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NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1831. GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

*The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council having sanctioned the publication of a weekly paper, to be styled the "*BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,*" notice is hereby given, that after this day all advertisements and other public papers of the Government will be printed in the* BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE *only: and all orders or other public notices appearing in that paper, under the signature of the Secretaries, or other public officers of the Government, are hereby ordered and directed to be conformed to and obeyed accordingly.*

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1832.

When official notifications from the Government are inserted in the BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, *no communication on the same subject will be made in writing to any department concerned; but all public officers are required to take notice of such official notifications in the same manner as if they had been directly communicated to them by letter from the Secretary's office, and as heads of offices alone will be furnished by Government with the* BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, *they will be expected to communicate to their subordinate officers all orders which may in any manner concern them.*

The Bombay Government Gazettes furnished by Government to public offices are to be lodged with the records, and are not to be removed from the office.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Secy. to Govt.*

NOTICE.

The Government Printing and Lithographing Departments having been transferred to the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY, *all Printing and Lithographing required by any Department should be sent to the Office at Byculla.*

Bombay, 5th April 1848. J. G. LUMSDEN, *Secy. to Govt.*

Legislative Council.

14*th June* 1856.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 13th June 1856, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIII. OF 1856.

An Act for Regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Police, and the administration of justice in the Police Courts, of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca; It is enacted as follows:—

Acts, &c. repealed.

I. The several Acts, and Rules, Ordinances, and Regulations, mentioned in the Schedule hereunto annexed, are hereby repealed, except so far as they repeal the whole or any part of any other Act, or Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, and except as to any act or offence which shall have been done or committed, or to any money which shall have become due, or to any fine or penalty which shall have been incurred, or to any proceedings which shall have been commenced, before this Act shall come into operation; and Sections II. and IV. of Act XXII. of 1837, and Sections XXII. XXXI. XXXII. XXXIII. XXXV. and XXXVII. of Act XIX. of 1852, shall be read as if the words "a Magistrate of Police" were substituted therein for the words "the Superintendent of Police or one of his Deputies."

Interpretation.

II. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction; that is to say,—

The expression "Local Government" shall mean the person or persons for the time being immediately administering the Executive Government of that portion of the Territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company in which the Town or Station is situated.

The word "Magistrate" shall mean any Magistrate of Police acting for the place where the matter requiring the cognisance of a Magistrate, arises.

The word "Town" shall include all places within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

The word "Station" shall mean any one of the Stations of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, and the dependencies thereof.

The word "Property" shall include any chattel, money, or valuable security.

The term "Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature" shall include the Court of Judicature of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, and every division of that Court.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

The word "person" shall include a corporation.

The word "month" shall mean calendar month.

The word "oath" shall include any affirmation or declaration lawfully substituted for an oath.

The word "cattle" shall, besides horned cattle, include horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats, and swine.

III. The administration of the Police in each of the said Towns and Stations shall be vested in an Officer to be styled the Commissioner of Police for such Town or Station, who shall from time to time be appointed by the Local Government, and may be removed by the same authority, and who shall receive such salary as the Governor General of India in Council shall allow. All powers which by Law are given to a Superintendent of Police in any such Town or Station shall be vested in the Commissioner of Police, except as is otherwise provided by Section I. of this Act.

Appointment and removal of Commissioner of Police.

IV. The Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time appoint one or more Deputies to the Commissioner of Police, who shall be competent to perform any of the duties assigned to that officer under his orders. The Deputy Commissioners may be removed at any time by order of the Local Government.

Appointment of Deputies to the Commissioner of Police.

V. The Commissioner of Police shall not ordinarily be a Magistrate of Police under this Act, but, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, may be appointed to the office, when the Local Government, for special reasons, may deem it expedient.

Commissioner of Police shall not ordinarily be a Magistrate.

VI. The Commissioner of Police shall be appointed a Justice of the Peace, but, unless he is vested with the jurisdiction of a Magistrate of Police, he shall act as a Justice only so far as may be necessary for the preservation of the peace, the prevention of crimes, and the detection, apprehension, and detention of offenders in order to their being brought before a Magistrate of Police, and so far as may be necessary for the performance of the duties assigned to the Commissioner by this Act. The Deputies to the Commissioner of Police may be appointed Justices of the Peace, and, if so appointed, shall act in that capacity, subject to the above restriction.

Commissioner of Police to be a Justice of the Peace, but to act only in certain cases.

VII. For each of the said Towns and Stations there shall be a Police Force, which shall consist of such number of Officers and men, and shall be otherwise constituted in such manner as shall be, from time to time, ordered by the Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council.

Constitution of Police Force.

VIII. The Police Force shall be under the exclusive direction and control of the Commissioner of Police, who may, from time to time, subject to the approbation of the Local Government, frame such orders and regulations as he shall deem expedient, relative to the general government of the Force, the places of residence, the classification, rank, distribution, and particular service of the several members thereof; their inspection; the description of arms, accoutrements, and other necessaries to be furnished to them; and all such other orders and regulations relative to the said Police Force as the said Commissioner shall, from time to time, deem expedient for preventing neglect or abuse, and for rendering such Force efficient in the discharge of all its duties.

The Police Force to be under the control of the Commissioner. Rules for the government of the Force to be made by the Commissioner and approved by Government.

IX. In the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, no Constable or subordinate Peace Officer, or other person appointed to perform duties of Police, shall be appointed by the Court of Judicature of the Settlement, or by any division of that Court, at their General and Quarter Sessions, or otherwise.

No Peace Officers in the Straits' Settlement to be appointed by the Court of Judicature.

X. The appointment of the members of the Police Force shall rest with the Commissioner of Police, and he may, at any time, suspend or dismiss any member of the Force whom he shall think remiss or negligent in the discharge of his duty, or otherwise unfit for the same.

Appointment, &c. of the Police Force to rest with the Commissioner.

XI. For any lesser breach of discipline, or other misconduct not requiring the suspension or dismissal of the offender, a member of the Police Force may be fined by the Commissioner in any sum not exceeding one-half of his monthly pay.

Power of Commissioner to fine members of the Police Force.

XII. For neglect or violation of duty in his office, and for any breach of the orders and regulations framed as aforesaid, every member of the Police, besides being suspended or dismissed from his employment at the discretion of the Commissioner, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees (which may be deducted from any salary then due to such offender), or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding three months.

Additional penalties for members of the Police Force for neglect of duty, &c.

XIII. Whoever, being a Police Officer, or being employed in any Police Office, asks for or takes any bribe or unauthorised reward in consideration of his doing, or omitting to do, any act in his official capacity, shall be dismissed by order of the Commissioner, and, upon conviction before a Magistrate, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding six months.

Police Officers taking bribes.

XIV. Every member of the Police Force shall receive on his enrollment a Certificate (A), under the signature of the Commissioner of Police, by virtue of which he shall be vested with the powers, functions, and privileges of a Constable. Such Certificate shall cease to have effect whenever the person named in it is suspended or dismissed, or otherwise removed from employment in the Force.

Members of Police Force to receive Certificates vesting them with the powers of a Constable.

XV. No member of the Police Force, to be enrolled under this Act, shall be at liberty to resign his office, or to withdraw himself from the duties thereof, unless expressly allowed so to do in writing by the Commissioner, or unless he shall have given to the Commissioner two months' notice of his intention; and every member of the said Force, who shall so resign or withdraw himself without such leave or notice, shall be liable, on the order of the Commissioner, to forfeit all arrears of pay then due to him; or, on the sentence of a Magistrate, to pay a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, or to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding two months.

Members of the Police Force not to resign without leave, or two months' notice.

XVI. Every member of the Police Force, who shall be dismissed from, or shall cease to hold and exercise his office, and who shall not forthwith deliver up his Certificate, and all the clothing, accoutrements, and appointments, and other necessaries which may have been supplied to him for the execution of his duty, to the Commissioner, or to such person, and at such time and place as shall be directed by the said Commissioner, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding one month. And it shall be lawful for the Commissioner, or for any Magistrate, to issue his warrant to search for and seize all the clothing, accoutrements, appointments, and other necessaries which shall not be so delivered over, wherever the same may be found.

Penalty for dismissed members of Police Force not delivering up clothing, accoutrements, &c.

Police Superannuation Fund.

XVII. There shall be deducted from the pay of every member of the Police Force, of a class not entitled to the benefit of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, a sum, after such rate as the Local Government shall direct, not being a greater rate than half an anna in the Rupee; which sum so deducted, and also the monies accruing from stoppages from members of the Police Force during absence from sickness or other cause, and fines imposed on members thereof for misconduct, and from fines imposed by Magistrates upon drunken persons, or for assaults upon Police Officers, and all monies arising from the sale of worn or cast-off clothing, or other articles supplied for the use of the Police, shall from time to time be invested in such manner and in such securities as the Local Government may, in writing, direct, and the interest and dividends thereof, or so much of the same as shall not be required for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, shall be likewise invested as aforesaid, and accumulate, so as to form a Fund, to be called "The Police Superannuation Fund," and shall be applied from time to time to payment of such superannuation or retiring allowances or gratuities as may be ordered by the Local Government, at any time, to any of the aforesaid members of the Police Force as hereinafter provided.

Superannuation pensions to members of the Police Force.

XVIII. It shall be lawful for the Local Government to order that any member of the Police Force as aforesaid, who is incapacitated from further employment by old age, protracted ill health, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity, may be superannuated, and receive thereupon, out of the Police Superannuation Fund, a monthly pension, subject to the following conditions, and not exceeding the following proportions; that is to say—

First.—If the period during which the individual shall have been actually employed in the Police Force be more than sixteen years, but less than twenty-four years, the amount of the pension shall not exceed one-third of the monthly salary or authorised official allowances of such individual, calculated on an average of five years previously to the date of the application for such pension.

