chyte 1201 <i>Willaity</i>, the 25th Chyte 1851 Sumbut, and the 9th Ramzaan 1208 Higeree, no other rupee excepting the Sicca of the nineteenth sun; should be received at any of the public treasuries, or issued therefrom, or be considered as a legal tender of payment, in any public or private transaction. This rule was a confirmation of a rule to the same effect, passed on the 24th October 1792, at which time it was presumed, that by the above mentioned period, a sufficient number of Sicca rupees of the nineteenth sun would have been introduced into circulation for rendering it the only legal tender of payment, and enforcing the other rules in that regulation, that were to take place from the same date. The Governor General in Council having received representations from different parts of the country, that the number of sicca rupees of the nineteenth sun now in circulation is not sufficient for the purposes abovementioned, and that rejecting all other species of rupees at the treasuries in the different zillahs at present, would impede the collection of the revenue, and be productive of much inconvenience to the people at large, the following rule has been enacted.</p>	
<p>II. Such parts of Sections XVIII, XIX, XX, and XXIII, Regulation XXXV, 1793, as regard the silver coin, are not to be considered to be, or to have been, in force, until the 10th of April 1795, corresponding with the 30th Chyte 1201 Bengal era, the 6th Bysaak 1202 Fussily, the 30th Chyte 1202 <i>Willaity</i>, the 6th Bysaak 1802 Sumbut, the 19th Ramzaan 1209 Higeree, after which period, all the rules contained in those sections are to be considered in full force. Until the arrival of that period, rupees of forts are to be received at the public treasuries, and to be current under the rules that were in force regarding them previous to the 10th April, 1794.</p>	<p>Operation of the rules in Regulation XXXV 1793, herein specified, postponed to the 10th April 1795.</p>

Appendix: A.5

A.D. 1795 REGULATION LIX

A REGULATION for further postponing to the 10th April, 1796, the operation of such parts of Sections XVIII, XIX, XX, and XXIII, Regulation XXXV, 1793, as regard to the Silver Coin.— PASSED by the Governor General in Council, on the 29th September, 1795; corresponding with the 15th Assin 1202 Bengal era; the 1st Assin 1203 Fussily; the 15th Assin 1203 Willaity; the 1st Assin 1852 Sumbut; and the 15th Rubbee ul Awul 1210 Higeree.

<p>THE reasons assigned in the preamble to Regulation VI, 1794, for suspending certain rules in Regulation XXXV, 1793, until the 10th April 1795, continuing to operate, and consequently rendering it necessary that the enforcement of those rules should be further postponed; the Governor General in Council has enacted as follows.</p>	
<p>II. Such parts of Sections XVIII, XIX, XX, and XXIII, Regulation XXXV, 1793, as regard the silver coin in the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, shall not have effect until the 10<sup>th</sup> of April 1796, corresponding with the 31st Chyte 1202, Bengal era; the 18th Chyte 1203 Fussily; the 31st Chyte 1203 Willaity; the 18th Chyte 1853 Sumbut; and the 1st Showal, 1210 Higeree; after which period, all the rules contained in those sections are to be considered in full force. Until the arrival of that period, rupees of sorts shall be received at the public treasuries in those provinces, and shall be current therein, under the rules that were in force regarding them previous to the 10th April 1794; but the rupees which may be so received, are not on any account to be disbursed from the said treasuries, but are to be sent to the mint to be recoined into siccas of the nineteenth sun, as prescribed in Section XVII, Regulation XXXV, 1793.</p>	<p>Operation of the rules in Regulation XXXV, 1793, herein specified, postponed to the 10th April 1796.</p>

Appendix: A.6

## A.D. 1795 REGULATION LXI

A REGULATION for determining what sicca rupees of the nineteenth sun shall be considered as of standard weight in payments in the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.— PASSED by the Governor General in Council on the 13th November 1795; corresponding with the 30th Kautick 1202 Bengal era; the 17th Kautick 1203 Fussily; the 30th Kautick 1203 Willaity; the 17th Kautick 1853 Sumbut; and the 30th Rubbee us Sane 1210 Higeree.

AGREEABLY to the antient usage of the country, all payments in silver are made by weight. This usage was established to keep up the circulating coin to its full standard weight by obliging the holders of light coin to carry it to the mint for recoinage; and as the demand of Government on the proprietors of estates with whom a settlement has been made, is fixed in perpetuity at a specific amount in money; it is essential to the interests of the state, that this, as well as all other rules calculated to prevent the circulation of light coin, should be adhered to as strictly as may be possible. A practice however obtained under the native administration, and which continued to prevail under the British Government, of receiving light rupees in payment of private, and not unfrequently of public demands, with an allowance or batta adequate to the deficiency; individuals often finding it more convenient or advantageous to make good this deficiency, than to send their light coin to the mint, or to dispose of it to a shroff for coin of full weight. By the abuse of this practice, in progress of time the circulation became filled with coin rendered deficient in its weight by wear, or artificial means. The landholders and farmers of the revenue, availed themselves of this defective state of the currency to exact large sums from their ryots and tenants, on account of the deficiency in its weight, urging that similar demands would be made on them when they tendered it in discharge of their revenue and the shroffs levied similar impositions in private transactions. To obviate these and other abuses, it was determined by Regulation XXXV, 1793, that after a certain period, no rupees should be considered as a legal tender of payment excepting the rupees of the nineteenth sun of the weight and standard specified in that regulation. In weighing however the rupees received into the treasuries, against standard weights, with a view to a strict adherence to the letter of the regulation, instead of a specific number of the newest coin procurable, as had been generally the practice, it was found that the nineteenth sun sicca rupees, almost immediately after their introduction into circulation, were generally from two to four annas per cent deficient in weight; and on inquiry, it was ascertained that from the number of points in the inscription and the fineness of the silver, this deficiency invari-

<p>ably arose on the first introduction of new coin into circulation, although it would circulate several years without suffering any further considerable diminution in its weight. In order therefore to preserve the salutary custom of receiving the coin by weight, and at the same time to obviate the loss and inconvenience, that would have resulted both to the public and individuals by rejecting the new coin in payment on account of the smallest deficiency in weight, and consequently compelling the holders to return it to the mint almost immediately after its being issued from thence, certain orders were issued and communicated to the board of revenue and to the collectors on the 2nd October 1795. These orders, with modifications, are now enacted into a regulation, which is to be in force from the date of its receipt in the several zillah and city courts in the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.</p>	
<p>II. All sicca rupees of the nineteenth sun, which may not have lost by wear a greater proportion of their full standard weight than six annas per cent. or six sixteenths of a rupee in one hundred rupees shall be considered as of standard weight, and be received as such in all public and private transactions.</p>	<p>Sicca rupees of the nineteenth sun which may not have lost by wear more than six annas per cent to be received as of full weight.</p>
<p>III. The above rule however is to be considered applicable to those nineteenth sun rupees only, in which the loss of weight has been occasioned by wear. Whenever rupees of the above description may have lost any part of their full weight, although such loss shall not exceed six annas per cent. by filing, clipping, or other artificial means, they shall not be considered as of standard weight, and, if tendered in payment at any of the public treasuries, or offices, they shall be received at their intrinsic value as hereafter directed, and the podars, or examiners of the public money, are required to separate all such rupees.</p>	<p>The above rule applicable only to loss of weight by wear.</p>
<p>IV. <i>First.</i> Rupees of the nineteenth sun deficient in weight from any other cause excepting wear, or deficient in weight from wear in a greater amount than six annas per cent. are to be received agreeably to the following rule.</p>	<p>And in cases where the loss of weight by wear shall exceed six annas per cent.</p>
<p><i>Second.</i> For one hundred sicca weight of such light nineteenth sun sicca rupees, the payer is to receive credit for one hundred ninth sun sicca rupees. The light rupees thus received at the public treasuries, are not to be disbursed again, but are invariably to be sent to the mint to be recoined.</p>	<p>How such rupees shall be received.  Not to be disbursed again.</p>
<p>V. The mint matter at Calcutta is required to furnish the board of revenue for the use of the collectors, with stamp metal weights, of fifty sicca weight each, or such other weight as may be required by them, and all receipts and payments at the public treasuries are to be regulated agreeably to such standard weights.</p>	<p>Mint Master to furnish standard weights.</p>
<p>VI. The foregoing rules are to be considered equally applicable to the halves and quarters of the nineteenth sun sicca rupee.</p>	<p>Rules to apply to the quarter and halves of rupees.</p>

## Appendix: A.7

## A.D. 1795 REGULATION LXII

A REGULATION *for withdrawing the Mint established at Moorshedabad under Regulation XXXV, 1793.*— PASSED by the Governor General in Council on the 11th December 1795; corresponding with the 28th Aughun 1202 Bengal era; the 15th Aughun 1203 Fussily; the 28th Aughun 1203 Willaity; the 15th Aughun 1852 Sumbut; and the 28th Jumaud ul Awul 1216 Higeree.

THE continuance of the Mint established at Moorshedabad being deemed unnecessary, in consequence of the inconsiderable quantity of coin and bullion brought to it for coinage, the Governor General in Council has enacted as follows.	
II. The Mint established at Moorshedabad, under Regulation XXXV, 1793, is hereby directed to be withdrawn.	Moorshedabad Mint withdrawn.

## Appendix: A.8

## A.D. 1797 REGULATION I.

*A REGULATION for collection of a new duty of one percent, to be levied on all imports into, and exports from, the port of Calcutta, excepting money and bullion; and for prohibiting the importation of opium from the territories of the Nabob Vizier, or from any foreign country.— PASSED by the Governor-General-in-Council on the 2<sup>d</sup> January, 1797, corresponding with the 21<sup>st</sup> Poose 1203 Bengal era; the 19<sup>th</sup> Poose 1204 Fussily; the 21<sup>st</sup> Poose 1204 Willaity; the 19<sup>th</sup> Poose 1853 Sumbut and; the 2<sup>d</sup> Rajeb 1211 Higeree.*

XX	XX	XX	XX	
II. All goods paying the present duties of two and a half percent shall pay in future, an addition of one percent, making in all three and a half percent.				New duty of one per cent payable on goods now chargeable with duty, and also
III. All goods at present exempted from duties, are to pay a duty of one percent, whether on importation, or exportation. This rule is not to extend to money and bullion.				on all goods now exempted from duty, money and bullion exempted.
XX	XX	XX	XX	

## Appendix: A.9

A.D. 1799 REGULATION III.<sup>1</sup>

A REGULATION for postponing to the end of the Bengal year 1204, or to the 10<sup>th</sup> April 1798, the operation of Section XX. Regulation XXXV. 1793, within the Zillah of Sylhet. —PASSED by the Vice President in Council on the 19<sup>th</sup> April 1799, corresponding with the 9<sup>th</sup> Bysaak 1206 Bengal era; the 29<sup>th</sup> Cheyre 1206 Fusly; the 9<sup>th</sup> Bysaak 1206 Willaity; the 29<sup>th</sup> Cheyte 1856 Sumbut; and the 12<sup>th</sup> Zekaad 1213 Higeree.

<p>WHEREAS it appears by a representation from the judge of Zillah Sylhet, that regulation Regulation XXXV, 1793, prohibiting the currency of any gold or silver coin after the 10<sup>th</sup> April 1794, except the nineteenth sun gold mohur and nineteenth sun sicca, was not promulgated in the above district before the month of September 1797, or Assin 1204 B.S. and that in consequence bonds and other engagements were contracted till that period in the various species of rupees current within the Zillah aforesaid, the amount of which by Section XX, of Regulation XXXV, 1793, is declared irrevocable in any court of judicature; the Vice President in Council has therefore passed the following rule, to prevent injury from ignorance of the Regulations in such cases; and to be in force in the above Zillah only.</p>	<p>Section XX, of Regulation XXXV, 1793, not to have effect in Zillah Sylhet until the 10<sup>th</sup> April 1798.</p>
<p>II. Section XX, of Regulation XXXV, 1793, shall not have effect in the zillah of Sylhet until the 10<sup>th</sup> April 1798, corresponding to the 30<sup>th</sup> Cheyte 1204 B.S. the 22<sup>nd</sup> Shawal 1212 Higeree; and the 10<sup>th</sup> Bysaak 1855 Sumbut; after which period the provisions contained in the said section and Regulation, are to be considered in full force in that Zillah, as in other parts of the province of Bengal.</p>	

<sup>1</sup> This Regulation is to be considered null and void, as that part of Regulation XXV (sic XXXV), of 1793, which it treats of, has been rescinded by Regulation XIII of 1807, Section II. Besides, the time 'till which the suspension of Regulation XXXV, of 1793, Section XX, was to remain in the zillah of Sylhet, has long ago expired. Ref. Henry White, Vol. III (Calcutta, 1819).

Appendix: A.10

## A.D. 1801 REGULATION V.

A REGULATION for re-establishing, with certain exceptions, of the Calcutta town duties, abolished by Sec. II, Regulation XXXIX, 1795.—PASSED by the Governor-General-in-Council on the 14<sup>th</sup> May, 1801, corresponding with the 2<sup>d</sup> Jeyte 1208 Bengal era; the 16<sup>th</sup> Jeyte 1208 Fussily; the 2<sup>d</sup> Jeyte 1208 Willaity; the 16<sup>th</sup> Jeyte 1858 Sumbut and; the 30<sup>th</sup> Zeelhej 1215 Higeree.

xx	xx	xx	xx	
IV. Import by Sea				
	xx	xx	xx	
<i>Sixteenth.</i> The under mentioned articles are exempted from duty :				
Timber				
Horses				
Bullion and Coin				
Copper imported from Madras with a certificate specifying that it has been taken from the government of that presidency in payment of advances due on contracts with the Honorable Company.				
xx	xx	xx	xx	

N.B. — The Regulation does not mention of any duty/ or exemption from duty on import by land.

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Appendix: A.11

## A.D. 1803 REGULATION XXXVIII.

A REGULATION *respecting the Abolition of all Rahdary or Transit Duties in the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the Honorable the East India Company, and for the collection of Government Customs, and the Gunje Duties in the said Provinces.*— PASSED by the Governor-General-in-Council on the 24<sup>th</sup> March, 1803, corresponding with the 12<sup>th</sup> Chyte 1209 Bengal era; the 16<sup>th</sup> Chyte 1210 Fussily; the 12<sup>th</sup> Chyte 1210 Willaity; the 16<sup>th</sup> Chyte 1860 Sumbut and; the 29<sup>th</sup> Zekaad 1217 Higeree.

XX	XX	XX	XX	
XIII. Grain, bullion, and jewels, of every description, shall be exempted from all duties, either on importations into, or exportation from the Ceded provinces. The value and quantity of these articles must, however, regularly entered in the custom house book.				No duties whatever to be levied on grain, bullion and jewels.
XX	XX	XX	XX	

N.B. – The whole of this Regulation was rescinded by Sec. 2, Regulation XI, 1804, and by Clause second, Section 2, Regulation IX, 1810.

Appendix: A.12

A.D. 1803 REGULATION XLV.

*A REGULATION for the Reform of the Gold, Silver, and Copper Coin of the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company.— PASSED by the Governor General in Council, on the 24th March, 1803; corresponding with the 12th Chyte 1209 Bengal era; the 16th Chyte 1210 Fussily; the 12th Chyte 1210 Willaity; the 16th Chyte 1860 Sumbut; and the 29th Zekaad 1217 Higeree.*

<p>WHEREAS the silver coin, in circulation in the provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the English East India Company, consists of rupees of various denominations, differing from each other in weight and standard : And whereas the settlement for the payment of the land revenue in the said provinces, and all other engagements with Government, as well as the private engagements between individuals,- have been hitherto necessarily made in the currency of the <i>zillah</i> in which the engagements have been concluded, in conformity to the usage of the country : And whereas the present state of the silver coin, in the provinces aforesaid, is equally injurious to the Government, and to individuals in general: And whereas it is necessary, for the purpose of relieving the Government and individuals from the inconvenience and loss which they sustain, from the circulation of different descriptions of silver coin, continually fluctuating in their relative current or nominal value, that the various sorts of rupees, now in circulation throughout the ceded provinces, should be withdrawn from circulation, and that one species of rupee should be rendered the general standard measure of value in all transactions between individuals, and between Government and its subjects: And whereas the copper coin, at present current in the said provinces, consists of pice of various denominations, differing in weight and standard : And whereas the convenience of the public at large will be materially promoted by the establishment of one copper coin in the provinces aforesaid : And whereas it is expedient that the gold coin, or gold mohurs, current in the provinces aforesaid, should continue to circulate conformably to the existing usages of the country; the following rules have been accordingly enacted.</p>	<p>Preamble.</p>
<p>II. A silver coin, to be denominated the Lucknow sicca rupee of the forty-fifth <i>sun</i>, struck in the mint at Furruckabad, corresponding in weight and standard with the sicca rupee at present struck at Lucknow, in the dominions of the Nawaub Vizier, and thence denominated the Lucknow rupee, is hereby declared to be the established and legal silver coin in the provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the English East India Company.</p>	<p>A silver coin, to be denominated the Lucknow sicca rupee of the forty-fifth <i>sun</i>, of the weight and standard of the Lucknow rupees, declared the established legal silver coin in the ceded provinces.</p>
<p>III. A specification of the weight and standard of the Lucknow sicca rupee, as now established, will be inserted in a regulation</p>	<p>A specification of the weight and standard of the Lucknow rupee,</p>

which will be hereafter published.	as now established, will be hereafter published.								
IV. A mint shall be established at, or in the immediate vicinity of, the town of Furruckabad, in which Lucknow sicca rupees of the forty-fifth <i>sun</i> , and of the prescribed weight and standard, and half and quarter rupees, of the same standard and proportionate weight, will be coined. It shall be competent to the Governor General in Council, by an order in Council, to increase or reduce the number of mints in the ceded provinces, or to remove the mint or mints to any other place, or places, within the dominions of the Company, according as he shall judge proper; and every mint which shall be established shall be subject to the rules contained in this regulation, regarding the mint directed to be established at Furruckabad, or such other regulations as may be hereafter enacted.	A mint established at Furruckabad for coining rupees and halves and quarters of rupees, of the prescribed weight and standard.  Mints to be increased, reduced, or removed, according to the pleasure of the Governor General in Council.								
V. The Lucknow forty-fifth <i>sun</i> sicca rupee, as established by this regulation, shall be of the same size and form as the nineteenth <i>sun</i> sicca rupee, struck in the mint at Calcutta, and shall bear the following impression :—  <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">ON THE FACE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">ON THE REVERSE.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">اله حامی دین محمد</td> <td style="text-align: center;">میمنت مانوس</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">سایه فضل شا عالم بادشا</td> <td style="text-align: center;">سنه ۴۵ جلوس</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">سکه زد بر هفت کشور</td> <td style="text-align: center;">ضرب فرخ آباد</td> </tr> </table>	ON THE FACE	ON THE REVERSE.	اله حامی دین محمد	میمنت مانوس	سایه فضل شا عالم بادشا	سنه ۴۵ جلوس	سکه زد بر هفت کشور	ضرب فرخ آباد	Prescribed size and form of the Lucknow forty-fifth <i>sun</i> sicca rupee, and to bear what impression.
ON THE FACE	ON THE REVERSE.								
اله حامی دین محمد	میمنت مانوس								
سایه فضل شا عالم بادشا	سنه ۴۵ جلوس								
سکه زد بر هفت کشور	ضرب فرخ آباد								
VI. The half and quarter rupee shall be proportionally less in size than the rupee, according to their respective value; and shall bear the same impression as the rupee.	Size and impression of the halves and quarters of rupees.								
VII. To guard as far as possible against counterfeiting, clipping, drilling, filing, defacing, or debasing the silver coin, the edges of such coin shall be milled; and the dies shall be made of the same size as the coin, so that the whole of the impression may appear upon the surface of it.	Coin to be milled, and to be of the same size as the die, so as to receive the whole impression on it.								
VIII. The dies for striking the silver coin in the ceded provinces shall be cut in the mint at Calcutta, and shall be sent by the mint master at Calcutta to the mint master at Furruckabad. When the dies are broken, or no longer serviceable, they shall be returned to the Calcutta mint.	The dies to be cut in the Calcutta mint. To be returned to the Calcutta mint, when no longer serviceable.								
IX. A mint committee shall be established at Furruckabad, consisting of the magistrate, and the collector of the revenue, of that <i>zillah</i> , or the persons holding those offices for the time being, for the superintendence of the business of the mint at that station. The mint committee at Furruckabad: shall conform to such instructions as they shall receive from the mint committee at the presidency; such instructions not being contrary to this or any other regulation published in the manner prescribed in Regulation I. 1803.	A mint committee established at Furruckabad for the superintendence of the mint at that station. Of whom the committee shall consist.								
X. The immediate conduct of the business of the mint at	The immediate								

<p>Furruckabad shall be committed to an officer, to be denominated the mint and assay master, with an adequate establishment of native officers. The mint and assay master shall be subject to the authority of the mint committees at Furruckabad and Calcutta respectively.</p>	<p>business of the mint to be conducted by an officer, to be denominated the mint and assay master.</p>
<p><i>XI*. It shall be the duty of the judge of the court of circuit for the division of the ceded provinces, who shall hold the half yearly general jail delivery in the zillah of Furruckabad, at the periods prescribed by the regulations, to visit the mint at that station, at each session, and to make such inquiries as he shall consider necessary to satisfy himself of the manner in which the business of the mint is conducted; reporting the result of his inquiries to the Governor General in Council. The mint and assay master, and the mint committee, at Furruckabad, shall furnish the judge of the court of circuit with whatever information he may require, relative to the business of the mint at that station.</i></p> <p>* Superseded by clause second, Section 9, Regulation II. 1812.</p>	<p>The mint and assay master subjected to the authority of the mint committee at Furruckabad and Calcutta.</p> <p><i>The judge of circuit to report to the Governor General in Council the manner in which the business of the mint is conducted, in holding a general jail delivery at Furruckabad.</i></p>
<p>XII. The mint master at Calcutta shall cause a private mark to be put upon all dies which may be prepared for the mint at Furruckabad, but in such a manner as not to be distinguishable by the naked eye, or by persons unacquainted with it. These marks shall be varied as often as the mint master at Calcutta shall judge proper, upon new dies being made, and he shall keep a register of them, in order that he may be enabled to discover any debased or defective coin which may be hereafter found in circulation.</p>	<p>Mint master at Calcutta to have private marks put upon the dies prepared for the mint at Furruckabad.</p>
<p>XIII. One of the members of the mint committee at Furruckabad shall proceed, in person, once in every fortnight, or oftener if the committee shall judge proper, at the time when the money is usually struck off, without previously apprizing the officers of the mint; and shall take indiscriminately, out of the heaps at the foot of the striking presses, three pieces of each description of coin that may have been struck off, and transmit them to the mint committee at the presidency, who shall send the same to the mint master at Calcutta, in order that he may cause the coin to be examined and assayed. If the specimens of coin, so transmitted, shall be found not to be of the proper standard; or if the coin shall be defective in the workmanship, or in any other respect; the mint master shall report the circumstances to the mint committee at the presidency, for the orders of the Governor General in Council.</p>	<p>A register of new dies to be kept by the mint master at Calcutta.</p> <p>Precaution for preventing bad or defective coin being issued from the mint.</p> <p>Mint committee and mint master at Calcutta how to proceed on such occasions,</p>
<p>XIV. Persons charged with counterfeiting, clipping, filing, drilling, defacing, or debasing the silver coin, struck in the mint at Furruckabad, under this regulation, shall be committed to the criminal courts, and shall be punished as the law may direct.</p>	<p>Persons charged with counterfeiting the coin, how to be dealt with.</p>
<p>XV. All Lucknow forty-fifth <i>sun sicca</i> rupees, struck in the mint at Furruckabad, of the prescribed weight and standard, which shall be coined in that mint, after the promulgation of this regulation; and also the halves and quarters of such rupees, shall be considered to be a legal tender of payment, in all public and private transactions, throughout the provinces ceded by the</p>	<p>All Lucknow forty-fifth <i>sun sicca</i> rupees, struck at Furruckabad under this regulation, to be a legal tender of payment in all public and private transactions after the</p>

<p>Nawaub Vizier to the English East India Company, according to their prescribed value. If a native officer of any public treasury shall be convicted, before the court of <i>adawlut</i> of any <i>zillah</i>, of refusing to receive in payment any such rupees, or the halves or quarters of such rupees, according to their established value, the court shall adjudge the offender to be dismissed from his office; and shall further compel him to pay to the complainant his costs of suit, and such damages as to the court may seem proper, upon a consideration of the circumstances of the case.</p>	<p>promulgation of the regulation.</p> <p>What penalty incurred for refusing to receive such rupees.</p>
<p>XVI. All officers, agents, <i>gomashtas</i>, or others employed in the collection or payment of the public revenue, or the rents of individuals, or the provision of the investment; and all proprietors and farmers of land, dependant <i>talookdnrs</i>, under-farmers, or <i>ryots</i>, and all persons whomsoever; are prohibited affixing any mark whatever to the silver coin struck under this regulation. All rupees, or halves, or quarters of rupees, which may be so marked, are declared not to be legal tenders of payment, in any public or private transaction; and the officers of Government are directed to reject any rupees, or halves, or quarters of rupees, so marked, which may be tendered at the public treasuries in the ceded provinces.</p>	<p>All persons prohibited affixing marks to the silver coin.</p> <p>Coin so marked not to be legal tenders of payment, and to be rejected at the public treasuries.</p>
<p>XVII. <i>First.</i> The ensuing triennial settlement of the land revenue in the ceded provinces, which will be formed on the expiration of the Fussily year 1212, and all future settlements of the land revenue in those provinces, shall be made in the Lucknow forty-fifth <i>sun</i> sicca rupee, as established by this regulation. In determining the amount of the rent or <i>jumma</i> to be paid to Government by the proprietors and farmers of land in the ceded provinces, on the formation of the ensuing or any future settlement, (with the exception stated in the following clause,) the Board of Revenue and the collectors of the revenue will be guided by the table of rates to be inserted in a regulation, which will be hereafter published. The difference of the intrinsic value between the species of rupee in which the existing settlement has been made, and the Lucknow forty-fifth <i>sun</i> sicca rupee, as now established, shall be calculated, according to the table above mentioned; and, after deducting such difference, the settlement shall be concluded for the residue in the said forty-fifth <i>sun</i> Lucknow sicca rupee.</p>	<p>The ensuing settlement, and all future settlements of the land revenue in the ceded provinces, to be made in the rupee established by Section 2.</p> <p>The Board of Revenue and the collectors how to determine the rent or <i>jumma</i> in forming the settlement.</p> <p>Exception.</p>
<p><i>Second.</i> In instances in which engagements with Government shall be executed by proprietors of land, or farmers of land, for the ensuing settlement of the land revenue, previously to the publication of the table of rates mentioned in the preceding clause, and previously to the commencement of the new coinage in the mint at Furruckabad, as established by this regulation, a clause shall be inserted, binding such proprietors, or farmers, to pay to Government Lucknow sicca rupees, struck at Lucknow, of the usual weight and standard; or the same species of rupees as they may receive from their under-renters or <i>ryots</i>, at the <i>bassai-rates</i> or <i>batta</i>, for the time being, which may regulate the relative</p>	<p>Rules for the payment of the revenue, in instances in which engagements shall be entered into with Government previously to the publication of the table of rates above mentioned, and previously to the commencement of the new coinage at Furruckabad.</p>

<p>value of such rupees, when compared with the Lucknow sicca rupee struck at Lucknow; until the said table of rates shall be published. From and after the publication of the table of rates aforesaid, and from and after the commencement of the new coinage in the mint at Furruckabad, as established by this regulation, the Lucknow sicca rupee, struck at Lucknow, shall be received only according to its intrinsic value, during the period prescribed by Section 23, for receiving rupees, not being the rupees declared by this regulation to be the established and legal silver coin within the provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the English East India Company. In the event of the commencement of the new coinage in the mint at Furruckabad, previously to the publication of the table of rates abovementioned, the public revenue shall be paid to Government, either in the silver coin established by this regulation, or in the species of rupees received by the proprietors or farmers of land from their under-renters or <i>ryots</i>, at the <i>bazar</i> rates of <i>batta</i>, for the time being, which may regulate the relative value of such rupees, when compared with the Lucknow forty-fifth <i>sun</i> sicca rupee, struck in the mint at Furruckabad, under this regulation, until the said table of rates shall be published. The collectors shall insert in their treasury accounts the rates of <i>batta</i> at which all rupees, not being Lucknow siccas struck at Lucknow, or Lucknow forty-fifth <i>sun</i> siccas struck at Furruckabad, (according as either of those descriptions of rupees may be received under this clause,) may be received by them.</p>	
<p>XVIII. <i>First.</i> As a sufficient number of the Lucknow forty-fifth <i>sun</i> sicca rupees, to be struck in the mint at Furrackabad, may not be introduced into circulation, for a considerable period of time, to enable the proprietors and farmers of land, in the ceded provinces, to pay their revenue in rupees of that description, the various sorts of rupees, current in those provinces, will be received at the public treasuries, from the proprietors and farmers of land, in payment of their revenue, until the commencement of the year 1216 Fussily, at the fixed rates specified in the table which will be published in a future regulation; which rates will be calculated conformably to the difference of the intrinsic value which each species of rupee bears to the Lucknow forty-fifth <i>sun</i> sicca rupees established by this regulation, as ascertained by assay in the Calcutta mint.</p>	<p>Rules and valuation according to which all rupees not being forty-fifth <i>sun</i> Lucknow siccas struck at Furruckabad, are to be received in discharge of the public revenue, until the commencement of the year 1216 Fussily.</p>
<p><i>Second.</i> Immediately after the publication of the table of rates mentioned in the preceding clause, a copy of the same, in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, shall be fixed up by the mint master, in a conspicuous part of the mint at Furruckabad, and by the judges and magistrates, and collectors of the revenue, throughout the ceded provinces, in a conspicuous part of their respective <i>cutcherrees</i>, under their signature respectively.</p>	<p>A copy of the above-mentioned table to be affixed up in the mint, and in the <i>cutcherrees</i> of the judges, magistrates, and the collectors.</p>
<p>XIX. The rule prescribed in the first clause of the preceding section, shall be held applicable to all other transactions between Government and individuals, until the commencement of the year 1214 Fussily. It is accordingly declared, that all issues of money which may be made, on account of Government, from and after the</p>	<p>The preceding section applicable to all issues of money made by Government in any other than the prescribed specie, until</p>

<p>promulgation of the table of rates, mentioned in the preceding section, until the period of time above mentioned, in any other descriptions of rupees than the Lucknow forty-fifth <i>sun</i> sicca rupee, struck in the mint at Furruckabad shall be regulated by the table of rates aforesaid.</p>	<p>the commencement of the year 1214 Fussily.</p>
<p>XX. To prevent misconception of the mode of receiving rupees of sorts, under the table of rates mentioned in Section 18, it is to be understood, that one hundred sicca weight of each of the sorts of rupees which will be specified in the first column, (whatever number of the rupees may go to that weight,) shall be considered equal to the number of Lucknow forty-fifth <i>sun</i> sicca rupees, struck in the mint at Furruckabad, placed opposite to it in the second column.</p>	<p>Explanation of the mode of receiving rupees of sorts, according to the table mentioned in Section 18.</p>
<p>XXI. If any other species of rupees, besides those specified in the table mentioned in Section 18, are tendered in payment, at any of the public treasuries, before the period specified in Section 23, one hundred sicca weight of them, indiscriminately taken from the sum paid, in the presence of the payer or his agent, shall be sent to the mint at Furruckabad to be assayed; and the payer shall receive credit for a number of the Lucknow forty-fifth <i>sun</i> sicca rupees, of the prescribed weight and standard, equal in weight to the silver of sicca standard which the rupees so paid may be estimated to contain, according to the assay, after deducting twelve annas per cent. for the expense of refining, should the rupees be under the prescribed standard.</p>	<p>Rule for receiving rupees tendered at the public treasuries which are not specified in the table mentioned in Section 18.</p> <p>Twelve annas per cent. to be deducted for the expense of refining, when below the prescribed standard.</p>
<p>XXII. Rupees of sorts, which may be received at the public treasuries, agreeably to the table mentioned in Section 18, or under Section 21, shall not, on any account, be issued therefrom, from and after the commencement of the year 1214 Fussily; but shall be sent to the mint at Furruckabad, and be coined into siccas of the Lucknow forty-fifth <i>sun</i>. The officers of Government are also prohibited from issuing, from the public treasuries, rupees of sorts which may be received at the same, between the date of the promulgation of this regulation and the period of time above mentioned, excepting in instances in which the exigencies of the public service shall render the issuing of such rupees indispensably necessary.</p>	<p>Rupees of sorts received at the public treasuries to be sent to the mint.</p> <p>Officers of Government not to issue rupees of sorts from the public treasuries between the promulgation of this regulation and the commencement of the year 1214 Fussily, excepting in cases of indispensable necessity.</p>
<p>XXIII. From and after the commencement of the year 1216 Fussily, no other rupee, but the Lucknow forty-fifth <i>sun</i> sicca, or the halves and quarters of the same, struck in the mint at Furruckabad, shall be received at any of the public treasuries, or issued therefrom, on any account whatsoever; and no other rupees, excepting the rupees above mentioned, and the halves and quarters of the same, shall be legal tenders of payment in any public or private transaction.</p>	<p>After the commencement of the year 1216 Fussily, no silver coin excepting Lucknow sicca rupees of the 45th <i>sun</i>, or their respective divisions and subdivisions, to be considered a legal tender of payment.</p>
<p>XXIV. Bonds, or writings, or other agreements, whether written or verbal, entered into prior to the commencement of the year 1216 Fussily, whereby a sum of money is stipulated to be paid in any species of rupee, excepting in the Lucknow forty-fifth <i>sun</i> sicca rupee, as established by this regulation, and which may not be</p>	<p>Bonds or agreements for money executed prior to the commencement of the year 1216 Fussily to be dischargeable prior to that date, either in</p>

<p>discharged previously to the above-mentioned date, may be liquidated, at the option of the debtor, either in the rupee specified in the instrument, or in the Lucknow forty-fifth <i>sun</i> sicca rupee, at the valuation specified in the table of rates mentioned in Section 18. In instances in which an agreement for the payment of money shall be adjusted, previously to the publication of the table of rates above mentioned, and previously to the commencement of the new coinage in the mint at Furruckabad, the money shall be paid, at the option of the debtor, either in the rupee stipulated by the agreement, or according to the rule prescribed in clause second, Section 17 of this regulation.</p>	<p>the coin stipulated in the deed, or in 45th <i>sun</i> Luck, now sicca rupees, at the rates specified in the table mentioned in Section 18.</p> <p>Exception from the foregoing rule.</p>
<p><i>XXV*. From and after the commencement of the year 1216 Fussily, no person shall recover, in any court of judicature in the ceded provinces, any sum of money, under a bond, or other writing, or any agreement, written or verbal, entered into within the limits of the provinces aforesaid, after the above-mentioned date, by which any sum of money shall be stipulated to be paid in any species of rupee, excepting in the Lucknow sicca rupee, of the forty-fifth sun, as established by this regulation, or the halves and quarters of the same.</i></p> <p><i>*Rescinded by Section 9, Regulation XIII. 1807.</i></p>	<p><i>Agreements executed after the commencement of the year 1216 Fussily, stipulating for the payment of money in any other specie excepting the prescribed Lucknow sicca rupee of the 45th sun, or the halves or quarters of them, not recoverable in any court of justice.</i></p>
<p>XXVI. All engagements hereafter entered into, on the part of Government, for the provision of the investment, shall be made in the Lucknow forty-fifth <i>sun</i> sicca rupee, as established by the present regulation; and all proprietors and farmers of land are prohibited, from the commencement of the year 1216 Fussily, from concluding engagements with their under-farmers, <i>ryots</i>, or dependant <i>talookdars</i>, in any species of rupee, excepting the rupee of the description above mentioned, under the penalty of not being permitted to recover any arrears which may become due to them, under such engagements. Proprietors and farmers of land are expected, in all practicable cases, to conclude any engagements, which they may have occasion to form with their under-farmers, <i>ryots</i>, and dependant <i>talookdars</i>, between the date of the publication of this regulation and the commencement of the year 1216 Fussily, in the Lucknow rupee of the forty-fifth <i>sun</i>, as established by this regulation.</p>	<p>All engagements, on the part of Government, for the provision of the investment, to be made in the rupee prescribed in Section 2. Engagements for rent and revenue to be made in the same coin.</p> <p>All engagements between proprietors and farmers of land, and their under-renters of whatever description to be made in the Lucknow 45th <i>sun</i> sicca rupee, from the commencement of the year 1216 Fussily.</p>
<p>XXVII. If the Lucknow sicca rupees of the forty-fifth <i>sun</i>, established by this regulation, of full weight, or the halves or quarters of such rupees, shall be tendered at any of the public treasuries; and any of the native officers shall refuse to receive them, in payment of any public demand, and shall require any other species of rupees; or if any of the species of rupees to be inserted in the table mentioned in Section 18, shall be tendered at the public treasuries, prior to the date specified in Section 23, at the valuation specified in such table; or if any of the species of rupees in which the collections are made from the under-renters, or <i>ryots</i>, shall be tendered at the public treasuries at the <i>bazar</i> rates of <i>batta</i> for the time being, under clause second of Section 17, and any native</p>	<p>Penalty for acting contrary to the rules above prescribed.</p> <p>Proprietors and farmers of land expected, in all practicable cases, to form settlements with their under-renters, between the publication of this regulation and the period above specified, in the Lucknow 45th <i>sun</i> sicca rupee.</p>