Secondly.—If the period of actual service be twenty-four years or upwards, the amount of the pension shall not exceed one-half of the salary or authorised allowances of the individual, calculated in the manner above stated.

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this Section shall be construed to entitle any member of the Police Force absolutely to any superannuation allowance, or to prevent him from being dismissed without superannuation allowance.

Allowances to Officers disabled by wound, &c. in execution of duty.

XIX. If any Officer of the Police Force as aforesaid shall be disabled by any wound or injury received in the actual execution of the duty of his office, it shall be lawful to grant to him, out of the Police Superannuation Fund, any monthly allowance not more than the half of his pay.

Commissioner of Police may appoint special Constables when necessary.

XX. The Commissioner of Police may, of his own authority, appoint special Constables to assist the Police Force on any temporary emergency.

Appointment of additional Constables on the application of private individuals.

XXI. The Commissioner of Police may also, if he shall think fit, on the application of any person showing the necessity of it, appoint any additional number of Constables to keep the peace at any place within his jurisdiction, at the charge of the person applying, but subject to the orders of the said Commissioner, and for such time as he shall think fit; and every such Constable shall receive a Certificate, by virtue of which he shall be vested with all the powers, privileges, and duties of the Constables belonging to the Police Force.

Proviso.

Provided that the person upon whose application such appointment shall have been made may, upon giving one month's notice in writing to the Commissioner of Police, require that the Constables so appointed at his expense shall be discontinued, and thereupon the said Commissioner shall discontinue such additional Constables; and all monies received by the Commissioner for the payment of any such additional Constables shall be accounted for by him.

Police Districts.

XXII. The Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, may constitute, within the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, and within the said Settlement, so many Police Districts as to such Government shall seem fit, and define the extent thereof; and from time to time alter the number and extent of such Police Districts, and establish a Police Court in and for each of such Districts, or in and for such other Districts, as the Local Government may consider necessary. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint a sufficient number of fit persons as Magistrates of Police for the said Towns and Stations respectively, who may sit and act as such Magistrates in any of the said Police Courts. Every person so appointed, before he shall act as such Magistrate of Police, shall also be appointed a Justice of the Peace, and shall exercise all powers and jurisdictions which by virtue of any Law may be exercised by two Justices of the Peace.

Appointment of Police Magistrates.

Police Officers to be in attendance at the Police Courts.

XXIII. The Commissioner of Police shall take care that a sufficient number of Officers belonging to the Police Force shall be in attendance upon every Magistrate sitting at any Police Court, for the purpose of executing all such orders and process as may be directed or delivered to them.

Service of criminal process by Police Officer.

XXIV. All summonses, subpœnas, and warrants issued in any criminal proceeding by a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police, or by any Magistrate of Police, shall be served and executed within the said Towns and Stations by an Officer of the Police Force, and by none other.

Execution of warrants.

XXV. When any warrant shall be directed or delivered to any such Officer, unless the authority issuing it shall order that it be executed without delay, such Police Officer shall deliver the same to the superior Officer in charge of the Division to which he belongs, who shall appoint, by endorsement thereon, one or more Police Officers to execute the same; and every Police Officer whose name shall be so endorsed thereon shall have the same powers, privileges, and protection as if the same had been originally directed to him by name.

Trial and punishment of offences.

XXVI. *Clause 1.*—Whoever is charged with having committed any of the offences mentioned in this Act, within any of the said Towns or Stations, or within the limits of any of the Ports of the said Towns or Stations, or of any navigable river or channel leading thereto, as such limits shall be defined under the provisions of Act No. XXII. of 1855 (An Act for the Regulation of Ports and Port dues), may be tried summarily by a Magistrate for such Town or Station, and, on conviction, on his own confession, or on the oath of one or more credible witnesses, may be sentenced by such Magistrate to the punishment hereinafter prescribed for the offence; or, if the offence is cognisable by Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, may, at the discretion of the Magistrate, be committed for trial before such Court.

Clause 2.—Provided that, whenever any male person is convicted before a Magistrate of any offence summarily punishable under this Act with imprisonment, the Magistrate may, if the person so convicted appears to him to be of such tender years as to require punishment rather in the way of school discipline than of ordinary criminal justice, sentence him to corporal punishment with a light rattan or cane, not exceeding ten stripes on the bare buttocks, instead of imprisonment.

Punishment of juvenile offenders.

XXVII. Whoever steals, or attempts to steal, any property, or fraudulently receives any stolen property knowing the same to be stolen, the value of which property, in the opinion of the Magistrate, does not exceed fifty Rupees, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or, if a male, to corporal punishment not exceeding thirty stripes of a rattan.

Stealing or receiving stolen property not exceeding the value of fifty Rupees.

XXVIII. Whoever embezzles, fraudulently misapplies in breach of trust, or obtains, or attempts to obtain by false pretences, any property, the value of which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, does not exceed fifty Rupees, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months.

Embezzlement, &c.

XXIX. Whoever instigates or aids the commission of any of the offences mentioned in the last two preceding Sections shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding six months.

Summary conviction of accessaries.

XXX. Whoever, finding any property not in the possession of any person, takes it into his own possession, and (with intent to despoil the owner) fraudulently disposes of it, shall, if the property does not, in the opinion of the Magistrate, exceed the value of fifty Rupees, be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months; and if, in the judgment of the Magistrate, the property exceed the value of fifty Rupees, may be committed for trial to Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature; and, upon conviction in such Court, shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as if he had been convicted of simple larceny, whether the offence shall amount to larceny or not.

Wrongful appropriation of property found.

If the property exceed the value of fifty Rupees, the offender may be committed for trial, and punished as if convicted of larceny.

XXXI. Provided that, in the Town of Bombay, a Magistrate may commit for trial before the Court of Petty Sessions any person charged before him with any of the offences mentioned in Sections XXVII. XXVIII. XXIX. and XXX. of this Act; and the said Court may, on conviction, sentence the offender to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding twelve months, and in cases falling under Section XXVII., if a male, to corporal punishment not exceeding thirty stripes of a rattan.

In Bombay certain offenders may be committed for trial before the Court of Petty Sessions.

XXXII. *Clause* 1.—Whenever, in the Towns of Calcutta and Madras, any person is charged before two Magistrates with having committed any of the offences mentioned in Sections XXVII. XXVIII. and XXIX. of this Act, on board of any merchant or passenger ship or steam-vessel employed on sea voyages, then being within the limits of the Ports of the said Towns, or on shore, when the property forming the subject of the charge belongs to any master, officer, or seaman of such ship or vessel, or to any other person employed or engaged in any capacity on board thereof, or who is about to sail as a passenger therein; and by reason of the value of such property exceeding fifty Rupees, the offence is not summarily cognisable by a single Magistrate under the provisions hereinbefore contained; it shall be lawful for such two Magistrates, upon proof of the matters aforesaid, if they shall deem it probable (with reference to the time appointed for the departure of such ship or vessel) that the prosecution by indictment in the Supreme Court of the person so charged will be ineffectual, in consequence of the absence of a material witness, to hear and determine the charge summarily under this Act, and, on conviction, to sentence the offender to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding twelve months, and in cases falling under Section XXVII., if a male, to corporal punishment not exceeding thirty stripes of a rattan.

Charges of stealing, embezzlement, &c., of property above the value of fifty Rupees on board ship, or belonging to sailors, &c., to be tried summarily in certain cases by two Magistrates at Calcutta and Madras.

Clause 2.—In the Town of Bombay a Magistrate may commit persons charged with such offences for trial before the Court of Petty Sessions, and the said Court may, on conviction, sentence the offender to a like term of imprisonment or punishment.

Similar charges at Bombay to be tried by the Petty Sessions.

Clause 3.—It shall be lawful for the said two Magistrates, and the said Court of Petty Sessions, respectively, if they deem that the charge is from any circumstances fit to be made the subject of prosecution by indictment rather than to be summarily disposed of, to commit the person charged for trial before the Supreme Court.

Such cases may be committed for trial before the Supreme Court.

XXXIII. Upon a conviction for any of the offences mentioned in Sections XXVII. XXVIII. XXIX. and XXXII. of this Act, the Magistrate, or Magistrates (as the case may be), and in Bombay the Court of Petty Sessions in cases committed to that Court, may order the restitution of the property forming the subject of the charge, if forthcoming, to the owner; and in case of its not being restored pursuant to such order, may impose, on any person refusing or neglecting to restore the same, a fine not exceeding the value of the said property, which the Magistrate or Court may order to be paid to the owner or his representative.

Restitution of stolen property.

XXXIV. Upon a conviction for any of the said offences, the Magistrate, or Magistrates (as the case may be), and in Bombay the Court of Petty Sessions in cases committed to that Court, may impose upon the offender, in addition to the punishment for the offence, a fine not exceeding the loss appearing to be caused to the persons who have suffered thereby, and may pay or distribute the proceeds of the said fine, or any part thereof, to or for the benefit of the said persons.

Compensation to persons who have suffered by theft, &c.

XXXV. *Clause* 1.—Whoever has in his possession, or conveys in any manner, anything which may be reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, shall, if he fail to account satisfactorily how he came by the same, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months.

Fraudulent possession of stolen property.

Clause 2.—If any person, charged with having or conveying anything stolen, or fraudulently obtained, shall declare that he received the same from some other person, or that he was employed as a carrier, agent, or servant, to convey the same for some other person, the Magistrate may cause every such other person, and also, if necessary, every former or pretended purchaser or

Power to summon persons declared to have had possession of such property within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate.

other person through whose possession the same shall have passed (provided that such other person shall be alleged to have had possession of the same within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate), to be brought before him and examined, and shall examine witnesses upon oath touching the same; and if it appear to such Magistrate, that any person so brought before him had possession of such thing, and had reasonable cause to believe the same to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months.

Penalty if such possession fraudulent.

XXXVI. If any property, charged to be stolen or fraudulently obtained, shall be in the custody of any Police Officer by virtue of any warrant of a Magistrate, or in prosecution of any charge of felony or misdemeanor in regard to the obtaining thereof, and the person charged with stealing or so obtaining possession thereof shall not be found, or shall have been summarily dealt with or discharged, or shall have been tried and acquitted; or if such person shall have been tried and found guilty, but the property so in custody shall not have been included in the indictment upon which he shall have been found guilty; it shall be lawful for any Magistrate to make an order for the delivery of such property to the party who shall appear to be the rightful owner thereof; or, in case the owner cannot be ascertained, then to make such order with respect to the property as to the Magistrate shall seem meet. Provided always, that no such order shall be any bar to the right of any person to sue the party to whom the property shall be delivered, and to recover such property from him by action at law, so that the action be commenced within two months next after such order shall have been made.

Disposal of stolen property in custody of Police.

XXXVII. Whoever commits any assault, forcible entry, or other injury, accompanied with force, not being felony, against the person or property of any person whatsoever, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding four months. And if the penalty adjudged be a fine, the Magistrate may award the whole or any part thereof to the party aggrieved by way of satisfaction for such injury.

Cases of assault, forcible entry, or injury, not being felony.

XXXVIII. Whoever assaults, or resists, or aids, or incites any person to assault or resist, any Police Officer in the execution of his duty, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour.

Assaulting Policeman in execution of duty.

XXXIX. Whoever escapes, or attempts to escape, out of any place of legal confinement, shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months; and such imprisonment shall commence and take effect from and after the expiration of any sentence of imprisonment under which such person may be confined at the time of committing the offence aforesaid.

Penalty for escaping from a place of legal confinement.

XL. Whoever, without satisfactory excuse, wilfully trespasses in or on any dwelling-house or premises, not thereby causing any actual damage, or on any ground belonging to Government, or appropriated to public purposes, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees.

Penalty for wilful trespass on property.

XLI. Whoever, without lawful excuse, intentionally causes disturbance to any assembly or procession lawfully engaged in the performance of religious worship or religious ceremonies, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to both.

Disturbing an assembly engaged in religious worship.

XLII. Whoever wilfully trespasses on the premises of any person, or on any place used or set apart for the performance of any religious ceremony, with intent to disturb any person in the performance of any religious rite or ceremony, or to offend the religious feelings of any person, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Trespassing with intent to disturb any person in the performance of, or to insult, any religious ceremony, &c.

XLIII. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, or any legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain himself, it shall be lawful for a Magistrate, upon due proof thereof, to order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child as aforesaid, at such rate, not exceeding fifty Rupees in the whole, as to the Magistrate shall seem reasonable; and if such person shall wilfully neglect to comply with the said order, the Magistrate may, by warrant, direct the amount due to be levied in the manner hereinafter provided for levying fines; or may order him to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month. Provided always, that any such person shall be at liberty to apply to the Magistrate, from time to time, for a reduction of such monthly allowance, on proof of an alteration in the circumstances of himself, his wife, or child, justifying such reduction.

Magistrate may make order of maintenance for wives and children.

XLIV. Whoever unlawfully takes away, or detains against her will, any woman or female child; or unlawfully takes, or entices away, or detains, any female child under the age of fourteen years, out of the possession, custody, or protection, and against the will of the husband, parent, guardian, or other person, who has the lawful charge or government of such child, for the purpose of living in adultery or concubinage with such woman or child, or for the purpose of prostitution, or of deflowering her, or disposing of her in marriage, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding six months, or to fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, or to both; or, at the discretion of the Magistrate, may be committed for trial before Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature.

Taking or enticing away women, or female children under the age of 14 years.

Magistrate may punish offender summarily or commit for trial.

XLV. Upon complaint made to a Magistrate on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or of a female child under the age of fourteen years, for any of the purposes aforesaid, such Magistrate may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian, or such other person as aforesaid, as the case may be, and may compel compliance with such order, using force if necessary.

Magistrate may compel immediate restoration of such woman or child.

XLVI. Any person found between sunset and sunrise armed with any dangerous or offensive instrument whatsoever, with intent to commit any felonious act; any reputed thief found between sunset and sunrise, on board any vessel or boat, or lying or loitering in any bazar, street, [illegible] yard, thoroughfare, or other place, who shall not give a satisfactory account of himself; any person found between sunset and sunrise having his face covered, or otherwise disguised, with intent to commit any felony; any person found between sunset and sunrise in any dwelling-house or other building whatsoever, without being able satisfactorily to account for his pre-

Apprehension and punishment of reputed thieves, &c.

sence therein; and any person having in his possession, without lawful excuse (the proof of which excuse shall be on such person), any implement of house-breaking, may be taken into custody by any Police Officer without a warrant, and shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three months.

Penalty for carrying arms without authority.

XLVII. Whoever, not being a soldier or sailor in the Army or Navy of the Queen or the East India Company, or a Police Officer, goes armed with any sword, spear, gun, or other offensive weapon, in any street, thoroughfare, or public place, unless by leave of the Commissioner of Police, shall be liable to be disarmed by any Police Officer; and the weapon so seized shall be forfeited to the Government, unless redeemed by payment of a fine, at the discretion of the Commissioner, not exceeding ten Rupees.

Penalty for taking spirits into barracks or on board vessels of war.

XLVIII. Whoever, not being amenable to the Articles of War, takes, or attempts to take, into Fort William at Calcutta, or Fort St. George, or into the Barracks or Buildings occupied by the troops composing the garrison of Bombay, or into any Military Barracks, guardrooms, or encampments, within any of the said Towns or Stations, or on board or alongside of any Vessel of War belonging to Her Majesty or the East India Company, in the Ports of the said Towns or Stations, any spirits or spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, or preparations, without the license in writing of the Commanding Officer (unless such articles belong to some person above the rank of Non-Commissioned Officer), shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding two months, with or without hard labour; and such liquors, drugs, or preparations, and the vessels containing the same, shall be forfeited.

Penalty for taking spirits, &c. into Jail.

XLIX. Whoever takes, or attempts to take, without due permission, or throws, or attempts to throw, into any Jail or House of Correction, or into any public Hospital, any spirits or spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs or preparations, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two months.

Calcutta and Madras.

Penalty for keeping Taverns and places of public entertainment without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

L. Whoever, in the Towns of Calcutta and Madras, has or keeps any Hotel, Tavern, Punch-house, Alehouse, Arrack or Toddy-shop, or place for smoking Chandoo or other preparation of Opium, or any Eating-house, Coffee-house, Boarding-house, Lodging-house, or other place of public resort and entertainment, wherein spirituous or fermented liquors are sold or consumed (whether the same be kept or retailed therein or procured elsewhere), without a license from the Commissioner of Police; and whoever in the Town of Bombay has or keeps any such house or place, or who sells by retail in any place any spirituous or fermented liquors without such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day that such unlicensed house or place of public resort and entertainment is kept open.

Bombay.

Penalty for keeping such house, and for retailing spirits in any place without a license.

Licenses by Commissioner of Police for keeping Taverns and places of public entertainment.

LI. The Commissioner of Police shall, from time to time, grant licenses to the keepers of such houses or places of public resort and entertainment as aforesaid in the said Towns, and upon such conditions, to be inserted in every such license, as he, with the sanction of the Local Government, from time to time, shall order, for securing the good behaviour of the keepers of the said houses or places of public resort and entertainment, and the prevention of drunkenness and disorder among the persons frequenting or using the same; and the said licenses may be granted by the said Commissioner for any term not exceeding one year. Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for the said Commissioner to grant a license to open or establish, or keep open, any house of public entertainment in which any spirituous or fermented liquors, or Chandoo or other preparation of Opium for smoking, may be sold or consumed, to any person who has not taken out a license for the retail sale of such articles, if a license be necessary, under the Abkaree or Excise Laws for the time being in force; and any such license granted by the Commissioner shall become void whenever the license necessary under the Abkaree or Excise Laws shall terminate or be recalled. And every holder of such license may be required by the Commissioner to fix, in a conspicuous part of the house or place specified in the license, a board, on which shall be legibly painted, in the English and Vernacular languages, the name of the holder, and the articles he is licensed to deal in.

Licenses to be granted only to persons who have taken out the requisite Abkaree licenses.

Fees for licenses.

Provided that Act V. of 1842, authorising the levy of a fee, tax, or duty on licenses to retail spirituous liquors in the Islands of Bombay and Colaba, shall be applicable to licenses granted under this Section. For every license granted under this Section in the Towns of Calcutta and Madras, there shall be paid a fee of one Rupee.

Penalty for breach of condition of license.

LII. Whoever, being the keeper of any such house or place of public resort and entertainment, in the said Towns, wilfully offends against any condition of his license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and also, in the discretion of the Magistrate, to forfeit his license.

Disorderly conduct in houses of public entertainment.