<p>officer shall refuse to receive them at such valuation; upon proof of such offence, before the court of <i>adawlut</i> of the <i>zillah</i> in which the complaint may be cognizable, the court shall dismiss the offender from his office, and shall adjudge him to pay costs of suit, and damages to the party complaining.</p>	
<p>XXVIII. After the date specified in Section 23, if any native officer, at any of the public treasuries, shall be convicted of receiving, in payment of a public demand, any silver coin, excepting the Lucknow sicca rupee of the forty-fifth <i>sun</i>, established by this regulation or the halves and quarters of the same, the court shall dismiss him from his office, and shall adjudge him to pay such fine to Government as may appear to the court to be adequate to the offence.</p>	<p>Punishment for native officers at any of the treasuries refusing to receive the rupee established by Section 2.</p>
<p>XXIX. For all silver bullion, or old or light silver coin, equal to, or above, the standard of the Lucknow forty-fifth <i>sun sicca</i> rupee, (to be inserted in a regulation which will be hereafter published,) which may be delivered into the mint at Furruckabad, a number of the Lucknow forty-fifth <i>sun sicca</i> rupees, or halves, or quarters, of such rupees, equal in weight to the silver of the prescribed standard contained in such bullion, or old or light coin, shall be returned to the proprietor, without any charge whatever.</p>	<p>Native officers at any of the public treasuries liable to fine and dismissal for receiving any coin but that prescribed by Section 2.</p> <p>For all silver bullion or coin of, or above, the prescribed standard, coin equal to the weight of the standard bullion to be returned without any charge whatever.</p>
<p>XXX. All silver bullion, or old or light silver coin, under the prescribed standard, which may be delivered into the mint at Furruckabad, shall be refined to the prescribed standard; and a number of the Lucknow forty-fifth <i>sun sicca</i> rupees, of the prescribed weight and standard, or halves, or quarters, of such rupees, equal in weight to the refined bullion, or coin, shall be returned to the proprietor, after deducting twelve annas per cent. for the expense of refining.</p>	<p>Twelve annas per cent. to be charged, for refining to the prescribed standard, bullion, or old or light silver coin, under that standard.</p>
<p>XXXI. A written notification, under the signature of the mint master at Furruckabad, and of the judges and magistrates, and collectors of the revenue, of the several <i>zillahs.</i>, declaring that all silver bullion, or old or light silver coin, equal to, or above, the prescribed standard, which may be delivered into the mint, at Furruckabad, for coinage, will be converted into the silver coin, established by this regulation, without any charge whatever to the proprietor; and specifying the rate of duty to be paid by persons bringing silver bullion, or old or light silver coin, below the prescribed standard, to the mint, for coinage, for the expense of refining the same; shall be fixed up in a conspicuous part of the mint at that station, and in the <i>cutcherrees</i> of the several judges and magistrates, and of the collectors of the revenue, throughout the ceded provinces. Any change which may be hereafter made in the rate of charge for refining silver, below the prescribed standard, or in any manner relating to the expense of</p>	<p>A written notification to be affixed up in the mint, and in the <i>cutcherrees</i> of the judges and magistrates, and of the collectors of the revenue, and to what effect.</p> <p>Changes in the rate of charge for refining or relating to the expense of coinage, to be notified in a similar manner.</p>

coinage shall be notified to the public in a similar manner.	
XXXII. It shall be at the option of individuals to have their old or light silver coin, or silver bullion, coined into the Lucknow forty-fifth <i>sun</i> sicca rupees, or half or quarter rupees, or into such proportions of each, as they may think proper.	Option given to individuals to have their silver bullion, or old or light silver coin, coined into rupees, or halves or quarters of rupees.
XXXIII. All Lucknow sicca rupees of the forty-fifth <i>sun</i> , struck in the mint at Furruckabad, which shall not have lost by wear a greater proportion of their full standard weight than six annas per cent. or six sixteenths of a rupee in one hundred rupees, shall be considered as of standard weight, and shall be received as such in all public and private transactions.	All Lucknow forty-fifth <i>sun</i> sicca rupees, which shall not have lost by wear more than six annas per cent. or six sixteenths of a rupee in a hundred, to be considered of standard weight, and to be received as such in all transactions.
XXXIV. The rule prescribed in the preceding section shall be considered applicable to those Lucknow forty-fifth <i>sun</i> sicca rupees only, struck in the mint at Furruckabad, in which the loss of weight has been occasioned by wear. Whenever rupees of the above description may have lost any part of their full weight, although such loss shall not exceed six annas per cent. by filing, clipping, or other artificial means, such rupees shall not be considered as of standard weight; and, if tendered in payment at any of the public treasuries, or offices, they shall be received at their intrinsic value, as hereafter directed; and the <i>podars</i> , or examiners of the public money, are required to separate all such rupees.	The foregoing rule not applicable to rupees in which the loss of weight shall not have been occasioned by wear, but by artificial means.
XXXV. <i>First.</i> Lucknow rupees of the forty-fifth <i>sun</i> , struck in the mint at Furruckabad, which may be deficient in weight, from any other cause excepting wear, or deficient in weight from wear in a greater amount than six annas per cent. shall be received conformably to the following rule.	Such rupees to be received at their intrinsic value.
<i>Second.</i> For one hundred Lucknow sicca weight of such light forty-fifth <i>sun</i> sicca rupees, the payer shall receive credit for one hundred Lucknow forty-fifth <i>sun</i> sicca rupees. The light rupees, thus received at the public treasuries, shall not be again disbursed, but shall be invariably sent to the mint at Furruckabad to be recoined.	Rule to be observed in receiving rupees deficient in weight from any other cause excepting wear, or from wear exceeding six annas per cent.
XXXVI. The rules contained in Sections 33, 34, and 35, of this regulation, shall be considered equally applicable to the halves and quarters of the forty-fifth <i>sun</i> Lucknow sicca rupee, struck in the mint at Furruckabad.	The rules contained in Sections 33, 34, and 35, applicable to halves and quarters of rupees.
XXXVII. The mint master at Calcutta shall furnish the Board of Revenue, for the use of the collectors in the ceded provinces, with stamp metal weights of fifty Lucknow sicca weight each, or such other weights as may be required by them; and all receipts and payments, at the public treasuries, shall be regulated conformable to such standard weights.	The mint master at Calcutta to furnish standard weights, for the use of the collectors.
XXXVIII*. <i>All silver bullion, and old or light silver coin,</i>	<i>Order in which silver</i>

<p><i>delivered into the mint at Furruckabad, for coinage, shall be assayed in the order in which it shall be received; refined in the order in which it may be assayed; and coined in the order in which it may be refined. Standard silver bullion, delivered into the mint, shall be registered as refined bullion, on the date on which it may be assayed.</i></p> <p><i>*Rescinded by Section 7, Regulation II. 1812.</i></p>	<p><i>bullion, and old or light silver coin, delivered into the mint, is to be assayed, refined, and coined.</i></p>
<p>XXXIX. The following registers shall be kept open, at the mint of Furruckabad, for public inspection; viz.</p> <p>A register of unassayed silver bullion, delivered into the mint; specifying the quantity delivered, the date on which it was received, and the name of the proprietor.</p> <p>A register of silver bullion, assayed and refined; specifying the date on which it was assayed, the date on which it was refined, the name of the proprietor, and the produce in the Lucknow forty-fifth <i>sun sicca</i> rupees; together with the date of the certificate granted for the produce, and the date on which such certificate was discharged.</p>	<p>Registers to be kept for public inspection in the Furruckabad mint.</p>
<p>XL. English copies of the registers mentioned in the foregoing section, shall be sent by the mint master at Furruckabad, on the fifth day of every month, for the month preceding, to the mint committee at the presidency.</p>	<p>The mint master at Furruckabad to transmit copies of the foregoing registers to the mint committee at the presidency.</p>
<p>XLI. <i>First.</i> The operation of the mint at Bareilly shall be discontinued, from the date of the promulgation of this regulation; with the exception of the coinage of whatever silver bullion and silver coin may be deposited in the mint of that station, for coinage, when the regulation shall be promulgated. It shall be left to the option of the proprietors of such bullion and coin, either to withdraw the same, or to have it converted into the silver coin hitherto struck in the mint at Bareilly, and denominated the Bareilly rupee, as they shall think proper.</p>	<p>The operation of the mint at Bareilly, and the coinage of Furruckabad rupees in the Furruckabad mint, to be discontinued, and from what periods.</p>
<p><i>Second.</i> The coinage of the silver specie, hitherto struck in the mint at Furruckabad, and denominated the Furruckabad rupee, shall be discontinued, from the time when the mint master at that station shall be furnished with the necessary machinery and dies for commencing the new silver coinage established by this regulation. Immediately on being enabled to commence the new silver coinage, the mint master at Furruckabad shall fix up a written notification, under his signature, in a conspicuous part of the mint, declaring that no silver bullion or silver coin will be received at the mint, for coinage into any other description of rupee than the rupee established by this regulation, from and after the date of such notification. The mint master shall also transmit copies of the said notification, under his signature, to the several judges and magistrates, and to the collectors of the revenue, in the ceded provinces, in order that the same may be fixed up in their respective <i>cutcherrees</i>, for general information. It shall be left to</p>	<p>Rule respecting bullion or coin deposited in those mints for coinage, at the periods above mentioned.</p>

<p>the option of the proprietors of whatever silver bullion, and silver coin may be deposited in the mint at Furruckabad, for coinage, at the time of the publication of the notification above mentioned, either to withdraw the same, or to have it converted into the silver coin hitherto struck in the mint of that station, and denominated the Furruckabad rupee, or into the new silver coin established by this regulation, as they shall think proper.</p>	
<p>XLII. Whereas the gold coin denominated gold mohurs, have never obtained an extensive circulation in the ceded provinces, in consequence of silver having been the general measure of value in those provinces, from time immemorial: and whereas during the government of the Nawaub Vizier, the value of the gold mohurs in circulation, with relation to the silver coin, was never fixed: and whereas the coinage of gold mohurs has been long discontinued by the native Government of the said provinces, as well as in the adjacent foreign states: it is not, therefore judged necessary, at present, to establish a gold coinage in the provinces in question. The gold mohurs shall be permitted to be circulated, in the ceded provinces, as heretofore, according to the value which individuals, receiving and paying the same, shall determine; but gold mohurs shall not be considered to be a legal tender of payment, in any public or private transaction; nor shall they bear any fixed rate of value, compared with reference to the silver coin, or Lucknow forty-fifth <i>sun</i> sicca rupee, struck in the mint at Furruckabad, as established by this regulation; but they shall continue to circulate, as heretofore, agreeably to the established usage of the country.</p>	<p>The establishment of a gold coinage in the ceded provinces not considered necessary. Gold coin to continue in circulation as heretofore.</p> <p>Not to be considered a legal tender of payment in any transactions.</p>
<p><i>XLIII*. A copper coin, of the forty-fifth sun, weighing two hundred and eighty-four and a half grains troy, and consisting of pure copper, shall be established, in the provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the English East India Company. The corresponding Lucknow and Calcutta sicca weight of the copper coin above mentioned will be inserted in a future regulation.</i></p> <p><i>*Rescinded by Section 2, Regulation XXI.: 1816.</i></p>	<p><i>A copper coin of an uniform weight, and of pure copper, established in the ceded provinces.</i></p>
<p>XLIV. The form, size, and impression of the copper coin, established by the foregoing section, shall correspond with those prescribed by Section 5. of this regulation, for the Lucknow forty-fifth <i>sun</i> sicca rupee; but the edges of such copper coin shall not be milled, nor have any mark or impression thereon.</p>	
<p>XLV. Copper pice, of pure copper, and of the weight prescribed by Section 43; and half pice of the same standard and proportionate weight and size; will be coined in the mint established at Furruckabad, under Section 4 of this regulation. The half pie shall bear the same impression as the whole pie. A smaller division of the pie than the half pie shall not be coined.</p>	<p>Form, size, and impression, which the copper coin shall bear. The edges not to be milled.</p> <p>Copper pice and half pice, will be coined in the mint at Furruckabad.</p>
<p><i>XLVI*. Individuals are at liberty to send, or bring, to the mint at Furruckabad, pure copper, or old pice or other copper coin consisting of pure copper, to be coined into pice, or half pice, of the</i></p>	<p><i>Individuals at liberty to send or bring to the Furruckabad mint, pure, copper or copper coin of pure copper, to</i></p>

<p><i>prescribed weight and standard.</i></p> <p><i>*Rescinded by Section 2, Regulation VI. 1820.</i></p>	<p><i>be coined into pice or half pice of the prescribed weight.</i></p>
<p><i>XLVII. It shall be at the option of individuals to have their copper, or copper coin, coined into whole pice, or half pice, or into such proportions of each, as they may think proper.</i></p>	<p><i>Individuals at liberty to have, their copper, or copper coin, coined into whole or half pice.</i></p>
<p><i>XLVIII. For all pure copper, or old copper coin consisting of pure copper, which may be delivered into the mint at Furruckabad for coinage, a number of the pice, established by this regulation, or halves of such pice, equal in weight to the copper produced from such copper or copper coin, shall be returned to the proprietor, without any charge whatever. None but pure copper shall be received at the mint for coinage into pice.</i></p>	<p><i>For all copper, or copper coin, pice or half pice of equal weight to that produced, and of the prescribed weight, shall be returned to the proprietor, without any charge whatever.</i></p> <p><i>None but pure copper to be received at the mint for coinage.</i></p>
<p>XLIX. The copper coin, established by Section 43. of this regulation, struck in the mint at Furruckabad, shall be received at, and issued from, the public treasuries, and shall also be paid and received, in private transactions between individuals, in the ceded provinces, for the payment of any sum, being the fractional part of a rupee. Pice received, or issued, under this section, shall be received and issued, according to the rate at which pice may be current in the <i>bazar</i>, with reference to the established silver coin, at the time when the payment may be made, unless any other rate shall be mutually agreed upon by the parties.</p>	<p>Copper coin, for any sum below, the value of one rupee, to be considered a legal tender of payment, in all transactions. To be received and issued in the foregoing case at what rate.</p>
<p>L. Any public officer, or other person, convicted, before a court of <i>adault</i>, of refusing to receive in payment the fractional part of a rupee in the copper coin now established, in adjustment of an account, as directed in the foregoing section, shall be liable to pay to the complainant his costs of suit, and such damages as to the court may seem proper, upon a consideration of the circumstances of the case. If the offender shall be a native public officer of Government, the court shall further adjudge him to be dismissed from his office.</p>	<p>Penalty incurred by a disobedience of the rule prescribed in the foregoing section.</p> <p>If the offender be an officer of Government, to be dismissed from his office.</p>
<p>LI. <i>First.</i> The rules prescribed by Sections 11, 13, 14, and 31, of this regulation, respecting the silver coinage in the ceded provinces, are declared to be applicable to the copper coinage established in those provinces, by Section 44 of this regulation.</p>	<p>The rules prescribed by Sections 11, 13, 14, and 31, applicable to the copper coinage established by Section 44.</p>
<p><i>Second.</i> A register shall be kept in the mint at Furruckabad (to be open for public inspection) of all copper, or old copper coin, which may be brought to the mint for coinage. Such register shall also specify the name of the proprietor, and the produce in the pice established by this regulation; together with the date of the certificate granted for the produce, and the date on which such certificate was discharged. An English copy of the above-mentioned register shall be transmitted, on the fifth day of every month, for the month preceding, to, the mint committee at</p>	<p>Registers of copper coinage to be kept for public inspection. A copy to be sent monthly to the mint committee at the Presidency.</p>

<p>the presidency.</p>	
<p>LII. Collectors of the revenue, commercial residents, or agents, the mint and assay master at Furruckabad, and their respective officers, shall be liable to be sued for damages, in the <i>zillah</i> courts to which they may be respectively amenable, for any breach of this regulation or any other regulation which may be enacted respecting the coinage in the ceded provinces.</p>	<p>European and native officers of Government herein specified liable to be sued for any breach of this or any future regulation, respecting the coinage.</p>

## Appendix: A.13

## A.D. 1803 REGULATION LIV

A REGULATION for postponing the Operation of Section 20, Regulation XXXV. 1793, within the Zillah of Chittagong.— PASSED by the Governor General in Council, on the 24th of November 1803; corresponding with the 10th Aughun 1210 Bengal era; the 25th Aughun 1211 Fussily; the 10th Aughun 1211; Willaity; the 25th Aughun 1860 Sumbut; and the 8th Shabuan 1218 Higeree.

<p>THE reasons stated in the preamble to Regulation III. 1799, for postponing the operation of Section 20. Regulation XXXV. 1793, in the <i>zillah</i> of Sylhet, being equally applicable to the <i>zillah</i> of Chittagong, until the 1st Bhadoon of the Bengal year 1210, corresponding with the 16th August A.D. 1803, when the regulation above mentioned was first promulgated and enforced in this district; the Governor General in Council has passed the following rule, to be in force in the <i>zillah</i> of Chittagong only.</p>	<p>Preamble.</p>
<p>II. Section 20; Regulation XXXV. 1793, shall not have effect in the <i>zillah</i> of Chittagong until the 1st Bhadoon of the Bengal year 1210, or 16th August A.D. 1803; after which period the provisions in the said section and regulation are to be considered in full force in that <i>zillah</i>, as in other parts of the province of Bengal.</p>	<p>Section 20. Regulation XXXV. 1793, not to have effect in <i>zillah</i> Chittagong until the 1st Bhadoon 1210, B.S. or 16th August 1803, E.S.</p>

Appendix: A.14

A. D. 1805. REGULATION XI.

A REGULATION for extending to the conquered provinces, Situated within the Dooab and on the right bank of the river Jumna; and to the territories ceded to the Honorable the English East India Company in Bundlecund by the Peishwah; Regulation XLV, 1803, entitled, A regulation for the reform of the gold, silver, and copper coin, in the provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company: also for providing for the appointment of the native officers of government, employed in the mint, established at Furruckabad, under Regulation XLV, 1803; and for extending to such native officers such parts of Regulation V, 1804, as provide for the appointment and removal of the native officers of government in certain departments.— PASSED by the Vice President in Council, on the 15th August 1805; corresponding with the 1st Bhadoon 1212 Bengal era; the 5th Bhadoon 1212 Fussily; the 1st Bhadoon 1212 Willaity; the 5th Bhadoon 1862 Sumbut; and the 13th Rubbee-u-Sany 1220 Higeree.

<p>WHEREAS Regulation XLV, 1803, provides rules for the reform of the gold, silver, and copper coin, in the provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company : And whereas it is expedient, that the regulation abovementioned should be extended to the conquered provinces situated within the Dooab and on the right bank of the river Jumna, and to the territories ceded to the Honorable the English East India Company in Bundlecund by the Peishwah: And whereas it is advisable, that rules should be provided for the appointment and removal of the native officers of government, employed in the mint at Furruckabad, the following rules have been accordingly enacted.</p>	
<p>II. Regulation XLV, 1803, is hereby extended to the conquered provinces situated within the Dooab, and on the right bank of the river Jumna, ceded to the Honorable the English East India Company by Dowlut Rao Scindiah; and to the territories situated in Bundlecund on the right bank of the river Jumna, ceded to the Honorable the English East India Company by the Peishwah; to which the laws and regulations of the British government have been extended by Regulation IX, 1804, and Regulations VIII and IX, 1805: and the periods prescribed for the operation of the said regulation, in the provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company, are also hereby declared to be applicable to the provinces and territories aforesaid.</p>	<p>Regulation XLV, 1803, extended to the conquered provinces, and to the territories ceded to the Company in Bundlecund by the Peishwah.</p>
<p>III. The operation of the mint at Saharunpore, and of any other mint or mints within the provinces and territories mentioned in Section II, the operation of which shall not have already ceased, shall be</p>	<p>The operation of the mint at Saharunpore, and of any other mint</p>



<p>discontinued, from the date of the promulgation of this regulation; with the exception of the coinage of whatever silver bullion and silver coin may be deposited so such mint or mints, for coinage, when the regulation shall be promulgated. It shall be left to the option of the proprietors of such bullion and coin, either to withdraw the same, or to have it converted into the silver coin hitherto struck in the mint in which it may be deposited, for coinage, as they, shall think proper.</p>	<p>or mints in the conquered provinces, to be discontinued, and from what period.</p>
<p>IV. First. The native officers of government, forming the fixed establishment in the mint at Furruckabad, shall be nominated, in the first instance, by the mint and assay master, subject to the confirmation of the mint committee at that station, or of the Governor General in Council, according as such officers may come within the descriptions of officers specified in Regulation V, 1804, providing rules for the appointment and removal of native officers; which regulation, as far as it relates to the appointment and removal of native officers, is hereby extended to the native officers of government, employed in the mint at Furruckabad. All references, regarding the appointment, resignation, suspension, or removal, of the native officers of government, employed in the mint at the above station, whose salary shall amount to or exceed ten rupees per month, shall be made by the mint and assay master, in the first instance, to the mint committee at that station, who will act therein, in the same manner as the other intermediate authorities mentioned in the regulation aforesaid.</p> <p>Second, It shall be competent to the mint committee at Furruckabad, whenever they shall see good and sufficient cause, to direct the demission or suspension of any native officer of government, employed in the mint at that station, according to the nature of the office and the amount of the salary, although a previous reference shall not be made to them, reflecting such officer, by the mint and assay master; and the mint and assay master is enjoined to obey such requisitions as may be received by him from the mint committee to the above effect. The mint committee are, however, required to report to the Governor General in Council every instance in which they shall exercise the power veiled in them by the present clause, accompanied by a translation of their proceedings, and of the defence of the officer dismissed or suspended.</p>	<p>Native officers, employed in the mint at Furruckabad, to be nominated, in the first instance, by the mint and assay master.</p> <p>Rules contained in Regulation V, 1804, respecting the appointment and removal of native officers, extended to the native officers, employed in the mint at Furruckabad.</p> <p>References regarding the removal and appointment of native officers to be made in the first instance to the mint committee at Furruckabad.</p> <p>The mint committee at Furruckabad empowered in certain cases, to direct the dismissal or suspension of native officers employed in the mint, without a previous reference being made to them by the mint and assay master.</p>

Appendix: A.15

A. D. 1805 REGULATION XII.

*A REGULATION for the settlement and collection of the public revenue in the zillah of Cuttack, including the pergunnahs of Puttespore, Kummardichour, and Bograe, at present included in the zillah of Midnapore.— PASSED by the Vice President in Council, on the 5th of September 1805; corresponding with the 22d Bhadoon 1212 Bengal era; the 26th Bhadoon 1212 Fussily; the 22d Bhadoon 1212 Willaity; the 12th Bhadoon 1862 Sumbut; and the 10th Jumadee-us-Sany 1220 Higeree.*

xxx	xxx	xxx
<p>XII. The regulations established in the province of Bengal, for raising a revenue by means of stamp paper, are hereby extended to the province of Cuttack, (in common with the other regulations extended to that zillah by Section XXXVI, of this regulation) provided nevertheless that the provisions enacted respecting pleadings and other papers (which are considered to be of the nature of pleadings) under the regulations established in the province of Bengal, shall not be in force in the province of Cuttack, until the expiration of one year from the date of this regulation; and provided also, that the provisions regarding obligations for the payment of money, law papers, and generally all other stamp papers, shall not be in force until the expiration of two years from the date of this regulation.</p>		<p>Regulations respecting stamp paper in force in Bengal extended to Cuttack, with provisions as to the period of their being in force there.</p>
<p>XIII. All engagements for the payment of the public revenue by the zemindars, talookdars, farmers, and other holders of land, shall be made in Calcutta sicca rupees of the nineteenth sun; but as the zemindars, talookdars, farmers, and other holders of land, may not immediately have the means of paying their revenue in that species of rupees, the various rupees of sorts will be received at the treasures in payment of the public revenue until the expiration of the Willaity year 1215, according to the table of rates contained in Section XIV, Regulation XXX V, 1793; and cowries will be received at the rate of four cawons per sicca rupee, until the expiration of that period of time. Should any other species of rupees exclusive of those specified in Section XIV, Regulation XXXV 1793, be current in the zillah of Cuttack, the collector shall forward specimens of them, as soon as may be practicable, to the Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, for the purpose of being forwarded to the assay mailer to be assayed; and the persons from whom such rupees may have been received, shall receive credit for the same at their intrinsic value, as ascertained by actual assay, after deducting twelve annas per cent for the expense of refining, should the rupees be under sicca standard. A supplementary table of rates of the value of each description of such rupees (prepared on the principle of the table of rates contained in Section XIV, Regulation XXXV, 1793) shall be fixed up at the cut-cherry of the collector, and at the court house of the judge and magistrate. After the</p>		<p>All engagements for the payment of the revenue to be made in Calcutta sicca rupees.</p> <p>Rules for the receipt of rupees of sorts until the expiration of the year 1215 Willaity, after which no money but Calcutta sicca rupees, or gold mohurs of the nineteenth sun, and their parts shall be received in payment of the public revenue.</p>

<p>expiration of the Willaity year 1215 no money will be received in payment of the public revenue, excepting Calcutta sicca rupees, or gold mohurs of the nineteenth sun, or the halves and quarters of those coins.</p>		
<p>XIV. Bonds, or writings, or other agreements, whether written or verbal, entered into prior to the expiration of the Willaity year 1213, whereby a sum of money is stipulated to be paid in any species of rupee, excepting the nineteenth sun sicca, or the gold mohur of the nineteenth sun, and which may not be discharged previous to the abovementioned date, may be liquidated, at the option of the debtor, either in the rupee specified in the instrument, or in the nineteenth sun sicca rupee, at the valuation specified in the table, in Section XIV, Regulation XXXV, 1793; or in the nineteenth sun gold mohur.</p>	<p>Option left to the debtor in liquidating bond, &amp;c. entered into for payment of different species of rupees, and not discharged prior to the expiration of the year 1213 Willaity.</p>	
<p>XV. After the expiration of the Willaity year 1213, no person shall recover in any court of judicature in the province of Bengal, Behar, or Orissa, any sum of money under a bond, or ether writing, or any agreement written or verbal, entered into after the abovementioned date, by which any sum of money shall be stipulated to be paid in any species of rupees, excepting Calcutta sicca rupees, or gold mohurs of the nineteenth sun or the halves or quarters of each.</p>	<p>No money due on any bond or agreement entered into after the expiration of the year 1213 Willaity, and stipulating payment<sup>1</sup> in any other specie than the Calcutta sicca rupee or gold mohur of the nineteenth sun, and their parts shall be recoverable in any Court of justice.</p>	
<p>XVI. All engagements hereafter entered into on the part of government for the provision of the investment, or the manufacture of salt, are to be made in the Calcutta sicca rupee, or the gold mohur of the nineteenth sun; and all proprietors and farmers of land are prohibited from concluding engagements with their under farmers, ryots, or dependant talookdars, after the expiration of the Willaity year 1213 in any species of rupees or gold mohurs, excepting the Calcutta sicca rupees, and the gold mohurs of the nineteenth sun, under the penalty of not being permitted to recover any arrears, that may become due to them under such engagements.</p>	<p>All future engagements of government for the provision of the investment or manufacture of salt are to be made in the Calcutta sicca rupee, or the gold mohur of the nineteenth, sun and proprietors and farmers of land prohibited from entering engagements with their under farmers &amp;c. after the expiration of the year 1213 Willaity in any other species of rupees.</p>	
<p>XXX</p>	<p>XXX</p>	<p>XXX</p>

Appendix: A.16

A.D. 1806 REGULATION III.

*A REGULATION for defining the weight and standard of the silver coin, established in the, ceded and conquered provinces, by Regulation XLV, 1803, and Regulation XI, 1805; and the weight of the copper coin established in the said provinces by the regulations abovementioned; also for fixing a table of rates for regulating the receipt and payment of rupees of different descriptions, during the periods prescribed by Regulation XLV, 1803, for the receipt and payment of rupees not being the rupees declared by that reputation and by Regulation XI, 1805, to be the established and legal silver coin within the ceded and conquered provinces.— PASSED by the Governor General in Council, on the 27th of March 1806; corresponding with the 15th Chyte 1212 Bengal era; the 23d Chyte 1213 Fussily; the 15th Chyte 1213 Willaity; the 7th Chyte 1863 Sumbut; and the 6th Mohurram 1221 Hegiree.*

<p>WHEREAS it is declared in Sections III and XLIII, Regulation XLV, 1803, that a specification of the weight and standard of the Lucnow sicca rupee, established by Section II, of that regulation, and of the corresponding Lucnow and Calcutta sicca weight of the copper coin established by Section XLIII, of the regulation aforesaid, would be published in a future regulation: And whereas it is declared in the said regulation, that a table of rates would be inserted in a future regulation, for determining the receipt and payment of rupees of different descriptions, during the periods prescribed by the regulation above mentioned, for the receipt and payment of rupees, not being the rupees declared by that regulation, to be the established and legal silver coin in the provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company: And whereas Regulation XLV, 1803, has been extended by Regulation XI 1805, to the conquered provinces, situated within the Doab, and on the right bank of the river Jumna, ceded to the Honorable the English East India Company by Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and to the territories in Bundlecund, ceded to the Honorable the English East India Company by the Peishwah; the following rules have been therefore enacted, to be in force in the ceded and conquered provinces.</p>	<p>Preamble</p>			
<p>II. The following is a specification of the weight and standard of the Lucnow sicca rupee of the forty-fifth sun, struck in the Mint at Furruckabad, established by Section II, Regulation XLV, 1803, and Regulation XI 1805.</p>	<p>Specification of weight and standard of the Lucnow sicca rupee, struck at the mint at Furruckabad, established by Regulation XLV. 1803, and Regulation XI. 1805.</p>			
<p>Troy Weight, one hundred and seventy three Grains.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Touch, or parts of fine Silver, in 100,</td> <td style="width: 40%; text-align: right;">95 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assay Alloy, ... ..</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4 5</td> </tr> </table>		Touch, or parts of fine Silver, in 100,	95 5	Assay Alloy, ... ..
Touch, or parts of fine Silver, in 100,	95 5			
Assay Alloy, ... ..	4 5			
<p>III. The following is a specification of the weight of the copper coin,</p>	<p>Specification of</p>			

<p>established by Section XLVI, Regulation XLV, 1803, and Regulation XI 1805</p> <p>Troy Weight,                    -                    -                    Grains 284½</p> <p>                                                                                                 Rupees.                    Annas. Pice.</p> <p>Lucnow sicca weight, -                    Annas 1                    10                    3½</p> <p>Calcutta sicca weight, -                    Annas 1                    9                    4</p> <p>It is to be understood, however, that pice shall only be coined on account of government, and in such quantities and at such times, as the Governor General in Council, on receipt of information on the subject from the Mint Committee at Furruckabad, may direct.</p>	<p>the weight of copper coins, established by the same regulation.</p>
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<p>IV. The pice will be issued from the treasury of government at the rate of twenty six, for a Lucnow sicca rupee.</p>	<p>Rate at which pice will be issued from the Treasury.</p>
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<p>V. The following is the table of rates referred to in Regulation XL V, 1803, for determining the receipt and payment of different descriptions of rupees, not being the rupees declared by that regulation, and by Regulation XI 1805, to be the established and legal silver coin in the ceded and conquered provinces, during the periods limited for the receipt and payment of such rupees by the said regulations.</p>	<p>Table of rates for determining the receipt and payment of different descriptions of rupees, not being the established and legal currency during the period limited for the receipt and payment of such rupees, by the regulations abovementioned.</p>
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**Table showing the intrinsic comparative value that each specie of rupee, bears to the Lucnow Sicca rupee, or in other words, the number of Lucnow Sicca rupees, intrinsically equal to one hundred Lucnow Sicca weight of each of the different sorts of rupees specified in the table.**

Sorts of Rupees	Lucnow Sicca Weight	Lucnow Sicca Rupee
Sicca of Lucnow, Troy weight grains 173, fine silver, grains 165                    22,	100	100 0 0
Calcutta, Moorshedabad, Patna, and Dacca, 19 sun Sicca rupees,	ditto.	102 9 9
Furruckabad rupees,	ditto.	97 10 3
Bareilly rupees,	ditto.	97 6 0
Nudjeebabad rupees,	ditto.	96 5 3
Lucnow rupees coined at Allahabad	ditto.	96 13 8
Old 18 suns Lucnow,	ditto.	95 8 9
Viziery rupees,	ditto.	89 4 2
Benares rupees,	ditto.	101 0 8
Corah 12 suns,	ditto.	91 9 11
----- 20 suns,	ditto.	91 1 6
----- 12 suns,	ditto.	92 14 10
Furruckabad 31 and 39 suns,	ditto.	97 6 0
Etawah rupees,	ditto.	95 4 6
Saharunpore old rupees,	ditto.	96 9 6

Saharunpore new rupees,	ditto.	96 13 8
Panniput rupees,	ditto.	95 12 1
Samlie rupees,	ditto.	94 12 2
Kerhanah rupees,	ditto.	96 5 3
Lundowrah rupees,	ditto.	95 12 11
Thannah rupees,	ditto.	94 12 2
Ruckaby rupees,	ditto.	91 1 6
Sirdannah rupees	ditto.	96 5 3
Dehli siccas,	ditto.	101 0 8
Delhi 38 suns,	ditto.	96 9 6
Bhurtapore rupees,	ditto.	100 12 6
Khotah rupees,	ditto.	95 8 8
Ghutsun 29 suns,	ditto.	99 7 6
Mahomed Shahee 19 suns,	ditto.	101 0 8
Gocul 46 suns,	ditto.	96 13 8
Jeend rupees,	ditto.	84 13 0
Siccas of Lucnow,	ditto.	100 0 0
Gourshahee 7 suns,	ditto.	95 4 6
----- 8 suns,	ditto.	95 12 11
----- 9 suns,	ditto.	93 3 0
----- 10 suns,	ditto.	93 3 0
----- 11 suns,	ditto.	92 6 5
----- 12 suns,	ditto.	91 5 8
Siringury rupees,	ditto.	93 7 2
Tamboshahee rupees,	ditto.	91 9 11
Ballashahee rupees, coined at Culpie,	ditto.	93 11 5
Hattrass rupees,	ditto.	99 7 6
Bindrabunsee rupees,	ditto.	87 6 10
Generally struck by Perron	ditto.	90 9 2
Deeg rupees,	ditto.	91 9 11
Gourshahee rupees,	ditto.	98 11 0
Bombay rupees,	ditto.	96 5 3
Old Arcots, Moorshedabad, Calcutta,	ditto.	97 10 3
French Arcots,	ditto.	99 7 6
Madras Arcots,	ditto.	98 11 0

## Appendix: A.17

## A. D. 1807 REGULATION IV

*A REGULATION for determining the rates, at which rupees of sorts shall be received and issued in the ceded and conquered provinces, during the existence of the depending settlement of the land revenue in those provinces.— PASSED by the Governor General in Council on the 19th March 1807; corresponding with the 7th Chyite 1213 Bengal era; the 25th Phaugun 1214 Fussily; the 7th Chyite 1214 Willaity; the 10th Phaugun 1863 Sumbut; and the 9th Mohurum 1222 Higeree, .*

<p>WHEREAS it was enacted in Clause First, Section XVII, Regulation XLV, 1803, that the depending triennial settlement in the ceded provinces should be made in Lucnow sicca rupees, and that the difference between the several descriptions of rupees in which the former settlement had been made, and the Lucnow sicca rupees should be calculated according to a table of rates of the intrinsic value of all such descriptions of rupees, compared with the Lucnow sicca rupees; And whereas the said rules were extended by Section XXVIII, Regulation VIII, 1805, to the conquered provinces, situated on the right and left banks of the river Jumna, and to that part of the province of Bundlecund, in which the general laws and regulations of the British Government have been declared to be in force; And whereas the delay which unavoidably occurred in publishing the said table of rates, has precluded a general adherence to that rule in the formation of the depending settlement; the following rules have been enacted, to be in force from the time of their promulgation in the ceded and conquered provinces.</p>	<p>Preamble</p>
<p>II. The operation of Clause First, Section XVII, Regulation XLV, 1803, and of the provisions contained in Regulation III, 1806, is hereby suspended during the existence of the depending triennial settlement, as follows: In the ceded and conquered provinces lying on the right and left banks of the river Jumna, until the expiration of the Fussily year 1215; In the province of Bundlecund, until the expiration of the year 1216.</p>	<p>The operation of Clause First, Section XVII, Regulation XLV, 1803, and provisions contained in Regulation III, 1806, suspended during the existing settlements.</p>
<p>III. Until the expiration of the periods above specified, the zemindars, farmers, and others paying revenue to government, shall discharge the demands upon them, either in the species of rupees specified in their existing engagements, or in any other species of rupees which may be current in the different districts, at the rates of batta at which they were received and paid, previously to the promulgation of the table of rates contained in Regulation III, 1806.</p>	<p>In what species of rupees the revenues may be paid.</p>
<p>IV. It is provided in Section XXII, Regulation XLV, 1803; that rupees of sorts which may be received at the public treasuries, shall not on any account be issued therefrom, from and after the commencement of the</p>	<p>Rules contained in Section XXII, Regulation XLV, 1803,</p>

<p>year 1214, but shall be sent to the mint at Furruckabad, and be recoined into siccas of the Lucnow forty-fifth sun. But as it might not be practicable, in consequence of the large proportion of rupees of sorts current in the ceded and conquered provinces, to coin those rupees into Lucnow siccas immediately they should be sent; and as inconvenience might in consequence be experienced from the retention of considerable sums of money from circulation, such quantity only of the rupees of sorts which may be received into the treasuries of the collectors, shall be sent from time to time to the mint at Furruckabad, as can be immediately recoined into Lucnow Siccas. It shall accordingly be the duty of the officer entrusted with the distribution of the funds, applicable to the pay of the troops serving in the upper provinces, to keep himself constantly informed respecting the quantity of money which the mint and assay-master may be able to recoin, and to regulate, in conformity to such information, the remittances of rupees of sorts from the treasuries of the collectors, for the purpose of being recoined. The mint and assay-master is accordingly hereby required to furnish that officer with any periodical reports or other information which he may require to enable him to perform that duty.</p>	<p>altered, and rupees of sorts allowed to be reissued from the public treasuries when they cannot be immediately recoined.</p> <p>Public officers to regulate their remittances of rupees of sorts to the mint for recoinage, by the quantity which can be recoined without delay.</p>
<p>V. Such portion of the rupees of sorts as cannot be immediately recoined into Lucnow siccas, and as may be required for the pay of the troops or other exigencies of the public service, shall be issued at the rates at which they may have been or may be received into the treasuries of the collectors, under the provisions contained in the present regulation.</p>	<p>At what rates rupees of sorts shall be reissued.</p>
<p>VI. At the expiration of the present depending triennial settlement, viz. at the close of the year 1216 in Bundlecund, and 1215 in the other parts of the ceded and conquered provinces, the rule contained in Section XVII, Regulation XLV, 1803; and the provisions contained in Regulation III, 1806, shall be considered to be in full force and effect. The ensuing settlements in the ceded and conquered provinces shall accordingly be made in Lucnow sicca rupees, to be adjusted according to the table of rates contained in Section V, of the latter regulation.</p>	<p>Rules contained in Section XVII, Regulation XLV, 1803, and Regulation III, 1806, to be in full force and effect after the expiration of the existing settlements. The ensuing settlements to be made in the Lucnow rupees.</p>
<p>VII. As it may likewise be expected, that at the expiration of those periods, a sufficient quantity of Lucnow sicca rupees will be generally current, to answer the ordinary purposes of circulation, no rupees of sorts shall after that time be received into the public treasuries, unless the Governor General in Council shall deem it advisable to authorize by a public proclamation, the receipt of such rupees in particular districts, for a limited specific period of time.</p>	<p>None but the Lucnow rupees to be received in to the public treasuries, after the expiration of the existing settlement unless authorized by a public proclamation of the Governor General in Council.</p>
<p>VIII. The principle of the foregoing provisions shall be considered to be in force in the district of Cuttack. The operation of the rule contained in Station. XIII, Regulation XII, 1805, which directs, that the various rupees</p>	<p>The principle of the foregoing provisions extended to</p>