LIII. Whoever, being the keeper of any such house or place of public resort and entertainment, in the said Towns, or of any house or shop within the said Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, licensed under Act No. XIV. of 1851, knowingly permits drunkenness or other disorderly behaviour in such house or place, or knowingly suffers any gaming whatsoever therein, or who knowingly permits prostitutes, or persons of notoriously bad character, to meet or remain therein, or who wilfully harbours or conceals any soldier, seaman, or apprentice, knowing, or having reason to believe such soldier, seaman, or apprentice, to be a deserter, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and shall also be liable to forfeit his license.

Penalty for harbouring and concealing deserters from merchant vessels.

LIV. Whoever, in any place within any of the said Towns or Stations, wilfully harbours or conceals any seaman or apprentice belonging to a merchant vessel, knowing, or having reason to believe, such seaman or apprentice to be a deserter, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Brothels.

LV. On the complaint of three or more householders that a house in their immediate neighbourhood is used as a common brothel, or lodging-house for prostitutes, or disorderly persons of any description, to the annoyance of the respectable inhabitants of the vicinity, a Magistrate may summon the owner or tenant of the house to answer the complaint, and, on being satisfied that the house is so used, and is, therefore, a source of annoyance and offence to the neighbours, may order the owner or tenant to discontinue such use of it, and if he shall fail to comply with such order within five days, may impose upon him a fine to the extent of twenty-

five Rupees for every day thereafter that the house shall be so used.

Penalty for owning, or keeping, or being employed in a gaming-house, &c.

LVI. Whoever, being the owner or occupier, or having the use of any house, room, or place, opens, keeps, or uses the same for the purpose of gaming being carried on therein, and whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house or room, knowingly and wilfully permits the same to be opened, kept, or used by any other person for the purpose aforesaid; and whoever has the care or management of, or in any manner assists in conducting, the business of any house, room, or place opened, kept, or used for the purpose aforesaid; and whoever advances or furnishes money for the purpose of gaming with persons frequenting such house, room, or place, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months.

Penalty for being found playing in a gaming-house.

LVII. Whoever is found in any such house, room, or place, playing or gaming with cards, dice, counters, money, or other instruments of gaming, or is found there present for the purpose of gaming, whether playing for any money, wager, stake, or otherwise, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month; and any person found in any common gaming-house during any gaming or playing therein, shall be presumed, until the contrary be proved, to have been there for the purpose of gaming.

Commissioner of Police or Magistrate may grant warrants to Police Officers to enter a gaming-house for the purpose of search and seizure.

LVIII. If the Commissioner of Police, upon information on oath, and after such inquiry as he may think necessary, has reason to believe that any house, room, or place is used as a common gaming-house, he may, by his warrant, give authority to any Inspector or superior Officer of Police to enter, with such assistance as may be found necessary, by night or by day, and by force if necessary, any such house, room, or other place, and to take into custody all persons whom he finds therein, whether or not then actually gaming, and to seize all instruments of gaming, and all monies, and securities for money, and articles of value, reasonably suspected to have been used or intended to be used for the purpose of gaming, which are found therein, and to search all parts of the house, room, or place, which he shall have so entered, when he has reason to believe that any instruments of gaming are concealed therein, and also the persons of those whom he so takes into custody, and to seize and take possession of all instruments of gaming found upon such search.

The finding cards and other instruments of gaming in certain houses to be evidence that such houses are gaming-houses.

LIX. When any cards, dice, gaming-table, or cloth, board, or other instruments of gaming, are found in any house, room, or place, of which information has been given on oath to a Magistrate that it is suspected of being used as a common gaming-house, or about the person of any of those who are found therein, it shall be evidence, until the contrary is made to appear, that such house, room, or place is used as a common gaming-house, and that the persons found therein were there present for the purpose of gaming, although no play was actually seen by the Police Officer, or any of his assistants.

On conviction for keeping a gaming-house, instruments of gaming to be destroyed, &c.

LX. On conviction of any person for keeping any such common gaming-house, or being present therein for the purpose of gaming, all the instruments of gaming found therein shall be destroyed by order of the Magistrate, who may also order all or any of the securities for money and other articles seized, not being instruments of gaming, to be sold and converted into money, and the proceeds thereof, with all monies seized therein, to be forfeited, or, in his discretion, may order any part thereof to be returned to the persons appearing to have been severally thereunto entitled.

Proof of playing for stakes unnecessary.

LXI. It shall not be necessary, in order to convict any person of keeping a common gaming-house, or of being concerned in the management of any common gaming-house, to prove that any person found playing at any game was playing for any money, wager, or stake.

Witnesses indemnified.

LXII. Any person who shall have been concerned in gaming contrary to this Act, and who shall be examined as a witness before a Magistrate on the trial of any person for a breach of any of the provisions of this Act, relating to gaming, and who, upon such examination, shall make true and faithful discovery, to the best of his knowledge, of all things as to which he shall be so examined, and who shall thereupon receive from the said Magistrate a certificate in writing to that effect, shall be freed from all prosecutions under this Act for anything done before that time in respect of such gaming.

Act not to apply to certain games.

LXIII. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Act contained shall be held to apply to any game of mere skill played at licensed Hotels, Taverns, or Eating-houses, or places of public resort.

Penalty for cheating at games.

LXIV. Whoever, by any fraud or unlawful device, or ill-practice in playing at or with cards, dice, or other game, or in bearing a part in the stakes, wagers, or adventures, or in betting on the sides or hands of them that do play, or in wagering on the event of any game, sport, pastime, or exercise, wins from any other person, for himself or any other or others, any sum of money or valuable thing, shall be deemed guilty of obtaining such money or valuable thing from such other person by a false pretence, with intent to cheat or defraud such person of the same, and, being convicted thereof, shall be liable to punishment accordingly.

Portion of fine may be paid to informer.

LXV. The Magistrate may direct any portion, not exceeding one-fourth, of any fine which shall be levied under Sections LVI. and LVII. of this Act, or any part of the monies or proceeds of articles seized and ordered to be forfeited under Section LX., to be paid to an informer.

Gambling in the streets.

LXVI. A Police Officer may apprehend without warrant any person found gaming with cards, dice, counters, money, or other instruments of gaming, in any public street, place, or thoroughfare, or publicly fighting cocks, or present as a spectator of such cock-fighting; and such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month, and such instruments of gaming and money shall be forfeited.

Taking pledge from child under the age of fourteen.

LXVII. Whoever takes from any child, apparently under the age of fourteen years, any article whatsoever as a pawn, pledge, or security for any sum of money lent or advanced to such child, or buys from such child any article whatsoever, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Pawn-brokers and money-changers to report stolen property under a penalty for neglect.

LXVIII. If any property, regarding which written or printed information shall be given by any Police Officer to any pawn-broker or dealer in second-hand property or money-changer, as

having been stolen, embezzled, or fraudulently obtained, shall then be, or thereafter come into the possession of, or be offered in pawn, or for sale or change to such pawn-broker, dealer, or money-changer, he shall, without unnecessary delay, give information to the Commissioner of Police, or at the Police Office, that certain property answering the description of the said property was offered to him, or is in his possession, and shall also state the name and address given by the party by whom the same was offered, or from whom the same was received, under a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for each and every such neglect or offence. Provided always, that, in the case of wearing apparel or other articles which it may be difficult for such pawn-broker or dealer to trace out and identify, no fine shall be exigible in respect of not reporting such articles, unless it shall appear to the Magistrate that such articles had been knowingly concealed by such pawn-broker or dealer.

If stolen articles be altered or defaced by broker, after information of the theft, he shall be deemed a receiver of stolen goods.

LXIX. If any pawn-broker or dealer in second-hand goods, or worker in gold or silver, after receiving information of the theft, or the embezzling or the fraudulent disposal of any metals, goods, or articles of whatsoever description, melts, alters, defaces, or puts away the same, or causes the same to be melted, altered, defaced, or put away, without having previously received the permission of the Commissioner of Police, and it shall be found that such metals, goods, or articles were stolen, embezzled, or fraudulently disposed of by the person from whom such pawn-broker, dealer, or worker received the same, or by any other person, then and in such case it shall be held that such pawn-broker, dealer, or worker knew that such metals, goods, or articles were stolen, embezzled, or fraudulently disposed of, and such pawn-broker, dealer, or worker, shall be proceeded against according to law as a receiver of stolen goods, or as being a party to the fraud, and punished accordingly; and no other evidence of his guilt shall be necessary than evidence of such melting, altering, defacing, or putting away, after receiving information as aforesaid.

Manufacture or possession of Gunpowder.

LXX. Whoever manufactures Gunpowder, or, without a license from the Commissioner of Police, has in his possession, in any house, shop, warehouse, or other building, at any one time, a greater quantity of Gunpowder than ten pounds, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, and also to forfeit such Gunpowder so manufactured or possessed, together with the vessel or receptacle in which it may be contained.

Licenses by Commissioner of Police for sale and deposit of Gunpowder, &c.

LXXI. The Commissioner of Police may grant to any person a license for the sale or keeping in deposit of any quantity of Gunpowder not exceeding fifty pounds, on such conditions, and for such term, not exceeding one year, as shall be specified in the license; and any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any of such conditions shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and to forfeit all Gunpowder so kept in deposit contrary thereto, and the vessels containing it, and also, in the discretion of the Magistrate, or of the Commissioner, to forfeit his license.

Licenses for conveying and removing Gunpowder.

LXXII. The Commissioner of Police may grant to any person a license for the transit and carrying of Gunpowder from one place to another, in such manner and in such quantity as he may deem advisable; and any person not being duly licensed in that behalf, who carries or conveys a greater quantity of Gunpowder than one pound from one place to another, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Commissioner of Police may issue warrant to search for Gunpowder, &c.