<p>of sorts shall be received at the treasuries in payment of the public revenue, until the expiration of the Willaity year 1215, according to the table of rates contained in Section XIV, Regulation XXXV, 1793, is accordingly suspended; and such rupees shall be received until the expiration of that period, at the rates of batta at which such rupees have hitherto been respectively received.</p>	<p>Cuttack, and the operation of Section XIII, Regulation XII, 1805, suspended.</p>
<p>IX. On the expiration of the Willaity year 1215, the ensuing settlement of Cuttack shall be made in Calcutta sicca rupees, to be adjusted according to the table of rates contained in Section XIV, Regulation XXXV, 1793. On the principle likewise stated in Section IV of this regulation, the collector of Cuttack shall send from time to time such portion of the rupees of sorts which may be received into his treasury, to the mint at Calcutta to be recoined into siccas, as can conveniently be done without impeding the general circulation of the district; and the remainder shall be issued at the rates at which they may have been received by government. On the expiration of the year 1215, no rupees excepting Calcutta siccas of the nineteen sun shall be received into the public treasury, unless the Governor General in Council deem it necessary to dispense with the observance of that rule by a public proclamation for a specific and limited period of time.</p>	<p>After the expiration of the existing settlement, the ensuing settlement of Cuttack to be made in Calcutta sicca rupees to be adjusted according to the table of rates contained in Section XIV, Regulation XXXV, 1793.</p> <p>Rules as to remitting rupees of sorts for recoinage, and the reissue of such as may be necessary.</p> <p>None but Calcutta sicca rupees to be received after the expiration of the existing settlement, unless authorized by public proclamation.</p>
<p>X. The rules ordered to be observed in the district of Cuttack, shall likewise be considered to be in force in the pergunnahs of Pattaspore and other late dependencies of that district now annexed to the zillah of Midnapore, in so far as regards the receipt of rupees of sorts from the landholders and farmers; but as the rupees of sorts which may be received on account of the revenue of those mohauls, cannot be very considerable, the whole shall be immediately remitted to the mint at Calcutta, to be recoined into siccas.</p>	<p>The above rules as to Cuttack, to be in force in the late Marhatta pergunnahs annexed to Midnapore, but all rupees of sorts received from those pergunnahs to be remitted for recoinage.</p>

## Appendix: A.18

## A. D. 1807 REGULATION XIII.

*A REGULATION for modifying certain parts of Regulation XXXV, 1793, Regulation XLV, 1803, and Regulation XII, 1805; relative to engagements for rupees, or gold mohurs, not being of the established coinage.— PASSED by the Governor General in Council, on the 25th June 1807; corresponding with the 12th Assaur 1214 Bengal era; the 5th Assaur 1214 Fussily; the 12th Assaur 1214 Willaity; the 5th Assaur 1864 Sumbut; and the 18th Rubbee us-Sanee 1222 Higeree.*

In Section XX, Regulation XXXV, 1793, it is declared, that after the tenth of April 1794 (extended by Regulations VI, 1794, and LIX, 1795 to the 10th April 1796) no person shall recover in any court of judicature, in the provinces of Bengal, Behar, or Orissa, any sum of money, under a bond or other, writing, or any agreement, written or verbal, entered into, after the above abovementioned date, by which any sum of money shall be stipulated to be paid in any species of rupees excepting sicca rupees or gold mohurs of the nineteenth sun, or the halves and quarters of each. By Section XXI, of the same regulation, all proprietors and farmers of land are prohibited from concluding engagements with their under farmers, ryots, or dependent talookdars, after the tenth of April 1794 (extended as above to 10th April 1796) in any species of rupees, or gold mohurs, excepting the sicca rupees and gold mohurs of the nineteenth sun; under the penalty of not being permitted to recover any arrears that may become due to them under such engagements: By Sections XV and XVI, Regulation XII, 1805, the same provisions are extended to the zillah of Cuttack, from the expiration of the Willaity year 1213, Sections XXV and XXVI, Regulation XLV, 1803, relative to the ceded provinces, and extended to the adjacent conquered provinces, as well as to the zillah of Bundelcund, by Section XXVIII, Regulation VIII, 1805, contain similar provisions respecting the Lucnow forty-fifth sun sicca rupee, which has been established as the legal coinage of those provinces, to be in force from the commencement of the Fussily year 1216. The object of these provisions, and of others enacted by the regulations referred to, was to remedy, the ill consequences produced by the circulation of various rupees, of different and fluctuating value; and to establish one rupee, of fixed weight and fineness, to be the general standard and measure of Value, viz. the nineteenth sun sicca rupee (with its correspondent gold mohur of the same sun) described in Section II, Regulation XXXV, 1793, for the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa including Cuttack; and the Lucknow forty-fifth sun sicca rupee, described in Section II, Regulation III, 1806, for the provinces ceded by the Nuwaub Vizier, the conquered provinces in the Doab and on the right bank of the Jumna, and the zillah of Bundelcund. The period specified for the operation of the provisions in question in the ceded and conquered provinces is not yet expired; but since the expiration of the period fixed for the operation of them in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar and Oriaaa; many engagements and

<p>agreements have been entered into, within those provinces, for rupees of local currency, or used as a known and accustomed measure of value though no longer current. In some instances this has been ascertained to proceed from an insufficient promulgation of the regulations, and in general the party receiving for money or value due to him, an engagement declared invalid by the regulations, must be presumed not to have been aware of the existence of such a provision, at the time of his taking the nugatory engagement. In such cases, the penalty of non-recovery by judicial process is not only a hardship to the individual, but is repugnant to the ends of justice. It is therefore expedient that the provisions abovementioned, should be modified, in such manner as may be consistent with the object of policy intended by them. The following rules have accordingly been enacted for that purpose by the Governor General in Council, to be in force from the periods therein specified, throughout the whole provinces immediately subject to the Presidency of Fort William, except the province of Benares, for the coinage of which no regulation has been yet published;</p>	
<p>II. Section XX, Regulation XXXV, 1793, and so much of Section XXI, of the same regulation, as declares a penalty of non-recovery upon engagements in any species of rupees or gold mohurs, excepting those of the nineteenth sun, together with such parts of Regulations VI, 1794, and LIX, 1795, as relate to the rule contained in Section XX, Regulation XXXV, 1795 and the penalty declared in Section XXI, of that regulation, are hereby rescinded.</p>	<p>Section XX and part of Section XXI, Regulation XXXV, 1793, and parts of Regulation VI, 1794, and LIX, 1795 rescinded.</p>
<p>III. Section XV, Regulation XII, 1805, relative to the zillah of Cuttack, and so much of Section XVI, of the same regulation, as declares a penalty of non-recovery upon engagements in any species of rupees or gold mohurs, excepting the Calcutta sicca rupees and gold mohurs of the nineteenth sun, are also rescinded.</p>	<p>Section XV and part of Section XVI, Regulation XII, 1804, rescinded.</p>
<p>IV. Bonds, or other engagements, and all agreements written, or verbal, which have been or may be entered into, within the provinces of Bengal, Bihar, or Orissa, including Cuttack, stipulating for the payment of money in any other species of rupee or gold mohur than the sicca rupee or gold mohur of the nineteenth sun, described in Section II, Regulation XXXV, 1793, may be liquidated at the option of the debtor, in the gold mohur of the nineteenth sun, or in the nineteenth sun sicca rupee, at the valuation stated in the table of sicca and other rupees, contained in Section XIV, Regulation XXXV, 1793.</p>	<p>How bonds or other engagements or agreements written or verbal, entered into in the provisions herein specified stipulating for the payment of money in any other species of rupee or gold mohur, than the sicca rupee or gold mohur of the nineteenth sun, may be liquidated at the option of the debtor.</p>
<p>V. If the bond, or other engagement, or agreement, stipulate for the payment of any species of rupee, not specified in the table referred to in the preceding section it shall be at the option of the debtor to pay in rupees or gold mohurs of the nineteenth sun, the intrinsic value of the</p>	<p>How bonds or other engagements or agreements stipulating for the payment of</p>

<p>rupees stipulated, to be ascertained by assay at the nearest mint, in the manner provided by Section XVI, Regulation XXXV, 1793, and Section XIII, Regulation XII, 1805.</p>	<p>any species of rupee not specified in the table referred to in the preceding section, may be liquidated at the option of the debtor.</p>
<p>VI. The courts of judicature within the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, (including Cuttack) in giving judgment upon bonds, or other engagements, stipulating for the payment of money in any other species of rupee or gold mohur, than the sicca rupee or gold mohur of the nineteenth sun, shall adjudge the amount to be payable in gold mohurs or sicca rupees, of the nineteenth sun, according to the table of valuation contained in Section XIV, Regulation XXXV, 1793; or if the stipulated species of rupee be not specified in that table, according to the intrinsic value to be ascertained by assay in the manner prescribed by the preceding section.</p>	<p>How the courts of judicature are to give judgment in the provinces herein specified, on bonds or other engagements stipulating for the payment of money in any other species of rupee or gold mohur, than the sicca rupee or gold mohur of the nineteenth sun.</p>
<p>VII. All bonds and other engagements, or agreements for the payment of money, which may be entered into after the promulgation of this regulation, in any part of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar and Orissa, (including Cuttack,) are required to be in the sicca rupee or gold mohur of the nineteenth sun; under penalty, for disobedience to this requisition, of a fine to government, to be levied from the person taking such engagement, not exceeding one fourth of the amount stipulated to be paid in any other species of rupee or gold mohur.</p>	<p>All engagements for payment of money entered into in the provinces herein specified after promulgation of this regulation, to be in the sicca rupee or gold mohur of the nineteenth sun. Penalty for breach of this rule.</p>
<p>VIII. The civil courts of judicature shall enforce the penalty provided for in the preceding section, in all cases judicially before them, wherein any bond, engagement or agreement, executed after the promulgation of this regulation, may be found to stipulate for the payment of any other species of rupee or gold mohur than those of the nineteenth sun.</p>	<p>Civil courts to enforce the penalty in all cases judicially before them after the promulgation of this regulation, wherein a breach, of the above rule may appeal</p>
<p>IX. Section XXV, Regulation XLV, 1803, relative to the Ceded provinces, and extended to the adjacent conquered provinces, as well as to the zillah of Bundelcund, by Section XXVIII, Regulation VIII, 1805, together with such part of Section XXVI, Regulation XLV, 1803, as declares a penalty of non-recovery upon engagements in any species of rupee, except the Lucnow forty-fifth sun sicca rupee established by the</p>	<p>Section XXV, Regulation XLV, 1803, and part of Section XXVI, Regulation XLV, 1803, rescinded.</p>

said regulation are hereby rescinded.	
<p>X. Bonds or other engagements, and all agreements; written or verbal, which have been or may be entered into, within the ceded provinces (including the several zillahs specified in Section II, Regulation II, 1803), or within the conquered provinces and Bundelcund (including the zillahs specified in Section III, Regulation VIII, 1805), stipulating for the payment of money in any other species of rupee than the Lucnow forty-fifth sun sicca rupee, established as the legal coinage of the said provinces by Section II, Regulation XLV, 1803, and Section XXVII, Regulation VIII, 1805, may be liquidated, at the option of the debtor, in the Lucnow forty-fifth sun sicca rupee, described in Section II, Regulation III, 1806, at the valuation stated in the table of Lucnow sicca and other rupees, contained in Section V, of that regulation.</p>	<p>How bonds or other engagements or agreements, written or verbal, entered into within the provinces herein specified, stipulating for the payment of money in any other species of rupee than the Lucnow forty-fifth sun sicca rupee, may be liquidated at the option of the debtor.</p>
<p>XI. If the bond or other engagement, or agreement, stipulate for the payment of any species of rupee not specified in the table referred to in the preceding section, it shall be at the option of the debtor to pay in Lucnow sicca rupees of the forty-fifth sun, the intrinsic value of the rupees stipulated, to be ascertained by assay at the Furruckabad mint, in the manner provided by Section XXI, Regulation XLV, 1803.</p>	<p>How bonds or other engagements or agreements stipulating for the payment of any species of rupee not specified in the table referred to in the preceding Section, may be liquidated at the option of the debtor.</p>
<p>XII. After the commencement of the Fussily year 1216, the period fixed by Section XXIII, Regulation XLV, 1803, for the exclusive currency of the Lucnow forty-fifth sun sicca rupee, the courts of judicature within the ceded and conquered provinces, and Bundelcund (including the zillahs specified in Section II, Regulation II, 1803, and Section III, Regulation VIII, 1805), in giving judgment upon bonds, or other engagements, or agreements, stipulating for the payment of money in any other species of rupee than the Lucnow forty-fifth sun sicca rupee, described in Section II, Regulation III, 1806, shall adjudge the amount to be payable in the prescribed Lucnow forty-fifth sun sicca rupee, according to the table of valuation contained in Section V, Regulation III, 1806 or, if the stipulated species of rupee be not specified in that table, according to the intrinsic value to be ascertained by assay in the manner prescribed by the preceding section.</p>	<p>How the courts of judicature in the provinces herein specified, are to give judgment, after the commencement of the Fussily year 1216, upon bonds or engagements stipulating for the payment of any other species of rupee than the Lucnow forty-fifth sun sicca rupee.</p>
<p>XIII. All bonds and other engagements, of agreements, for the payment of money, which may be entered into, after the commencement of the Fussily year 1216, in any part of the provinces described in the preceding section, are required to be in the Lucnow forty-fifth sun sicca rupee, established as the legal coinage of the said provinces; under penalty for disobedience to this requisition, of a fine to government; to be levied from the person taking such engagement, not exceeding one fourth of the</p>	<p>After what period all engagements entered into in the provinces specified in the preceding section, are required to be</p>

amount stipulated to be paid in any other species of rupee.	<p>in the Lucnow forty-fifth sun sicca rupee.</p> <p>Penalty for breach of this rule.</p>
<p>XIV. The civil courts of judicature shall enforce the penalty provided for in the preceding section, in all cases judicially before them, wherein any bond, engagement, or agreement, executed after the commencement of the Fussily year 1216, may be found to stipulate for the payment of any other species of rupee than the Lucnow forty-fifth sun sicca.</p>	<p>After what period the court of judicature are to enforce the penalty in cases, judicially before them, wherein breach of the above rule may appear.</p>
<p>XV. Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to affect the provisions contained in Regulation IV, 1807, for determining the rates at which rupees of sorts are to be received and issued in the ceded and conquered provinces (including Cuttack) during the existence of the depending settlement of the land revenue in those provinces.</p>	<p>Nothing in this regulation to be construed to affect the provisions in Regulation IV, 1807,</p>

## Appendix: A.19

## A. D. 1809 REGULATION X

A REGULATION for the establishment of a copper coinage in the province of Benares.— PASSED by the Vice President in Council, on the 15th December 1809; corresponding with the 2d Poose 1216 Bengal era; the 23rd Aughun 1217 Fussily; the 2d Poose 1217 Willaity: the 9th Aughun 1866 Sumbut; and the 7th Zekaad 1224 Higeree.

WHEREAS it is expedient, that fixed and defined rules should be established for regulating the copper currency of the province of Benares, the following rules have been enacted by the Vice President in Council, to be in force in that province from the period of their promulgation.	Preamble
II. The copper coin struck for the province of Benares shall be of pure copper, and shall be confined to pice of one size only, to be coined at the Calcutta Mint.	The copper coin for Benares shall be pice of pure copper, and of only one size, coined at Calcutta.
III. The pice shall be 19-20th parts of an inch in diameter, and shall weigh sicca weight eight annas nine pie each, and shall bear the following inscription, in the Persian and Nagree characters;  On one side, in Persian,  “The 37th year of the reign of Shah Allum Badshah.”  On the Reverse, in both Persian and Nagree,  “One Pie Sicca.”	Size and weight of the coin.  Inscription.
IV. The copper coin established by this regulation, shall be considered to be a legal tender of payment in all money transactions, whether between government and its subjects, or between individuals in the province of Benares, for any sum being the fractional part of a rupee, at the rate of sixty-four pice for one Benares sicca rupee.	To be a legal tender for any fractional part of a rupee.
V. Persons charged with melting, counterfeiting, clipping, filing, drilling, defacing, or debasing the copper coin, established under this regulation, will be liable to be prosecuted in the criminal courts, and to be punished as the law may direct.	Persons liable to prosecution for melting, counterfeiting or otherwise debasing the coin.
VI. The copper pice of all denominations at present in circulation in the province of Benares, shall be received as heretofore in all public and private transactions for the period of six months, from and after the promulgation of this regulation; but after the expiration of that period, no copper coin, except that established by this regulation, shall be considered as a legal tender in payment of any proportion of any public or private demand.	Limitation of time as to the currency of copper pice now in circulation.

A.D. 1810 REGULATION IX.

A REGULATION for rescinding the whole of the Regulations at present in force, for the collection of the Government Customs, in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Benares, and in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces and for establishing those Customs, with amended Rules, for the collection of them.— PASSED by the Vice President-in-Council on the 10<sup>th</sup> April, 1810.

XX	XX	XX	XX	
XII. First. Duties, under the denomination of Government customs shall be levied at the following rates on the goods specified in this Section.				
Rates of Duty				Enumeration of Goods
XX	XX	XX	XX	
Ten percent on a fixed valuation of twenty rupees per maund on importation by sea, whether wrought or unwrought; the same on inland importation, but to be levied on unwrought metal only. If imported from Nepaul, two and a half percent, whether wrought or unwrought.				Copper and Brass
Five percent ad valorem on the importation at Calcutta, Chittagong, or Balasore only				Cowries
XX	XX	XX	XX	
LX. The following rates of exchange shall be adopted in the adjustment of the Calcutta Customs.				
<b>Table of Exchange for the Settlement of the Calcutta Customs.</b>				
<b>Countries</b>	<b>Coins</b>	<b>Rate of Exchange</b>		
Great Britain	Pound Sterling	at 10 Sicca Rupees		
Germany	Crown	at 2 Sicca Rupees		
Denmark	Rix Dollar	at Sicca Rupees 1-10		
Ceylon	Ditto ditto.	at 14 annas		
France	Livre Tournois	at 24 for Sicca Rupees		
Ditto	Mauritius Livre	at 48 for Sicca Rupees		
Spain	Spanish Dollar	at 2¼ Sicca Rupees		
Portugal and Madeira	Milerea	at 2¾ Sicca Rupees		
Bussroh	Raize Peastre	at 12 annas		
China	Tale	at 2 ⅓ Sicca Rupees*		
Madras	Star Pagoda	at 3¾ Sicca Rupees		
Ditto	Swamy ditto.	at 4 Sicca Rupees		
America	Currency to be converted into Pound Sterling as follows:			
New England	By multiplying by 9 and divided by 16	The Pound Sterling to be rated as above, at 10 Sicca Rupees. Where the invoices are in Dollars, the Dollars to be rated at 2¼ Sicca Rupees.		
Virginia	Ditto ditto.			
New York	By multiplying by 9 and divided by 16			
Pennsylvania	Ditto. by 3 and do. by 5			
South Carolina	By deducting ⅓ part			
Georgia	Ditto			

\* Changed to 3 ⅓ by Regulation I of 1812 (Sec. XIX).



Appendix: A.21

A.D. 1810 REGULATION XII.

A REGULATION for modifying the rules contained in Section II, Regulation. 1809; and Section VI, Regulation. X, 1809.— PASSED by the Vice President-in-Council on the 4<sup>th</sup> May, 1810; corresponding with the 23<sup>rd</sup> Bysaak 1217 Bengal era; the 15<sup>th</sup> Bysaak 1217 Fustly; the 24<sup>th</sup> Bysaak 1217 Willaity; the 15<sup>th</sup> Bysaak 1867 Sumbut and; the 29<sup>th</sup> Rubee-ul-awul 1225 Higeree.

<p>WHEREAS ...; and whereas obstacles have occurred to the general introduction of the new copper coinage into the province of Benares within the period prescribed by Regulation X, 1809 the following rules have been enacted to be immediately in force.</p>	
<p>xx                      xx                      xx                      xx</p>	
<p>III. Section VI, Regulation X 1809, which prescribes, that after the expiration of six months from the period of the promulgation of that Regulation, no copper coin excepting that established by the said Regulation, shall be considered to be a legal tender of payment, is hereby rescinded, and copper coin which has been hitherto current in the province of Benares, shall continue to be received in discharge of all private and public demands, until the Governor General in Council, or Vice President in Council, shall signify by proclamation, that an adequate supply of copper coin of the size and weight prescribed by Section III, of that Regulation, has been introduced into the province of Benares.</p>	<p>Section VI, Regulation X, 1809, rescinded.</p> <p>Copper coin hitherto current in the province of Benares shall continue to be received until further orders.</p>
<p>xx                      xx                      xx                      xx</p>	

## Appendix: A.22

## A.D. 1812 REGULATION I.

A REGULATION for modifying certain parts of Regulation IX, 1810; for imposing a duty on horses, imported from Europe; and for prohibiting the exportation of woollens from Bengal to China.— PASSED by the Governor-General-in-Council on the 13<sup>th</sup> January, 1812, corresponding with the 1<sup>st</sup> Maug 1218 Bengal era; the 15<sup>th</sup> Maug 1219 Fussily; the 2<sup>d</sup> Maug 1219 Willaity; the 14<sup>th</sup> Maug Budee 1868 Sumbut and; the 27<sup>th</sup> Zeheja 1226 Higeree.

XX	XX	XX	XX	
XIX. An error having been made in the rates of exchange of the Portuguese and China coins; the following rates are to be submitted in lieu of those specified in the Section LX, Regulation IX, 1810.				How Portuguese and Chinese coins shall be valued in exchange.
<i>Countries</i>		<i>Coins</i>	<i>Rates of Exchange</i>	
Portugal and Madeira		Milrea	at 2E Sicca Rupees	
China		Tale	at 3B Ditto	
XX	XX	XX	XX	

## Appendix: A.23

## A. D. 1812 REGULATION II.

A REGULATION for levying a duty on the coinage of silver bullion and on the recoinage of rupees and other coins, with certain exceptions, at the mints established at Calcutta, Farruckabad, and Benares; for defining the weight and standard of the Benares rupee; for modifying the rates of duty at present levied on the coinage of gold bullion in the mint of Calcutta; and also for establishing certain rules for the conduct of the business of the above-mentioned mints respectively.— PASSED by the Governor General in Council, on the 21st March 1812; corresponding with the 10th Chyte 1218 Bengal era; the 23rd Chyte 1219 Fussily; the 11th Chyte 1219 Willaity; the 9th Chyte 1869 Sumbut; and the 7th Rubbi-ul Awul 1227 Higeree.

<p>WHEREAS it has been deemed advisable to establish a duty on the coinage of silver bullion, and on the recoinage of rupees and other coins, with certain exceptions, at the mints established at Calcutta, Farruckabad, and Benares, for the purpose of defraying the expense to which government is subject on that account, and to modify the duty at present levied on the coinage of gold bullion at the Calcutta mint; and whereas it is necessary to define the weight and standard of the Benares rupee; and whereas it has been further thought expedient to prescribe additional rules for the conduct of the business of the above mints respectively; the following regulation has been passed to be in force, except in the instances hereafter specified, from the period of its promulgation.</p>	<p>Preamble</p>
<p>II. First. Sections IV, V, and VI, Regulation XXXV, 1793, shall be subject to the following modifications.</p>	<p>Section IV, V, &amp; VI, Regulation XXXV, 1793 modified.</p>
<p>Second. From and after the first day of May 1812, all silver bullion or coin, not being rupees struck at the Calcutta mints which may be delivered into that mint for coinage, shall be subject to a duty at the rate of two per cent on the produce of such bullion or coin in sicca rupees of the Calcutta weight and standard, and the amount of the said duty shall be accordingly deducted from the return to be made to the proprietor.</p>	<p>All silver bullion or coin (not struck at the Calcutta mint) delivered at the mint for coinage, to pay a duty of 2 per cent.</p>
<p>Third. Individuals, who may be desirous of it, shall be at liberty to have their bullion or coin converted into halves or quarters of a rupee, on condition of paying a duty at the rate of one per cent. in addition to the duty of two per cent established by the preceding clause.</p>	<p>If coined into halves and quarters of a rupee, to pay an additional duty of one per cent.</p>
<p>Fourth. Should the coin however brought to the mint for that purpose, consist of Calcutta siccas, the proprietors shall only be subject to the additional duty of one per cent. and not to the duty payable under the</p>	<p>Calcutta siccas so coined to pay only the last mentioned duty.</p>

<p>second clause of this section, on all other coin and bullion.</p>	
<p>Fifth. All silver bullion and coin, being inferior to the Calcutta sicca standard, which may be brought to the mint for coinage shall be refined to that standard; and the proprietors shall be subject, in addition to the duties established by the preceding sections, to a charge at the rate of twelve annas per cent on account of the loss and expence of refining, exclusive of the established deduction on account of inferiority of standard.</p>	<p>All silver bullion or coin of inferior standard to pay 12 annas per cent for the expense of refining.</p>
<p>Sixth. On delivery of the silver bullion or coin into the mint, the mint mailer shall grant to the proprietor a receipt, entitling him to a certificate from the allay mailer, for the net produce of such bullion or coin agreeably to the table, subjoined to this regulation, and marked No. I, payable at the general treasury at Calcutta, at the expiration of ten days if the produce be deliverable in whole rupees; and at the expiration of twenty days, if the produce be deliverable in halves or quarter of a rupee from the date of such certificate. In the latter cafe, the additional duty established by Clause Third, Section II, of this Regulation, is of course to be deducted from the net produce.</p>	<p>Rules as to receipt and certificates to be granted to the proprietors of bullion, &amp;c. and the payment thereof.</p>
<p>III. Such part of Section XIII, Regulation XXXV, 1793 as declares that rupees and the halves, or quarters of a rupee, to which any mark may have been affixed, shall not be considered a legal tender of payment in any public or private transaction, is hereby rescinded; Such marked rupees, halves, and quarters being of the nineteenth sun, shall be in future receivable in all public and private transactions provided that, when separately weighed, the deficiency in point of weight, be not more than six annas per cent or six-sixteenths of a rupee in one hundred rupees.</p>	<p>Rules in Regulation XXXV 1793, declaring marked rupees not a legal tender rescinded, and such rupees to be received if not more than 6 annas per cent deficient in weight.</p>
<p>IV. Section XXVI, Regulation XXXV, 1793, respecting the order, in which bullion and coin received into the Calcutta' mint, is to be assayed, refined, and coined, is hereby rescinded.</p>	<p>Section XXVI, Regulation XXXV, 1793, rescinded.</p>
<p>V. First. Section XXIV, Regulation XXXV, 1793, is hereby rescinded;</p>	<p>Section XXVI, Regulation XXXV, 1793, rescinded.</p>
<p>Second. A duty shall be levied at the rate of two rupees and eight annas per cent at the Calcutta mint, on the produce of all gold bullion and on all gold coin, with the exception of the mohurs, half mohurs, and quarter mohurs mentioned in Section XXV, Regulation XXXV, 1793, on the recoinage of which no duty shall be levied.</p>	<p>A duty of two rupees and eight annas per cent to be levied on all gold bullion or coin except those specified in Section XXV, Regulation XXXV, 1793.</p>
<p>Third. For all gold bullion or coin, equal to or above Calcutta standard, which may be brought to the mint for coinage, a number of the nineteenth sun gold mohurs, or of the halves and quarters of such mohurs, equal in weight to the gold of the established standard contained in such bullion, shall be returned to the proprietor, after deducting the</p>	<p>Rules as to the return to be made for gold bullion &amp;c. equal to or above the Calcutta</p>

<p>duty mentioned in the preceding clause,</p>	<p>standard.</p>
<p>Fourth. All gold bullion or gold coin, being under mohur standard, which may be delivered into the Calcutta mint for coinage, shall be refined to the established gold mohur standard; and in addition to the duty of two rupees eight annas per cent fixed by Clause Second of this section of the present regulation, all such bullion or coin shall be subject to a charge on account of the loss and expense of refining Agreeably to Table No. II, in addition to the established deduction on account of the inferiority of standard.</p>	<p>Rules to gold bullion or coin being under mohur standard.</p>
<p>Fifth. The mint master on the delivery of gold bullion or coin into the mint of Calcutta for coinage, shall grant to the proprietor a receipt, entitling him to a certificate from the assay matter for the net produce of such bullion or coin, according to the Table noticed in the preceding clause, payable at the general treasury at Calcutta, at the expiration of ten days from the date of such certificate.</p>	<p>Rules as to receipts and certificates to be granted to the Proprietors of bullion and payment of the amount.</p>
<p>VI. The proprietor of any gold or silver bullion or coin, brought to the Calcutta mint for coinage, who may be dissatisfied with the assay matter's report of its value, shall be at liberty to withdraw such bullion or coin without being subject to the duties on coinage established by the present regulation.</p>	<p>Proprietors of bullion dissatisfied with the assay master's report, may withdraw it without the payment of duties.</p>
<p>VII. Section XXXVIII, Regulation XLV, 1803, respecting the order in which bullion and coin received into the mint at Furruckabad, shall be assayed, refined, and coined, is hereby rescinded.</p>	<p>Section XXXVII, Regulation XLV, 1803, rescinded.</p>
<p>VIII. First. From and after the first day of May 1812, all silver bullion or coin, not being rupees (truck at the mint of Furruckabad which may be brought to that mint for coinage, shall be subject to a duty at the rate of two per cent on the produce of such bullion or coin in sicca rupees of the Lucknow weight and standard and the amount of the said duty shall be accordingly deducted from the return to be made to the proprietor.</p>	<p>Silver bullion or coin not being struck at Furruckabad, liable to a duty of a per cent on coinage there.</p>
<p>Second. Individuals, who may be desirous of it, shall be at liberty to have their bullion or coin converted into halves or quarters of a rupee, on condition of paying a duty of one per cent in addition to the duty of two per cent established by the preceding clause. Should the coin however brought to the mint for that purpose consist of Furruckabad sicca rupees, the proprietors shall only be subject to the additional duty of one per cent. and not the duty of two per cent. payable under the preceding clause, on all other coin and bullion.</p>	<p>Persons requiring halves and quarters of rupee to pay an additional duty of 1 per cent. but Furruckabad rupees so coined, not to pay the duty prescribed in the preceding clause</p>
<p>Third. All silver bullion and coin, being inferior to the Lucknow sicca standard, as established by Section II, Regulation III, 1806, shall be refined to that standard; and the proprietors shall be subject, in addition to the duties established by the preceding section, to a charge of twelve annas per cent on account of the loss and expense of refining, exclusive of the established deduction on account of inferiority of standard.</p>	<p>Rules as to bullion &amp;c. of an inferior standard.</p>

<p>Fourth. On delivery of the bullion or coin into the mint, the mint master shall grant to the proprietor, a receipt, entitling him to a certificate from the assay mailer for the net produce of such bullion or coin agreeably to the Table subjoined to this regulation, and marked No. 3, payable at the treasury of the collector of Furruckabad, at the expiration of fifteen days, if the produce be deliverable in whole rupees; and at the expiration of twenty-five days, if the produce be deliverable in halves or quarters of a rupee from the date of such certificate. In cases in which the produce may be deliverable in halves or quarters of a rupee, the additional duty established by Clause Second, Section VIII, of this regulation, is of course to be deducted from the amount payable to the proprietor.</p>	<p>Rules as to receipts and certificates to be delivered to the proprietors, and the discharge thereof.</p>										
<p>Fifth. The proprietor of any bullion or coin brought to the Furruckabad mint for coinage, who may be dissatisfied with the assay master's report of its value, shall be at liberty to withdraw such bullion or coin, without being subject to the duties on coinage established by the present regulation.</p>	<p>Persons dissatisfied with the assay master's report, may withdraw the bullion free of duty.</p>										
<p>IX. First. It shall be the duty of the magistrate of Furruckabad, to visit the mint monthly, and to make such enquiries as he shall consider necessary, to satisfy himself of the manner in which the business of the mint is conducted, reporting the result of his enquiries, in cases appearing to him to require it, to the Governor General in Council. The magistrate may at the same time take indiscriminately out of the heaps of coin at the foot of the striking presses, twenty pieces of each description of coin which may have been struck off, and transmit ten of each to the secretary to Government in the public department, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Honorable the Court of Directors, and the other ten to the assay master at Calcutta, in order that he may cause the coin to be examined and assayed. If the specimens of coin so transmitted shall be found not to be of the proper standard, or if the coin shall be defective in workmanship, or in any other respect, the assay master shall report the circumstance to the Governor General in Council for his orders.</p>	<p>The Magistrate of Furruckabad to visit the mint monthly, and to transmit specimens of the coinage.</p>										
<p>Second. The foregoing rule shall be considered to supersede the provision contained in Section XI, Regulation XLV, 1803.</p>	<p>Section XI, Regulation XLV, 1803 declared superseded.</p>										
<p>X. The silver coin now current in the province of Benares, under the denomination of the muchleedar rupee, commonly called the Benares rupee, shall continue to be the established coin of that province; and shall be received as such in all public and private transactions.</p>	<p>The Benares rupees to be the established coin of that province.</p>										
<p>XI. The Benares rupee shall continue of the following weight and standard, and halves and quarters of a rupee shall be coined of the same standard and proportionate weight.</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Troy weight, grains</td> <td style="text-align: right;">175</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Touch, or pure silver</td> <td style="text-align: right;">168.875</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Alloy - - -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6.125</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Assay Touch, or parts of pure silver in 100</td> <td style="text-align: right;">96.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Alloy - - -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3.5</td> </tr> </table>	Troy weight, grains	175	Touch, or pure silver	168.875	Alloy - - -	6.125	Assay Touch, or parts of pure silver in 100	96.5	Alloy - - -	3.5	<p>Its weight and standard.</p>
Troy weight, grains	175										
Touch, or pure silver	168.875										
Alloy - - -	6.125										
Assay Touch, or parts of pure silver in 100	96.5										
Alloy - - -	3.5										

XII. First. The Benares rupee shall hereafter be struck of the same size and form as the nineteenth sun sicca rupee struck in the mint of Calcutta, but shall bear the same impression as is now in use in Benares.	Size, form, impression of the Benares rupee.
Second. The halves and quarters of a rupee shall be proportionably less than the rupee, according to their respective value, and shall have the same impression as the rupee.	And of halves and quarters.
XIII. To guard as far as possible, against counterfeiting, clipping, drilling, filing, defacing or debasing the coin, the edges of it shall be milled, and the dies shall be made of the same size as the coin, so that the whole of the impression may appear on the surface of the coin.	The edges to be milled.
XIV. The dies for striking the silver coin at the mint of Benares shall be cut in the mint at Calcutta, and shall be sent by the mint master at Calcutta to the mint master at Benares. When the dies are broken or no longer serviceable, they shall be returned to the Calcutta mint.	The dies to be cut in the Calcutta Mint, and returned when broken or unserviceable.
XV. The immediate conduct of the mint at Benares may be committed to an officer, to be denominated the mint and assay master, with an adequate establishment of native officers. The mint and assay master shall be subject to the authority of the Board of Commissioners for the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, and the native officers shall be subject to all the rules of the existing regulations in common with all other natives in the service of Government.	The conduct of the Benares mint committed to a mint and assay master subject to the authority of the Board of Commissioners, and the native officers subject to the existing regulations for native mints.
XVI. The mint and assay master and the native officers of the mint may be amenable to the Dewanny Adawlut of the city of Benares, and may be liable to be sued for damages for any breach of this regulation, or of any other regulations, which may be enacted respecting the coin.	The mint and assay master and native officers amenable to the dewanny adawlut of the city of Benares.
XVII. It shall be the duty of the magistrate of the city of Benares to visit the mint monthly, and to make such enquiries as he may consider necessary to satisfy himself of the manner in which the business of the mint is conducted, reporting the result of his enquiries in cases appearing to him to require it, to the Governor General in Council. The magistrate shall at the same time take indiscriminately out of the heaps of coin, at the foot of the striking presses, twenty pieces of each description of coin, which may have been struck off, and transmit ten of each to the Secretary to Government in the Public Department, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Honorable the Court of Directors, and the other ten to the assay master at Calcutta, in order that he may cause the coin to be examined and assayed. If the specimens of coin so transmitted shall be found not to be of proper standard, or if the coin shall be defective in workmanship, or in any other respect, the assay master shall report the circumstance to the Governor General in Council for his orders.	The Magistrate to visit the mint monthly and transmit specimens of the coinage.
XVIII. The mint master at Calcutta shall cause a private mark to be put upon all the dies, which may be prepared for the mint at Benares, but in	Private marks to be put on the

such a manner as not to be distinguishable by the naked eye, or by persons unacquainted with it. These marks shall be varied as often as the mint master at Calcutta shall judge proper on new dies being made, and he shall keep a register of them, in order that he may be enabled to discover any counterfeit coin which may hereafter be circulated.	dies.
XIX. Persons charged with counterfeiting, clipping, filing, drilling, defacing, or debating the silver coin of Benares, shall be committed for trial to the criminal courts, and shall be punished as the law may direct.	Persons charged with counterfeiting, clipping, &c. to be committed for trial to the criminal courts.
XX. All Benares rupees of the prescribed weight and standard, or the halves and quarters of such rupees according to the established value, shall be considered to be a legal tender of payment in all public and private transactions throughout the province of Benares. If a native officer of any public treasury shall refuse to receive in payment any such rupees, or the halves or quarters of such rupees according to the established value, the offender shall be liable to be dismissed from his office, and should the circumstances of the case appear to require it, to be declared incapable of again serving Government in any public capacity.	Benares rupees or their parts to be a legal tender there.  Penalty for native officers refusing to receive them.
XXI. All Benares rupees which shall not have lost individually by wear, a greater proportion of the full weight than six annas per cent. or six-sixteenths of a rupee in one hundred rupees, shall be considered as of standard weight, and shall be received as such in all public and private transactions.	Rupees to be considered as of standard weight if not deficient more than six annas per cent.
XXII. First. Benares rupees which may be deficient in weight in a greater amount than six annas per cent. shall be received conformably to the following rule.	How light Benares rupees may be received.
Second. For one hundred Benares sicca weight of such light rupees, the payer shall receive credit for one hundred Benares rupees. The light rupees thus received at the public treasury, shall not be again disbursed, but shall be invariably sent to the mint at Benares to be recoined.	To be received weight for weight but such light rupees not to be again disbursed, but recoined.
XXIII. The rules contained in the preceding Section of this Regulation, shall be considered equally applicable to the halves and quarters of a rupee.	The rules in the preceding section applicable to halves and quarter of rupees.
XXIV. The mint master at Calcutta shall furnish the collector of Benares, with stamped metal weights of fifty Benares sicca weight each, or such other weights as may be required by him; all receipts and payments at the public treasury shall be regulated according to such standard weight.	The collector of Benares to be furnished with stamped metal weights.
XXV. The following registers shall be kept open at the mint of Benares for public information, viz. A register of unassayed silver bullion	Registers to be kept at the



<p>delivered into the mint, specifying the quantity delivered, the date on which it was received, and name of the proprietor. A register of silver bullion assayed and coined, specifying the date on which it was assayed, the date on which it was refined, the name of the proprietor, and the produce in Benares rupees, together with the date of the certificate granted for the produce.</p>	<p>Benares mint.</p>
<p>XXVI. English copies of the registers prescribed in the foregoing Section, shall be sent when required to the Board of Commissioners.</p>	<p>English copies to be sent when required, to the Board of Commissioners.</p>
<p>XXVII. All duties, fees, perquisites, or other imposts hitherto levied by Government or by individuals, under the names of Russoom, Dustoorie, Salamee, Nuzurannah, or any other denomination, shall immediately cease and determine, and the native officers and artificers who have been hitherto permitted to levy such fees, or perquisites, shall hereafter receive such personal salaries, or be remunerated for their labour in such manner as Government may direct.</p>	<p>All duties, fees, &amp;c. hitherto levied at the Benares mint, to be discontinued.</p>
<p>XXVIII. Every native officer or artificer, Or other person employed in the mint at Benares, who may be convicted in a court of judicature of receiving any fee, gratuity, or perquisite whatever, in virtue of his office, shall be adjudged to make restitution of the fee, or perquisite so received by him, with double damages to the party from whom it may have been received, and a fine according to the circumstances of the case, not exceeding however six months salary. Persons offending in the manner above noticed, will likewise be of course liable to be dismissed from their offices, and should the circumstances of the case appear to require it, to be declared incapable of again serving Government in any public capacity.</p>	<p>Penalties prescribed for native officers &amp;c. convicted of receiving any such in future.</p>
<p>XXIX. First. From and after the first day of May 1812, all silver bullion or coin, not being rupees struck at the mint of Benares, which may be brought to that mint for coinage, shall be subject to a duty at the rate of two per cent on the produce of such bullion or coin in sicca rupees of the Benares weight and standard; and the amount of the said duty shall be accordingly deducted from the return to be made to the proprietor.</p>	<p>A duty of 1 per cent to be levied on all silver bullion or coin not being Benares rupees, brought to the mint to be coined.</p>
<p>Second. Individuals, who may be desirous of it, shall be at liberty to have their bullion or coin converted into halves or quarters of a rupee, on condition of paying a duty of one per cent in addition to the duty of two per cent established by the preceding clause.</p>	<p>An additional duty of 1 per cent for halves and quarters of rupees.</p>
<p>Third. Should the coin however brought to the mint for that purpose consist of Benares rupees, the proprietors shall only be subject to the additional duty of one per cent. and not to the duty of two per cent payable under the first, clause of this section on all other coin and bullion.</p>	<p>Benares rupees recoined into halves and quarters only to pay the last mentioned duty of 1 per cent.</p>
<p>XXX. All silver bullion and coin being inferior to the Benares sicca standard, shall be refined to that standard and the proprietors shall be subject, in addition to the duties established by the preceding section, to a charge of twelve annas per cent. on account of the loss and expense of refining, exclusive of the established deduction on account of inferiority</p>	<p>Rules as to bullion of inferior standard.</p>

of standard.	
<p>XXXI. On delivery of the bullion or coin into the mint, the mint master shall grant to the proprietor a receipt, entitling him to a certificate for the net produce of such bullion or coin, agreeably to the Table subjoined to this regulation, and marked No. 4, payable at the treasury of the collector of Benares, at the expiration of fifteen days, if the produce be deliverable in whole rupees; and at the expiration of twenty-five days, if the produce be deliverable in halves or quarters of a rupee, from the date of such certificate. In cases in which the produce may be deliverable in halves or quarters of a rupee, the additional duty established by Clause Second, Section VIII, of this regulation, is of course to be deducted from the amount payable to the proprietor.</p>	<p>Rules as to and certificates and the payment of them.</p>
<p>XXXII. The proprietor of any bullion or coin brought to the mint at Benares for coinage, who may be dissatisfied with the assay master's report of its value, shall be at liberty to withdraw such bullion or coin, without being subject to the duties on coinage established by the present regulation.</p>	<p>Persons dissatisfied with the assay master's report, may withdraw their bullion free of duty.</p>
<p>XXXIII. It is hereby declared, that the manufacturers of gold and silver wire or leaf, and of flattened gold and silver, shall not be subject to any control on the part of the mint and assay master, notwithstanding any usage which may have hitherto existed to the contrary at the mint at Benares.</p>	<p>Manufacturers of gold and silver wire &amp;c., shall not be subject to any control on the part of the mint and assay master.</p>

No. I.

TABLE of the PRODUCE of SILVER BULLION in the CALCUTTA MINT, commencing the 1st of May 1812.

Sicca Weight.	Assay compared with English Standard.	Assay compared with Sicca Standard.	Allowance for loss in refining.	Charges for refining.	Total Reduction	Assayed Produce Sa. Rs.	Duty of 2 per Cent on Coinage.	Nett Produce Sa. Rs.
100.	Dwts. 13 Br.	pr. Cnt. Sa. Std.	0	0	0	100.	2.	98.000
—	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	.106	.224	0	.330	99.670	1.993	97.677
—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.213	.297	0	.510	99.490	1.990	97.500
—	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	.319	.371	0	.690	99.310	1.986	97.324
—	12	.425	.445	.75	1.020	98.380	1.967	96.413
—	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	.532	.518	.75	1.800	98.200	1.964	96.236
—	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.638	.592	.75	1.980	98.020	1.960	96.060
—	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	.745	.665	.75	2.160	97.840	1.956	95.884
—	11	.851	.744	.75	2.345	97.655	1.953	95.702
—	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	.957	.823	.75	2.530	97.470	1.949	95.521
—	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.064	.901	.75	2.715	97.285	1.945	95.340
—	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.170	.980	.75	2.900	97.100	1.942	95.158
—	10	1.277	1.058	.75	3.085	96.915	1.938	94.977
—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.383	1.061	.75	3.191	96.806	1.936	94.870
—	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.489	1.064	.75	3.203	96.697	1.934	94.763
—	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.596	1.068	.75	3.414	96.586	1.931	94.655
—	9	1.702	1.072	.75	3.524	96.476	1.929	94.547
—	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.809	1.075	.75	3.634	96.366	1.927	94.439
—	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.915	1.078	.75	3.743	96.257	1.925	94.332
—	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2.021	1.082	.75	3.853	96.147	1.923	94.224
—	8	2.128	1.088	.75	3.966	96.034	1.920	94.114
—	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2.234	1.094	.75	4.078	95.922	1.918	94.004
—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.341	1.100	.75	4.191	95.809	1.916	93.893
—	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2.447	1.106	.75	4.303	95.697	1.914	93.783
—	7	2.553	1.112	.75	4.415	95.585	1.911	93.674
—	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2.660	1.118	.75	4.528	95.472	1.909	93.563
—	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.766	1.125	.75	4.641	95.359	1.907	93.452
—	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	2.873	1.131	.75	4.754	95.246	1.905	93.341
—	6	2.979	1.138	.75	4.867	95.133	1.902	93.231
—	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.086	1.144	.75	4.980	95.020	1.900	93.120
—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.192	1.150	.75	5.092	94.908	1.898	93.010
—	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	3.298	1.157	.75	5.205	94.795	1.896	92.899
—	5	3.405	1.161	.75	5.316	94.684	1.893	92.791
—	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.511	1.168	.75	5.429	94.571	1.891	92.680
—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.618	1.173	.75	5.541	94.459	1.889	92.570
—	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	3.724	1.180	.75	5.654	94.346	1.887	92.459
—	4	3.830	1.186	.75	5.766	94.234	1.884	92.350

Sicca Weight.	Assay compared with English Standard.	Assay compared with Sicca Standard.	Allowance for loss in refining.	Charges for refining.	Total Reduction.	Assayed Produce Sa. Rs.	Duty of 2 per Cent on Coinage.	Nett Produce Sa. Rs.
100.	Dwts.	gr. Cnt.						
—	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ Br.	3.937	1.191	.75	5.878	94.122	1.882	92.240
—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.043	1.196	.75	5.989	94.011	1.880	92.131
—	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.149	1.202	.75	6.101	93.899	1.878	92.021
—	3	4.255	1.208	.75	6.213	93.787	1.875	91.912
—	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4.362	1.214	.75	6.326	93.674	1.873	91.801
—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.468	1.220	.75	6.438	93.562	1.871	91.691
—	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.574	1.226	.75	6.550	93.450	1.869	91.581
—	2	4.681	1.233	.75	6.664	93.336	1.866	91.470
—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	4.787	1.241	.75	6.778	93.222	1.864	91.358
—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.894	1.250	.75	6.894	93.106	1.862	91.244
—	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5.000	1.259	.75	7.009	92.991	1.859	91.132
—	1	5.106	1.268	.75	7.124	92.876	1.857	91.019
—	$\frac{3}{4}$	5.213	1.277	.75	7.240	92.760	1.855	90.905
—	$\frac{1}{2}$	5.319	1.287	.75	7.356	92.644	1.852	90.792
—	$\frac{1}{4}$	5.425	1.297	.75	7.472	92.528	1.850	90.678
—	Eng. Std.	5.532	1.305	.75	7.587	92.413	1.848	90.565
—	$\frac{1}{4}$ W.	5.638	1.313	.75	7.701	92.299	1.846	90.453
—	$\frac{1}{2}$	5.745	1.321	.75	7.816	92.184	1.843	90.341
—	$\frac{3}{4}$	5.851	1.330	.75	7.931	92.069	1.841	90.228
—	1	5.957	1.339	.75	8.046	91.954	1.839	90.115
—	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	6.064	1.348	.75	8.162	91.838	1.836	90.002
—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.170	1.357	.75	8.277	91.723	1.834	89.889
—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	6.277	1.364	.75	8.391	91.609	1.832	89.777
—	2	6.383	1.373	.75	8.506	91.494	1.829	89.665
—	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	6.489	1.389	.75	8.628	91.372	1.827	89.545
—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.596	1.404	.75	8.750	91.250	1.825	89.425
—	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	6.702	1.420	.75	8.872	91.128	1.822	89.306
—	3	6.809	1.434	.75	8.993	91.007	1.820	89.187
—	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	6.915	1.450	.75	9.115	90.885	1.817	89.068
—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.021	1.466	.75	9.237	90.763	1.815	88.948
—	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	7.128	1.481	.75	9.359	90.641	1.812	88.829
—	4	7.234	1.496	.75	9.480	90.520	1.810	88.710
—	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	7.341	1.511	.75	9.602	90.398	1.808	88.590
—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.447	1.526	.75	9.723	90.277	1.805	88.472
—	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	7.553	1.542	.75	9.845	90.155	1.803	88.352
—	5	7.660	1.555	.75	9.965	90.035	1.800	88.235
—	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	7.766	1.571	.75	10.087	89.913	1.798	88.115
—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.873	1.585	.75	10.208	89.792	1.795	87.997
—	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	7.979	1.601	.75	10.330	89.670	1.793	87.877
—	6	8.086	1.615	.75	10.451	89.549	1.791	87.758
—	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	8.192	1.632	.75	10.574	89.426	1.788	87.638
—	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.298	1.649	.75	10.697	89.303	1.786	87.517
—	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	8.405	1.665	.75	10.820	89.180	1.783	87.397

Sicca Weight.	Assay compared with English Standard.	Assay compared with Sicca Standard.	Allowance for loss in refining.	Charges for refining.	Total Reduction.	Assayed Produce Sa. Rs.	Duty of 2 per Cent on Coinage.	Nett Produce Sa. Rs.
100.	Dwts	pr. Cent.						
—	7 W.	8.511	1.682	.75	10.941	89.056	1.781	87.275
—	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	8.617	1.700	.75	11.067	88.933	1.778	87.155
—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.721	1.717	.75	11.191	88.809	1.776	87.023
—	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8.830	1.734	.75	11.314	88.686	1.773	86.913
—	8	8.937	1.751	.75	11.438	88.562	1.771	86.791
—	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	9.043	1.775	.75	11.568	88.432	1.768	86.661
—	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.149	1.800	.75	11.699	88.301	1.766	86.535
—	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9.255	1.825	.75	11.830	88.170	1.763	86.407
—	9	9.362	1.850	.75	11.962	88.038	1.760	86.278
—	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9.468	1.875	.75	12.093	87.907	1.758	86.149
—	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.574	1.900	.75	12.224	87.776	1.755	86.021
—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9.681	1.925	.75	12.356	87.644	1.752	85.892
—	10	9.788	1.950	.75	12.488	87.512	1.750	85.762
—	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	9.894	1.979	.75	12.623	87.377	1.747	85.630
—	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.000	2.010	.75	12.760	87.240	1.744	85.496
—	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10.106	2.038	.75	12.894	87.106	1.742	85.364
—	11	10.213	2.068	.75	13.031	86.969	1.739	85.230
—	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	10.319	2.098	.75	13.167	86.833	1.736	85.097
—	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.425	2.128	.75	13.303	86.697	1.734	84.963
—	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	10.532	2.155	.75	13.437	86.563	1.731	84.832
—	12	10.638	2.183	.75	13.571	86.429	1.728	84.701
—	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	10.745	2.211	.75	13.706	86.294	1.725	84.569
—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.851	2.240	.75	13.841	86.159	1.723	84.436
—	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	10.957	2.268	.75	13.975	86.025	1.720	84.305
—	13	11.064	2.296	.75	14.110	85.890	1.717	84.173
—	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	11.170	2.324	.75	14.244	85.756	1.715	84.041
—	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.277	2.349	.75	14.376	85.624	1.712	83.912
—	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	11.383	2.374	.75	14.507	85.493	1.709	83.784
—	14	11.489	2.398	.75	14.637	85.363	1.707	83.656
—	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	11.596	2.422	.75	14.768	85.232	1.704	83.528
—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.702	2.444	.75	14.896	85.104	1.702	83.402
—	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	11.809	2.464	.75	15.023	84.977	1.699	83.278
—	15	11.915	2.485	.75	15.150	84.850	1.697	83.153

No. II.  
TABLE of the PRODUCE of GOLD BULLION in the  
CALCUTTA MINT, commencing the 1st of May 1812.

Sicca Weight.	Assay per Cent.	Loss and charges in refining.	Total Reduc. tion.	Standard Quantity.	Assayed Produce Gold Mohurs.	Duty of 2½ per Cent on Coinage.	Nett Produce Gold Mohurs.
100.	¾ Br.	0	0	100¾	94.82352	2.37058	92.45294
—	⅝	0	0	100⅝	94.70588	2.36764	92.33824
—	½	0	0	100½	94.58823	2.36470	92.22353
—	⅜	0	0	100⅜	94.47058	2.36176	92.10882
—	¼	0	0	100¼	94.35294	2.35882	91.99412
—	⅛	0	0	100⅛	94.23529	2.35588	91.87941
—	G. M. (td.)	0	0	100	94.11764	2.35294	91.76470
—	⅛ W.	0	⅛	99¾	94.00000	2.35000	91.65000
—	¼	⅛	¾	99¼	93.41176	2.33529	91.07647
—	⅜	⅛	⅝	99⅛	93.29411	2.33235	90.96176
—	½	⅛	1	99	93.17647	2.32941	90.84706
—	⅜	⅛	⅞	98¾	93.05882	2.32647	90.73235
—	¼	⅛	¾	98¾	92.94117	2.32352	90.61765
—	⅜	⅛	⅝	98⅝	92.82352	2.32058	90.50294
—	½	⅛	1½	98½	92.70588	2.31764	90.38824
—	⅜	⅛	¾	98¼	92.47058	2.31176	90.15882
—	¼	⅛	2	98	92.23529	2.30588	89.92941
—	⅜	⅛	2¼	97¾	92.00000	2.30000	89.70000
—	½	⅛	2½	97½	91.76470	2.29411	89.47059
—	⅜	⅛	2¾	97¼	91.52941	2.28823	89.24118
—	¼	⅛	3	97	91.29411	2.28235	89.01176
—	⅜	⅛	3¼	96¾	91.05882	2.27647	88.78235
—	½	⅛	3½	96½	90.82352	2.27058	88.55294
—	⅜	⅛	3¾	96¼	90.58823	2.26470	88.32353
—	¼	⅛	4	96	90.35294	2.25882	88.09412
—	⅜	⅛	4¼	95¾	90.11764	2.25294	87.86470
—	½	⅛	4½	95½	89.88235	2.24705	87.63530
—	⅜	⅛	4¾	95¼	89.64705	2.24117	87.40588
—	¼	⅛	5	95	89.41176	2.23529	87.17647
—	⅜	⅛	5¼	94¾	89.17647	2.22941	86.94706
—	½	⅛	5½	94½	88.94117	2.22352	86.71765
—	⅜	⅛	5¾	93¾	88.23529	2.20588	86.02941
—	¼	⅛	6	93½	88.00000	2.20000	85.80000
—	⅜	⅛	6¼	93¼	87.76470	2.19411	85.57059
—	½	⅛	7	93	87.52941	2.18823	85.34118
—	⅜	⅛	7¼	92¾	87.29411	2.18235	85.11176
—	¼	⅛	7½	92½	87.05882	2.17647	84.88235
—	⅜	⅛	7¾	92¼	86.82352	2.17058	84.65294

100.

Sicca Weight.	Assay per Cent.	Loss and charges in refining.	Total Reduction.	Standard Quantity.	Assayed Produce. Gold Mohurs.	Duty of 2½ per Cent on Coinage.	Nett Produce Gold Mohurs.
100.	7 W.	1	8	92	86.58823	2.16170	84.42353
—	7¼	1	8¼	91¼	86.35294	2.15882	84.19412
—	7½	1	8½	91½	86.11764	2.15294	83.96470
—	7¾	1	8¾	91¾	85.88235	2.14705	83.73530
—	8	1	9	91	85.64705	2.14117	83.50588
—	8¼	1	9¼	90¾	85.41176	2.13529	83.27647
—	8½	1	9½	90½	85.17647	2.12941	83.04706
—	8¾	1	9¾	90¾	84.94117	2.12352	82.81765
—	9	1	10	90	84.70588	2.11764	82.58824
—	9¼	1	10¼	89¾	84.47058	2.11176	82.35882
—	9½	1	10½	89½	84.23529	2.10588	82.12941
—	9¾	1	10¾	89¾	84.00000	2.10000	81.90000
—	10	1	11	89	83.76470	2.09411	81.67059
—	10¼	1½	11¼	88¾	83.52941	2.07647	80.98235
—	10½	1½	11½	88	83.29412	2.07058	80.75294
—	10¾	1½	11¾	87¾	83.05882	2.06470	80.52353
—	11	1½	12	87½	82.82352	2.05882	80.29412
—	11¼	1½	12¼	87¼	82.58823	2.05294	80.06470
—	11½	1½	12½	87	82.35294	2.04705	79.83530
—	11¾	1½	12¾	86¾	82.11764	2.04117	79.60588
—	12	1½	13	86½	81.88235	2.03529	79.37647
—	12¼	1½	13¼	86¼	81.64705	2.02941	79.14706
—	12½	1½	13½	86	81.41176	2.02352	78.91765
—	12¾	1½	13¾	85¾	81.17647	2.01764	78.68824
—	13	1½	14	85½	80.94117	2.01176	78.45882
—	13¼	1½	14¼	85¼	80.70588	2.00588	78.22941
—	13½	1½	14½	85	80.47058	2.00000	78.00000
—	13¾	1½	14¾	84¾	80.23529	1.99411	77.77059
—	14	1½	15	84½	80.00000	1.98823	77.54118
—	14¼	1½	15¼	84¼	79.76470	1.98235	77.31176
—	14½	1½	15½	84	79.52941	1.97647	77.08235
—	14¾	1½	15¾	83¾	79.29411	1.97058	76.85294
—	15	1½	16	83½	79.05882	1.96470	76.62353
—	15¼	2	16¼	83¼	78.82352	1.95882	76.39412
—	15½	2	16½	83	78.58823	1.95294	76.16470
—	15¾	2	16¾	82¾	78.35294	1.94705	75.93530
—	16	2	17	82½	78.11764	1.94117	75.70588
—	16¼	2	17¼	82¼	77.88235	1.93529	75.47647
—	16½	2	17½	82	77.64705	1.92941	75.24706
—	16¾	2	17¾	81¾	77.41176	1.92352	75.01765
—	17	2	18	81½	77.17647	1.91764	74.78824
—	17¼	2	18¼	81¼	76.94117	1.91176	74.55882
—	17½	2	18½	81	76.70588	1.90588	74.32941
—	17¾	2	18¾	80¾	76.47058	1.90000	74.10000
—	18	2	19	80½	76.23529	1.89411	73.87059
—	18¼	2	19¼	80¼	76.00000	1.88823	73.64118
—	18½	2	19½	80	75.76470		
—	18¾	2	19¾	79¾	75.52941		

Sicca Weight.	Assay per Cent.	Loss and charges in refining.	Total Re-duction.	Standard Quantity.	Assayed Produce Gold Mohurs.	Duty of 2 1/2 per Cent on Coinage.	Nett Produce Gold Mohurs.
100.	18 W.	2	20	80	75.29411	1.88235	73.41176
—	18 1/4	2	20 1/4	79 3/4	75.05882	1.87647	73.18235
—	18 1/2	2	20 1/2	79 1/2	74.82352	1.87058	72.95294
—	18 3/4	2	20 3/4	79 1/4	74.58823	1.86470	72.72353
—	19	2	21	79	74.35294	1.85882	72.49412
—	19 1/4	2	21 1/4	78 3/4	74.11764	1.85294	72.26470
—	19 1/2	2	21 1/2	78 1/2	73.88235	1.84705	72.03530
—	19 3/4	2	21 3/4	78 1/4	73.64705	1.84117	71.80588
—	20	2	22	78	73.41176	1.83529	71.57647
—	20 1/4	2 1/2	22 1/4	77 1/4	72.70588	1.81764	70.88824
—	20 1/2	2 1/2	23	77	72.47058	1.81176	70.65882
—	20 3/4	2 1/2	23 1/4	76 3/4	72.23529	1.80588	70.42941
—	21	2 1/2	23 1/2	76 1/2	72.00000	1.80000	70.20000
—	21 1/4	2 1/2	23 3/4	76 1/4	71.76470	1.79411	69.97059
—	21 1/2	2 1/2	24	76	71.52941	1.78823	69.74118
—	21 3/4	2 1/2	24 1/4	75 3/4	71.29411	1.78235	69.51176
—	22	2 1/2	24 1/2	75 1/2	71.05882	1.77647	69.28235
—	22 1/4	2 1/2	24 3/4	75 1/4	70.82352	1.77058	69.05294
—	22 1/2	2 1/2	25	75	70.58823	1.76470	68.82353
—	22 3/4	2 1/2	25 1/4	74 3/4	70.35294	1.75882	68.59412
—	23	2 1/2	25 1/2	74 1/2	70.11764	1.75294	68.36470
—	23 1/4	2 1/2	25 3/4	74 1/4	69.88235	1.74705	68.13530
—	23 1/2	2 1/2	26	74	69.64705	1.74117	67.90588
—	23 3/4	2 1/2	26 1/4	73 3/4	69.41176	1.73528	67.67648
—	24	2 1/2	26 1/2	73 1/2	69.17647	1.72941	67.44706
—	24 1/4	2 1/2	26 3/4	73 1/4	68.94117	1.72352	67.21765
—	24 1/2	2 1/2	27	73	68.70588	1.71764	66.98824
—	24 3/4	2 1/2	27 1/4	72 3/4	68.47058	1.71176	66.75882
—	25	2 1/2	27 1/2	72 1/2	68.23529	1.70581	66.52678
—	25 1/4	3	28 1/4	71 3/4	68.00000	1.70000	66.30000
—	30	3	33	67	63.05882	1.57647	61.48235
—	30 1/4	3 1/2	33 1/4	66 1/4	62.35294	1.56982	60.79212
—	30	3 1/2	33 1/2	61 1/2	57.88235	1.44705	56.43530



No. III.

TABLE of the PRODUCE of SILVER BULLION in the FURRUCKABAD MINT, commencing the 1st of May 1812.

Sicca Weight.	Assay compared with Eng.lish Standard.	Assay compared with F. Sicca Standard.	Allow. ance for loss in re. fining.	Charges for re. lin. ing.	Total Reduc. tion.	Assayed Produce.	Duty of 2 per Cent on Coinage.	Nett Produce F. Sa. Rs.
100.	Dwts.	pr. Cnt.						
—	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ Br.	F Sa. Std.	.0	.0	.0	100.	2.	93.
—	7	.109	.224	.0	.333	99.667	1.993	97.674
—	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	.218	.297	.0	.515	99.485	1.989	97.496
—	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	.327	.371	.0	.698	99.302	1.986	97.316
—	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	.436	.445	.75	1.631	98.369	1.967	96.402
—	6	.545	.518	.75	1.813	98.187	1.965	96.224
—	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	.654	.592	.75	1.996	98.004	1.960	96.044
—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	.763	.665	.75	2.178	97.822	1.956	95.866
—	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	.872	.744	.75	2.366	97.634	1.952	95.682
—	5	.981	.823	.75	2.554	97.446	1.948	95.493
—	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.090	.901	.75	2.741	97.259	1.945	95.314
—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.199	.980	.75	2.929	97.071	1.941	95.130
—	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.308	1.058	.75	3.116	96.884	1.937	94.947
—	4	1.417	1.061	.75	3.228	96.772	1.935	94.837
—	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.526	1.064	.75	3.340	96.660	1.933	94.727
—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.635	1.068	.75	3.453	96.547	1.930	94.617
—	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.744	1.072	.75	3.566	96.434	1.928	94.506
—	3	1.853	1.075	.75	3.678	96.322	1.926	94.396
—	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.962	1.078	.75	3.790	96.210	1.924	94.286
—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.071	1.082	.75	3.903	96.097	1.921	94.176
—	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2.181	1.088	.75	4.019	95.981	1.919	94.062
—	2	2.290	1.094	.75	4.134	95.866	1.917	93.949
—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2.399	1.100	.75	4.249	95.751	1.915	93.836
—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.508	1.106	.75	4.364	95.636	1.912	93.724
—	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2.617	1.112	.75	4.479	95.521	1.910	93.611
—	1	2.726	1.118	.75	4.594	95.406	1.908	93.498
—	$\frac{3}{4}$	2.835	1.125	.75	4.710	95.290	1.905	93.385
—	$\frac{1}{2}$	2.944	1.131	.75	4.825	95.175	1.903	93.272
—	$\frac{1}{4}$	3.053	1.138	.75	4.941	95.059	1.901	93.158
—	Eng. Std.	3.162	1.144	.75	5.056	94.944	1.898	93.046
—	$\frac{3}{4}$ W.	3.271	1.150	.75	5.171	94.829	1.896	92.933
—	$\frac{1}{2}$	3.380	1.157	.75	5.287	94.713	1.894	92.819
—	$\frac{1}{4}$	3.489	1.161	.75	5.400	94.600	1.892	92.708
—	1	3.598	1.168	.75	5.516	94.484	1.889	92.595
—	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3.707	1.173	.75	5.630	94.370	1.887	92.483
—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.816	1.180	.75	5.746	94.254	1.885	92.369
—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.925	1.186	.75	5.861	94.139	1.882	92.257

100.

Sicca Weight.	Assay compared with English Standard.	Assay compared with F. Sicca Standard.	Allowance for loss in refining.	Charges for refining.	Total Reduction	Assayed Produce.	Duty of 2 per Cent on Coinage.	Nett Produce F. Sa. Rs..
100.	Dwts. 2 W.	pr. Cnt. 4.034	1.191	.75	5.975	94.025	1.880	92.145
—	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.143	1.196	.75	6.029	93.911	1.878	92.033
—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.252	1.202	.75	6.204	93.796	1.875	91.921
—	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4.361	1.208	.75	6.319	93.681	1.873	91.803
—	3	4.470	1.214	.75	6.434	93.566	1.871	91.695
—	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.579	1.220	.75	6.519	93.451	1.869	91.582
—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.688	1.226	.75	6.661	93.336	1.866	91.470
—	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4.797	1.233	.75	6.780	93.220	1.864	91.356
—	4	4.907	1.241	.75	6.893	93.102	1.862	91.240
—	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	5.016	1.250	.75	7.016	92.934	1.859	91.125
—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.125	1.259	.75	7.134	92.865	1.857	91.009
—	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5.234	1.263	.75	7.252	92.748	1.854	90.894
—	5	5.343	1.277	.75	7.370	92.630	1.852	90.778
—	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5.452	1.287	.75	7.489	92.511	1.850	90.661
—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.561	1.297	.75	7.608	92.392	1.847	90.545
—	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5.670	1.305	.75	7.725	92.275	1.845	90.430
—	6	5.779	1.313	.75	7.842	92.158	1.843	90.315
—	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	5.888	1.321	.75	7.959	92.041	1.840	90.201
—	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.997	1.330	.75	8.077	91.923	1.838	90.085
—	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	6.106	1.339	.75	8.195	91.805	1.836	89.969
—	7	6.215	1.348	.75	8.313	91.686	1.833	89.852
—	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	6.324	1.357	.75	8.431	91.569	1.831	89.733
—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.434	1.364	.75	8.543	91.452	1.829	89.623
—	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	6.543	1.373	.75	8.666	91.334	1.826	89.503
—	8	6.652	1.389	.75	8.791	91.209	1.824	89.385
—	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	6.761	1.404	.75	8.915	91.085	1.821	89.264
—	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.870	1.420	.75	9.040	90.960	1.819	89.141
—	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	6.979	1.434	.75	9.163	90.837	1.816	89.021
—	9	7.088	1.450	.75	9.288	90.712	1.814	88.893
—	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	7.197	1.466	.75	9.413	90.587	1.811	88.776
—	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.306	1.481	.75	9.537	90.463	1.809	88.654
—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	7.415	1.496	.75	9.661	90.339	1.806	88.533
—	10	7.524	1.511	.75	9.785	90.215	1.804	88.411
—	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	7.633	1.526	.75	9.909	90.091	1.801	88.290
—	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.742	1.542	.75	10.034	89.966	1.799	88.167
—	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	7.851	1.555	.75	10.156	89.844	1.796	88.048
—	11	7.960	1.571	.75	10.281	89.719	1.794	87.925
—	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	8.069	1.585	.75	10.404	89.596	1.791	87.805
—	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.178	1.601	.75	10.529	89.471	1.789	87.682
—	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	8.287	1.615	.75	10.652	89.348	1.786	87.562
—	12	8.397	1.632	.75	10.779	89.221	1.784	87.437
—	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	8.506	1.649	.75	10.905	89.095	1.781	87.314
—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.615	1.665	.75	11.030	88.970	1.779	87.191

100.

Sicca Weight.	Assay compared with English Standard.	Assay compared with F. Sicca Standard.	Allowance for loss in refining.	Charges for refining.	Total Reduction.	Assayed Produce.	Duty of 2 per Cent on Coinage.	Nett Produce F. Sa. Rs.
	Dwts.	pr. Cnt.						
100.	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ W.	8.724	1.683	.75	11.157	88.843	1.776	87.067
—	13	8.833	1.700	.75	11.283	88.717	1.774	86.943
—	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	8.942	1.717	.75	11.409	88.591	1.771	86.820
—	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.051	1.734	.75	11.535	88.465	1.769	86.696
—	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	9.160	1.751	.75	11.661	88.339	1.766	86.573
—	14	9.269	1.775	.75	11.794	88.206	1.764	86.442
—	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	9.378	1.800	.75	11.928	88.072	1.761	86.311
—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.487	1.825	.75	12.062	87.938	1.758	86.180
—	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	9.596	1.850	.75	12.196	87.804	1.756	86.048
—	15	9.705	1.875	.75	12.330	87.670	1.753	85.917
—	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	9.814	1.900	.75	12.464	87.536	1.750	85.786
—	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.923	1.925	.75	12.598	87.402	1.748	85.654
—	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	10.032	1.950	.75	12.732	87.268	1.745	85.523
—	16	10.141	1.979	.75	12.870	87.130	1.742	85.388
—	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	10.250	2.010	.75	13.010	86.990	1.739	85.251
—	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.359	2.038	.75	13.147	86.853	1.737	85.116
—	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	10.468	2.068	.75	13.286	86.714	1.734	84.980
—	17	10.578	2.098	.75	13.426	86.574	1.731	84.843
—	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	10.687	2.128	.75	13.565	86.435	1.728	84.707
—	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.796	2.155	.75	13.701	86.299	1.725	84.574
—	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	10.905	2.183	.75	13.838	86.162	1.723	84.439
—	18	11.014	2.211	.75	13.975	86.025	1.720	84.305
—	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	11.123	2.240	.75	14.113	85.887	1.717	84.170
—	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.232	2.268	.75	14.250	85.750	1.715	84.035
—	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	11.341	2.296	.75	14.387	85.613	1.712	83.901
—	19	11.450	2.324	.75	14.524	85.476	1.709	83.767



Sicca Weight.	Assay compared with English Standard.	Assay compared with Br. Sicca Standard.	Allowance for loss in refining.	Charges for refining.	Total Reduction.	Assayed Produce.	Duty of 2 per Cent on Coinage.	Nett Produce Bs. Sa. Rs.
100.	Dwts.	gr. Cent.						
—	$\frac{1}{2}$ Br.	3.887	1.186	.75	5.823	91.177	1.883	92.294
—	$\frac{1}{4}$	3.995	1.191	.75	5.956	91.064	1.881	92.183
—	Eng. Stad	4.103	1.196	.75	6.049	90.951	1.879	92.072
—	$\frac{1}{4}$ W.	4.211	1.202	.75	6.169	90.837	1.876	91.961
—	$\frac{1}{2}$	4.319	1.208	.75	6.277	90.723	1.874	91.849
—	$\frac{3}{4}$	4.427	1.214	.75	6.391	90.609	1.872	91.737
—	1	4.535	1.220	.75	6.505	90.495	1.869	91.626
—	$1\frac{1}{4}$	4.643	1.226	.75	6.619	90.381	1.867	91.514
—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	4.751	1.233	.75	6.734	90.266	1.865	91.401
—	$1\frac{3}{4}$	4.859	1.241	.75	6.850	90.150	1.863	91.287
—	2	4.967	1.250	.75	6.967	90.035	1.860	91.173
—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	5.075	1.259	.75	7.084	92.916	1.858	91.058
—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	5.183	1.268	.75	7.201	92.799	1.855	90.944
—	$2\frac{3}{4}$	5.291	1.277	.75	7.318	92.682	1.853	90.829
—	3	5.399	1.287	.75	7.436	92.564	1.851	90.713
—	$3\frac{1}{4}$	5.507	1.297	.75	7.554	92.446	1.848	90.598
—	$3\frac{1}{2}$	5.615	1.305	.75	7.670	92.330	1.846	90.484
—	$3\frac{3}{4}$	5.723	1.313	.75	7.786	92.214	1.844	90.370
—	4	5.831	1.321	.75	7.902	92.098	1.841	90.257
—	$4\frac{1}{4}$	5.939	1.330	.75	8.019	91.981	1.839	90.142
—	$4\frac{1}{2}$	6.047	1.339	.75	8.136	91.864	1.837	90.027
—	$4\frac{3}{4}$	6.155	1.348	.75	8.253	91.747	1.834	89.913
—	5	6.263	1.357	.75	8.370	91.630	1.832	89.798
—	$5\frac{1}{4}$	6.371	1.364	.75	8.485	91.515	1.830	89.685
—	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6.479	1.373	.75	8.602	91.398	1.827	89.571
—	$5\frac{3}{4}$	6.587	1.380	.75	8.726	91.274	1.825	89.449
—	6	6.695	1.404	.75	8.849	91.151	1.823	89.328
—	$6\frac{1}{4}$	6.803	1.420	.75	8.973	91.027	1.820	89.207
—	$6\frac{1}{2}$	6.911	1.434	.75	9.095	90.905	1.818	89.087
—	$6\frac{3}{4}$	7.019	1.456	.75	9.219	90.781	1.815	88.966
—	7	7.127	1.468	.75	9.343	90.657	1.812	88.844
—	$7\frac{1}{4}$	7.235	1.481	.75	9.466	90.534	1.810	88.724
—	$7\frac{1}{2}$	7.343	1.496	.75	9.589	90.411	1.808	88.603
—	$7\frac{3}{4}$	7.451	1.511	.75	9.712	90.288	1.805	88.483
—	8	7.559	1.526	.75	9.835	90.165	1.803	88.362
—	$8\frac{1}{4}$	7.667	1.542	.75	9.959	90.041	1.800	88.241
—	$8\frac{1}{2}$	7.775	1.555	.75	10.080	89.920	1.798	88.122
—	$8\frac{3}{4}$	7.883	1.571	.75	10.204	89.796	1.795	88.001
—	9	7.991	1.585	.75	10.326	89.674	1.793	87.881
—	$9\frac{1}{4}$	8.099	1.601	.75	10.450	89.550	1.791	87.759
—	$9\frac{1}{2}$	8.207	1.615	.75	10.572	89.428	1.788	87.640
—	$9\frac{3}{4}$	8.315	1.632	.75	10.697	89.303	1.786	87.517
—	10	8.423	1.649	.75	10.822	89.178	1.783	87.395

Sicca Weight.	Assay compared with English Standard.	Assay compared with B.S. Standard.	Allowance for loss in refining.	Charges for refining.	Total Reduction.	Assayed Produce.	Duty of 2 per Cent on Coinage.	Nett Produce Bs. Sa. Rs.
100.	Dwts.	gr. Cnt.						
—	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ w.	8.531	1.665	.75	10.916	89.054	1.781	87.273
—	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.639	1.683	.75	11.072	83.923	1.778	87.150
—	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	8.747	1.700	.75	11.197	83.803	1.776	87.027
—	11	8.855	1.717	.75	11.322	83.678	1.773	86.905
—	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	8.963	1.734	.75	11.447	83.553	1.771	86.782
—	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.071	1.751	.75	11.572	83.428	1.768	86.660
—	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	9.179	1.775	.75	11.704	83.296	1.765	86.531
—	12	9.287	1.800	.75	11.837	83.163	1.763	86.400
—	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	9.395	1.825	.75	11.970	83.030	1.760	86.270
—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.503	1.850	.75	12.103	82.897	1.757	86.140
—	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	9.611	1.875	.75	12.236	82.764	1.755	86.009
—	13	9.719	1.900	.75	12.369	82.631	1.752	85.879
—	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	9.827	1.925	.75	12.502	82.498	1.749	85.749
—	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.935	1.950	.75	12.635	82.365	1.747	85.618
—	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	10.043	1.979	.75	12.772	82.228	1.744	85.484
—	14	10.151	2.010	.75	12.911	82.089	1.741	85.348
—	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	10.259	2.038	.75	13.047	81.953	1.739	85.214
—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.367	2.068	.75	13.185	81.815	1.736	85.079
—	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	10.475	2.098	.75	13.323	81.677	1.733	84.944
—	15	10.583	2.128	.75	13.461	81.539	1.730	84.809
—	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	10.691	2.155	.75	13.596	81.404	1.728	84.676
—	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.800	2.183	.75	13.733	81.267	1.725	84.542
—	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	10.908	2.211	.75	13.869	81.131	1.722	84.409
—	16	11.016	2.240	.75	14.006	80.994	1.719	84.275
—	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	11.124	2.268	.75	14.142	80.858	1.717	84.141
—	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.232	2.296	.75	14.278	80.722	1.714	84.008
—	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	11.340	2.324	.75	14.414	80.586	1.711	83.875
—	17	11.448	2.349	.75	14.547	80.453	1.709	83.741
—	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	11.556	2.374	.75	14.680	80.320	1.706	83.614
—	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.664	2.398	.75	14.812	80.188	1.703	83.485
—	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	11.772	2.422	.75	14.944	80.056	1.701	83.355
—	18	11.880	2.444	.75	15.074	79.926	1.698	83.228
—	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	11.988	2.464	.75	15.202	79.798	1.695	83.103
—	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	12.095	2.485	.75	15.330	79.670	1.693	82.977



## Appendix: A.24

## A.D. 1814 REGULATION VII.

A REGULATION for modifying a Part of a Provisions contained in Regulation X. 1809, respecting the copper coinage of the Province of Benares.— PASSED by the Vice President-in-Council on the 29<sup>th</sup> April, 1814; corresponding with the 18<sup>th</sup> Bysaak 1221 Bengal era; the 25<sup>th</sup> Bysaak 1221 Fusly; the 19<sup>th</sup> Bysaak 1221 Willaity; the 10<sup>th</sup> Bysaak 1871 Sumbut and; the 8<sup>th</sup> Jumaadi-ul-awul 1229 Higeree.