LXXIII. The Commissioner of Police, on credible information laid before him on oath, may issue his warrant authorising a Police Officer to search in the daytime any house, shop, magazine, or other building or place in which he has reasonable ground to suspect that any Gunpowder is manufactured, sold, or kept, or any boat, carriage, cart, or other vehicle in which any Gunpowder may be suspected to be carried, or any person suspected of carrying the same, contrary to the provisions of this Act; and all Gunpowder found on such search shall, together with the vessels or receptacles in which it may be stored, be immediately seized and kept, pending the judgment of a Magistrate.

Act not to apply to Government Powder, &c.

LXXIV. None of the four last preceding Sections shall extend to any Government magazine, or store, or building for the making or deposit of Gunpowder under the authority of, or for the use of the Government, or to any Gunpowder belonging to her Majesty or the East India Company.

Penalty for using false weights and measures.

LXXV. Whoever, dealing in any articles by retail, has, in or about his shop or premises, or otherwise in his possession, without lawful or satisfactory excuse, any false instrument for weighing, or any false weight, or false measure of length or capacity, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding one month; and every such false instrument, weight, or measure shall be forfeited and destroyed. Weights and measures shall be held to be false when they do not agree with standards to be kept in the Office of the Commissioner of Police.

Standards of weights and measures.

Powers of Inspector, &c. to enter shops to seize false weights and measures.

LXXVI. Any Inspector or superior Officer of Police may, upon complaint made to him, enter any shop or premises for the purpose of inspecting the weights and measures, and instruments for weighing kept or used therein, and may seize any weight, measure, or instrument for weighing which he may have reason to believe is false.

The regulation of public processions, &c. and of carriages and persons at places of public resort.

LXXVII. The Commissioner of Police, from time to time, as occasion may require, may, subject to the orders of the Local Government, make rules for the conduct of all assemblies and processions in the public roads, streets, or thoroughfares, prescribing the routes by which, and the times at which such processions may pass; and for keeping order in the public roads, streets, thoroughfares, ghauts, and landing-places, and all other places of public resort, and preventing obstructions thereof on the occasion of such assemblies and processions; and in the neighbourhood of places of worship during the time of public worship; and in any case when the roads, streets, or thoroughfares, ghauts, or landing-places, may be thronged, or may be liable to be obstructed; and may give licenses for the use of music in the streets, on the occasion of Native festivals and ceremonies; and every person opposing or not obeying the orders so issued by the Commissioner of Police, or violating the conditions of such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Licenses for use of music in streets.

In Calcutta and the Ports of the Straits' Settlement, passenger boats to be registered.

LXXVIII. No boat shall ply for passengers in the Port of Calcutta, or in any of the Ports of the said Settlement, unless duly registered at the Police Office. The following particulars shall be entered in the Register:—

First.—Number of the boat.

Second.—Name and residence of the owner, and of the manjee.

Third.—Number of the crew.

Fourth.—Number of persons the boat is permitted to carry.

Registration.

The registration shall be in force for one year; and every change of the owner or manjee within that time shall be therein noted. A fee of one Rupee shall be paid on registration.

Name of owner, number, &c. to be painted.

The owner of every such registered boat shall cause to be painted on a conspicuous part of it, in the English and Vernacular Languages, the registered number thereof, the number of the crew, and the number of passengers permitted to be carried.

Penalty.

The owner of a boat plying for passengers without being duly registered, or carrying more passengers, or with a less crew, than is stated in the Register, or not having the prescribed particulars painted on it, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Commissioner may refuse to register unsafe boats, or, if registered, may cancel the registry.

LXXIX. The Commissioner may refuse to register any boat, or may cancel the registration thereof, whenever it may appear to him to be in an unsafe state.

Penalty for neglecting or delaying to report accident to a registered boat attended with loss of life.

LXXX. Whenever any accident shall occur to a registered boat, attended with loss of the life of any one of the crew or passengers, the manjee, or, if the manjee be not forthcoming, the owner of the boat, shall report the circumstances at the Police Office; and if the manjee or the owner, as the case may be, without lawful excuse, neglect or delay to make such report, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Penalty for the following offences in public streets, &c.

LXXXI. Whoever, within such limits as shall be from time to time defined by the Commissioner of Police with the sanction of the Local Government, in any public street, road, thoroughfare, or place of public resort, commits any of the following offences, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees:—

Furious or negligent driving or riding.

1. Whoever drives or rides any animal, or drives any vehicle, in a manner so rash or negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others.

Driving, &c. elephant or camel.

2. Whoever drives, rides, or leads any elephant or camel without permission from the Commissioner of Police.

Driving a vehicle without a sufficient light.

3. Whoever drives any vehicle, of any description, at any time between three-quarters of an hour after sunset, and one hour before sunrise, without a sufficient light, except when, in the opinion of the Magistrate, there may be sufficient moonlight to render such light unnecessary.

Exposing for show horses, or cleaning or repairing conveyances, or training horses in places not allowed by the Commissioner.

4. Whoever exposes for show, hire, or sale, any horse or other animal, or any carriage, or cleans or dresses any horse or other animal, or cleans any carriage or other conveyance, or makes or repairs any part of any cart or carriage, except in cases of accident, where repair on the spot is necessary; or trains or breaks any horse, except in such place and at such times as may be allowed by the Commissioner.

Letting loose horses, ferocious dogs, &c.

5. Whoever negligently lets loose any horse, or suffers to be at large any ferocious dog without a muzzle, or sets on or urges any dog or other animal to attack, worry, or put in fear any person, horse, or other animal.

Negligence in driving cattle.

6. Whoever, by negligence or ill-usage in driving cattle, causes any mischief to be done by such cattle, or in any wise misbehaves himself in the driving, management, or care of such cattle, so as to cause mischief or obstruction.

Ill-treating animals.

7. Whoever cruelly beats, abuses, or tortures any animal.

Leaving cart, &c. without control.

8. Whoever, being in charge of a cart, carriage, or horse, leaves it at such a distance as not to have the same under due control.

Obstructing road or thoroughfare by carriage, &c.

9. Whoever causes any cart or truck, with or without horses or cattle, to remain or stand longer than may be necessary for loading or unloading, except at places lawfully appointed for the purpose; or leaves any cart, carriage, or truck, or fastens any horse or other animal, so as to cause any obstruction in any thoroughfare.

Obstructing foot-way.

10. Whoever leads or rides any horse or other animal, or draws or drives any cart, carriage, or truck upon any foot-way, or fastens any horse or animal, so that it can stand across or upon any foot-way.

Exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction.

11. Whoever sets out, or exposes for sale in or upon any stall, booth, show-board, cask, or basket, or otherwise, any meat, fish, vegetable, fruit, groceries, or any other thing whatsoever, so as to cause obstruction in any thoroughfare.

Beating drums, tom-tom, &c.

12. Whoever beats a drum or tom-tom, or blows a horn or trumpet, or beats or sounds any brass or other metal instrument or utensil, except at such times and places as shall be from time to time allowed by the Commissioner of Police.

Lighting fires, and discharging guns, fireworks, &c.

13. Whoever sets fire to, or burns any straw or other matter, or lights any bonfire, or wantonly discharges any fire-arm or air-gun, or lets off, or throws any fire-work, or sends up any fire-balloon, in or near any public street, road, or thoroughfare.

Illuminations.

14. Whoever, without the consent of the Commissioner of Police, puts up any post or other thing on the side of any public street, for the purpose of affixing thereon lamps to illuminate the street.

Affixing bills, or otherwise defacing houses, &c.

15. Whoever, without the consent of the owner or occupier, affixes any bill or notice, or any paper against or upon any building, wall, or fence, or writes upon, defaces, or marks any such building, wall, or fence with chalk, or paint, or in any way whatsoever.

Bathing, &c. in public street or aqueduct.

16. Whoever bathes or washes himself in any public street, or in, upon, or by the side of any public tank, reservoir, or aqueduct, not being a place set apart for such purpose.

Obstructing persons at bathing-places.

17. Whoever obstructs or incommodes a person bathing at any place set apart as a bathing-place, by wilful intrusion, or by using such place as a landing-place, or by anchoring or otherwise fastening or keeping boats, or by washing horses, cattle, or dogs, at or near such place, or in any other way.

Indecent language.

18. Whoever uses any indecent, threatening, abusive, or insulting words, or behaves in a threatening or insulting manner, with the intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned.

Penalty for drunkenness, or riotous or indecent behaviour in public.

LXXXII. Whoever is found drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, or is guilty of any riotous or indecent behaviour in any street or thoroughfare, or in any

place of public amusement or resort; and whoever is guilty of any violent or indecent behaviour in any Police Office, Station, or Section House, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding fourteen days.

Penalty for destroying, &c. lamp-post, &c.

LXXXIII. Whoever destroys, injures, or disturbs any lamp-post, lamp-bracket, or lamp, or extinguishes any light therein, or abstracts or takes away any oil or other matter or thing therefrom, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, or, in default thereof, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding fourteen days; and if the lamp-post, or bracket, or lamp belong to the Municipal Commissioners, the fine, if realized, shall be paid to the Municipal Fund.

Penalty for committing a nuisance in streets.

LXXXIV. Whoever wilfully and indecently exposes his person, or commits a nuisance, by easing himself in or by the side of or near to any public street or thoroughfare or place, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees, or, in default thereof, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for fourteen days.

Beggars.