WHEREAS it is enacted in Section II, Regulation X, 1809 that the copper coin required for the province of Benares shall be struck at the Calcutta mint; and whereas inconvenience has been experienced from the delay incident to that arrangement; the following rules have been enacted to be immediately in force in the province of Benares.	Preamble
II. <i>First.</i> So much of the Section II, Regulation X, 1809, as prescribes that the copper coin required for the province of Benares, shall be struck at the Calcutta mint, is hereby rescinded.	Part of Section II, Regulation X, 1809, rescinded
<i>Second.</i> The copper coin required for the province, shall be in future struck at the city of Benares.	Copper coin required for the province of Benares, to be struck at that city.
III. In compliance with established usage, the figure of a trisool shall be impressed on the copper coin, which may hereafter be struck at the city of Benares.	The figure of a trisool to be impressed on the copper coin.

[Superseded by Acts XIII and XXII of 1844]

## Appendix: A.25

## A.D. 1816 REGULATION XXI.

A REGULATION for modifying Section XLIII, Regulation XLV. 1803, which prescribes a specified weight for the copper Pice to be coined at the Mint of Furruckabad.— PASSED by the Governor General in Council on the, 8th November 1816; corresponding with the 24th Cartic 1223 Bengal era; the 3d Aughun 1224, Fussily; the 25th Cartic 1224, Willaity; the 3d Aughun 1873 Sumbut; and the 17th Zilhij 1231 Higeree.

WHEREAS it has been deemed advisable to reduce the weight of the copper coinage intended to be introduced into the ceded provinces by Section XLIII. to Section LI. Regulation XLV. 1803, extended to the conquered provinces by Regulation XI. 1805, the following rules have been enacted, to be in force from their promulgation.	
II. Section XLIII, Regulation XLV, 1803, is hereby rescinded.	Section XI.111. Regulation XLV. 1803. rescinded.
III. A copper coin shall be struck at the mint of Furruckabad weighing two hundred grains troy for the whole or double pice and one hundred grains troy for the half or single pice.	Weight of the copper coin to be struck at the mint at Furruckabad.
IV. Such copper coin shall be issued from the mint at the rate of thirty-two whole or double pice, and of sixty-four half or single pice for each Rupee.	Rate at which such, coin is to be issued.



## Appendix: A.26

## A.D. 1817 REGULATION XIV.

A REGULATION *for amending certain parts of Regulation II, 1812.—PASSED by the Vice-President in Council on the 9th September 1817, corresponding with the 26th Bhadoon 1224 Bengal era; the 14th Bhadoon 1224 Fussly; the 17th Bhadoon 1224 Willaity; the 13th Bhadoon 1874 Sumbut; and the 26th Sawul 1232 Higeree.*

<p>WHEREAS it has been found that some inaccuracies of calculation exist in the table No. 2, annexed to Regulation II, 1812, by which the produce of gold bullion is calculated in the Calcutta mint; the following rules have been enacted, to be in force from the date of their promulgation.</p>	
<p>II. So much of Regulation II of 1812, as relates to the table of the produce of gold bullion in the Calcutta mint, annexed to that Regulation, is hereby rescinded.</p>	<p>Such part of Regulation II, 1812, as relates to table No. 2, annexed to that Regulation, rescinded.</p>
<p>III. Instead of the table referred to in the above Section, the assay produce, duties and net produce of gold bullion delivered for coinage into the Calcutta mint, shall be hereafter calculated agreeably to the table annexed to this Regulation, and the certificates granted by the assay master shall be made out accordingly.</p>	<p>The table of the produce of gold bullion annexed to this Regulation, to be in force in lieu of the table No. 2, alluded to in the preceding Section.</p>
<p>Table</p>	

Table of the Produce of Gold Bullion in the Calcutta Mint.

Sicca Weight	Assay per Cent.	Deduction for Worseness	Allowance for the refining charges.	Total Reduction.	Standard Quantity.	Assay produce, Gold Mohurs.	Duty at 2½ per Cent.	Nett produce, Gold Mohurs.
100	Br.	0 756	.....	.....	100 756	94 829	2 371	92 458
—	Br.	0 630	.....	.....	100 630	94 711	2 368	92 343
—	Br.	0 504	.....	.....	100 504	94 592	2 365	92 227
—	Br.	0 378	.....	.....	100 378	94 473	2 362	92 111
—	Br.	0 252	.....	.....	100 252	94 355	2 359	91 996
—	Br.	0 120	.....	.....	100 120	94 236	2 356	91 880
—	Standard.	.....	.....	.....	100 0	94 118	2 353	91 765
—	Wo.	0 126	.....	0 126	99 874	93 999	2 350	91 649
—	Wo.	0 252	0 5	0 752	99 246	93 410	2 335	91 075
—	Wo.	0 378	0 5	0 878	99 122	93 291	2 332	90 959
—	Wo.	0 504	0 5	1 004	98 996	93 173	2 328	90 844
—	Wo.	0 630	0 5	1 130	98 870	93 054	2 325	90 728
—	Wo.	0 756	0 5	1 256	98 744	92 936	2 323	90 613
—	Wo.	0 882	0 5	1 382	98 618	92 817	2 320	90 497
—	1	1 008	0 5	1 508	98 492	92 698	2 317	90 381
—	1½	1 260	0 5	1 760	98 240	92 461	2 311	90 150
—	1¾	1 512	0 5	2 012	97 988	92 224	2 306	89 918
—	2	1 764	0 5	2 264	97 736	91 987	2 300	89 687
—	2½	2 016	0 5	2 516	97 484	91 750	2 294	89 456
—	3	2 268	0 5	2 768	97 232	91 512	2 288	89 224
—	3½	2 520	0 5	3 020	96 980	91 275	2 282	88 993
—	4	2 772	0 5	3 272	96 728	91 038	2 276	88 762
—	4½	3 024	0 5	3 524	96 476	90 801	2 270	88 531
—	5	3 276	0 5	3 776	96 224	90 565	2 264	88 301
—	5½	3 528	0 5	4 028	95 972	90 328	2 258	88 070
—	6	3 780	0 5	4 280	95 720	90 091	2 252	87 839
—	6½	4 032	0 5	4 532	95 468	89 854	2 246	87 608
—	7	4 284	0 5	4 784	95 216	89 617	2 240	87 377
—	7½	4 536	0 5	5 036	94 964	89 380	2 234	87 146
—	8	4 788	0 5	5 288	94 712	89 143	2 228	86 915
—	8½	5 040	0 5	5 540	94 460	88 905	2 222	86 684
—	9	5 292	1 0	6 290	93 716	88 198	2 205	85 893
—	9½	5 544	1 0	6 541	93 459	87 961	2 199	85 762
—	10	5 796	1 0	6 793	93 207	87 724	2 193	85 531
—	10½	6 048	1 0	7 045	92 955	87 487	2 187	85 300
—	11	6 299	1 0	7 297	92 703	87 250	2 181	85 069
—	11½	6 551	1 0	7 549	92 451	87 013	2 175	84 838
—	12	6 803	1 0	7 801	92 199	86 776	2 169	84 607
—	12½	7 055	1 0	8 053	91 947	86 538	2 163	84 375
—	13	7 307	1 0	8 305	91 695	86 301	2 157	84 143
—	13½	7 559	1 0	8 557	91 443	86 064	2 151	83 912
—	14	7 811	1 0	8 809	91 191	85 827	2 145	83 681
—	14½	8 063	1 0	9 061	90 939	85 590	2 139	83 450
—	15	8 315	1 0	9 313	90 687	85 353	2 133	83 219
—	15½	8 567	1 0	9 565	90 435	85 116	2 127	82 988
—	16	8 819	1 0	9 817	90 183	84 879	2 121	82 757
—	16½	9 071	1 0	10 069	89 931	84 642	2 115	82 526
—	17	9 323	1 0	10 321	89 679	84 405	2 109	82 295
—	17½	9 575	1 0	10 573	89 427	84 168	2 103	82 064
—	18	9 827	1 0	10 825	89 175	83 930	2 097	81 832
—	18½	10 079	1 5	11 077	88 923	83 693	2 091	81 601
—	19	10 331	1 5	11 329	88 671	83 456	2 085	81 370
—	19½	10 583	1 5	11 581	88 419	83 219	2 079	81 139
—	20	10 835	1 5	11 833	88 167	82 982	2 073	80 908
—	20½	11 087	1 5	12 085	87 915	82 745	2 067	80 677
—	21	11 339	1 5	12 337	87 663	82 508	2 061	80 446
—	21½	11 591	1 5	12 589	87 411	82 271	2 055	80 215
—	22	11 843	1 5	12 841	87 159	82 034	2 049	79 984
—	22½	12 095	1 5	13 093	86 907	81 797	2 043	79 753
—	23	12 347	1 5	13 345	86 655	81 560	2 037	79 522
—	23½	12 599	1 5	13 597	86 403	81 323	2 031	79 291
—	24	12 851	1 5	13 849	86 151	81 086	2 025	79 060
—	24½	13 103	1 5	14 101	85 899	80 849	2 019	78 829

<i>Sicca Weight</i>	<i>Assay per Cent.</i>	<i>Deducti- on for Worseness</i>	<i>Allow- ance for the refi- ning charges.</i>	<i>Total re- duction.</i>	<i>Standard Quantity</i>	<i>Assay produce, Gold Mo- hurs.</i>	<i>Duty at 2½ per Cent.</i>	<i>Nett pro- duce, Gold Mohurs.</i>	
100	12½	Wo.	12 846	1 5	14 346	85 654	80 616	2 015	78 601
—	13	Wo.	13 098	1 5	14 598	85 402	80 378	2 009	78 369
—	13½	Wo.	13 350	1 5	14 850	85 150	80 141	2 004	78 137
—	13¾	Wo.	13 602	1 5	15 102	84 898	79 904	1 998	77 906
—	14	Wo.	13 854	1 5	15 354	84 646	79 667	1 992	77 675
—	14¼	Wo.	14 106	1 5	15 606	84 394	79 430	1 986	77 444
—	14½	Wo.	14 358	1 5	15 858	84 142	79 193	1 980	77 213
—	14¾	Wo.	14 610	1 5	16 110	83 890	78 955	1 974	76 981
—	15	Wo.	14 862	1 5	16 362	83 638	78 718	1 968	76 750
—	15¼	Wo.	15 113	1 5	16 613	83 387	78 482	1 962	76 520
—	15½	Wo.	15 365	2 0	17 365	82 635	77 774	1 944	75 830
—	15¾	Wo.	15 617	2 0	17 617	82 383	77 537	1 938	75 599
—	16	Wo.	15 869	2 0	17 869	82 131	77 300	1 932	75 367
—	16¼	Wo.	16 121	2 0	18 121	81 879	77 063	1 927	75 136
—	16½	Wo.	16 373	2 0	18 373	81 627	76 826	1 921	74 905
—	16¾	Wo.	16 625	2 0	18 625	81 375	76 588	1 916	74 673
—	17	Wo.	16 876	2 0	18 876	81 124	76 352	1 909	74 443
—	17¼	Wo.	17 128	2 0	19 128	80 872	76 116	1 903	74 212
—	17½	Wo.	17 380	2 0	19 380	80 620	75 878	1 897	73 981
—	17¾	Wo.	17 632	2 0	19 632	80 368	75 640	1 891	73 749
—	18	Wo.	17 884	2 0	19 884	80 116	75 403	1 885	73 518
—	18¼	Wo.	18 136	2 0	20 136	79 864	75 166	1 879	73 287
—	18½	Wo.	18 388	2 0	20 388	79 612	74 929	1 873	73 056
—	18¾	Wo.	18 640	2 0	20 640	79 360	74 692	1 867	72 825
—	19	Wo.	18 892	2 0	20 892	79 108	74 455	1 861	72 594
—	19¼	Wo.	19 144	2 0	21 144	78 856	74 218	1 855	72 363
—	19½	Wo.	19 395	2 0	21 395	78 605	73 981	1 849	72 132
—	19¾	Wo.	19 647	2 0	21 647	78 353	73 744	1 844	71 900
—	20	Wo.	19 899	2 0	21 899	78 101	73 507	1 838	71 669
—	20¼	Wo.	20 151	2 0	22 151	77 849	73 270	1 832	71 438
—	20½	Wo.	20 403	2 5	22 903	77 097	72 562	1 814	70 748
—	20¾	Wo.	20 655	2 5	23 155	76 845	72 325	1 808	70 517
—	21	Wo.	20 907	2 5	23 407	76 593	72 088	1 802	70 286
—	21¼	Wo.	21 159	2 5	23 659	76 341	71 850	1 796	70 054
—	21½	Wo.	21 410	2 5	23 910	76 090	71 614	1 790	69 824
—	21¾	Wo.	21 662	2 5	24 162	75 838	71 377	1 784	69 593
—	22	Wo.	21 914	2 5	24 414	75 586	71 140	1 778	69 362
—	22¼	Wo.	22 166	2 5	24 666	75 334	70 903	1 772	69 131
—	22½	Wo.	22 418	2 5	24 918	75 082	70 665	1 767	68 900
—	22¾	Wo.	22 670	2 5	25 170	74 830	70 428	1 761	68 667
—	23	Wo.	22 922	2 5	25 422	74 578	70 191	1 755	68 436
—	23¼	Wo.	23 174	2 5	25 674	74 326	69 954	1 749	68 205
—	23½	Wo.	23 426	2 5	25 926	74 074	69 717	1 743	67 974
—	23¾	Wo.	23 678	2 5	26 178	73 822	69 480	1 737	67 743
—	24	Wo.	23 929	2 5	26 429	73 571	69 243	1 731	67 512
—	24¼	Wo.	24 181	2 5	26 681	73 319	69 006	1 725	67 281
—	24½	Wo.	24 433	2 5	26 933	73 067	68 769	1 719	67 050
—	24¾	Wo.	24 685	2 5	27 185	72 815	68 532	1 713	66 819
—	25	Wo.	24 937	2 5	27 437	72 563	68 295	1 707	66 588
—	25¼	Wo.	25 189	2 5	27 689	72 311	68 057	1 701	66 356
—	25½	Wo.	25 441	3 0	28 441	71 559	67 356	1 684	65 666
—	25¾	Wo.	25 693	3 0	28 693	71 307	67 112	1 678	65 434
—	26	Wo.	25 945	3 0	28 945	71 055	66 876	1 672	65 204
—	26¼	Wo.	26 196	3 0	29 196	70 803	66 639	1 666	64 973
—	26½	Wo.	26 448	3 0	29 448	70 552	66 402	1 660	64 742
—	26¾	Wo.	26 700	3 0	29 700	70 300	66 165	1 654	64 511
—	27	Wo.	26 952	3 0	29 952	70 048	65 928	1 648	64 280
—	27¼	Wo.	27 204	3 0	30 204	69 796	65 690	1 642	64 048
—	27½	Wo.	27 456	3 0	30 456	69 544	65 453	1 636	63 817
—	27¾	Wo.	27 708	3 0	30 708	69 292	65 216	1 630	63 586
—	28	Wo.	27 960	3 0	30 960	69 040	64 979	1 624	63 355
—	28¼	Wo.	28 212	3 0	31 212	68 788	64 742	1 618	63 124
—	28½	Wo.	28 463	3 0	31 463	68 537	64 505	1 613	62 892

<i>Sicca Weight</i>	<i>Assay per Cent.</i>	<i>Deducti- on for Worseness</i>	<i>Allow- ance for the refi- ning Charges</i>	<i>Total re- duction.</i>	<i>Standard Quantity.</i>	<i>Assay produce, Gold Mo- hurs.</i>	<i>Duty at 2½ per Cent.</i>	<i>Nett pro- duce, Gold Mohurs.</i>	
100	28½	Wo.	28 715	3 0	31 715	68 285	64 268	1 607	62 661
—	28½	Wo.	28 907	3 0	31 967	68 033	64 031	1 601	62 430
—	29	Wo.	29 219	3 0	32 219	67 781	63 794	1 595	62 199
—	29½	Wo.	29 471	3 0	32 471	67 529	63 557	1 589	61 968
—	29½	Wo.	29 723	3 0	32 723	67 277	63 320	1 583	61 737
—	29½	Wo.	29 975	3 0	32 975	67 025	63 082	1 577	61 505
—	30	Wo.	30 227	3 0	33 227	66 773	62 845	1 571	61 274
—	30½	Wo.	30 479	3 5	33 978	66 021	62 137	1 553	60 584
—	30½	Wo.	30 730	3 5	34 230	65 770	61 901	1 547	60 354
—	30½	Wo.	30 982	3 5	34 482	65 518	61 664	1 542	60 122
—	31	Wo.	31 234	3 5	34 734	65 266	61 427	1 536	59 891
—	31½	Wo.	31 486	3 5	34 986	65 014	61 190	1 530	59 660
—	31½	Wo.	31 738	3 5	35 238	64 762	60 952	1 524	59 428
—	31½	Wo.	31 990	3 5	35 490	64 510	60 715	1 518	59 197
—	32	Wo.	32 242	3 5	35 742	64 258	60 478	1 512	58 966
—	32½	Wo.	32 494	3 5	35 994	64 006	60 241	1 506	58 735
—	32½	Wo.	32 746	3 5	36 246	63 754	60 004	1 500	58 504
—	32½	Wo.	32 997	3 5	36 497	63 503	59 760	1 494	58 274
—	33	Wo.	33 249	3 5	36 749	63 251	59 530	1 488	58 042
—	33½	Wo.	33 501	3 5	37 001	62 999	59 293	1 482	57 811
—	33½	Wo.	33 753	3 5	37 253	62 747	59 056	1 476	57 580
—	33½	Wo.	34 005	3 5	37 505	62 495	58 818	1 470	57 349
—	34	Wo.	34 257	3 5	37 757	62 243	58 582	1 464	57 118
—	34½	Wo.	34 509	3 5	38 009	61 991	58 344	1 458	56 885
—	34½	Wo.	34 761	3 5	38 261	61 739	58 107	1 453	56 654
—	34½	Wo.	35 013	3 5	38 513	61 487	57 870	1 447	56 423
—	35	Wo.	35 264	3 5	38 764	61 236	57 634	1 441	56 193

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A.D. 1817 REGULATION XVII.

A REGULATION for the more effectual administration of Criminal Justice in certain cases.— PASSED by the Governor-General-in-Council on the 16th September, 1817, corresponding with the 2nd Assin 1218 Bengal era; the 21st Bhadoon 1224 Fussily; the 3rd Bhadoon 1224 Willaity; the 6th Bhadoon 1874 Sumbut and; the 4th Zekaedda 1226 Higeree.

XXX	XXX	XXX
<p>IX. First. The provisions contained in Regulation II, 1807, for the punishment of persons convicted of willful perjury, or-subornation of perjury, or of forgery, or procuring forgery, are hereby declared subject to the following modifications.</p>		<p>The provisions in Regulation II, 1807, for the punishment of wilful perjury or Subornation of perjury, or of forgery or procuring forgery, modified.</p>
<p>Second. The judge of Circuit, before whom a prisoner may be convicted of any of the offences specified in the above clause, as defined in Regulation II, 1807, or in the present Regulation, provided he concur with the law officer in the conviction of the prisoner, shall sentence him to be publicly exposed in the mode commonly denominated tusheer, to receive thirty stripes with a corah, and to be imprisoned in banishment from the district, for the period of seven years; or for the term of fourteen years, if the prisoner be convicted of having forged or procured to be forged any counterfeit coin in imitation of any of the gold, silver or copper coins of the British Governments in India, or of any coin usually received as money in the British possessions in India; or of having forged, or procured to be forged, any counterfeit stamp, or stamp paper in imitation of any public stamp established by the British governments in India; or any counterfeit note, or other security for money, in imitation of any of the public securities of the British Governments in India; or of the bank notes issued by any public bank in the British possessions in India, unless the judge of Circuit, on consideration of all the circumstances of the case, shall be of opinion that any part of the prescribed punishment is too severe; in which case he is authorized to mitigate the sentence to imprisonment, with or without tusheer, for any period not less than seven years, in the abovementioned cases of forgery of counterfeit coin, public stamps, securities or bank notes, and procuration of such forgery, and to imprisonment, with or without tusheer, for any period not less than three years, in all other cases within the provisions of Regulation II, 1807, and the present Regulation.</p>		<p>Sentence to be passed on persons convicted before the Court of Circuit of any of the above offences as defined in Regulation II, 1807, or in the present Regulation.</p> <p>Enhanced penalty on persons convicted of having forged or procuring to be forged counterfeit coin, &amp;c.</p> <p>Power of the judge of Circuit to mitigate the prescribed punishment, to a certain extent, in cases of extenuation.</p>
<p>Third. If in any instance the judge of Circuit shall be of opinion, that a</p>		<p>If a further mitigation of</p>

<p>further mitigation or remission of punishment is necessary, he shall, provided he concur in the conviction of the prisoner, pass sentence according to the preceding clause, and refer the trial, with his sentiments at large, for the final sentence or order of the Court of Nizamut Adawlut.</p>	<p>punishment appear proper, the judge or Circuit to pass sentence according to the preceding Clause, and refer the trial to the Nizamut Adawlut</p>
<p>X. <i>First.</i> The provisions of Regulation II, 1807, not including the offence of fraudulently issuing and publishing as true, or otherwise fraudulently giving effect or attempting to give effect, to fabricated deeds and papers, knowing the same to be false and fabricated; or the offence of using, issuing, selling or otherwise disposing of, or attempting to dispose of, counterfeit stamp paper, bearing the imitation of a public stamp, knowing the same to be counterfeit, or the offence of paying, or tendering in payment, counterfeited coin, bank notes, promissory notes, or other securities for money, knowing the same to be counterfeit the following additional provisions are enacted for the punishment of these offences respectively.</p>	<p>Provision for the punishment of knowingly and fraudulently uttering forged instruments, counterfeit stamp papers, coin, bank notes, promissory notes or other securities for money.</p>
<p><i>Second.</i> If any person shall be convicted before a Court of Circuit, or the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, of any of the offences specified in the above clause, he shall be sentenced to imprisonment for such period, not exceeding seven years, as the judge of Circuit may deem adequate to the nature and circumstances of the case: and shall also, in all instances of an aggravated nature, or of a repetition of the offence, after being once convicted and discharged, be sentenced to public exposure by tusheer. In every instance of a repetition of the offence, after a previous conviction and discharge, the judge of Circuit may further at his discretion, sentence the offender to receive corporal punishment, not exceeding thirty stripes, with a corah or ratan. If a person twice convicted and discharged, be again found guilty of any of the offences specified in the preceding clause, and the judge of Circuit shall be of opinion that he ought to be imprisoned for a longer period than seven years, he shall refer the trial, with his sentiments, for the sentence of the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, in pursuance of the seventh clause of Section II, Regulation LIII, 1803.</p>	<p>Sentence to be passed on persons convicted before a Court of Circuit or Nizamut Adawlut of any of the above offences.</p> <p>In cases of an aggravated nature, or a repetition of the offence after first conviction and punishment, and the judge of Circuit may adjudge tusheer and stripes.</p> <p>Rules in cases of third conviction after discharge from former convictions.</p>
<p><i>Third.</i> The provisions in the above clause are further declared applicable to persons convicted of clipping, filing, drilling, defacing, or debasing the gold or silver coin of the British Governments in India, or any coin usually received as money within the British possessions in India; the whole of which offences, in the Regulations for the coinage, are already made cognizable by the Criminal Courts, and declared punishable as the law may direct.</p>	<p>Provisions in the above clauses applicable to persons convicted of clipping, filing, drilling, defacing or debasing the gold or silver coin.</p>
<p>XI. If any person, subject to the jurisdiction of a zillah or city magistrate, shall be convicted of having in his, or her possession,</p>	<p>Persons convicted before a magistrate of</p>

<p>without lawful or satisfactory excuse, any counterfeited coin, or stamp paper, bearing an imitation of any current coin, or public stamp, and shall not shew good and sufficient cause for having such counterfeit coin, or stamp paper in his or her possession, the persons so convicted shall be sentenced by the magistrate to pay a fine equal to four times the nominal value of such counterfeit coin, or stamp paper, in his or her, possession, one moiety of which fine shall, on receipt of it, be given to any informer, or informers, who may have given information of the offence, and established the truth of it. In the event of such fine not being paid, the person convicted shall be confined for such period as the magistrate may direct, not exceeding six months. The counterfeit coin or stamp paper, shall also, in every instance, be forwarded to the mint master or superintendent of stamps respectively.</p>	<p>having in possession counterfeit coin or stamp paper, without lawful excuse, punishable by fine or 3 months imprisonment.</p>	
<p>XXX</p>	<p>XXX</p>	<p>XXX</p>

## Appendix: A.28

## A. D. 1817 REGULATION XXV.

*A REGULATION for fixing the Weight of the Pice struck at the Calcutta Mint, and for giving general circulation to Pice struck at any of the Mints subordinate to this Presidency.— PASSED by the Vice-President in Council on the 9th December 1817, corresponding with the 25th Aughun 1224 Bengal era; the 16th Aughun 1225 Fussly; the 26th Aughun 1225 Willaity; the 1st Auglmn 1874 Sumbut, and the 29th Moherrem 1233 Higeree.*

WHEREAS it has been deemed expedient to adopt some precise rules for the coinage and currency of the copper pice struck in the mint of Calcutta, and also for extending the circulation of those pice, as well as the pice struck at the mints of Benares and Furruckabad, the following rules are therefore enacted, to be in force from the date of their promulgation throughout the provinces immediately dependent on the presidency of Fort William.	Preamble.
II. The copper pice struck at the Calcutta mint, shall be of pure copper, and of the weight of 100 grains troy.	Specification of the weight of copper pice struck at the mint at Calcutta.
III. The inscription shall be on one side, One Pie Sicca, in the Bangalee, Persian and Nagree characters, and the date on the obverse.	Inscription and date.
IV. The pice shall be issued from the mint and public treasuries at the rate of sixty-four to one sicca rupee, at which rate they will be received again by the public officers in payment of the fractional parts of a rupee, and they shall also be legal tender in payments of the same nature, at the rate of sixty-four to a rupee of the local currency throughout the provinces subject to the presidency of Fort William.	Rate at which the pice shall be issued and received.
V. The pice struck at the mints of Benares and Furruckabad, agreeably to the provisions of Regulation X, 1809, Regulation VII, 1814, and Regulation XXI, 1816, shall also be considered as circulating equally with the pice of Calcutta coinage throughout the above-mentioned provinces, and shall in like manner be received as a legal tender in payment of the fractional parts of a rupee of the local currency, at the rate of sixty-four pice for each rupee.	The pice struck at the mint of Benares and Furruckabad to circulate equally with the pice of Calcutta coinage, throughout the provinces.



## Appendix: A.29

## A. D. 1817 REGULATION XXVI.

*A REGULATION for authorizing the circulation of Furruckabad Rupees, coined in either of the Mints of Calcutta, Furruckabad, or Benares, or at any other Mint, established by Order of the Governor General in Council.— PASSED by the Vice-President in Council on the 10th December, 1817; corresponding with the 3d Poose 1224 Bengal era; the 23st Aughun 1225 Fusly; the 4th Poose 1225 Willaity; the 8th Aughun 1874 Sumbut, and the 6th Suffer 1233 Higeree.*

WHEREAS it may from time to time be found expedient to coin rupees of the weight and standard of the Furruckabad Rupee at the mints of Calcutta or Benares, it has been deemed advisable to rescind so much of Section II of Regulation XLV, of 1803, as tends to limit the coinage of Furruckabad Rupees to the mint of Furruckabad; and to direct that the following enactment be henceforward in force.	Preamble
II. The silver coin denominated the Furruckabad Rupee, and of the weight and standard prescribed by Section II, of Regulation III, 1806, struck at the mints of Calcutta, Furruckabad or Benares, or at any other mint, established by order of the Governor General in Council, is hereby declared to be the established and legal silver coin in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.	Furruckabad Rupee coined in any of the mints, to be the established and legal silver coin in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

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A. D. 1818 REGULATION XIV.

*A REGULATION for altering the Standard of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee and Gold Mohur, and for further modifying some of the rules in force respecting those Coins.— PASSED by the Governor General in Council, on the 24th December 1818; corresponding with the 11th Poose 1225 Bengal era; the 12th Poose, 1226 Willaity; the 12th Poose 1875 Sumbut; and the 25th Suffer 1234 Higeree.*

<p>THE high standards established for the Gold Mohur and Sicca Rupee, having been found productive of many inconveniencies, both to individuals and the public, in as much as they are ill calculated to resist the wear and defacement to which coins are necessarily exposed, and as they are only to be obtained by having recourse to the expensive process of refining, diminishing consequently the productiveness of most of the sorts of Bullion imported into the Company's territories; and it being desirable also, that as much uniformity as can be established between the currencies circulating at the different Presidencies, should be introduced,—consequently that an approximation of the standard of the Calcutta Coins to the standard of those current at Madras and Bombay should be effected,—it has been resolved to rescind the provisions of former Regulations relative to the standard of the Gold Mohur and nineteenth Sun Sicca Rupee, and to coin in future money of the proportions hereafter to be specified.</p> <p>As a reduction in the value of the Sicca Rupee from its being in great measure the money of account, both in private and public transactions, would necessarily change the terms of all existing contracts, and might be productive of embarrassment and trouble, it has been determined to leave the Rupee unaltered in this respect and the new Calcutta Sicca Rupee will consequently contain the same quantity of fine Silver, as that heretofore struck, and being of the same intrinsic value, will circulate on the same terms. The Mint proportions of Silver and Gold being, it is believed, inaccurately estimated at present, and it being also desirable, that an uniformity in this respect should be introduced at the three Presidencies of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, it has been thought advisable to make a slight deduction in the intrinsic value of the Gold Mohur, to be coined at this Presidency, in order to raise the relative value of fine Gold to fine Silver, from the present rates of 1 to 14,861, to that of 1 to 15. The Gold Mohur will still continue to pass current at the present rate of Sixteen Rupees. For the purposes and objects above enumerated, the following provisions are hereby enacted, and declared to be in force from the 1st of January, 1819.</p>	<p>Preamble</p>
<p>I. First. So much of Section II Regulation XXXV, 1793, as fixes the weight and standard of the Nineteenth Sun Sicca Rupee and Gold Mohur, is hereby rescinded.</p>	<p>Part of Section II. Regulation XXXV 1793 rescinded.</p>
<p>Second. The weight and standard of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee and Gold</p>	<p>Specification of the weight and</p>

<p>Mohur and their respective divisions, shall be as follows.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 40%;"></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Gold.</i></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Fine Gold.</i></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Alloy.</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Gold Mohur Weight.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grs. -----</td> <td style="text-align: center;">204.710</td> <td style="text-align: center;">187.651</td> <td style="text-align: center;">17.059</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Half ditto, -----</td> <td style="text-align: center;">102.355</td> <td style="text-align: center;">93.825</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8.529</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quarter ditto, -----</td> <td style="text-align: center;">51.177</td> <td style="text-align: center;">46.912</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4.264</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Silver</i></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Fine Silver.</i></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Alloy.</i></th> </tr> <tr> <td>Sicca Rupee Weight</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grs. -----</td> <td style="text-align: center;">191.010</td> <td style="text-align: center;">175.923</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15.993</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Half ditto, -----</td> <td style="text-align: center;">95.953</td> <td style="text-align: center;">87.961</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7.997</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quarter ditto, -----</td> <td style="text-align: center;">47.979</td> <td style="text-align: center;">43.981</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.998</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<i>Gold.</i>	<i>Fine Gold.</i>	<i>Alloy.</i>	Gold Mohur Weight.				Grs. -----	204.710	187.651	17.059	Half ditto, -----	102.355	93.825	8.529	Quarter ditto, -----	51.177	46.912	4.264						<i>Silver</i>	<i>Fine Silver.</i>	<i>Alloy.</i>	Sicca Rupee Weight				Grs. -----	191.010	175.923	15.993	Half ditto, -----	95.953	87.961	7.997	Quarter ditto, -----	47.979	43.981	3.998	<p>standard of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee and Gold Mohur.</p>
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<p>II. All Calcutta Sicca Rupees and Gold Mohurs of the weight and standard specified in Section I. which may be coined in the Calcutta Mint after the 1st of January, 1819, and also their halves and quarters, are to be considered as legal tender of payment in all public and private transactions throughout the provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, in like manner as the Nineteenth Sun Sicca Rupees and Gold Mohurs, and the fractional parts of them now in circulation, and any Native officer of Government refusing to receive them, shall be subject to the penalty prescribed in Section III Regulation XXXV. 1793.</p>	<p>Sicca Rupees and Gold Mohurs of the weight and standard specified in the preceding section, to be considered as legal tenders.</p>																																												
<p>III. First. The following provisions shall be substituted for those of Section II Regulation II 1812, which are hereby rescinded.</p>	<p>Section II Regulation II 1812, rescinded.</p>																																												
<p>Second. All silver bullion or coin (not being struck at the Calcutta Mint) which may be delivered into that Mint for coinage, shall be subject to a duty at the rate of two per cent. on the produce of such bullion or coin, in Sicca Rupees of the above weight and standard, and the amount of the said duty shall be accordingly deducted from the return to be made to the proprietor.</p>	<p>Duty to be levied on bullion or coin delivered into the Calcutta Mint for coinage.</p>																																												
<p>Third. Individuals who may be desirous of it, shall be at liberty to have their bullion or coin converted into halves or quarters of the above Rupee, on condition of paying a duty at the rate of one per cent. in addition to the duty of two per cent. established by the preceding Clause.</p>	<p>Duty to be levied if the proprietor shall desire to have his bullion or coin converted into halves or Quarters of rupees.</p>																																												
<p>Fourth. Should however the coin brought to the Mint for that purpose, consist of Calcutta Siccas of the former or present weight and standard, the proprietors shall only be subject to the additional duty of one per cent. and not to the duty on all other coin and bullion.</p>	<p>Duty to be levied if such coin shall consist of Calcutta Siccas.</p>																																												
<p>Fifth. On delivery of the-silver bullion or coin into the Mint, the Mint Master shall grant to the proprietor a receipt, entitling him to a certificate from the Assay Master, for the net produce of such bullion or coin,</p>	<p>Course of proceeding to be observed when silver</p>																																												

<p>agreeably to the Table subjoined to this Regulation, and marked No. 1. payable at the General Treasury at Calcutta, at the expiration of ten days, if the produce be deliverable in whole Rupees; and at the expiration of twenty days, if the produce be deliverable in halves or quarters of a Rupee, from the date of such certificate. In the latter case, the additional duty established by Clause Third Section IV of this Regulation, is of course to be deducted from the net produce.</p>	<p>bullion or coin, shall be delivered into the Mint.</p>
<p>IV. Section III. Regulation II 1812, is hereby declared applicable to Rupees, half and quarter Rupees, coined in conformity with the provisions of this Regulation, provided however that all such Rupees, halves and quarters, shall be receivable in all public and private transactions, if, when separately weighed, the deficiency in point of weight, be not more than two pice, or grains Troy 1,999 per Rupee.</p>	<p>Application of Section III. Regulation II. 1812, to Rupees, half and quarter Rupees, coined in conformity with this Regulation.</p>
<p>V. First. The following rules shall be observed in lieu of the Third and Fourth Clauses of Section V, Regulation II 1812, which are hereby rescinded.</p>	<p>Clauses 3d and 4th, Section V. Regulation II. 1812, rescinded.</p>
<p>Second. For all gold bullion or coin equal to, or better than the standard prescribed for the Gold Mohur by this Regulation, which may be brought to the Mint for coinage, a number of the new Gold Mohurs, or of the halves and quarters of such Mohurs, equal to the produce of such bullion, shall be returned to the proprietor, after deducting the duty of 2½ per cent. as mentioned in Clause Second, Section V. Regulation II. 1812.</p>	<p>Mode of proceeding when gold bullion or coin brought to the Mint for coinage, shall be equal to or better than standard prescribed for the Gold Mohur by this Regulation.</p>
<p>Third. All gold bullion or gold coin, being under the above specified standard, which may be delivered into the Calcutta Mint for coinage, shall, in addition to the duty of two Rupees eight Annas per cent. fixed by Clause Second, Section V Regulation II 1812, be subject to a charge, on account of the loss and expense of refining agreeably to Table No. II. annexed to this Regulation, together with the established deduction, on account of the inferiority of standard.</p>	<p>Mode of proceeding when it may be inferior to the above specified standard.</p>
<p>VI. Such parts of Regulation XXXV of 1793, and Regulation II 1812, as are not repealed by the above Regulation, shall be considered as still in force.</p>	<p>Certain provisions of Regulation XXXV 1793 and Regulation II 1812, to be still in force.</p>

[No. 1.]

Table of the Produce of Silver Bullion in the Calcutta Mint, commencing the 1st of January 1819.

Standard.	Decimal addition or Deduction per Cent.	Charges for Refining.	Total Deduction.	Produce in Sa. Wt.	Produce in Sa. Rs.	Duty of 2 per Cent. on Coinage.	Nett Produce Sicca Rupees.
Dets.							
20 Br.	9.091	"	"	109.091	102.128	2.048	100.085
19½ Br.	8.864	"	"	108.864	101.915	2.038	99.877
19 Br.	8.636	"	"	108.636	101.702	2.034	99.663
18½ Br.	8.409	"	"	108.409	101.489	2.030	99.459
18 Br.	8.182	"	"	108.182	101.277	2.026	99.251
17½ Br.	7.955	"	"	107.955	101.064	2.021	99.043
17 Br.	7.727	"	"	107.727	100.851	2.017	98.834
16½ Br.	7.500	"	"	107.500	100.633	2.013	98.625
16 Br.	7.273	"	"	107.273	100.426	2.008	98.418
15½ Br.	7.045	"	"	107.045	100.212	2.004	98.208
15 Br.	6.818	"	"	106.818	100.000	2.000	98.000
14½ Br.	6.591	"	"	106.591	99.787	1.996	97.791
14 Br.	6.364	"	"	106.364	99.575	1.991	97.584
13½ Br.	6.136	"	"	106.136	99.361	1.987	97.374
13 Br.	5.909	"	"	105.909	99.149	1.983	97.166
12½ Br.	5.682	"	"	105.682	98.936	1.979	96.957
12 Br.	5.455	"	"	105.455	98.724	1.974	96.750
11½ Br.	5.227	"	"	105.227	98.510	1.970	96.540
11 Br.	5.000	"	"	105.000	98.298	1.966	96.332
10½ Br.	4.773	"	"	104.773	98.085	1.962	96.123
10 Br.	4.545	"	"	104.545	97.872	1.957	95.915
9½ Br.	4.318	"	"	104.318	97.659	1.953	95.706
9 Br.	4.091	"	"	104.091	97.447	1.949	95.498
8½ Br.	3.864	"	"	103.864	97.234	1.945	95.289
8 Br.	3.636	"	"	103.636	97.021	1.940	95.081
7½ Br.	3.409	"	"	103.409	96.808	1.936	94.872
7 Br.	3.182	"	"	103.182	96.596	1.931	94.665
6½ Br.	2.955	"	"	102.955	96.383	1.928	94.455
6 Br.	2.727	"	"	102.727	96.170	1.923	94.247
5½ Br.	2.500	"	"	102.500	95.957	1.919	94.038
5 Br.	2.273	"	"	102.273	95.745	1.915	93.830
4½ Br.	2.045	"	"	102.045	95.531	1.911	93.620
4 Br.	1.818	"	"	101.818	95.319	1.906	93.413
3½ Br.	1.591	"	"	101.591	95.106	1.902	93.204
3 Br.	1.364	"	"	101.364	94.894	1.898	92.996
2½ Br.	1.136	"	"	101.136	94.680	1.894	92.786
2 Br.	.909	"	"	100.909	94.468	1.889	92.579
Eng. Std.							
1½ Br.	.682	"	"	100.682	94.255	1.885	92.370
1 Br.	.455	"	"	100.455	94.043	1.881	92.162
½ Br.	.227	"	"	100.227	93.830	1.877	91.953
Standard.	.000	"	"	100.000	93.617	1.872	91.745
½ W.	.227	"	.227	99.773	93.404	1.868	91.536
1 W.	.455	"	.455	99.545	93.191	1.864	91.327
1½ W.	.682	"	.682	99.318	92.979	1.860	91.119

Standard.	Decimal addition or Deduction per Cent.	Charges for Refining.	Total Deduction.	Produce in Sa. Wt.	Produce in Sa. Rs.	Duty of 2 per Cent. on Coinage.	Nett Produce Sicca Rupees
<i>Dcts.</i>							
2 W.	.900	"	.900	99.091	92.766	1.855	90.911
2½ W.	1.136	"	1.136	98.864	92.554	1.851	90.703
3 W.	1.364	"	1.364	98.636	92.341	1.847	90.494
3½ W.	1.591	"	1.591	98.409	92.128	1.843	90.285
4 W.	1.818	"	1.818	98.182	91.915	1.838	90.077
4½ W.	2.045	"	2.045	97.955	91.703	1.834	89.869
5 W.	2.273	"	2.273	97.727	91.489	1.830	89.659
5½ W.	2.500	"	2.500	97.500	91.277	1.826	89.451
Sp. Dr. Std.							
6 W.	2.727	"	2.727	97.273	91.064	1.821	89.243
6½ W.	2.955	.297	3.252	96.748	90.573	1.811	88.762
7 W.	3.182	.445	3.627	96.373	90.222	1.804	88.418
7½ W.	3.409	.592	4.001	95.999	89.871	1.797	88.074
8 W.	3.636	.744	4.380	95.620	89.517	1.790	87.727
8½ W.	3.864	.901	4.765	95.235	89.156	1.783	87.373
9 W.	4.091	1.058	5.149	94.851	88.797	1.776	87.021
9½ W.	4.318	1.064	5.382	94.618	88.579	1.771	86.808
10 W.	4.545	1.072	5.617	94.383	88.359	1.767	86.592
10½ W.	4.773	1.078	5.851	94.149	88.139	1.763	86.376
11 W.	5.000	1.088	6.088	93.912	87.918	1.758	86.160
11½ W.	5.227	1.100	6.327	93.673	87.694	1.754	85.940
12 W.	5.455	1.112	6.567	93.433	87.469	1.749	85.720
12½ W.	5.682	1.125	6.807	93.193	87.244	1.745	85.499
13 W.	5.909	1.138	7.047	92.953	87.020	1.740	85.280
13½ W.	6.136	1.150	7.286	92.714	86.796	1.736	85.060
14 W.	6.364	1.161	7.525	92.475	86.572	1.731	84.841
14½ W.	6.591	1.173	7.764	92.236	86.349	1.727	84.622
15 W.	6.818	1.186	8.004	91.996	86.124	1.722	84.402
15½ W.	7.045	1.196	8.241	91.759	85.902	1.718	84.184
16 W.	7.273	1.208	8.481	91.519	85.677	1.713	83.964
16½ W.	7.500	1.220	8.720	91.280	85.454	1.709	83.745
17 W.	7.727	1.233	8.960	91.040	85.229	1.704	83.525
17½ W.	7.955	1.250	9.205	90.795	85.000	1.700	83.300
18 W.	8.182	1.268	9.450	90.550	84.770	1.695	83.075
18½ W.	8.409	1.287	9.696	90.304	84.540	1.691	82.849
19 W.	8.636	1.305	9.941	90.059	84.311	1.686	82.625
19½ W.	8.864	1.321	10.185	89.815	84.082	1.682	82.400
20 W.	9.091	1.339	10.430	89.570	83.853	1.677	82.176
20½ W.	9.318	1.357	10.675	89.325	83.623	1.672	81.951
21 W.	9.545	1.373	10.918	89.082	83.396	1.668	81.723
21½ W.	9.773	1.404	11.177	88.823	83.153	1.663	81.490
22 W.	10.000	1.434	11.434	88.566	82.913	1.658	81.255
22½ W.	10.227	1.466	11.693	88.307	82.670	1.653	81.017
23 W.	10.455	1.496	11.951	88.049	82.429	1.648	80.781
23½ W.	10.682	1.526	12.208	87.792	82.188	1.644	80.544
24 W.	10.909	1.555	12.464	87.536	81.949	1.639	80.310
24½ W.	11.136	1.585	12.721	87.279	81.703	1.634	80.074
25 W.	11.364	1.615	12.979	87.021	81.466	1.629	79.837
25½ W.	11.591	1.649	13.240	86.760	81.222	1.624	79.593
26 W.	11.818	1.683	13.501	86.499	80.978	1.620	79.353

Standard.	Decimal addition or Deduction per Cent.	Charges for Refining.	Total Deduction.	Produce in Sa. Wt.	Produce in Sa. Rs.	Duty of 2 per Cent. on Coinage.	Nett Produce Sicca Rupees.
<i>Dwts.</i>							
26 $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	12.045	1.717	13.762	86.238	80.733	1.614	79.119
27 W.	12.273	1.751	14.024	85.976	80.488	1.610	78.878
27 $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	12.500	1.800	14.300	85.700	80.230	1.605	78.625
28 W.	12.727	1.850	14.577	85.423	79.970	1.599	78.371
28 $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	12.955	1.900	14.855	85.145	79.710	1.594	78.116
29 W.	13.182	1.950	15.132	84.868	79.451	1.589	77.862
29 $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	13.409	2.010	15.419	84.581	79.182	1.584	77.598
30 W.	13.636	2.068	15.704	84.296	78.915	1.578	77.337
30 $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	13.864	2.128	15.992	84.008	78.646	1.573	77.076
31 W.	14.091	2.183	16.274	83.726	78.382	1.568	76.814
31 $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	14.318	2.240	16.558	83.442	78.116	1.562	76.554
32 W.	14.545	2.296	16.841	83.159	77.851	1.557	76.294
32 $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	14.773	2.349	17.122	82.878	77.588	1.552	76.036
33 W.	15.000	2.398	17.398	82.602	77.330	1.547	75.783
33 $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	15.227	2.444	17.671	82.329	77.074	1.541	75.533
34 W.	15.455	2.485	17.940	82.060	76.822	1.536	75.286
34 $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	15.682	2.511	18.193	81.807	76.585	1.532	75.053
35 W.	15.909	2.536	18.445	81.555	76.349	1.527	74.822

[No. 2.]

Table of the Produce of Gold Bullion in the Calcutta Mint, commencing the 1st January, 1819.

New Standard.			Decimal addition or Deduction per Cent.	Charges for Refining.	Total Deduction.	Produce in Sicca weight.	Produce in Gold Moulds.	Duty of 2½ per Cent. on Coinage.	Net produce in Gold Moulds.
Carats.	Grains	Qrs.							
2.	0.	0.	9.09091	..	..	109.09091	95.74485	2.39362	93.35123
1.	3.	½ Br.	8.80682	..	..	108.80682	95.49551	2.38739	93.10812
1.	3.	¼ Br.	8.52273	..	..	108.52273	95.24618	2.38115	92.86508
1.	3.	⅓ Br.	8.23864	..	..	108.23864	94.99684	2.37492	92.62192
1.	3.	0 Br.	7.95455	..	..	107.95455	94.74751	2.36869	92.37882
1.	2.	½ Br.	7.67046	..	..	107.67046	94.49817	2.36245	92.13572
1.	2.	¼ Br.	7.38636	..	..	107.38636	94.24883	2.35622	91.89261
1.	2.	0 Br.	7.10227	..	..	107.10227	93.99949	2.34999	91.64950
1.	1.	½ Br.	6.81818	..	..	106.81818	93.75016	2.34375	91.40641
1.	1.	¼ Br.	6.53409	..	..	106.53409	93.50082	2.33752	91.16330
1.	1.	0 Br.	6.25000	..	..	106.25000	93.25149	2.33129	90.92020
1.	0.	½ Br.	5.96591	..	..	105.96591	93.00216	2.32505	90.67711
1.	0.	¼ Br.	5.68182	..	..	105.68182	92.75282	2.31882	90.43400
1.	0.	0 Br.	5.39773	..	..	105.39773	92.50349	2.31259	90.19090
1.	0.	0 Br.	5.11364	..	..	105.11364	92.25416	2.30635	89.94781
1.	0.	0 Br.	4.82955	..	..	104.82955	92.00483	2.30012	89.70471
1.	0.	0 Br.	4.54545	..	..	104.54545	91.75547	2.29389	89.46158
0.	3.	½ Br.	4.26136	..	..	104.26136	91.50614	2.28765	89.21849
0.	3.	¼ Br.	3.97727	..	..	103.97727	91.25680	2.28142	88.97538
0.	3.	0 Br.	3.69318	..	..	103.69318	91.00747	2.27519	88.73228
0.	3.	0 Br.	3.40909	..	..	103.40909	90.75813	2.26895	88.48918
0.	2.	½ Br.	3.12500	..	..	103.12500	90.50880	2.26272	88.24608
0.	2.	¼ Br.	2.84091	..	..	102.84091	90.25946	2.25649	88.00297
0.	2.	0 Br.	2.55682	..	..	102.55682	90.01013	2.25025	87.75988
0.	2.	0 Br.	2.27273	..	..	102.27273	89.76079	2.24402	87.51677
0.	1.	½ Br.	1.98864	..	..	101.98864	89.51146	2.23779	87.27367
0.	1.	¼ Br.	1.70455	..	..	101.70455	89.26213	2.23155	87.03058
0.	1.	0 Br.	1.42045	..	..	101.42045	89.01278	2.22532	86.78746
0.	1.	0 Br.	1.13636	..	..	101.13636	88.76345	2.21909	86.54436
0.	0.	½ Br.	.85227	..	..	100.85227	88.51411	2.21285	86.30126
0.	0.	¼ Br.	.56818	..	..	100.56818	88.26478	2.20662	86.05816
0.	0.	0 Br.	.28409	..	..	100.28409	88.01544	2.20039	85.81505
Standard.			.00000	..	..	100.00000	87.76611	2.19415	85.57196
0.	0.	¼ W.	.28409	.50000	.78409	99.21591	87.07794	2.17695	84.90099
0.	0.	¼ W.	.56818	.50000	1.06818	98.93182	86.82861	2.17072	84.65789
0.	0.	0 W.	.85227	.50000	1.35227	98.64773	86.57927	2.16448	84.41479
0.	1.	0 W.	1.13636	.50000	1.63636	98.36364	86.32994	2.15825	84.17169
0.	1.	¼ W.	1.42045	.50000	1.92045	98.07955	86.08060	2.15202	83.92858
0.	1.	¼ W.	1.70455	.50000	2.20455	97.79545	85.83126	2.14578	83.68548
0.	1.	½ W.	1.98864	.50000	2.48864	97.51136	85.58193	2.13955	83.44238
0.	2.	0 W.	2.27273	.50000	2.77273	97.22727	85.33259	2.13331	83.19928
0.	2.	¼ W.	2.55682	.50000	3.05682	96.94318	85.08326	2.12708	82.95618
0.	2.	¼ W.	2.84091	.50000	3.34091	96.65909	84.83392	2.12085	82.71307
0.	2.	½ W.	3.12500	.50000	3.62500	96.37500	84.58459	2.11461	82.46998
0.	3.	0 W.	3.40909	.50000	3.90909	96.09091	84.33525	2.10838	82.22687
0.	3.	¼ W.	3.69318	.50000	4.19318	95.80682	84.08592	2.10215	81.98377
0.	3.	¼ W.	3.97727	.50000	4.47727	95.52273	83.83659	2.09591	81.74066
0.	3.	½ W.	4.26136	.50000	4.76136	95.23864	83.58725	2.08968	81.49757
1.	0.	0 W.	4.54545	.50000	5.04545	94.95455	83.33791	2.08345	81.25446
1.	0.	¼ W.	4.82955	.50000	5.32955	94.67045	83.08857	2.07721	81.01136
1.	0.	¼ W.	5.11364	.50000	5.61364	94.38636	82.83923	2.07098	80.76825
1.	0.	½ W.	5.39773	.50000	5.89773	94.10227	82.58990	2.06475	80.52515
1.	1.	0 W.	5.68182	.50000	6.18182	93.81818	82.34057	2.05851	80.28206



New Standard.			Decimal addition or deduction per Cent.	Charges for Refining.	Total deduction.	Produce in Sicca weight.	Produce in Gold Mohurs.	Duty of per Cent. Coinage.	Net Produce in Gold Mohurs.	
Carats.	Grains.	Qrs.								
1.	1.	1/4	W.	5.96591	1.00000	6.96591	93.03409	81.65240	2.04131	79.61109
1.	1.	1/2	W.	6.25000	1.00000	7.25000	92.75000	81.40307	2.03508	79.36799
1.	1.	3/4	W.	6.53409	1.00000	7.53409	92.46591	81.15373	2.02884	79.12489
1.	2.	0	W.	6.81818	1.00000	7.81818	92.18182	80.90440	2.02261	78.88179
1.	2.	1/4	W.	7.10227	1.00000	8.10227	91.89773	80.65506	2.01638	78.63868
1.	2.	1/2	W.	7.38636	1.00000	8.38636	91.61364	80.40573	2.01014	78.39559
1.	2.	3/4	W.	7.67045	1.00000	8.67045	91.32955	80.15639	2.00391	78.15248
1.	3.	0	W.	7.95455	1.00000	8.95455	91.04545	79.90705	1.99768	77.90957
1.	3.	1/4	W.	8.23864	1.00000	9.23864	90.76136	79.65771	1.99114	77.66627
1.	3.	1/2	W.	8.52273	1.00000	9.52273	90.47727	79.40838	1.98521	77.42317
1.	3.	3/4	W.	8.80682	1.00000	9.80682	90.19318	79.15904	1.97898	77.18006
2.	0.	0	W.	9.09091	1.00000	10.09091	89.90909	78.90971	1.97274	76.93697
2.	0.	1/4	W.	9.37500	1.00000	10.37500	89.62500	78.66037	1.96651	76.69386
2.	0.	1/2	W.	9.65909	1.00000	10.65909	89.34091	78.41104	1.96028	76.45076
2.	0.	3/4	W.	9.94318	1.00000	10.94318	89.05682	78.16170	1.95404	76.20766
2.	1.	0	W.	10.22727	1.00000	11.22727	88.77273	77.91237	1.94781	75.96456
2.	1.	1/4	W.	10.51136	1.00000	11.51136	88.48864	77.66304	1.94158	75.72146
2.	1.	1/2	W.	10.79545	1.00000	11.79545	88.20455	77.41370	1.93534	75.47836
2.	1.	3/4	W.	11.07955	1.00000	12.07955	87.92045	77.16436	1.92911	75.23525
2.	2.	0	W.	11.36364	1.00000	12.36364	87.63636	76.91502	1.92288	74.99214
2.	2.	1/4	W.	11.64773	1.50000	13.14773	86.35227	76.22686	1.90567	74.32119
2.	2.	1/2	W.	11.93182	1.50000	13.43182	86.06818	75.97752	1.89944	74.07808
2.	2.	3/4	W.	12.21591	1.50000	13.71591	85.78409	75.72819	1.89320	73.83499
2.	3.	0	W.	12.50000	1.50000	14.00000	86.00000	75.47885	1.88697	73.59188
2.	3.	1/4	W.	12.78409	1.50000	14.28409	85.71591	75.22952	1.88074	73.34878
2.	3.	1/2	W.	13.06818	1.50000	14.56818	85.43182	74.98018	1.87450	73.10568
2.	3.	3/4	W.	13.35227	1.50000	14.85227	85.14773	74.73085	1.86827	72.86258
3.	0.	0	W.	13.63636	1.50000	15.13636	84.86364	74.48151	1.86204	72.61947
3.	0.	1/4	W.	13.92045	1.50000	15.42045	84.57955	74.23218	1.85580	72.37638
3.	0.	1/2	W.	14.20455	1.50000	15.70455	84.29545	73.98284	1.84957	72.13327
3.	0.	3/4	W.	14.48864	1.50000	15.98864	84.01136	73.73350	1.84334	71.89016
3.	1.	0	W.	14.77273	1.50000	16.27273	83.72727	73.48417	1.83710	71.64707
3.	1.	1/4	W.	15.05682	1.50000	16.55682	83.44318	73.23483	1.83087	71.40396
3.	1.	1/2	W.	15.34091	1.50000	16.84091	83.15909	72.98550	1.82464	71.16086
3.	1.	3/4	W.	15.62500	1.50000	17.12500	82.87500	72.73616	1.81840	70.91776
3.	2.	0	W.	15.90909	1.50000	17.40909	82.59091	72.48683	1.81217	70.67466
3.	2.	1/4	W.	16.19318	1.50000	17.69318	82.30682	72.23749	1.80594	70.43155
3.	2.	1/2	W.	16.47727	1.50000	17.97727	82.02273	71.98816	1.79970	70.18846
3.	2.	3/4	W.	16.76136	1.50000	18.26136	81.73864	71.73882	1.79347	69.94535
3.	3.	0	W.	17.04545	1.50000	18.54545	81.45455	71.48949	1.78724	69.70225
3.	3.	1/4	W.	17.32955	2.00000	19.32955	80.67045	70.80131	1.77003	69.03125
3.	3.	1/2	W.	17.61364	2.00000	19.61364	80.38636	70.55198	1.76380	68.78815
3.	3.	3/4	W.	17.89773	2.00000	19.89773	80.10227	70.30264	1.75757	68.54507
4.	0.	0	W.	18.18182	2.00000	20.18182	79.81818	70.05331	1.75133	68.30198
4.	0.	1/4	W.	18.46591	2.00000	20.46591	79.53409	69.80398	1.74510	68.05888
4.	0.	1/2	W.	18.75000	2.00000	20.75000	79.25000	69.55464	1.73887	67.81577
4.	0.	3/4	W.	19.03409	2.00000	21.03409	78.96591	69.30531	1.73263	67.57268
4.	1.	0	W.	19.31818	2.00000	21.31818	78.68182	69.05597	1.72640	67.32957
4.	1.	1/4	W.	19.60227	2.00000	21.60227	78.39773	68.80664	1.72017	67.08647
4.	1.	1/2	W.	19.88636	2.00000	21.88636	78.11364	68.55730	1.71393	66.84337
4.	1.	3/4	W.	20.17045	2.00000	22.17045	77.82955	68.30797	1.70770	66.60027
4.	2.	0	W.	20.45455	2.00000	22.45455	77.54545	68.05862	1.70147	66.35715
4.	2.	1/4	W.	20.73864	2.00000	22.73864	77.26136	67.80929	1.69523	66.11406
4.	2.	1/2	W.	21.02273	2.00000	23.02273	76.97727	67.55995	1.68900	65.87095
4.	2.	3/4	W.	21.30682	2.00000	23.30682	76.69318	67.31062	1.68277	65.62785
4.	3.	0	W.	21.59091	2.00000	23.59091	76.40909	67.06129	1.67653	65.38475
4.	3.	1/4	W.	21.87500	2.00000	23.87500	76.12500	66.81195	1.67030	65.14165
4.	3.	1/2	W.	22.15909	2.00000	24.15909	75.84091	66.56261	1.66407	64.89854

New Standard.			Decimal addition or deduction per Cent.	Charges for Refining.	Total deduction.	Produce in Sicea weight.	Produce in Gold Mohurs.	Duty of 2½ per Cent. on Coinage.	Net produce in Gold Mohurs.
4.	3.	½ W.	22.44318	2.00000	24.44318	75.55682	66.91328	1.65788	64.65545
5.	0.	0 W.	22.72727	2.00000	24.72727	75.27273	66.66294	1.65160	64.41234

## Appendix: A.31

## A. D. 1819 REGULATION V.

A REGULATION for modifying certain parts of the rules in force, in regard to the conduct of the business of the Mints subordinate to this Presidency.— PASSED by the Governor General in Council on the 25th June, 1819; corresponding with the 12th Assaur 1226 Bengal Era; the 17th Assaur 1226 Fusly; the 13th Assaur 1226 Willaity, the 3d Assaur 1876 Sumbut, and the 1st Ramzan 1234 Higeree.

<p>BY Regulation II 1812, and Regulation XIV. 1818, fixed periods are prescribed for the payment of certificates, granted to individuals in exchange for bullion or coin, delivered into the Mints of Calcutta, Benares and Furruckabad: but the importations of bullion may at times be so heavy, as to preclude the possibility of coining it, as tendered for that purpose, within the fixed period; while the exigencies of the state may render it inconvenient to provide for the payment of mint certificates, before the bullion for which they are granted, can be coined:— It has become expedient therefore to rescind the said rules, and to reserve to Government the power of fixing from time to time, by public notice, the periods within which the certificates aforesaid shall be payable.— It further appears expedient to reserve to the Governor General in Council the power of altering, in like manner, the form and inscription of the coins to be struck at the said mints;—provided always, that no diminution be made with regard to the quantity of pure bullion, purported to be contained in each piece of coin respectively.—It has likewise been deemed proper to fix the duty to be levied on the coinage of gold bullion and coin, at the same rate as has been established for silver:— The following rules have accordingly been enacted, to be in force from the present date, within the provinces immediately dependant on the presidency of Fort William.</p>	Preamble
<p>II. So much of Clause Fourth, Section VIII and Section XXXI. Regulation II. 1812, and Clause Fifth, Section III Regulation XIV. 1818, as prescribes that the mint certificates granted at the mints of Furruckabad, Benares and Calcutta, for bullion or coin, delivered into those mints, shall be payable within the periods therein severally specified,— is hereby rescinded and annulled.</p>	Rescinding certain rules of former Regulations which prescribe that certificates granted at the different mints for bullion or coin should be payable within the periods therein specified.
<p>III. The Governor General in Council will from time to time determine the periods for which the certificates aforesaid shall run; such determination to be made public by advertisement in the Government Gazette, and by a notice to be affixed in a conspicuous part of the mint to which the order may refer.</p>	The Governor General in Council will determine the periods for which such certificates should run, and such

	determination to be made public.
<p>IV. The Governor General in Council further reserves to himself the power of altering, in like manner, the form and inscription of the coins struck at the said mints.</p>	<p>The Governor General in Council reserves to himself the power of altering the form and inscription of coins.</p>
<p>V. In modification of the rules contained in Section V, Regulation II 1812, and Section V Regulation XIV 1818, it is hereby enacted, that from and after the promulgation of this Regulation, a duty of two per cent. only shall be deducted from the produce of gold bullion or coin which may be brought for coinage to the Calcutta mint, in lieu of the duty specified in Table 2 annexed to the last mentioned Regulation.</p>	<p>Modifying former rules and enacting that a duty of two per cent only be deducted from the produce of gold bullion or coin brought for coinage to the Calcutta mint.</p>

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## A.D. IX 1819 REGULATION XI.

*A REGULATION for discontinuing the Coinage of the Benares Rupee; for declaring the Furruckabad Rupee the legal Currency of the Province of Benares; for altering the, Standard of the Furruckabad Rupee, and for defining the rate at which that Rupee is to be received within the province of Benares.— PASSED by the Governor General in Council on the 31st December, 1819, corresponding with the 17th Poose 1226 Bengal Era; the 30th Poose 1227 Fussily; the 18th Poose 1227 Willalty; the 15th Poose 1878 Sumbut; and the 13th Rubbee-ul-awul 1235 Higeree.*

THE existence of different local currencies in a country subject to one common authority, must obviously impede that constant intercourse by which its several provinces are necessarily connected, and considerable inconvenience from that cause has been experienced in the intercourse between the several provinces subordinate to this Presidency.—Great difficulties, however, oppose the immediate establishment of one currency throughout all those provinces. On the one hand, the Calcutta Sicca Rupee having been long established throughout the extensive provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, all private engagements have been made in that coin : the land revenue payable by the zemindars, which (with partial exceptions) has been fixed in perpetuity throughout those provinces, as well as the whole of the registered debt of this country, are likewise expressed in the Calcutta Rupee; any alteration in its value would therefore occasion great embarrassment and perplexity. On the other hand, the Furruckabad Rupee forms the currency of the whole of the ceded and conquered provinces, and the influence of any change in regard to it would be proportionably important and extensive. In it all payments on account of the public revenue within those provinces are received, and the pay of the troops and of all public establishments therein stationed is discharged; the price of articles of ordinary consumption has necessarily been regulated with reference to the local coin. If therefore the Calcutta Sicca Rupee were rendered the local currency of those provinces, while Government must of course allow to the zemindars an abatement in their revenue, equivalent to the difference between the, Calcutta and Furruckabad Rupee, and would therefore be compelled to issue the former at its intrinsic value, the troops and other public establishments might be subject, temporarily at least, to considerable loss and inconvenience, by receiving payment in a coin that might not immediately bear its full value in the market, compared with articles of ordinary consumption. It has thence appeared necessary, for the present at least, to maintain the currencies now established in the provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and in the ceded and conquered provinces respectively. The legal circulation of the Benares Rupee is confined to a single province — that coin has long been issued to the troops and other public establishments as equivalent to the Furruckabad Rupee. It circulates generally at par with that Rupee

Preamble

<p>when employed beyond the limits of the province of Benares; though exceeding it in value to the extent of two and a quarter per cent. The land revenue of Benares is indeed, like that of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, fixed in perpetuity; and any alteration in the nominal amount of the jumma, being likely to lead to serious misapprehension, Government deem it right, in introducing into Benares the inferior currency of the western provinces, to relinquish the claim which they might in strictness assert to the difference between the two Rupees, rather than to give the slightest occasion for any doubt or alarm in regard to the stability of an arrangement guaranteed by the public faith. The amount however of the land revenue in question is comparatively limited, and the public advantage likely to result from a simplification of the currencies of those provinces, appears to counterbalance the partial loss which Government must sustain in receiving the Furruckabad Rupee at par with the Benares Rupee: the adjustment of private engagements in a single province will be comparatively easy, and while the community will be saved from the loss which they have heretofore sustained, whenever they carried the Benares Rupee beyond the limits of that province, the difference between the two coins amounting only to two and a quarter per cent. will have little or no perceptible influence on the market price of articles consumed by the lower orders of the people; more especially, since the value of the two Rupees in copper money has for some time past been equalized. It appears therefore that the discontinuance of the coinage of the Benares Rupees while it will greatly simplify the monetary system of this Presidency, and will otherwise essentially promote the trade and general prosperity of the country, will be attended with little inconvenience, and that only temporary and partial. The Governor General in Council has accordingly resolved to limit the legal currencies in the territories subordinate to this presidency to two, namely, the Calcutta and the Furruckabad Rupee. With the view of still further simplifying the system of coinage in the said territories, and of facilitating the conversion of the above mentioned currencies, the one into the other, it has been also determined to reduce them to one general standard : so that, though differing in intrinsic value, yet as they will contain the same proportions of pure metal and alloy, no charge, for refining, nor for the trouble of adjusting the standard will be incurred in the coinage of the one currency into the other. To give effect to the above arrangements, and at the same time to fix the rate at which, the Furruckabad Rupee is to be received in the province of Benares, in liquidation of existing engagements between Individuals, the following rules have been enacted by the Governor General in Council to be in force from the date of their promulgation.</p>	
<p>II. The coinage of the Benares Rupee shall be discontinued from the date of this Regulation.</p>	<p>Coinage of the Benares Rupee discontinued.</p>
<p>III. The Furruckabad Rupee shall be considered the legal currency of the province of Benares.</p>	<p>Furruckabad Rupee declared legal currency of Benares</p>
<p>IV. The Furruckabad Rupee shall be a legal tender in all the territories under the Bengal Government, with the exception of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, whether struck at the Mints, of Calcutta, Benares or</p>	<p>Such Rupee to be a legal tender in all places under this Presidency,</p>

<p>Furruckabad, or at any other Mint that may be hereafter established within the aforesaid limits, under the authority of the British Government.</p>	<p>exception to Bengal, Behar and Orissa,</p>
<p>V. The Furruckabad Rupee to be struck at any of the Mints before mentioned, shall be of the value of the present Furruckabad Rupee, and of the standard of the present Calcutta Rupee; that is to say, it shall be of the following weight and fineness:</p>	<p>Specification of the value and standard of the new Furruckabad Rupee.</p>
<p>Weight,.....Troy Grains 180.234                  Pure Silver, ..... 165.215                  Alloy,..... 15.019                  Being 11-12th pure, and 1-12th alloy.</p>	
<p>VI. Individuals bringing Bullion for coinage into the new Furruckabad Rupee, to either of the Mints above specified, shall have it so coined, agreeably to the rates of charge and produce stated in the accompanying Table.</p>	<p>Rates of charge for coining Bullion.</p>
<p>VII. Individuals bringing to the same Mints, Calcutta, Benares or Furruckabad Rupees, either of the old or new coinage, but coined at one of the Honorable Company's Mints, shall have them converted into the new Furruckabad Rupee, at a total charge of no more than one per cent.</p>	<p>Rates of charge on recoinage of Rupees.</p>
<p>VIII. Government will receive Furruckabad Rupees of the old or new standard, at par with the present Benares Rupee, in payment of the land revenue, and in liquidation of all other public demands, and will pay them at the same valuation with in the province of Benares.</p>	<p>At what rate Government engage to receive and pay the old and new Furruckabad Rupee, in the province of Benares.</p>
<p>IX. The preceding rule shall not apply to bills payable in Benares Rupees, and drawn previously to the 1st March 1820, nor to sums due to individuals under specific engagements in Benares Rupees, contracted previously to that date.</p>	<p>The preceding rule declared Inapplicable in certain cases.</p>
<p>X. Bonds or other engagements, and all agreements, written or verbal, which may be entered into within the province of Benares after the 1st March 1820, shall be expressed in Furruckabad Rupees, and if any such deed or agreement shall stipulate for the payment of Benares Rupees, such stipulation shall not be enforced by the courts of judicature; but the amount shall Rates of charge for coining Bullion.</p>	<p>All money engagements in Benares entered into after the 1st March, 1820, to be expressed and paid in Furruckabad Rupees.</p>
<p>XI. With regard to engagements entered into previously to the 1st of March next, the Furruckabad Rupee shall be held a legal tender, at the rate of 102¼ Furruckabad Rupees for 100 Benares Rupees.</p>	<p>Rate at which payments are to be mode when engagements are dated prior to the 1st March, 1830.</p>
<p>XII. All the rules affecting the coinage of the Mints of Benares and Furruckabad, which are not abrogated by the foregoing enactments, shall continue in force.</p>	<p>Former rules, if not, rescinded by this Regulation, to remain in force.</p>

Table of the Produce of Silver Bullion in the Furruckabad Mint, commencing the 2d October, 1819.