LXXXV. Whoever, in any public road, street, thoroughfare, or place, begs or applies for alms, or exposes or exhibits any sores, wounds, bodily ailment, or deformity, with the object of exciting charity, or of obtaining alms; or whoever seeks for, or obtains alms, by means of any false statement or pretences, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month.

Police Officer may arrest without warrant on view of offence.

LXXXVI. Any Police Officer may arrest, without a warrant, any person committing, in his view, any offence against this Act.

Police Officer may take into custody without warrant persons charged with aggravated assault recently committed.

LXXXVII. Any Police Officer may take into custody, without warrant, any person who is charged with committing an aggravated assault, in every case in which he shall have good reason to believe that such assault has been committed, although not in his view, and that by reason of the recent commission of the offence a warrant could not have been obtained for the apprehension of the offender.

Apprehension of offenders by private individuals.

LXXXVIII. Whoever commits an offence on or with respect to the person or property of another, or, in committing an offence under this Act, injures or damages the person or property of another, may, if his name and address be unknown, be apprehended by the person injured, or by any person who may be using the property to which the injury may be done, or by the servant of either of such persons, or by any person authorised by or acting in aid of him, and may be detained until he give his name and address, and satisfy such person that the name and address so given are correct, or until he can be delivered into the custody of a Police Officer.

Penalty for assaulting or forcibly resisting a person who apprehends under the preceding Section.

LXXXIX. If any person lawfully apprehended under the last preceding Section shall assault or forcibly resist the person by whom he shall be so apprehended, or any person acting in his aid, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

Persons taken into custody by a Police Officer without warrant may be detained in Station House until brought before a Magistrate or bailed.

XC. Every person taken into custody without a warrant by a Police Officer shall be taken to the Station House, in order that such person may be detained until he can be brought before a Magistrate, or until he shall enter into recognisances, with or without sureties, for his appearance before a Magistrate.

Power to take recognisances at the Station House upon certain charges.

XCI. Whenever any person is brought to a Station House charged with any offence against this Act, other than a felony; or whenever a person charged with a felony is in the custody of any Police Officer without a warrant; it shall be lawful for the Officer in charge of such Station House, or any superior Officer of Police, if he shall deem it prudent, and, in the case of felony, if he shall deem it probable that the person is falsely accused, to enlarge such person on his own recognisance, with or without sureties, conditioned as hereinafter mentioned.

Condition of recognisance.

XCII. Every recognisance so taken shall be without fee or reward, and shall be conditioned for the appearance of the person thereby bound before a Magistrate at his next sitting, and the time and place of appearance, and the sum thereby acknowledged (not exceeding one thousand Rupees) shall be specified in the said recognisance, or in the condition thereof; and the Officer taking the recognisance shall enter into a book, to be kept for the purpose, the name, residence, and occupation of the party, and his surety or sureties (if any) entering into such recognisance, together with the condition thereof, and the sum thereby acknowledged, and shall return every such recognisance to the Magistrate present at the time and place when and where the party is bound to appear.

On suspicion of goods being stolen or unlawfully obtained, Commissioner of Police or Magistrate may grant search-warrant.

XCIII. If information shall be given on oath to the Commissioner of Police, or to a Magistrate, that there is reasonable cause for suspecting that anything stolen or unlawfully obtained is concealed or lodged in any dwelling-house, building, or other place, or any ship or vessel, the Commissioner or the Magistrate, by special warrant under his hand directed to any Police Officer, may cause such dwelling-house, building, or other place, or ship or vessel, to be entered and searched at any time of the day, or by night, if power for that purpose be given by such warrant; and the said Commissioner or Magistrate, if it shall appear to him necessary, may empower such Police Officer, with such assistance as may be found necessary (such Officer having previously made known his authority), to use force for the effecting of such entry, whether by breaking open doors or otherwise; and if, upon search thereupon made, such thing shall be found, then to convey the same before a Magistrate, or to guard the same on the spot until the offenders are taken before a Magistrate, or otherwise dispose thereof in some place of safety; and, moreover, to take into custody, and carry before the said Magistrate, every person found in such house or place, or ship or vessel, who shall appear to have been privy to the deposit of any such thing, knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect the same to have been stolen, or otherwise unlawfully obtained.

Power to search houses for stolen property without a warrant in certain cases.

XCIV. If information shall be given to any Officer of Police not below the rank of Inspector, that there is reasonable cause for suspecting that any stolen property is concealed or lodged in any dwelling-house or other place, and he shall have good grounds for believing that, by reason of the delay in obtaining a search-warrant, the property is likely to be removed, the said Officer, in virtue of his office, may search for specific articles alleged to have been stolen, in the houses and places specified; provided always, that a list of the articles stolen or missing be delivered or taken down in writing, with a declaration stating that the robbery has been committed, and that the informant has good ground to believe that the property is deposited in such house or place; and provided, further, that the person who lost the goods, or his representative, accompany the Officer in the search.

XCV. Upon any information or complaint, which need not be upon oath, laid or made before a Magistrate of Police, of any matter which such Magistrate is by law authorised to hear and determine summarily, he may summon the person charged to appear at a time and place to be mentioned in the summons; and if such person shall not appear according to the tenor of the summons, the Magistrate, upon proof of the service of the summons, may proceed, in all cases which are not of a criminal nature, if no sufficient cause shall be shown for the non-appearance of the person charged, to hear and determine the case in his absence; or in such cases, and in all criminal cases, may, if he think fit, upon oath being made before him substantiating the matter of such information or complaint to his satisfaction, issue his warrant for apprehending and bringing the person charged before him or some other Magistrate, in order that the said information or complaint may be heard and determined. Provided always, that the prosecution for any offence not of a criminal nature, punishable upon summary conviction by virtue of this Act, shall be commenced within three months after the commission of the offence, and not otherwise.

Magistrate may proceed by summons, and if party does not appear may issue warrant.

In cases not of a criminal nature, Magistrate may proceed in the absence of the person summoned.

Prosecution for such offences to be commenced within three months.

XCVI. Every such summons shall be served by delivering the original or a copy thereof to the person charged, or by leaving the same at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family.

How summons may be served.

XCVII. A Magistrate may, without issuing any summons, forthwith issue his warrant for the apprehension of any person charged with any offence cognisable before him, whenever good grounds for so doing shall be stated on oath before him.

Magistrate may issue warrant without summons when grounds for doing so are stated on oath.

XCVIII. A Magistrate may summon any person within his jurisdiction to appear before him, at a time and place appointed, as a witness in any matter cognisable by the Magistrate, and to bring with him any document or thing that may be required relating to any offence with which any person is charged before him; and may administer to such person an oath to testify the truth in such matter. If any person so summoned shall, without reasonable excuse, refuse or neglect to appear at the time and place appointed for that purpose, the Magistrate may (after proof upon oath of the summons having been served upon such person, either personally, or by leaving the same at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family) issue a warrant to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid. If, on the appearance of the person summoned, either in obedience to the summons or by virtue of a warrant, he shall refuse to be examined upon oath, or to answer all such questions as shall be put to him, or to produce any such document or thing, without offering good excuse for such refusal, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, or the Magistrate may commit such person to prison, there to remain for any time not exceeding one month, unless he shall sooner submit himself to be sworn or examined, or to produce the document or thing required.

Magistrate may enforce attendance of witnesses.

And administer oath.

Punishment of witness refusing to answer.

XCIX. When any Magistrate is desirous of examining any prisoner confined in a Jail or House of Correction as a witness or defendant, with respect to any charge, case, or proceeding pending before him, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to issue an order addressed to the Keeper or Governor of the said Jail or House of Correction, requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the Police Office, for examination; and the Keeper or Governor of the said Jail or House of Correction, on the receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall provide for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from prison for the purpose aforesaid.

Power to Magistrates to order prisoners to be brought up to the Police Office.

C. Whoever commits perjury in any judicial proceeding before a Magistrate, may be committed by such Magistrate for trial before Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature.

Perjury.

CI. The Magistrate may, from time to time, adjourn the hearing of any information or complaint to a certain time and place, to be then appointed and stated in the presence and hearing of the party or parties, or their respective counsel, attorneys, or agents then present, and in the mean time the said Magistrate may suffer the defendant to go at large, or may discharge him upon his entering into a recognisance, with or without surety or sureties, conditioned for his appearance at the time and place to which such hearing or further hearing shall be adjourned; and, in default of such recognisance, or if the offence with which such person is charged is not a bailable offence, may detain him in custody; and if, at the time or place to which such hearing or further hearing shall be so adjourned, either or both of the parties shall not appear personally, or by his or their counsel, attorneys, or agents respectively, before the said Magistrate, or such other Magistrate as shall then be there, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate then there present to proceed, in cases which are not of a criminal nature, to such hearing or further hearing, as if such party or parties were present; and in all cases where the prosecutor or complainant shall not so appear, the said Magistrate may dismiss such information or complaint with or without costs, as to such Magistrate shall seem fit.

Power to Magistrates to adjourn the hearing of cases and commit defendant, or suffer him to go at large, or discharge him upon his own recognisance.

In cases not of a criminal nature, Magistrate may proceed with the further hearing in the absence of parties.

In all cases, if prosecutor fails to appear complaint may be dismissed.

CII. It shall be lawful for any Magistrate, who shall hear and determine any information or complaint, to award such costs as to him shall seem meet, to be paid to or by either of the parties to the said charge or complaint; and such costs shall be recoverable in the manner hereinafter provided for levying fines.

Power to award costs on hearing of information or complaint.

CIII. In every case in which any person shall be given in charge to a Police Officer, or in which any information or complaint of any offence shall be laid or made before any Magistrate, and shall not be further prosecuted, or in which, if further prosecuted, it shall appear to the Magistrate by whom the case shall be heard that there was no sufficient ground for making the charge, the Magistrate shall have power to award such amends, not exceeding fifty Rupees, to be paid by the informer or complainant to the party informed or complained against, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as to the Magistrate shall seem meet. Such amends shall be recoverable in the manner hereinafter provided for levying fines.

Amends may be awarded for charges made on insufficient grounds.

CIV. It shall be lawful for any person to compromise any of the offences specified in this Act, not being felonies, after complaint thereof has been made; provided that the offence is of such a nature as the

Compromise.

injured party might have sued and recovered damages for in an action at law.

Levy of fines.

CV. All fines and penalties imposed by a Magistrate of Police under the authority of this Act, or of any other Act heretofore passed, or which shall hereafter be passed, if no other means for enforcing the payment of such fines and penalties are or shall be provided by such Acts may, in case of non-payment thereof, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender by warrant of the Magistrate. When a warrant of distress is issued, the Magistrate may order the offender to be detained and kept in safe custody until return can be conveniently made to such warrant, unless the offender enter into a recognisance, with or without sureties, conditioned for his appearance before him on the day appointed for such return, such day not being more than eight days from the time of taking such recognisance; but if, before issuing such warrant of distress, it shall appear to the Magistrate, by the admission of the offender or otherwise, that no sufficient distress can be had within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate whereon to levy such fine or penalty, he may, if he think fit, refrain from issuing such warrant of distress; and in such case, or if such warrant shall have been issued, and, upon the return thereof, such insufficiency as aforesaid shall be made to appear to the Magistrate, he shall, by warrant, commit the offender to jail, there to be imprisoned, according to the discretion of the Magistrate, for any term not exceeding two months where the amount of the fine shall not exceed fifty Rupees, and for any term not exceeding four months where the amount shall not exceed one hundred Rupees, and for any term not exceeding six months in any other case; the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount.

Distress not unlawful for want of form, &c.

CVI. No distress levied by virtue of this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, warrant of distress, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for the special damage in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

If Magistrate certifies the non-appearance of a person pursuant to his recognisance, the sum acknowledged may be recovered as a fine.

CVII. If any person, upon entering into such recognisance as is by this Act authorised to be taken, do not afterwards appear pursuant to such recognisance, the Magistrate before whom he ought to have appeared shall certify the fact of such non-appearance on the back of the recognisance, and thereupon the sum thereby acknowledged shall be recoverable in the manner provided by this Act for levying fines.

Recognisances for keeping the peace, or for good behaviour.

CVIII. *Clause* 1.—Every Magistrate of Police shall have the same authority to require persons to enter into recognisances to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour as may lawfully be exercised by a Justice of the Peace.

If such recognisance do not exceed Rs. 200, the amount, upon conviction, if forfeited, may be recovered as a fine.

Clause 2.—If any person who had entered into a recognisance in any amount not exceeding Rupees 200, to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, before any Magistrate of Police or any Justice of the Peace, by any act forfeits such recognisance, the Magistrate or other authority before whom he may be convicted of any act by which such recognisance is forfeited shall, when applied to, certify any such conviction on the back of such recognisance, and thereupon the sum thereby acknowledged to be due by such person shall be recoverable in the manner provided by this Act for levying fines.

Proceeding against sureties.

Clause 3.—Whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of a Magistrate of Police, either by the production of such certificate of conviction as is mentioned in the preceding Clause, or otherwise, that any such recognisance is forfeited, the Magistrate, if he think that proceedings should be had against the sureties, shall give notice to them to pay the sums which by their recognisances they have respectively acknowledged themselves to owe, or to show cause, on a day to be named in such notice, why the said sums should not be paid; and if no sufficient cause shall be shown, the said sums shall be recoverable in the manner provided by this Act for levying fines.

Powers of Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay as to the issue of summonses and other process.

CIX. All powers and authorities conferred on a Magistrate of Police by this Act, relating to the issue of summonses and other process to enforce the attendance of prosecutors, defendants, and witnesses, and to the issue of warrants of distress and commitment, shall be exercised by the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay, and all summonses to parties to appear before that Court may issue under the signature of any Magistrate or of the Clerk of the Court.

Form of judgment.

CX. Any Magistrate, in cases adjudged summarily under the provisions of Sections XXVII. XXVIII. XXIX. and XXX. of this Act, shall cause the judgment to be drawn in the form (B) hereinafter provided, or to the like effect.

Conviction to be quashed on merits only. Form of conviction, &c.

CXI. No conviction, order, or judgment of any Magistrate, or in Bombay of the Court of Petty Sessions, shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits; and it shall not be necessary to state on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, the evidence on which it proceeds; but the depositions taken, or a copy of them, shall be returned with the conviction, order, or judgment, in obedience to any writ of *certiorari*; and if no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order, or judgment shall be aided by what so appears in such depositions.

Limitation of action.

CXII. All actions and prosecutions against any person, which may be lawfully brought for anything done, or intended to be done, under the provisions of this Act, shall be commenced within three months after the act complained of shall have been committed, and not otherwise; and notice in writing of such action, and of the cause thereof, shall be given to the defendant one month at least before the commencement of the action; and in any such action the defendant may plead the general issue, and give this Act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon; and no plaintiff shall recover in any such action if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before such action brought, or if a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into Court after such action brought, by or on behalf of the defendant; and if a verdict shall pass for the defendant, or the plaintiff shall become non-suit, or discontinue any such action after issue joined, or if, upon demurrer or otherwise, judgment shall be given against the plaintiff, the defendant shall recover his full costs as between attorney and client, and have the like remedy for the same as any defendant hath by law in other cases; and though a verdict shall be given for the plaintiff in any such action, such plaintiff shall not have costs against the defendant, unless the Judge before whom the trial shall be, shall certify his approbation of the action, and of the verdict obtained thereupon.

Notice of action.

Tender of amends.

Costs.

CXIII. Whenever any person dies intestate within any of the said Towns or Stations leaving moveable property therein under two hundred Rupees in value, which property is, in the absence of any person entitled thereto, taken charge of by the Police for the purpose of safe custody, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Police to order the said property to be delivered, without letters of administration taken out, to any person claiming to be entitled to the whole or any part thereof; provided he shall be satisfied of the title of the claimant, and of the value of the property, by the oath or affirmation of the claimant, or by such other evidence as he may require.

Moveable property of persons dying intestate under two hundred Rupees in value may be taken charge of by Police, and delivered to party claiming to be entitled thereto.

CXIV. The Commissioner of Police may, at his discretion, before making any order under the preceding Section, take such security as he may think proper for the due administration and distribution of such property. And nothing hereinbefore contained shall affect the right of any person to recover the whole or any part of the same from the person to whom it may have been delivered pursuant to such order.

Commissioner of Police may take security for due administration and distribution of such property.

Saving of right of other person claiming.

CXV. It shall be lawful for all persons, and it is hereby declared to be the special duty of all Police Officers, to seize all cattle or other animals found straying upon the roads, streets, or thoroughfares, or trespassing on any of the grounds or property of the inhabitants, and to confine such animals in any public pound, which shall for such purpose be, from time to time, appointed by the Commissioner of Police; and if such animals shall not be respectively redeemed by the owners of the same within ten days after being so pounded, by paying to the person to be appointed by the said Commissioner to have charge of such pound the fee of eight annas for every goat, sheep, or hog, and one Rupee for every other animal, together with the expenses of feeding the same while impounded, according to a daily rate to be settled by the said Commissioner, such animal so impounded shall be publicly sold, and the produce of such sale, after paying the said fee, and also the expenses of feeding, shall be paid to the owners of such animal, or, in default of their claiming such produce for the space of fifteen days after such sale, shall be retained by the said Commissioner, and credited to the Police Superannuation Fund.

Stray animals to be impounded and sold, unless redeemed within ten days.

CXVI. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Police, by order in writing to be affixed at the principal Police Stations, and also to be published in some public newspaper, to appoint from time to time certain periods within which any dogs found straying in the streets, or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, may be destroyed.

Stray dogs to be killed at certain appointed periods.

CXVII. Any Magistrate, upon an application being made to him by the Consul of any Foreign power to which the Foreign Deserters' Act (1852) has by an order of Her Majesty in Council been, or shall hereafter be, declared to be applicable, and upon complaint on oath of the desertion of any seaman, not being a slave, from any ship of such Foreign power, may, until a revocation of such order in council shall have been publicly notified, issue his warrant for the apprehension of any such Deserter, and, upon due proof of the desertion, may order him to be conveyed on board the vessel to which he belongs, or, at the instance of the Consul, to be detained in custody till the vessel is ready to sail, on deposit being first made of such sum as the Magistrate shall deem necessary for the subsistence of the Deserter during such detention; provided that the detention of such Deserter shall not be continued beyond twelve weeks.

Foreign Deserters.

CXVIII. This Act shall commence and take effect from and after the 1st of November 1856.

Commencement of Act.

SCHEDULE.

LAWS REPEALED.

So much of Section CLIX. of the Statute 33 George III. Chapter 52 as relates to the sale of Arrack or other spirituous liquors, and to the punishment of unlicensed traders in spirits or spirituous liquors, as is now in force in any of the Towns or Factories therein mentioned.

Act No. XXII. of 1840, entitled "An Act for the punishment of Vagrants within the Towns of Calcutta and Madras and the Islands of Bombay and Colaba extorting alms by offensive and disgusting exhibitions and practices."

Calcutta.