New Standard.	Desimal addition, or Deduction per Cent.	Charges for Refining.	Total Deduction.	Produce in Sa. Wt.	Produce in Furruckabad Rupees.	Duty of 2 per Cent. on Coinage.	Nett Produce Furruckabad Rupees.
Dwts.							
20 Br.	9.091	"	"	109.091	104.712	2.094	102.618
19½ Br.	8.864	"	"	108.864	104.495	2.090	102.405
19 Br.	8.636	"	"	108.636	104.276	2.086	102.190
18½ Br.	8.409	"	"	108.409	104.058	2.081	101.977
18 Br.	8.182	"	"	108.182	103.840	2.077	101.763
17½ Br.	7.955	"	"	107.955	103.622	2.072	101.550
17 Br.	7.727	"	"	107.727	103.403	2.068	101.335
16½ Br.	7.500	"	"	107.500	103.185	2.064	101.121
16 Br.	7.273	"	"	107.273	102.967	2.059	100.908
15½ Br.	7.045	"	"	107.045	102.749	2.055	100.694
15 Br.	6.818	"	"	106.818	102.531	2.051	100.480
14½ Br.	6.591	"	"	106.591	102.313	2.046	100.267
14 Br.	6.364	"	"	106.364	102.095	2.042	100.053
13½ Br.	6.136	"	"	106.136	101.876	2.038	99.838
13 Br.	5.909	"	"	105.909	101.658	2.033	99.625
12½ Br.	5.682	"	"	105.682	101.440	2.029	99.411
12 Br.	5.455	"	"	105.455	101.222	2.024	99.198
11½ Br.	5.227	"	"	105.227	101.004	2.020	98.984
11 Br.	5.000	"	"	105.000	100.786	2.016	98.770
10½ Br.	4.773	"	"	104.773	100.568	2.011	98.557
10 Br.	4.545	"	"	104.545	100.349	2.007	98.342
9½ Br.	4.318	"	"	104.318	100.131	2.003	98.128
9 Br.	4.091	"	"	104.091	99.913	1.998	97.915
8½ Br.	3.864	"	"	103.864	99.695	1.994	97.701
8 Br.	3.636	"	"	103.636	99.476	1.990	97.486
7½ Br.	3.409	"	"	103.409	99.259	1.985	97.274
7 Br.	3.182	"	"	103.182	99.041	1.981	97.060
6½ Br.	2.955	"	"	102.955	98.823	1.976	96.847
6 Br.	2.727	"	"	102.727	98.604	1.972	96.632
5½ Br.	2.500	"	"	102.500	98.386	1.968	96.418
5 Br.	2.273	"	"	102.273	98.168	1.963	96.205
4½ Br.	2.045	"	"	102.045	97.949	1.959	95.990
4 Br.	1.818	"	"	101.818	97.731	1.955	95.776
3½ Br.	1.591	"	"	101.591	97.513	1.950	95.563
3 Br.	1.364	"	"	101.364	97.296	1.946	95.350
2½ Br.	1.136	"	"	101.136	97.077	1.942	95.136
2 Br.	0.909	"	"	100.909	96.859	1.937	94.922
Eng. Std.	0.682	"	"	100.682	96.641	1.933	94.708
1½ Br.	0.455	"	"	100.455	96.423	1.928	94.495
1 Br.	0.227	"	"	100.227	96.204	1.924	94.280
Standard.	0.000	"	"	100.000	95.986	1.920	94.066
½ W.	0.227	"	.227	99.773	95.768	1.915	93.853
1 W.	0.455	"	.455	99.545	95.550	1.911	93.639
1½ W.	0.682	"	.682	99.318	95.332	1.907	93.425



New Standard.	Decimal addition, or Deduction per Cent.	Charges for Refining.	Total Deduction.	Produce in Sa. Wt.	Produce in Furruckabad Rupees.	Duty of 2 per Cent. on Coinage.	Nett Produce Furruckabad Rupees.
<i>Dwts.</i>							
2 W.	0.909	"	.909	99.091	95.114	1.902	93.212
2½ W.	1.136	"	1.136	98.864	94.896	1.898	92.998
3 W.	1.364	"	1.364	98.636	94.677	1.894	92.783
3½ W.	1.591	"	1.591	98.409	94.459	1.889	92.570
4 W.	1.818	"	1.818	98.182	94.241	1.885	92.356
4½ W.	2.045	"	2.045	97.955	94.023	1.880	92.143
5 W.	2.273	"	2.273	97.727	93.805	1.876	91.929
5½ W.	2.500	"	2.500	97.500	93.587	1.872	91.715
6 W.	2.727	"	2.727	97.273	93.369	1.867	91.502
6½ W.	2.955	.297	3.252	96.748	92.865	1.857	91.008
7 W.	3.182	.445	3.627	96.373	92.505	1.850	90.655
7½ W.	3.409	.592	4.001	95.999	92.146	1.843	90.303
8 W.	3.636	.744	4.380	95.620	91.782	1.836	89.946
8½ W.	3.864	.901	4.765	95.235	91.413	1.828	89.585
9 W.	4.091	1.058	5.149	94.851	91.044	1.821	89.223
9½ W.	4.318	1.064	5.382	94.618	90.820	1.816	89.004
10 W.	4.545	1.072	5.617	94.383	90.595	1.812	88.783
10½ W.	4.773	1.078	5.851	94.149	90.370	1.807	88.563
11 W.	5.000	1.088	6.088	93.912	90.143	1.803	88.340
11½ W.	5.227	1.100	6.327	93.673	89.913	1.798	88.115
12 W.	5.455	1.112	6.567	93.433	89.683	1.794	87.889
12½ W.	5.682	1.125	6.807	93.193	89.453	1.789	87.664
13 W.	5.909	1.138	7.047	92.953	89.222	1.784	87.438
13½ W.	6.136	1.150	7.286	92.714	88.993	1.780	87.213
14 W.	6.364	1.161	7.525	92.475	88.763	1.775	86.988
14½ W.	6.591	1.173	7.764	92.236	88.534	1.771	86.763
15 W.	6.818	1.186	8.004	91.996	88.304	1.766	86.538
15½ W.	7.045	1.196	8.241	91.759	88.076	1.762	86.314
16 W.	7.273	1.208	8.481	91.519	87.846	1.757	86.089
16½ W.	7.500	1.220	8.720	91.280	87.616	1.752	85.864
17 W.	7.727	1.233	8.960	91.040	87.386	1.748	85.638
17½ W.	7.955	1.250	9.205	90.795	87.151	1.743	85.408
18 W.	8.182	1.268	9.450	90.550	86.916	1.738	85.178
18½ W.	8.409	1.287	9.696	90.304	86.679	1.734	84.945
19 W.	8.636	1.305	9.941	90.059	86.444	1.729	84.715
19½ W.	8.864	1.321	10.185	89.815	86.210	1.724	84.486
20 W.	9.091	1.339	10.430	89.570	85.975	1.720	84.255
20½ W.	9.318	1.357	10.675	89.325	85.740	1.715	84.025
21 W.	9.545	1.373	10.918	89.082	85.507	1.710	83.797
21½ W.	9.773	1.404	11.177	88.823	85.258	1.705	83.553
22 W.	10.000	1.434	11.434	88.566	85.011	1.700	83.311
22½ W.	10.227	1.466	11.693	88.307	84.763	1.695	83.068
23 W.	10.455	1.496	11.951	88.049	84.515	1.690	82.825
23½ W.	10.682	1.526	12.208	87.792	84.268	1.685	82.583
24 W.	10.909	1.555	12.464	87.536	84.023	1.680	82.343
24½ W.	11.136	1.585	12.721	87.279	83.776	1.676	82.100
25 W.	11.364	1.615	12.979	87.021	83.528	1.671	81.857
25½ W.	11.591	1.649	13.240	86.760	83.278	1.666	81.612
26 W.	11.818	1.683	13.501	86.499	83.027	1.661	81.366
26½ W.	12.045	1.717	13.762	86.238	82.777	1.656	81.121

New Standard.	Decimal addition or Deduction per Cent.	Charges for Refining.	Total Deduction.	Produce in Sa. Wt.	Produce in Furruckabad Rupees.	Duty of 2 per Cent. on Coinage.	Nett Produce Furruckabad Rupees.
<i>Dwts.</i>							
27 W.	12.273	1.751	14.024	85.976	82.525	1.651	80.874
27½ W.	12.500	1.800	14.300	85.700	82.260	1.645	80.615
28 W.	12.727	1.850	14.577	85.423	81.994	1.640	80.354
28½ W.	12.955	1.900	14.855	85.145	81.728	1.635	80.093
29 W.	13.182	1.950	15.132	84.868	81.462	1.629	79.833
29½ W.	13.409	2.010	15.419	84.581	81.186	1.624	79.562
30 W.	13.636	2.068	15.704	84.296	80.913	1.618	79.295
30½ W.	13.864	2.128	15.992	84.008	80.636	1.613	79.023
31 W.	14.091	2.183	16.274	83.726	80.366	1.607	78.759
31½ W.	14.318	2.240	16.558	83.442	80.093	1.602	78.491
32 W.	14.545	2.296	16.841	83.159	79.821	1.596	78.225
32½ W.	14.773	2.349	17.122	82.878	79.552	1.591	77.961
33 W.	15.000	2.398	17.398	82.602	79.287	1.586	77.701
33½ W.	15.227	2.444	17.671	82.329	79.025	1.581	77.444
34 W.	15.455	2.485	17.940	82.060	78.766	1.575	77.191
34½ W.	15.682	2.511	18.193	81.807	78.524	1.570	76.954
35 W.	15.909	2.536	18.445	81.555	78.282	1.566	76.716
35½ W.	16.136	2.560	18.696	81.304	78.041	1.561	76.480
36 W.	16.364	2.583	18.947	81.053	77.800	1.556	76.244
36½ W.	16.591	2.605	19.196	80.804	77.561	1.551	76.010
37 W.	16.818	2.626	19.444	80.556	77.323	1.546	75.777
37½ W.	17.046	2.646	19.692	80.308	77.085	1.542	75.543
38 W.	17.273	2.665	19.938	80.062	76.849	1.537	75.312
38½ W.	17.500	2.683	20.183	79.817	76.613	1.532	75.081
39 W.	17.727	2.700	20.427	79.573	76.379	1.528	74.851
39½ W.	17.955	2.716	20.671	79.329	76.145	1.523	74.622
40 W.	18.182	2.731	20.913	79.087	75.913	1.518	74.395

## Appendix: A.33

## A.D. 1820 REGULATION VI.

A REGULATION for modifying a Part of a Provision contained in Regulation X. 1809, respecting the copper coinage of the Province of Benares.— PASSED by the Vice President-in-Council on the 25<sup>th</sup> August, 1820; corresponding with the 11<sup>th</sup> Bhadoon 1227 Bengal era; the 2d Bhadoon 1227 Fussily; the 12<sup>th</sup> Bhadoon 1227 Willaity; the 2d. Bhadoon 1877 Sumbut and; the 15<sup>th</sup> Zekaad 1229 Higeree.

WHEREAS it being deemed no longer expedient to continue to individuals the privilege of tendering copper for coinage at the mint at Furruckabad, the following rules have been enacted to be immediately in force from the date of its promulgation.	Preamble
II. Sections 46, 47, and 48, Regulation XLV, 1803, are hereby rescinded.	Sections 46, 47, and 48 Regulation XLV. 1803 rescinded.

[Superseded with Regulation XLV. 1803, by Regulation II. 1824]

Appendix: A.34

A. D. 1821 REGULATION V.

*A REGULATION for settling the rates at which Benares and Furruckabad Rupees shall be received in payment of the Revenue of Malgoozars, whose engagements are expressed in Gohurshahee or Tirsoolee Rupees.— PASSED by the Governor General in Council on the 23rd November 1821; corresponding with the 9th Aughun 1228 Bengal Era; the 14th Aughun 1229 Fussily; the 10th Augun 1229 Willaity; the 14th Aughun 1878 Sumbut, and the 27th Suffer 1237 Higeree.*

<p>IT is enacted by Regulation XI 1819 that the Furruckabad rupees shall be received within the province of Benares at par with the Benares rupees: but no provision has been made for, regulating the exchange in account between the said rupees and the Gohurshahee, and Tirsoolee rupees, in which it appears that the engagements of many malgoozars are expressed: moreover the batta to be taken from such malgoozars has hitherto been arbitrarily fixed, and considerable abuses have consequently prevailed. The intrinsic value of the coins having been now ascertained by a careful assay, whence it has appeared that the rupee denominated Chorah Gohurshahee exceeds, and the other descriptions of Goharshahee rupees equal the Furruckabad rupee in value, and that the latter coin is 3:11:7 per cent. superior in value to the Tirsoolee rupee,, the revenue officers have been directed to adjust their demands on the said malgoozars according to the results of the assay, subject to the general principle of receiving the Furruckabad rupee at par with the Benares rupee, and without any demand of batta on account of its inferiority in value below the local currency. In pursuance of the orders already issued in this matter, and for the purpose of making generally known the results of the assays, and of removing all doubts as to the rate at which rupees denominated Gohurshahee and Tirsoolee are to be valued, the following rules have been enacted, to be in force from the date of their promulgation.</p>	<p>Preamble</p>
<p>II. The Benares and Furruckabad rupees, which are now received as of equal value in all payments of the Government revenue shall be paid and received in lieu of the Gohurshahee rupees, and at par with the same in liquidation of all demands on any malgoozar or other person who may have entered into engagements with Government, expressed in any description of Gohurshahee rupee. The Gohurshahee rupee shall be held and considered as of equal value with the Furruckabad and Benares rupees in the adjustment of all claims or demands, on account of revenue arising out of such engagements as aforesaid, which may be suspended or unsettled, and no malgoozar or other person aforesaid shall be entitled to any deduction or allowance by way of batta, or the like on account of payments made or tendered by him in Benares or Furruckabad rupees, in fulfilment (sic) of engagements expressed in Gohurshahee rupees: provided always that in cases in which such deduction or allowance may have been made, and receipts granted or</p>	<p>In what cases the Benares, Furruckabad and Goharshaee rupees to be considered of equal value, and to be received and paid without any allowance or deduction on account of batta.</p> <p>Proviso.</p>

<p>credit given accordingly, nothing in this Regulation shall be understood to authorize the officers of Government or individuals to make any demand on account of such deduction or allowance; nor shall any such demand be held valid.</p>	
<p>III. All malgoozars or other persons whose engagements are expressed in Tirsoolee rupees, shall be allowed a batta of rupees 3: 11: 7 per cent. on payments made in Furruckabad or Benares rupees: that is to say, on the payment of rupees 96: 4: 5 of the Furruckabad or Benares currency, the said persons shall have credit for 100 Tirsoolee rupees, in liquidation of demands under engagements expressed in that description of rupee: provided always that all suspended or unsettled demands or accounts shall be adjusted on the same principle, but no fresh demands shall be admitted on account of any deduction or allowance made in the settlement of accounts already adjusted.</p>	<p>Persons whose engagements are made in Tirsoolee rupees to be allowed a certain batta or per centage on payments in Furruckabad or Benares rupees.  Proviso.</p>
<p>IV. All mehals held in farm within the province of Benares, whereof there may be no ancient proprietors forthcoming entitled to re-enter, subject to the payment of the jumma already fixed, being open to re-settlement on the death of the farmers, it is hereby declared and enacted that the collectors within the said province shall hereafter adjust the assessment of such estates with reference to the assets estimated in Furruckabad rupees, and that the engagements of the malgoozars of such estates shall be uniformly expressed in that currency. In like manner in cases wherein the ancient zemindars may be entitled to re-enter, subject to the payment of the jumma already fixed, the said jumma, if expressed in Gohurshahee or Tirsoolee rupees, shall be converted into Furruckabad rupees at the rates herein before specified, and the engagements of the proprietors shall be expressed in the last mentioned currency.</p>	<p>Certain cases in which engagement for lapsed mehals within the province of Benares are to be made in Furruckabad rupees.  And others in which the payment if expressed in Gohurshaee or Tirsooli rupees, is to be converted into Farruckabad rupees.</p>

Appendix: A.35

A. D. 1824 REGULATION II.

*A REGULATION for abolishing the Furruckabad Mint, and for modifying some of the Rules in force relative to the Furruckabad Rupee.— PASSED by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council on the 5th February 1824, corresponding with the 24th Maug 1230 Bengal era; the 20th Maug 1231 Fusly; the 25th Maug 1231 Willaity; the 5th Maug 1880 Sumbat; and the 4th Juma-dee-us-Sanee 1239 Higeree.*

<p>WHEREAS provision has been made by Regulation XXVI 1817 for the coinage of the Furruckabad Rupee, at any of the Mints established by Government: and it appears to be no longer necessary to continue the Mint at Furruckabad for the coinage of the said Rupee;—And Whereas it is expedient to modify the existing Rules relative to the currency of Furruckabad Rupees, in conformity with the principle already applicable to the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, under the provisions of Section I Regulation XIV 1818, the following Rules here been enacted to be in force from the date of their promulgation.</p>	<p>Preamble</p>
<p>II. The Mint established at Furruckabad under Regulation XLV 1803, shall be abolished; and all Rules which require or can be construed to require, that any Money or Bullion shall be sent to or received for coinage at the said Mint, are hereby, rescinded:— Provided, however, that all persons, who, previously to the promulgation of this Regulation, may have brought coin or bullion to the said Mint for coinage, shall be entitled to receive the produce thereof under the Rules of Regulation II 1812, or an equivalent sum.</p>	<p>The Mint at Furruckabad abolished.</p> <p>Proviso in regard to coin or bullion brought to the mint for coinage previously to the promulgation of this Regulation.</p>
<p>III. In modification of the Rules contained in Sections XXXIII and XXXV Regulation XLV 1803, it is hereby enacted that all Furruckabad Rupees, and Half and Quarter Rupees, shall be receivable in all public and private transactions, if, when separately weighed, the deficiency in point of weight be not more than two pies, or grains Troy 1.875 per Rupee.</p>	<p>Furruckabad Rupees, and Half and Quarter Rupees, shall be receivable in all public and private transactions, if not below certain weight.</p>

Appendix: A.36

A. D. 1825 REGULATION XV.

A REGULATION to make certain alterations in the Rates of Duty charged, and Drawbacks allowed on Goods imported or exported by Sea at the Port of Calcutta, or any other Place within the Territories immediately subordinate to the Presidency of Fort William; and to amend and consolidate the Rules in force relative to such Duties and Drawbacks.—PASSED by the Governor General in Council on the 14th July 1825, corresponding with the 32d Assaur 1232 Bengal era; the 14th Sawun 1232 Fusly; the 1st Sawun 1232 Willaity; the 13th Sawun 1882 Sumbut; and the 26th Zekaada 1240 Higeree.

<p>WHEREAS in pursuance of a Treaty recently concluded between the British Government and the Government of the Netherlands, it has become necessary to alter the Rates of Duty chargeable on Goods imported and exported on Foreign Bottoms: and whereas it has also appeared to be expedient to reduce, in certain cases, the Duties now levied or retained on Goods imported and exported on British Bottoms; and whereas it will essentially promote the public convenience, to consolidate and simplify the existing Rules (modified as aforesaid) relative to the Duties and Drawbacks to be charged or allowed, on Imports and Exports by Sea, the following Rules have been enacted to be in force from the date of their promulgation.</p>	<p>Preamble</p>
<p>II. <i>First.</i> Such parts of the Rules contained in Regulation IX 1810, Regulation III 1811, Regulation XII 1818, Regulation IV 1814, Regulations XV, XVI and XXI 1817, Regulation V 1820, and Regulation V 1823, as have reference to the Rate of Duty to be levied, or the Drawback to be allowed, on Goods imported or exported by Sea at Calcutta, or any other Port or Place within the Territories immediately subordinate to the Presidency of Fort William, are hereby rescinded</p>	<p>Rescission of existing provisions.</p>
<p><i>Second.</i> Regulation X. 1816, is also hereby rescinded.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>
<p><i>Third.</i> The several Provisions which were rescinded or modified by the Rules above-mentioned shall continue to be respectively rescinded or modified, as before the enactment of this Regulation.</p>	<p>Certain provisions to continue rescinded or modified.</p>
<p>III <i>First.</i> Goods imported by Sea into Calcutta or any other Port or Place belonging to the Presidency of Fort William, on British or on Foreign Bottoms) shall be severally Subject to the Duties specified in the Schedule No. 1, annexed to this Regulation, with the exceptions therein stated. Provided, however, that the Rules contained in Section V. Regulation XXI. 1817, shall still be applicable to Goods, which may be originally imported by Sea on a British Bottom, at any Port in the Territories subject to the British Government in India; and shall afterwards be re-exported to Calcutta, or any Port immediately dependent on this Presidency.</p>	<p>Imports by Sea to be charged with duties, specified in Schedule No. 1, annexed to this Regulation.  Proviso</p>

<p><i>Second.</i> Goods imported by Sea as aforesaid, and charged with an Import Duty under the above Rule, shall, on re-exportation, be allowed a Drawback at the several Rates, specified in the Schedule No. II, annexed to this Regulation: and no Drawback of Import Duty shall be granted, excepting as therein specifically allowed.</p>	<p>Re-exports to be allowed a drawback as specified in Schedule No. II.</p>
<p><i>Third.</i> Articles, the produce or manufacture of Calcutta, or of the Interior of the Country, shall, on Exportation by Sea, be respectively passed Free, or subjected to Duty, or allowed a Drawback, according to the directions contained in the Schedule No. III, annexed to this Regulation; and the said Schedule, together with those mentioned in the two preceding Clauses, shall be, and be considered, a part of this Regulation.</p>	<p>Duties chargeable &amp; drawbacks allowed on articles, the produce and manufacture of the country, when exported by Sea, to be regulated by Schedule No. III.</p>



**SCHEDULE No. I.**

Rates of Duty chargeable on Goods Imported by Sea into Calcutta, or any Port or Place belonging to the Presidency of Fort William.

<i>Enumeration of Goods.</i>	<i>Imported on a British Bottom.</i>	<i>Imported on a Foreign Bottom.</i>
<b>1st. Goods, the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.</b>		
1. Bullion and Coin, ... ..	Free. ... ..	Free.
2. Horses, ... ..	Free. ... ..	Free.
3. Marine Stores, ... ..	Free. ... ..	2½ per Cent.
4. Metals, wrought and unwrought, ... ..	Free. ... ..	2½ per Cent.
5. Opium, ... ..	24 Rs. a Seer of 80 Sa. Wt.	48 Rs. a Seer of 80 Sa. Wt.
6. Precious Stones and Pearls, ... ..	Free. ... ..	Free.
7. Salt, ... ..	{ 3 Rs. a Maund of 82 Sa. } Wt. per seer. ... ..	6 Rs. a Maund of 82 Sa. Wt. per Seer.
8. Spirituous Liquors, ... ..	10 per Cent. ... ..	20 per Cent.
9. Tobacco, ... ..	{ 4 Annas a Maund of 80 } Sa. Wt. per Seer. ... ..	8 Annas a Maund of 80 Sa. Wt. per Seer.
10. Wines, ... ..	10 per Cent. ... ..	20 per Cent.
11. Woollens, ... ..	Free. ... ..	2½ per Cent.
Articles not included in the above } Eleven Items, ... ..	2½ per Cent. ... ..	5 per Cent.
<b>2d. Goods, the Produce of Foreign Europe, or of the United States of America.</b>		
1. Arrack at a fixed valuation of £30 } per Cask of 126 Gallons, ... ..	10 per Cent. ... ..	20 per Cent.
2. Bullion and Coin, ... ..	Free. ... ..	Free.
3. Horses, ... ..	Free. ... ..	Free.
4. Opium, ... ..	24 Rs. a Seer of 80 Sa. Wt.	48 Rs. a Seer of 80 Sa. Wt.
5. Precious Stones and Pearls, ... ..	Free. ... ..	Free.
6. Salt, ... ..	{ 3 Rs. a Maund of 82 Sa. } Wt. per Seer. ... ..	6 Rs. a Maund of 82 Sa. Wt. per Seer.
7. Spirits, ... ..	10 per Cent. ... ..	20 per Cent.
8. Tobacco, ... ..	{ 4 Annas a Maund of 80 } Sa. Wt. a Seer. ... ..	8 Annas a Maund of 80 Sa. Wt. per Seer.
9. Wines, ... ..	10 per Cent. ... ..	20 per Cent.
Articles not included in the above } Nine Items, ... ..	5 per Cent. ... ..	10 per Cent.
<b>3d. Goods, the Produce or Manufacture of Places, other than the United Kingdom, Foreign Europe, or the United States of America.</b>		
1. All Spice, ... ..	10 per Cent. ... ..	20 per Cent.
2. Aloe Wood, ... ..	7½ ditto. ... ..	15 ditto.
3. Allah, ... ..	7½ ditto. ... ..	15 ditto.
4. Alum, ... ..	10 ditto. ... ..	20 ditto.
5. Ambergis, ... ..	7½ ditto. ... ..	15 ditto.
6. Arrack, Batavia, ... ..	55 Sa. Rs. per Leagur.	110 Sa. Rs. per Leagur.
7. Arrack, from Foreign Territories } in Asia, ... ..	30 Sa. Rs. per Leagur.	60 Sa. Rs. per Leagur.
8. Arsenic, White, Red, or Yellow, ... ..	10 per Cent. ... ..	20 per Cent.
9. Assafoetida, ... ..	10 ditto. ... ..	20 ditto.
10. Avel Root, or Morinda, ... ..	7½ ditto. ... ..	15 ditto.
11. Beads, Malas or Rozaries, ... ..	7½ ditto. ... ..	15 ditto.
12. Beetle Nut, (Customs) ... ..	7½ ditto. ... ..	15 ditto.
Ditto, (Town Duty) ... ..	5 ditto. ... ..	10 ditto.
13. Benjamin, or Loban, ... ..	7½ ditto. ... ..	15 ditto.
14. Brandy, from Foreign Territories } in Asia, ... ..	30 ditto. ... ..	60 ditto.

<i>Enumeration of Goods.</i>		<i>Imported on a British Bottom.</i>	<i>Imported on a Foreign Botto</i>
15.	Brass, wrought and unwrought, ...	10 per Cent. ....	20 per Cent.
16.	Brimstone, ... ..	10 ditto. ....	20 ditto.
17.	Brocades and Embroidered Goods, ...	7½ ditto. ....	15 ditto.
18.	Buhera, or Myrobolan, .. ..	10 ditto. ....	20 ditto.
19.	Buckum, or Sappan Wood, ... ..	7½ ditto. ....	15 ditto.
20.	Bullion and Coin, .. ..	Free. ....	Free.
21.	Calizeerah, or Nigellah, .. ..	7½ per Cent. ....	15 per Cent.
22.	Camphire, .. ..	10 ditto. ....	20 ditto.
23.	Canvas,—Excepting Canvas made of Sunn or Hemp, or other Material the Growth or Manufacture of places subject to the Government of the East India Company, which is exempted from charge of Duty on Importation by Sea, .. ..	5 ditto. ....	10 ditto.
24.	Cardamums, .. ..	7½ ditto. ....	15 ditto.
25.	Carriages and Conveyances, .. ..	7½ ditto. ....	15 ditto.
26.	Cassia, .. ..	10 ditto. ....	20 ditto.
27.	Chanks, .. ..	7½ ditto. ....	15 ditto.
28.	Cherayta, .. ..	10 ditto. ....	20 ditto.
29.	China Goods, or Goods from China, not otherwise enumerated in this Table, .. ..	7½ ditto. ....	15 ditto.
30.	Cloves, .. ..	10 ditto. ....	20 ditto.
31.	Cochineal, or Crimdanah, .. ..	7½ ditto. ....	15 ditto.
32.	Coffee, .. ..	7½ ditto. ....	15 ditto.
33.	Coir, the Produce of Places not subject to the Government of the East India Company in India, .. ..	5 ditto. ....	10 ditto.
34.	Coin and Bullion, .. ..	Free. ....	Free.
35.	Columbo Root, .. ..	10 per Cent. ....	20 per Cent.
36.	Coosum Fool, or Safflower, .. ..	7½ ditto. ....	15 ditto.
37.	Copal or Kahroba, .. ..	10 ditto. ....	20 ditto.
38.	Copper, wrought and unwrought, .. ..	10 ditto. ....	20 ditto.
39.	Coral, .. ..	10 ditto. ....	20 ditto.
40.	Cordage, — Excepting Cordage made of Sunn, Hemp or other Material, the produce of Places subject to the Government of the East India Company which shall be exempt from the charge of Duty on Importation by Sea. .. ..	5 ditto. ....	10 ditto.
41.	Crimdanah, or Cochineal, .. ..	7½ ditto. ....	15 ditto.
42.	Dhye Flower, .. ..	7½ ditto. ....	15 ditto.
43.	Elephant's Teeth, .. ..	7½ ditto. ....	15 ditto.
44.	Embroidered Goods and Brocades, .. ..	7½ ditto. ....	15 ditto.
45.	Frankincense, or Gundiberoza, .. ..	7½ ditto. ....	15 ditto.
46.	Galbanum, .. ..	10 ditto. ....	20 ditto.
47.	Galingall, .. ..	7½ ditto. ....	15 ditto.
48.	Ghee, (Customs,) .. ..	5 ditto. ....	10 ditto.
	Ditto, (Town duty,) .. ..	10 ditto. ....	20 ditto.
49.	Gin, from Foreign Territories in Asia, .. ..	30 ditto. ....	60 ditto.
50.	Goopee Muttee, or Yellow Ochre, .. ..	10 ditto. ....	20 ditto.
51.	Goomootoo, Sunn and Hemp, .. ..	Free. ....	Free.
52.	Gum Arabic, .. ..	10 per Cent. ....	20 per Cent.
53.	Gundiberoza, or Frankincense, .. ..	7½ ditto. ....	15 ditto.
54.	Hemp, Sunn or Goomootoo, .. ..	Free. ....	Free.
55.	Hurrah, or Myrobolan, .. ..	10 per Cent. ....	20 per Cent.
56.	Horses, .. ..	Free. ....	Free.
57.	Hursinghar Flower, .. ..	7½ ditto. ....	15 ditto.
58.	Hurtaul, or Orpiment, or Yellow Arsenic, .. ..	10 ditto. ....	20 ditto.
59.	Iron, wrought or unwrought, .. ..	10 ditto. ....	20 ditto.
60.	Ivory, .. ..	7½ ditto. ....	15 ditto.
61.	Juttamunsec, or Spikenard, .. ..	10 ditto. ....	20 ditto.
62.	Kullinjun, .. ..	7½ ditto. ....	15 ditto.
63.	Lead, pig, sheet, milled, and small shot, .. ..	10 ditto. ....	20 ditto.
64.	Loadh, .. ..	7½ ditto. ....	15 ditto.
65.	Loban, or Benjamin, .. ..	7½ ditto. ....	15 ditto.

Enumeration of Goods.	Imported on a British Bottom.	Imported on a Foreign Bottom.
66. Mace, .....	10 per Cent.	20 per Cent.
67. Madder, or Munjeet, .....	7½ ditto.	15 ditto.
68. Mahogany, and all other sorts of Wood } used in Cabinet-work, .. .. }	7½ ditto.	15 ditto.
69. Mastick, .....	10 ditto.	20 ditto.
70. Minium, or Red Lead, .....	10 ditto.	20 ditto.
71. Morinda, or Awl Root, .....	7½ ditto.	15 ditto.
72. Munjeet, or Madder, .....	7½ ditto.	15 ditto.
73. Musk, .....	7½ ditto.	15 ditto.
74. Myrobolans, viz. Buhera, Hurra and } Ownla, .....	10 ditto.	20 ditto.
75. Myrrh, .....	10 ditto.	20 ditto.
76. Nutmegs, .....	10 ditto.	20 ditto.
77. Oils, Vegetable or Animal, (Customs,) ..	7½ ditto.	15 ditto.
Ditto ditto, (Town duty,) ..	5 ditto.	10 ditto.
78. Oil Seeds, (Customs,) .....	7½ ditto.	15 ditto.
Ditto, (Town duty,) .....	5 ditto.	10 ditto.
79. Oils, perfumed or essential, or Otter and } Fooleyl Teyll, .....	7½ ditto.	15 ditto.
80. Opium, Foreign, .....	{ 24 Rs. per Seer of 80 } Ca. Sa. Wt. .. .. }	48 Rs. per Seer of 80 Ca. Sa. Wt.
81. Orpiment, or Yellow Arsenic or Hurtaul, ..	10 per Cent.	20 per Cent.
82. Otter, or Essential Oils, .....	7½ ditto.	15 ditto.
83. Ownla, or Myrobolan, .....	10 ditto.	20 ditto.
84. Pepper, black and white, .....	10 ditto.	20 ditto.
85. Piece Goods—Cotton, Silk, and partly } Cotton and partly Silk, the Manufact- } ure of the Hon'ble Company's Ter- } ritories in India, .. .. }	2½ ditto.	5 ditto.
86. Ditto ditto ditto, when not the Manufac- } ture of the Hon'ble Company's Ter- } ritories in India, .. .. }	7½ ditto.	15 ditto.
87. Pimento, or All Spice, .. ..	10 ditto.	20 ditto.
88. Pipe Staves, .. ..	7½ ditto.	15 ditto.
89. Precious Stones and Pearls, .. ..	Free.	Free.
90. Prussian Blue, .. ..	10 per Cent.	20 per Cent.
91. Putcha Paut, .. ..	7½ ditto.	15 ditto.
92. Quick Silver .. ..	10 ditto.	20 ditto.
93. Rattans, .. ..	7½ ditto.	15 ditto.
94. Red Sandal Wood, .. ..	7½ ditto.	15 ditto.
95. Red Lead, or Minium, .. ..	10 ditto.	20 ditto.
96. Rose Water, .. ..	7½ ditto.	15 ditto.
97. Rum, from Foreign Territories in Asia, ..	30 ditto.	60 ditto.
98. Saffron, .. ..	10 ditto.	20 ditto.
99. Safflower, or Coossoon Fool, .. ..	7½ ditto.	15 ditto.
100. Sago, .. ..	7½ ditto.	15 ditto.
101. Salt, Foreign, .. ..	{ 3 Rs. per Maund of 82 } Sa. Wt. per Seer. .. }	6 Rs. per Maund of 82 Sa Wt. per Seer.
102. Sandal Wood, red, white or yellow, ..	7½ per Cent.	15 per Cent.
103. Sappan, or Buckum Wood, .. ..	7½ ditto.	15 ditto.
104. Senna, .. ..	10 ditto.	20 ditto.
105. Soonamookey Leaf, .. ..	10 ditto.	20 ditto.
106. Spikenard, or Juttamunsee, .. ..	10 ditto.	20 ditto.
107. Spirituous Liquors, not otherwise describ- } ed in this Table, .. .. }	10 ditto.	20 ditto.
108. Steel, wrought and unwrought, .. ..	10 ditto.	20 ditto.
109. Storax, .. ..	10 ditto.	20 ditto.
110. Stones, (precious) and Pearls, .. ..	Free.	Free.
111. Sugar, wet or dry, including Joggry and } Molasses, (Customs,) .. .. }	5 per Cent.	10 per Cent.
Ditto ditto, (Town duty,) .. ..	5 ditto.	10 ditto.
112. Sulphur, or Brimstone, .. ..	10 ditto.	20 ditto.
113. Sunn, Hemp and Goomootoo, .. ..	Free.	Free.
114. Tape, .. ..	7½ per Cent.	15 per Cent.

<i>Enumeration of Goods.</i>		<i>Imported on a British Bottom.</i>	<i>Imported on a Foreign Bottom.</i>
115.	Taizepaut, or Malabathrum Leaf, ..	10 per Cent. .. ..	20 per Cent.
116.	Tea, .. ..	10 ditto. .. ..	20 ditto.
117.	Teak Timber, .. ..	Free. .. ..	Free.
118.	Thread, .. ..	7½ per Cent. .. ..	15 per Cent.
119.	Tin and Tin Ware, .. ..	10 ditto. .. ..	20 ditto.
120.	Tobacco, (Customs,) .. ..	{ 4 Annas per Maund of } { 80 Sa. Wt. per Seer. }	8 Annas per Maund of 80 Sa. Wt. per Seer.
	Ditto, (Town duty,) .. ..	10 per Cent. .. ..	20 per Cent.
121.	Toond Flower, .. ..	7½ ditto. .. ..	15 ditto.
122.	Tugger Wood, .. ..	7½ ditto. .. ..	15 ditto.
123.	Turmeric, (Customs,) .. ..	5 ditto. .. ..	10 ditto.
	Ditto, (Town duty,) .. ..	5 ditto. .. ..	10 ditto.
124.	Tutenague, .. ..	10 ditto. .. ..	20 ditto.
125.	Ugger, or Aloe Wood, .. ..	7½ ditto. .. ..	15 ditto.
126.	Vermillion, .. ..	10 ditto. .. ..	20 ditto.
127.	Verdigrease, .. ..	10 ditto. .. ..	20 ditto.
128.	Wax and Wax Candles, .. ..	10 ditto. .. ..	20 ditto.
129.	Wines and Spirits, not otherwise provid- ed for, .. ..	10 ditto. .. ..	20 ditto.
130.	Wood, of all sorts used in Cabinet-work, .. ..	7½ ditto. .. ..	15 ditto.
131.	Yellow Ochre, or Goopee Mattee, .. ..	10 ditto. .. ..	20 ditto.
132.	Articles not enumerated above, .. ..	5 ditto. .. ..	10 ditto.

## Appendix: A.37

## A.D. 1826 REGULATION VII.

*A REGULATION for transferring the Control of the Benares Mint, from the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces, to a Local Committee.—PASSED by the Governor General in Council on the 13th July, 1820, corresponding with the 30th Assar 1233 Bengal Era; the 24th Assar 1233 Fusly, the 31st Assar 1233 Willaity; the 9th Sawun 1883 Sumbat, and the 6th Zehijja 1241 Higeree.*

<p>WHEREAS it will conduce to the public convenience, to vest the Superintendence of the Benares Mint in a Local Committee, according to the principle already acted upon in regard to the Calcutta Mint, the following rules have been enacted to be in force, from the date of their promulgation.</p>	<p>Preamble</p>
<p>II. Sections XV and XVII, Regulation II. 1812, and so much of any other Regulation in force, as vests the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces, with the Superintendence of the Benares Mint, are hereby rescinded: The Mint and Assay Masters of the said Mint, and the subordinate Officers, shall be subject to the authority of a Local Committee, consisting of such Officers as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, appoint, and the said Committee shall be guided by such rules as may be prescribed by Government.</p>	<p>The Benares Mint to be subject to the authority of a Local Committee.</p>

## Appendix: A.38

## A. D. 1831 REGULATION III.

A REGULATION for legalizing the circulation of Copper Half Ana and Single Pie Pieces.— PASSED by the Vice President in Council on the 18th October 1831, corresponding with the 3d Cartick 1238 Bengal Era; the 12th Assin 1239 Fusly; the 4th Cartick 1239 Willaity; the 12th Assin 1888 Sumbut and the 11th Jmnadee-ul-uwal 1247 Higeree.

WHEREAS great Public convenience is expected from the circulation of Copper Coins of various denominations, in addition to the Copper Currency now in use, it is hereby enacted—	Preamble
II. That besides the Copper Pice now current, which shall remain unchanged, there shall be coined One Copper Half Ana Piece, and One Copper Pie, or One-twelfth of an Ana.	One copper Half Ana Piece and One copper Pie to be coined.
III. The Copper Half Ana Piece shall weigh twice the weight of the present Pice, or 200 Grains Troy; and shall bear on one face the Legend Half Ana in Persian and Nagari, and on the other the same in English and Bengalee. The Exchangeable value of this Coin shall be Two for One Ana, or One for Two Pice.	The copper Half Ana Piece to be of a certain weight, and to bear on each face a distinctive Legend. Its value to be One for Two Pice.
IV. The Twelfth of an Ana Piece, or One Pie, shall weigh Troy Grains 33-333, and shall bear on one face the Legend One Pie in Persian and Nagari, and the same on the other in English and Bengalee. The Exchangeable value of this Coin shall be Twelve for One Ana, or Three for One Pice.	The copper Pie to be of a certain weight, and to bear on each face a distinctive legend. The value to be Twelve for One Ana or Three for One Pice.
V. These Coins shall be current at the above rates in the above provinces under the Bengal Presidency.	To be current in all the Provinces under the Bengal Presidency.

Appendix: A.39

A. D. 1833 REGULATION VII.

*A REGULATION for altering the weight of the new Furruckabad Rupee and for assimilating it to the legal currency of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies; for adjusting the 'weight of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, and for fixing a standard Unit of weight for India.— PASSED by the Governor General in Council on the 13th July 1833, corresponding with the 31st Assar 1240 Bengal Era; the 12th Assar 1240 Fusly; the 32d Assar 1240 Willaity; the 11th Assar 1890 Sumbut; and the 24th Suffer 1249 Higeree.*

<p>BY a Resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated the 10th of September 1824, the Furruckabad Rupee was ordered to be coined of 180 Grains, 165 fine and 15 alloy, and was declared the legal currency of the Saugor and Nerbuddah Territories. It is considered expedient to adopt this Weight and Standard for the Furruckabad Rupee at the Calcutta as well as at the Saugor Mint, instead of that described in Section V Regulation XI. 1819, from which it differs very slightly, and to make the Furruckabad Currency correspond in weight and intrinsic value with the new Currency of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. It is likewise convenient to make a trifling alteration in the weight of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, as prescribed by Clause 1, Section I Regulation XIV 1818. It is further convenient to introduce the weight of the Furruckabad Rupee as the Unit of a general system of Weights for Government transactions throughout India under the Native and well known denomination of the Tola. The following Rules have accordingly been enacted by the Governor General in Council to be in force from the date of their promulgation:</p>	<p>Preamble</p>																				
<p>II. So much of Clause 2, Section I. Regulation XIV. 1818, as fixes the Weight and Standard of the Nineteenth Sun Sicca Rupee, and of Regulation XI 1819, as fixes the Weight and Standard of the Furruckabad Rupee, is hereby rescinded.</p>	<p>Parts of former Regulations rescinded.</p>																				
<p>III. The Weight and Standard of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee and its subdivisions, and of the Furruckabad Rupee, shall be as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Weight. Grains.</th> <th>Fine. Grains.</th> <th>Alloy. Grains.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Calcutta Sicca Rupee, .....</td> <td>192</td> <td>176</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ditto Half, .....</td> <td>96</td> <td>88</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ditto Quarter, .....</td> <td>48</td> <td>44</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Furruckabad Rupee, .....</td> <td>180</td> <td>165</td> <td>15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>and its fractions, in proportion, being 11-12ths pure and 1-12th alloy.</p>		Weight. Grains.	Fine. Grains.	Alloy. Grains.	Calcutta Sicca Rupee, .....	192	176	16	Ditto Half, .....	96	88	8	Ditto Quarter, .....	48	44	4	Furruckabad Rupee, .....	180	165	15	<p>The Weight and Standard of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee and of the Furruckabad Rupee, and of their respective subdivisions, declared.</p>
	Weight. Grains.	Fine. Grains.	Alloy. Grains.																		
Calcutta Sicca Rupee, .....	192	176	16																		
Ditto Half, .....	96	88	8																		
Ditto Quarter, .....	48	44	4																		
Furruckabad Rupee, .....	180	165	15																		
<p>IV. The use of the Sicca Weight of 179.666 Grains hitherto employed for the receipt of Bullion at the Mint, being in fact the weight of the Moorshedabad Rupee of the old Standard, which was assumed as the Sicca Currency of the Honorable Company's Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, shall be discontinued; and in its place the following Unit, to be called the Tola, shall be</p>	<p>The use of the present Sicca Weight to be discontinued at the Mints of Government.</p>																				

<p>introduced, which, from its immediate connection with the Rupee of the Upper Provinces, and of Madras and Bombay, will easily and speedily become universal through the British Territories.</p> <p>The Tola or Sicca Weight to be equal to 180 Grains Troy, and the other denominations of weight to be derived from this Unit, according to the following scale; viz.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">8 Ruttees</td> <td style="width: 33%;">= 1 Masha</td> <td style="width: 33%;">= 15 Troy Grains.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12 Mashas</td> <td>= 1 Tola</td> <td>= 180 ditto.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>80 Tolas, (or Sicca Weight) 1 Seer</td> <td>= 2½ lbs. Troy.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>40 Seers</td> <td>= 1 Mun, or Bazar Maund</td> <td>= 100 lbs. Troy.</td> </tr> </table>	8 Ruttees	= 1 Masha	= 15 Troy Grains.	12 Mashas	= 1 Tola	= 180 ditto.	80 Tolas, (or Sicca Weight) 1 Seer	= 2½ lbs. Troy.		40 Seers	= 1 Mun, or Bazar Maund	= 100 lbs. Troy.	<p>The Tola to be established of 180 Grains Troy in lieu of the Unit of Sicca Weight 179.660 Grains. A scale of Weights according to this principle, described.</p>
8 Ruttees	= 1 Masha	= 15 Troy Grains.											
12 Mashas	= 1 Tola	= 180 ditto.											
80 Tolas, (or Sicca Weight) 1 Seer	= 2½ lbs. Troy.												
40 Seers	= 1 Mun, or Bazar Maund	= 100 lbs. Troy.											
<p>V. The calculation of produce of Bullion at the Mints of Saugor and Calcutta will be made in accordance with the system herein before set forth, subject to the duty or Seignorage of 2 per cent. already provided by the Mint Regulations; and in case of Bullion below Dollar Standard, or more than 6 dwts. worse, subject to a further Mint charge to cover the expense of refining it up to Standard purity, it being optional with the Proprietor of the Bullion to refine it out of the Mint, or to pay the refinage charge according to established rates. A Table of the produce of Silver Bullion, calculated according to the scale of Tola Weight, and the modification of the Sicca and Furruckabad Rupee herein prescribed, is annexed to this Regulation.</p>	<p>The produce of Bullion at the Mints, how to be calculated.</p> <p>Subject to Seignorage duty—</p> <p>And to a further charge for refinage when below Standard purity.</p> <p>The Proprietor may at his option refine his Bullion out of the Mint, or pay the prescribed refinage charge.</p> <p>A Table of the produce of Silver Bullion annexed to the Regulation.</p>												
<p>VI. The system of Weights described in Section IV, is to be adopted at the Mints and Assay Offices of Calcutta and Saugor respectively, in the adjustment and verification of all Weights for Government or public purposes, sent thither for examination.</p>	<p>Weights for Government or Public purposes to be adjusted and verified according to the new system prescribed in Section IV of this Regulation.</p>												
<p>Table</p>													



*TABLE of the Intrinsic or Assay Produce of Silver Bullion in Ferruckabad and Calcutta Rupees, to be used at the Mints of Calcutta and Saugor, from the promulgation of this Regulation.*

Weight of Bullion in Tolas or New Sicca Weight.	Assay Report.	Touch, or Fine Silver in 100 parts.	Produce in Fur- ruckabad or Sonat Rupees.	Produce in Calcutta or Sicca Rupees.
100	20 Dwts. Br.	100.000	109.091	102.273
"	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Br.	99.792	108.864	102.060
"	19 " Br.	99.583	108.636	101.846
"	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Br.	99.375	108.409	101.633
"	18 " Br.	99.167	108.182	101.421
"	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Br.	98.958	107.955	101.211
"	17 " Br.	98.750	107.727	100.994
"	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Br.	98.542	107.500	100.781
"	16 " Br.	98.333	107.273	100.568
"	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Br.	98.125	107.045	100.355
"	15 " Br.	97.917	106.818	100.142
"	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Br.	97.708	106.591	99.929
"	14 " Br.	97.500	106.364	99.716
"	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Br.	97.292	106.136	99.502
"	13 " Br.	97.083	105.909	99.290
"	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Br.	96.875	105.682	99.077
"	12 " Br.	96.667	105.455	98.864
"	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Br.	96.458	105.277	98.697
"	11 " Br.	96.250	105.000	98.437
"	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Br.	96.042	104.773	98.225
"	10 " Br.	95.833	104.545	98.011

Weight of Bullion in Tolas or New Sicca Weight.	Assay Report.	Touch, or Fine Silver in 100 parts.	Produce in Fur- ruckabad or Sonat Rupees.	Produce in Calcutta or Sicca Rupees
100	9½ Dwts. Br.	95.625	104.318	97.798
"	9 " Br.	95.417	104.091	97.585
"	8½ " Br.	95.208	103.864	97.372
"	8 " Br.	95.000	103.636	97.159
"	7½ " Br.	94.792	103.409	96.946
"	7 " Br.	94.583	103.182	96.733
"	6½ " Br.	94.375	102.955	96.520
"	6 " Br.	94.167	102.727	96.306
"	5½ " Br.	93.958	102.500	96.094
"	5 " Br.	93.750	102.273	95.881
"	4½ " Br.	93.542	102.045	95.667
"	4 " Br.	93.333	191.818	95.454
"	3½ " Br.	93.125	101.591	95.241
"	3 " Br.	92.917	101.364	95.029
"	2½ " Br.	92.708	101.136	94.815
"	2 " Br.	92.500	100.909	94.602
"	1½ " Br.	92.292	100.682	94.389
"	1 " Br.	92.083	100.455	94.176
"	½ " Br.	91.875	100.227	93.963
"	Standard.	91.667	100.000	93.750
"	¼ Dwts. Wo.	91.458	99.773	93.537
"	1 " Wo.	91.250	99.545	93.323
"	1½ " Wo.	91.042	99.318	93.111
"	2 " Wo.	90.833	99.091	92.898
"	2½ " Wo.	90.625	98.864	92.685
"	3 " Wo.	90.417	98.636	92.471
"	3½ " Wo.	90.208	98.409	92.258
"	4 " Wo.	90.000	98.182	92.046
"	4½ " Wo.	89.792	97.955	91.833
"	5 " Wo.	89.583	97.727	91.619
"	5½ " Wo.	89.375	97.500	91.406
"	6 " Wo.	89.167	97.273	91.193
"	6½ " Wo.	88.958	97.045	90.980
"	7 " Wo.	88.750	96.818	90.767
"	7½ " Wo.	88.542	96.591	90.554
"	8 " Wo.	88.333	96.364	90.341
"	8½ " Wo.	88.125	96.136	90.127
"	9 " Wo.	87.917	95.909	89.915
"	9½ " Wo.	87.708	95.682	89.702
"	10 " Wo.	87.500	95.455	89.489
"	10½ " Wo.	87.292	95.227	89.275
"	11 " Wo.	87.084	95.000	89.062
"	11½ " Wo.	86.875	94.773	88.850
"	12 " Wo.	86.667	94.545	88.636
"	12½ " Wo.	86.458	94.318	88.423
"	13 " Wo.	86.250	94.091	88.210
"	13½ " Wo.	86.042	93.864	87.998
"	14 " Wo.	85.834	93.636	87.784
"	14½ " Wo.	85.625	93.409	87.571
"	15 " Wo.	85.417	93.182	87.358

Weight of Bullion in Tolas or New Sicca Weight.	Assay Report.	Touch, or Fine Silver in 100 parts.	Produce in Fur-ruckabad or Sonat Rupees.	Produce in Calcutta or Sicca Rupees.
100	15½ Dwts. Wo.	85.208	92.955	87.145
"	16 " Wo.	85.000	92.727	86.932
"	16½ " Wo.	84.792	92.500	86.719
"	17 " Wo.	84.583	92.273	86.506
"	17½ " Wo.	84.375	92.045	86.292
"	18 " Wo.	84.167	91.818	86.079
"	18½ " Wo.	83.958	91.591	85.867
"	19 " Wo.	83.750	91.364	85.654
"	19½ " Wo.	83.542	91.136	85.440
"	20 " Wo.	83.333	90.909	85.227

and so on for Bullion of inferior quality.

All Bullion or Foreign Coin brought to the Mint for Coinage is subject to a Seignorage of Two per Cent.; but upon the Re-coinage of Rupees struck at any of the Honorable Company's Mints, a duty of One per cent. only is levied.

Upon all Bullion of a quality inferior to Standard, (unless the same be required at the Mint for the purposes of allegation), a charge is made for the expence of refining the said Bullion up to the quality of the Bupee, at the rate of .04 per cent. per dwt. of worseness in the Assay Report. Thus, upon Bullion reported 12½ dwts. worse, the charge for refineage will be

12½ multiplied by .04=0.50 or One-half per Cent. Upon 20 Wo. it will be 20 x .04= 0.80 per Cent.

And so on for Silver of other qualities, as in the following Table:

*TABLE of Refining Charge on Silver Bullion.*

Assay.	Refining Charge per Cent.	Assay.	Refining Charge per Cent.	Assay.	Refining Charge per Cent.
0½ Wo.	0.02	6½ Wo.	0.26	12½ Wo.	0.50
1 Wo.	0.04	7 Wo.	0.28	13 Wo.	0.52
1½ Wo.	0.06	7½ Wo.	0.30	13½ Wo.	0.54
2 Wo.	0.08	8 Wo.	0.32	14 Wo.	0.56
2½ Wo.	0.10	8½ Wo.	0.34	14½ Wo.	0.58
3 Wo.	0.12	9 Wo.	0.36	15 Wo.	0.60
3½ Wo.	0.14	9½ Wo.	0.38	15½ Wo.	0.62
4 Wo.	0.16	10 Wo.	0.40	16 Wo.	0.64
4½ Wo.	0.18	10½ Wo.	0.42	16½ Wo.	0.66
5 Wo.	0.20	11 Wo.	0.44	17 Wo.	0.68
5½ Wo.	0.22	11½ Wo.	0.46	17½ Wo.	0.70
6 Wo.*	0.24	12 Wo.	0.48	18 Wo.	0.72

\* By the practice of the Calcutta Mint, the charge for refineage is usually remitted up to 6 Wo; at the Saugor Mint, it is levied on all denominations of Bullion inferior to Standard.

## Appendix: A.40

A.D. 1835 ACT XVII.

*ACT XVII.— PASSED by the Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 17<sup>th</sup> August, 1835.*

<p>I. BE it enacted, that from the 1<sup>st</sup> day of September, 1835, the undermentioned silver coins <i>only</i> shall be coined at the mints within the territories of the East India Company: a rupee, to be denominated the Company's rupee; a half-rupee, a quarter-rupee, and a double rupee; and the weight of the said rupee shall be 180 grains troy, and the standard shall be as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><math>\frac{1}{12}</math> or 165 grains of pure silver, <math>\frac{1}{12}</math> or 15 grains of alloy;</p> <p>and the other coins shall be of proportionate weight and of the same standard.</p>	Weight standard and denomination of silver coins.
<p>II. And be it enacted, that these coins shall bear on the obverse the head and the name of the <i>reigning</i> sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and on the reverse the designation of the coin in English and Persian, and the words "East-India Company" in English, with such embellishment as shall from time to time be ordered by the Governor-General in Council.</p>	What impression to bear.
<p>III. And be it enacted, that the Company's rupee, half-rupee, and double rupee, shall be a legal tender in satisfaction of all engagements, provided the coin shall not have lost more than two per cent. in weight, and provided it shall not have been clipped or filed, or have been defaced otherwise than by use.</p>	What may be a legal tender.
<p>IV. And be it enacted, that the said rupee shall be received as equivalent to the Bombay, Madras, Furruckabad, and Sonat rupees, and to fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta sicca rupee; and the half and double rupee respectively shall be received as equivalent to the half and double of the above-mentioned Bombay, Madras, Furruckabad, and Sonat rupees, and to the half and double of fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta sicca rupee.</p>	Relative value of the Company's with other rupees.
<p>V. And be it enacted, that the Company's quarter-rupee shall be a legal tender only in payment of the fraction of a rupee.</p>	How the quarter-rupee may be legally tendered.
<p>VI. Provided, that if in any contract for the payment of Calcutta sicca rupees it shall have been specially stipulated, that if payment be made in the territories of the Madras, Bombay, or Agra presidency, it shall be made in the rupee now current in those presidencies respectively, at a different rate from that above provided with reference to the Calcutta sicca rupee, the contract shall be satisfied by payment within those presidencies of Company's rupees of the amount of Furruckabad, Madras, or Bombay rupees so especially stipulated. Provided also, that if payment of the principal or interest of the public debt be made for the convenience of</p>	Provisos.

creditors at any public treasury other than as stipulated in the notes and engagement of the Government, it shall be competent to the Government to make such payments at the same exchange as heretofore.	
<p>VII. And be it enacted, that the undermentioned gold coins only shall henceforth be coined at the mints within the territories of the East India Company.</p> <p><i>First.</i> A gold mohur or 15-rupee piece of the weight of 180 grains troy, and of the following standard, viz.:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><math>\frac{1}{2}</math> or 165 grains of pure gold, <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> or 15 grains of alloy.</p> <p><i>Second.</i> A five-rupee piece equal to a third of a gold mohur.</p> <p><i>Third.</i> A ten-rupee piece equal to two-thirds of a gold mohur.</p> <p><i>Fourth.</i> A thirty-rupee piece or double gold mohur; and the three last-mentioned coins shall be of the same standard with the gold mohur, and of proportionate weight.</p>	Weight and standard of gold coins.
<p>VIII. And be it enacted, that these gold coins shall bear on the obverse the head and name of the <i>reigning</i> sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and on the reverse the designation of the coin in English and Persian, and the word, "East-India Company" in English, with such embellishment as shall from time to time be ordered by the Governor-General in Council, which shall be different from that of the silver coinage.</p>	What impression to bear.
<p>IX. And be it enacted that no gold coin shall henceforth be a legal tender of payment in any of the territories of the East India Company.</p>	Gold coin not a legal tender.
<p>X. And be it enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor-General in Council, in his executive capacity, to direct the coining and issuing of all coins authorized by this Act; to prescribe the devices and inscriptions of the copper coins issued from the mints in the said territories, and to establish, regulate, and abolish mints, any law hitherto in force to the contrary notwithstanding.</p>	Powers of the Governor-General in Council as to coinage and mints. Copper Coinage.

## Appendix: A.41

A.D. 1835 ACT XXI.

*ACT XXI.— PASSED by the Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 7<sup>th</sup> December, 1835.*

<p>I. BE it enacted, that from the 20<sup>th</sup> day of December 1835, the following copper coins only shall be issued from any mint within the presidency of Bengal:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">1. A pice, weighing ... .. 100 grains troy.  2. A double pice ... .. 200   "  3. A pie, or one-twelfth of an anna-piece ... 33 <math>\frac{1}{3}</math>   "</p> <p>with such devices as shall be fixed for the same by the Governor-General in Council, according to the provisions of Section X. of Act XVII of 1835.</p>	Weight of Copper coins in Bengal.
<p>II. And be it enacted, that from the said 20<sup>th</sup> day of December, 1835, the said pice shall be legal tender for <math>\frac{1}{64}</math> of the Company's rupee, and the said double pice for <math>\frac{1}{32}</math> of the Company's rupee, and the said pie for <math>\frac{1}{192}</math> of the Company's rupee.</p>	Value of Copper coins in Bengal.
<p>III. Provided always, that after the said 20<sup>th</sup> day of December, 1835, no copper coin shall in any part of the territories of the East India Company be legal tender, except for fractions of a rupee.</p>	When Copper coins may be legally tendered.

# Madras Regulations

## Appendix: B.1

## A.D. 1803. REGULATION IX.

*A REGULATION for Levying a Duty on the imports and exports of merchandize by Sea at the Port of Madras, for determining the amount of duty and for defining the Rules under which that duty shall be collected.— PASSED by the Governor-in-Council of Fort St. George, on the 12<sup>th</sup> of August 1803.*

XX	XX	XX	XX	
XXVII <i>First.</i> The following articles shall be exempt from the payment of Duty.				Articles exempt from duties
XX	XX	XX	XX	
Copper purchased at the Company's sales at any other Presidency in India, if sold on the condition of being exempt from the payment of duty.				
XX	XX	XX	XX	
Treasure and Bullion				
XX	XX	XX	XX	
<i>Second.</i> The Collector of Customs shall nevertheless register the quantity of Goods imported free of duty.				Register to be kept of Goods imported Duty free



## Appendix: B.2

A.D. 1803. REGULATION X.

*A REGULATION for Levying a Duty on the imports and exports of merchandize by Land into the Town of Madras and circumjacent villages and on articles manufactured or produced within the said Town and villages; for determining the amount of duty and for defining the Rules under which that duty shall be collected.— PASSED by the Governor-in-Council of Fort St. George, on the 12<sup>th</sup> of August 1803.*

PR: Town duties introduced.

XX	XX	XX	XX	
XIX. The following articles imported into the limits of the Madras Land Custom House, shall be exempt from the payment of Duty and Commission.				Articles exempt from duties
All goods the property of the Honourable Company, on the production of a Certificate from a Competent authority				
Treasure				
Bullion				
XX	XX	XX	XX	
<i>Second.</i> The first seven articles of merchandize passed duty free, shall nevertheless be registered by the Collector of Customs.				The first seven articles to be Registered.

## Appendix: B.3

## A.D. 1803. REGULATION XI.

A REGULATION for *Levying a Duty on imports and exports by Sea at the several Ports in the Provinces subject to the authority of Fort St. George and for determining the amount of duty and defining the Rules under which that duty shall be collected.*— PASSED by the Governor-in-Council of Fort St. George, on the 12<sup>th</sup> of August 1803.

XX	XX	XX	XX	
XXIII. The following articles shall not be liable to import and export Duties.				Articles exempt from Import and Export duty.
XX	XX	XX	XX	
Goods the property of the Honourable Company, on the produce of a Certificate to that effect				
Copper purchased at the Company's sales at any other Presidencies; if proved to have been sold on the condition of being exempted from duty.				
XX	XX	XX	XX	
Treasure and Bullion				
XX	XX	XX	XX	

## Appendix: B.4

A.D. 1803. REGULATION XII.

A REGULATION for *Levying a Duty on imports and exports by Sea at the several Ports in the Provinces subject to the authority of Fort St. George and for determining the amount of duty and defining the Rules under which that duty shall be collected.*— PASSED by the Governor-in-Council of Fort St. George, on the 12<sup>th</sup> of August 1803.

XX	XX	XX	XX	
XXX. The under mentioned articles, whether imported or exported, shall be exempt from the payment of frontier and town duties, throughout the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.				Articles exempt from payment of frontier and town duties.
Goods the property of the Honourable Company, on the production of a Certificate from the Commercial Officer.				
XX	XX	XX	XX	
Treasure and Bullion				
XX	XX	XX	XX	
<i>Second.</i> The first seven articles of merchandize passed free of duty, shall, nevertheless be registered.				The first seven articles nevertheless to be Registered.

PR: Rescinded by Regulation I of 1812.

Appendix: B.5

## A. D. 1827. REGULATION VI.

*A regulating for explaining the provisions of Clause First, Section V, Regulation XV, 1803, and Clause Fourth, Section III, Regulation VI, 1822; for making farther provisions against the offence of counterfeiting the coin; for Declaring magistrates empowered to take recognizances and security for keeping the peace in certain cases; for Enlarging the power granted to magistrates by Clause First, Section III, Regulation II, 1822; for Modifying and amending the rules in force relating to the requisition of security for good behaviour; and for subjecting to compulsory labour persons unable to find the security required.— PASSED by The Governor in Council of Fort St. George, on the 15th May, 1827.*

<p>IT is provided by Clause First, Section V, Regulation XV, 1803, that in cases of secret theft, or larceny without open violence, the Mohummudan law with the modifications of it in the existing Regulations and the rules contained in Section II of the said Regulation XV, 1803, shall govern the sentences of the Courts of Circuit as well as of the Foujdaree Udalut in any cases referred to that Court. In the construction of this Clause it has been doubted whether the Courts of Circuit and the Foujdaree Udalut, in commutation of a sentence of Hud under the Mohummudan law in cases of theft, are competent to adjudge stripes in addition to imprisonment for the term of seven years prescribed by Section XXI, Regulation VII, 1802; and it is necessary to remove all doubts on this point, and to declare the competency of the said Courts to adjudge stripes in addition to imprisonment for the prescribed term of seven years in all aggravated cases of theft—Moreover the construction given to the provisions of Clause Fourth, Section III, Regulation VI, 1822, having injuriously operated to abridge the discretion of the Criminal Judges in proportioning punishment to crime in the cases therein specified, and to take away from the Magistrates and Heads of District Police the power intended to be left with them of punishing in petty cases of cattle-stealing: an explanation of those provisions has become necessary. <b>It has also been deemed necessary for the further prevention of the offence of counterfeiting coin, to declare the making, mending, buying, selling, concealing, or possessing of implements used exclusively in coining, without lawful authority or sufficient excuse, to be a misdemeanour and to prescribe the punishment to which persons convicted thereof shall be liable.</b> Moreover the Regulations in force contain no express provision empowering Magistrates to take personal recognizances for the maintenance of the peace in their respective jurisdictions, nor expressly sanction the requisition of security to keep the peace, except from persons charged with criminal offences, whilst the charge is under examination, although it has been the established usage to require such personal recognizances, and also securities for keeping the peace in cases other than those expressly provided for; and it</p>	<p>Preamble</p>
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<p>has been deemed expedient to declare that nothing contained in the existing Regulations was intended to preclude the Magistrates from the exercise of a discretion so necessary to the due maintenance of the peace in their respective jurisdictions, and also to provide that the orders of the Magistrates in the exercise of this discretion shall be liable to revision by the Judges on Circuit.—Further the power vested in Magistrates by Section III. Regulation II, 1822, to take from vagrants and others security for their appearance when required has been found insufficient to accomplish the object for which that power was granted, and in order effectually to restrain such persons from the practice of their evil habits it has been deemed necessary to vest Magistrates with authority to require from them security for their good behaviour; And all these and other cases in which security may lawfully be demanded it is expedient that the responsibility incurred by sureties should be defined; that the term for which persons unable to find the security required are to be imprisoned should, except in particular cases, be limited in the order requiring it, and that persons confined in default of security, should be subjected under certain restrictions to compulsory labour.—The Honorable the Governor in Council, therefore, for the several reasons and purposes abovementioned, has enacted the following rules.</p>	
<p>XX                      XX                      XX                      XX</p>	
<p>IV. First. From and after the First day of October One thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, it shall be unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts in the Provinces, except by the direction or under the authority of the Officers of Government, knowingly to make or mend, or to buy or sell, or conceal, or to have in his possession any tool or instrument used exclusively for coining money, or any stamp, or mould, or dye, or other implement whatsoever capable of producing the exact impression, or so near a resemblance as to be mistaken for the impression of any of the gold, silver, or copper coins of the British Governments in India, or of any coin usually received as money in the British possessions in India; and it is hereby declared that every such act shall, be punishable as a misdemeanour under the following rules.</p>	<p>The making, mending, buying, selling, concealing, or having possession of implements for coining declared a punishable offence.</p>
<p>Second. On receiving a charge of any of the acts mentioned in the preceding- Clause, the Magistrate or the Head of District Police shall, proceed as is directed in all other cases of misdemeanour under the general Regulations; and if there shall be reasonable grounds, to believe the charge well-founded, he shall forward the prosecutor, the witnesses, and the accused, with all the proceedings in the case to the Criminal Judge of the Zillah.</p>	<p>Mode of procedure on charge of this nature.</p>
<p>Third. Any person who shall be convicted before the Criminal; Judge of any of the acts mentioned in Clause First of this Section, without shewing lawful authority or sufficient: excuse for the same, shall be sentenced to imprisonment, and hard labour in irons for a term, not exceeding one year for the first offence; and for. a second offence, committed after, his conviction of the first, he shall be sentenced to receive corporal punishment not exceeding thirty stripes with a rattan and to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in irons for a, term not exceeding eighteen months.</p>	<p>Punishment for an offence.  Punishment for a second offence.</p>

<p>Fourth. For a third or any subsequent offence under this Section, the offender, shall be committed for trial before the Court of Circuit; and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced, to receive corporal punishment not exceeding thirty-nine stripes with a rattan, and to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in irons, in banishment at the discretion of the Judge, for a term not exceeding seven years.</p>	<p>Punishment for a third or subsequent offence.</p>
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# Bombay Regulations

## Appendix: C.1

## A.D. 1805 REGULATION I

A REGULATION for amending Regulation VI of 1799 and adding additional Rules for the collection of Bombay Customs.— PASSED by the Governor-in-Council on the 14<sup>th</sup> of May, 1805 (answering to the 1<sup>st</sup> of Vysack Vud, 1861 Sumbut, and 14<sup>th</sup> Suffer 1220 Hejry).

XX	XX	XX	XX	
XVII. No treasure, bullion, or pearls, of any description, to be permitted to be imported or exported, but upon manifests by the importers or exporter; and all treasure, bullion, pearls and jewels, as above imported, to be opened at the Custom-house, in order to enable the Custom-Master to send in correct returns of the same, agreeable to the orders of Government.				All imports of treasure or pearls and the like to be opened and registered at the Custom-house
XX	XX	XX	XX	



## Appendix: C.2

## A.D. 1810 REGULATION I

A REGULATION for the re-establishment of a Town Duty.— Passed by the Governor-in-Council on the 1<sup>st</sup> of May, 1810 (corresponding with the 13<sup>th</sup> of Chyter Vud, Sumbut, or Vikramajit Era 1866, Salbahan, 1732; and 26<sup>th</sup> Ruby ul avul, 1225 Hejry).

PR. Collection of Town duties that had ceased from the end of April 1805, were renewed by the orders of the Court of Directors.

XX	XX	XX	XX	
III <i>Fifth</i> . The following additional articles to be assessed both to the customs and the town duties: pearls and precious stones, hitherto omitted to be charged with either; and jewellery, which has heretofore paid only the rate of customs.				
PR: Bullion not mentioned.				
XX	XX	XX	XX	

## Appendix: C.3

## A.D. 1812 REGULATION I

A RULE, *Ordinance and Regulation for the good order and Civil Government of the Island of Bombay.*— PASSED in Council on the 25<sup>th</sup> day of March, 1812 and registered in the Court of the Recorder of Bombay on the 20<sup>th</sup> day of May 1812.

PR: Passed under authority of 'a statute passed in the forty-seventh year of His present Majesty King George the Third, entitled: 'An Act for the better Government of the Settlements of Fort St. George and Bombay.'

XX	XX	XX	XX	
TITLE NINTH				
<i>OF COINING</i>				
ARTICLE I. All persons who, without authority from Government, shall make or attempt to make, any coin current in this island, or without such authority shall have in their possessions, instruments for making such coin, or who shall utter such coin knowing it to be made here otherwise than in the Mint, and by authority of Government, or who shall debase such coin, or utter it knowing it to be debased, shall be punishable by the Court of Petty Sessions, and may, on this Regulation, which becomes a part of the Statute of the 47 <sup>th</sup> of George III, to be prosecuted for a misdemeanour in the Recorder's Court.				Coining, how to be punished.
XX	XX	XX	XX	

## Appendix: C.4

## A.D. 1813. REGULATION X

*A REGULATION for the conduct of the Trade of Foreign Nations with the Ports and Settlements in the East-Indies; and for defining the Duties to which such Trade shall be subject at such of the said Ports and Settlements as are immediately dependent on the Presidency of Bombay, and for prohibiting the export of Woollens to China, defining the duties to be levied on provisions imported on account of His Majesty's Navy, and directing the levy of a duty on the export of Bullion to Europe or America.— PASSED by the Governor-in-Council on the 4<sup>th</sup> September, 1813 (corresponding with the 9<sup>th</sup> Bhadrapud, Sood, Sumbut, or Vekramajit Era 1869, Salbahan, 1735; and 8<sup>th</sup> Rumzan, 1228 Hejry).*

XX	XX	XX	XX	
<p>IX. A Duty shall be levied on all coin or bullion exported from Bombay, or from any port subordinate thereto, either to America or Europe, at the rate of three percent if exported on British vessels, and six percent if exported on foreign bottoms.</p> <p>Provided, however, that nothing contained in the present or in any former Regulation shall be construed to authorize the collection of any duty on the exportation of coin or bullion to any other place, excepting Europe and America, as provided.</p>				<p>Duty to be levied on the exportation of coin or bullion to Europe or America.</p> <p>Exception</p>
XX	XX	XX	XX	

## Appendix: C.5

## A.D. 1827. REGULATION XIV.

*A REGULATION for defining Crimes and Offences, and specifying the Punishments to be inflicted for the same.— PASSED by the Governor-in-Council, on the 1st January, 1827.*

<p>WHEREAS the principles of justice require that the punishments to be inflicted on criminals, and the offences by which those punishments are respectively incurred, should be publicly promulgated; and whereas, in conformity with this object and with the enactments of the British Legislature, it has been the practice of the British Government of Bombay to apply to its subjects respectively their peculiar laws, modified and amended as necessity required by Regulations passed and published, the courts of justice ascertaining the native law in each case, as it occurred, by a reference to the law officer of the religion of the offender; and whereas an enactment, which should enumerate various offences, and specify their respective punishments, the same being the general result of the practice of the courts, founded on the successive expositions of the law officers consulted, must, to a considerable extent, secure the more steady observance of the principle of administering to individuals the law of their religion, by avoiding the probable variation in the expositions of different officers given each at the moment when the law is about to be applied; and whereas such an enactment will also combine the great advantages of superior publicity to the law, and of substituting a suitable discretion for the indefinite power conferred in numerous instances on the court by the expositions of the law officers, while it will also provide a code easy of access for those individuals of the community to whom, as not being subject to any specific national or religious code of criminal law, the English law has, with considerable inconvenience, been hitherto applied;—the following Rules are therefore enacted, to have effect from such date as shall be prescribed in a Regulation to be hereafter passed for that purpose.</p>	Preamble
<p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER I.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTS WHICH ARE TO BE CONSIDERED CRIMINAL, WITH REFERENCE TO THE MODE IN WHICH EACH IS PUNISHABLE.</p>	
<p>I. First. Actions such as those hereafter enumerated are declared to be liable to the punishments respectively assigned:—</p>	Specification of penal acts.
<p>1. Offences committed against the state in its domestic or foreign relations, as defined with the punishments to which they are liable in Chapter III.</p>	Offences against the State,
<p>2. Offences against morality, or the community at large, as defined with the punishments to which they are liable in Chapter IV.</p>	morality, and the community at large,
<p>XX                      XX                      XX                      XX</p>	

<p>CHAPTER IV.  OF OFFENCES AGAINST MORALITY OH THE COMMUNITY AT  LARGE, AND THE PUNISHMENTS TO WHICH THEY ARE LIABLE;  COMPRISING-</p> <p><i>Perjury;</i>  <i>Forgery;</i>  <b>Coining;</b>  <i>Issuing base coin;</i>  <i>Selling poisons;</i>  <i>Disguising the appearance of valuable articles;</i>  <i>Fraudulent use of weights or measures;</i>  <i>Fraudulently describing articles offered for sale;</i>  <i>Violation of local police rules;</i>  <i>Escape from custody;</i>  <i>Resistance of legal process.</i></p>				
XX	XX	XX	XX	
<p>XVII. First. Any person who shall counterfeit or fabricate any document or written instrument, or any signature, seal, or mark, upon such, or shall alter or efface the same, or any part thereof, with the intent of applying the same to a fraudulent purpose, shall be deemed to have committed forgery.</p>				Forgery,
<p>Second. Any person who shall make a fraudulent use of a document or instrument so forged, knowing it to be so, shall be liable to the punishment prescribed for forgery.</p>				and the wilful application of forgery to purposes of fraud:
<p>Third. Forgery shall be punishable by fine, imprisonment not exceeding five years, flogging not exceeding fifty stripes, [<i>or public disgrace,</i>] or any of these combined.</p>				how punished.
<p>XVIII. Any person coining money without authority from Government, or wilfully injuring the legal coin of the country, or furnishing tools knowing that they are to be applied to the said purposes, shall be punishable with fine, ordinary imprisonment not exceeding eight years, or flogging, or any of these combined.</p>				Unlawful coining or injuring the legal coin, how punished.
<p>XIX. First. Any person who may issue money which he knows to be base and unlawfully coined, shall, if the amount be greater than ten rupees, or if he have previously been convicted of the said offence, be liable to the punishment prescribed for unlawful coining in the preceding section.</p>				The issue of unlawful coin, how punished in serious cases,
<p>Second. But if the amount do not exceed ten rupees, and the culprit have not before been convicted of the offence, he shall be punishable by fine, not exceeding three times the amount of the sum issued, or attempted to be issued, commutable to ordinary imprisonment, without labour, for a period of two days for each rupee of fine.</p>				and how in more trivial ones.

## Appendix II

## Weight System

## A. Imperial weights:

## Imperial Troy weight

The Troy pounds and its subdivisions were used for coins and precious metals. This system was introduced in England by Henry VIII in 1527. The name **Troy** is derived from the city of Troyes (Champagne - France) where the system is believed to have originated. It was abolished in England on 6 January 1879.

- 1 **grain** or gr. (= 64.79891 mg)
- 24 grains = 1 **pennyweight**<sup>1</sup> or dwt. (= 1.55517384 g)
- 20 pennyweights = 1 **ounce** or oz.<sup>2</sup> (= 31.1034768 g or 480 grains)
- 12 ounces = 1 **pound** or lb.<sup>3</sup> (= 5760 grains or 373.2417216 g)

Note: For conversion of weights in Troy grains mentioned in the original sources referred to in this work, the following formula has been applied:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{Grains} \div 15.432 & = & \text{Grams.} \\ 1 \div 15.432 & = & 0.064\text{g.} \end{array}$$

## Imperial Carat

Carat (or ct.) is derived from *qirat*, Arabic for the seeds of the carob tree, which were used as weights on precision scales because of their reputation for having a uniform weight.

In the context of coinage the carat was used only for gold and in the analysis of this precious metal vis-à-vis the alloy contents, in twenty-four parts, e.g. a 22 carat gold contains 22/24 gold or 91.7% pure gold and 0.3% alloy, generally silver.

In England the carat was divisible into four grains, and the grain was divisible into four quarts.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 1 \text{ Carat} & = & 4 \text{ grains} \\ 1 \text{ Grain} & = & 4 \text{ quarts} \end{array}$$

Thus, a gold alloy of  $\frac{381}{384}$  fineness (that is, 99.2% purity) could have been described as being 23-carat, 3-grain, 1-quart gold.

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<sup>1</sup> So called because it was the weight of a silver penny.

<sup>2</sup> From Italian *onza* - meaning ounce.

<sup>3</sup> From the Roman *libra* meaning a weight or a balance, whose weight was anything between 4944 and 5220 grains.

**B. Indian Weight**

8 <i>chowals</i> (or grains of rice)	=	1 <i>ratti</i>
8 <i>rattis</i>	=	1 <i>masha</i>
12 <i>mashas</i>	=	1 <i>tola</i>
80 <i>tolas</i>	=	1 <i>ser</i>
40 <i>sers</i>	=	1 <i>man</i> (or maund)

**Sicca Weight (established by Regulation XXXV of 1793)**

10 *mashas*                      or  $179\frac{2}{3}$  (or 179.666) grains Troy  
or 11.642 g.

= 16 *annas*    ∴    1 *anna* =  $179.666 \div 16$   
= 11.229 grains Troy  
or 0.727g.

= 12 *pice*        ∴    1 *pice* =  $11.229 \div 12$   
= 0.935 grains Troy  
or 0.060g.