Act No. XXI. of 1839, entitled "An Act for the trial of prisoners charged with the commission of certain petty offences in the Town of Calcutta and on the River Hooghly."

Act No. III. of 1842, entitled "An Act for extending the provisions of Act XXI. of 1839 to certain petty thefts, not being cases of simple larceny."

Section XII. of Act No. XI. of 1849, entitled "An Act for securing the Abkaree Revenue of Calcutta."

Act No. XIII. of 1852, entitled "An Act for consolidating and amending the Regulations of the Calcutta Police."

Madras.

A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation called "A Regulation for establishing an efficient system of Police."

A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation called "A Regulation for apprehending and punishing idle and disorderly persons."

A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation called "A Regulation for the prevention and punishment of dishonest practices, of the misconduct of servants, and of affrays and other misdemeanors."

A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation called "A Regulation for granting Licenses to Venders of Spirituous and other Intoxicating Liquors."

A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation called "A Regulation for registering and controlling Gold and Silversmiths, Shroffs, Hawkers, China Bazarmen, Shopkeepers, Second-hand Dealers, Shipping Dubashes, Head Cooly-men, Head Bandy-men, Head Carpenters, Smiths, Bricklayers, Tailors, and all Headmen or Maistrees in every other trade or occupation."

A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation called "A Regulation for Markets."

A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation called "A Regulation for rating the wages of Coolies, Artificers, and Workmen of every description."

A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation called "A Regulation for punishing the offences of Boatmen."

A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation called "A Regulation for preventing accidents from the negligence of the persons in charge of Horses, Carriages, Carts, or other conveyances."

Act No. VIII. of 1849, entitled "An Act for assimilating the penal jurisdiction of Police Magistrates at Madras to that of Justices of the Peace at Calcutta."

Sections III. and V. of Act XXII. of 1837.

Section XII. of Act No. XIX. of 1852, entitled "An Act for securing the Abkaree Revenue of Madras."

Bombay.

Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation II. 1812, called "A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for vesting a control in the sale of Arrack or other Spirituous Liquors beyond the limits of the Town of Bombay, and on the Island generally, in His Majesty's Justices of the Peace."

Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation I. 1813, called "A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for compelling those who are able to support their infant relations, and for subjecting the numerous aliens who pass over to the Island of Bombay from the Muratha Territories, to certain restrictions."

Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation II. 1813, called "A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation to diminish the number of Pariah Dogs, having no owners, on the Island of Bombay, and to authorise the erection of public pounds for animals straying or trespassing on the public streets or roads of the Island, or on the grounds of the inhabitants thereof."

Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation I. 1814, called "A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for vesting any two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace with power to decide on all disputes arising between Masters and Mistresses and any of their household servants, Hamals, or Palanqueen-bearers, and for empowering either of the Magistrates of Police to decide summarily on acts of miscarriage and ill-behaviour requiring moderate though immediate correction."

Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation I. 1815, called "A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for vesting in His Majesty's Justices of the Peace a general control over the sale of Toddy and all other fermented or intoxicating Liquors throughout the Island of Bombay."

Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation I. 1818, called "A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation to repeal Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation II. 1815, and to make more effectual provisions for widening the wheels of Carts, Hackeries, and other Native conveyances."

So much of Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation I. 1820, called "A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for establishing an effective control over the Shipping resorting to the Port of Bombay, for preventing the desertion of the Crew of Ships, the European Soldiers of the Garrison offering themselves as seamen, and for the better security of the Harbour and Dockyard of Bombay," as is now in force.

So much of Rule, Ordinance and Regulation I. 1821, called "A Rule, Ordidance, and Regulation for modifying the provisions of Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation I. of 1820, relating to Ballast for Ships," as is now in force.

So much of Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation II. 1827, called "A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for better defining and extending the Powers and Jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions, and of Magistrates of the Police; and for amending and consolidating into one Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, sundry provisions relating to such Powers and Jurisdiction," as is now in force.

Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation I. 1834, called a "Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for repealing Titles 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation II. of 1827," except Articles I. II. V. VI. VII. and VIII. of Title 2nd (relating to the constitution of the Court of Petty Sessions), so far as they are now in force.

So much of Act No. VII. of 1836 as relates to any Law hereby repealed.

Act No. XVIII. of 1840, entitled "An Act to regulate the granting and withholding licenses for the sale of Liquors within the Islands of Bombay and Colaba."

Act No. III. of 1841, entitled "An Act for the trial of Prisoners charged with the commission of certain offences within the Islands of Bombay and Colaba, and the Harbour of Bombay."

Act No. IX. of 1851, entitled "An Act for the prevention of Gambling in Bombay."

Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Act No. III. of 1847, entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of Constables and Peace Officers at the Settlements in the Straits."

Act No. XIV. of 1850, entitled "An Act for assimilating the Penal Jurisdiction of Police Magistrates at the Straits' Settlements to that of Justices of the Peace at Calcutta."

Act No. XL. of 1850, entitled "An Act for licensing Pawn-brokers in the Settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca," except Sections II. and III.

Act No. XXXIV. of 1852, entitled "An Act for the prevention of Gambling in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca."

Section VIII. of Act XIV. of 1851, entitled "An Act for consolidating the Laws for collecting a Revenue of Excise on spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca."

SCHEDULE OF FORMS.

FORM A.

A. B. has been appointed a Superintendent, Inspector, Jemadar, Darogah, or Peon *(as the case may be)* in the ( ) Police Force, and is vested with the powers, functions, and privileges of a Constable.

FORM B.

Be it remembered that, on the day of in the year of our Lord before me ( ) Magistrate of Police in and for ( ) C. D. is *(convicted or acquitted)* on a charge of *(here specify the alleged offence, and the time and place when and where the same was committed, as the case may be)*, and I, the said Magistrate of Police, believe the value of the property, the subject of the charge, to amount to a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees, that is to say Rupees; and I adjudge the said C. D. *(here state that the prisoner is to be discharged, or the punishment he is to suffer, as the case may be)*.

(Signed) ———
W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

14th June 1856.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 13th June 1856, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. XIV. OF 1856.

An Act for the Conservancy and Improvement of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the Conservancy and Improvement of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, and to invest the Municipal Commissioners for each of the said Towns and Stations with the powers hereinafter mentioned; It is enacted as follows:—

Acts, &c. repealed.

I. The several Acts, and Rules, Ordinances, and Regulations, mentioned in the Schedule hereunto annexed, are hereby repealed, except so far as they repeal the whole or any part of any other Act, or Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, and except as to any act or offence which shall have been done or committed, or to any money which shall have become due, or to any fine or penalty which shall have been incurred, or to any proceedings which shall have been commenced, before this Act shall come into operation.

Interpretation.

II. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction; that is to say,—

"Local Government." The expression "Local Government" shall mean the person or persons for the time being immediately administering the Executive Government of that portion of the Territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company in which the Town or Station is situated.

"The Municipal Commissioners." "The Commissioners." The expressions "The Municipal Commissioners" and "The Commissioners" shall mean the persons, however designated, for the time being constituted by law to administer the funds applicable to the purposes of conservancy and improvement in the Town or Station for which they are so constituted.

"Town." The word "Town" shall include all places within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

"Station." The word "Station" shall mean any one of the Stations of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, and the dependencies thereof.

"Street." The word "Street" shall mean any road, street, square, court, alley, or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway over any public bridge or causeway, within such parts of the said Towns and Stations as shall be from time to time specially defined by the Commissioners with the sanction of the Local Government; and the expression "in or near any street" shall designate any place within such defined parts of the said Towns and Stations.

"In or near any street."

"Road." The word "Road" shall mean any road, or thoroughfare, over which the public have a right of way, or any roadway over any public bridge or causeway, not being within the parts so specially defined.

"Land." The word "Land" shall include messuages, buildings, tenements, and hereditaments of any tenure.

Number. Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

Masculine gender. Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

"Person." The word "person" shall include a corporation.

"Month." The word "month" shall mean calendar month.

"Oath." The word "oath" shall include any affirmation or declaration lawfully substituted for an oath.

"Magistrate." The word "Magistrate" shall mean any Magistrate of Police acting for the Town or Station where the matter requiring the cognisance of a Magistrate arises.

"Owner." The word "owner" shall mean the person for the time being receiving the rent of the land or premises in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the same if such land or premises were let to a tenant. Provided that no person receiving the rent of land or premises as agent for another person shall be liable to do anything by this Act required to be done by the owner of such land or premises unless he have sufficient funds of the owner to pay for the same, nor shall he be subject to any penalty for omitting to do such act if he can prove that the default was occasioned by reason of his not having funds of the owner sufficient to defray the expense of doing the act required.

Commissioners to appoint Officers. III. The Municipal Commissioners may from time to time appoint all such Officers as they shall think necessary and proper to assist in the execution of this Act; and may from time to time remove any of such Officers and appoint others in their place; and may, out of the funds applicable to the purposes of this Act, with the sanction of the Local Government, pay such salaries to the said Officers respectively as the Commissioners shall think reasonable. Provided that no person shall be appointed to, or removed from any office, the monthly salary of which exceeds two hundred Rupees, without the sanction of the Local Government.

Property vested in Commissioners. IV. All property, moveable and immoveable, purchased or otherwise acquired before the passing of this Act by the Commissioners or other persons, however designated, heretofore lawfully administering the funds applicable to the Conservancy and Improvement of the said Towns and Stations respectively, and now vested in them or in any persons in trust for them for any such purposes, shall, after the passing of this Act, be vested in the Municipal Commissioners for the said Towns and Stations respectively, as trustees for the purposes of this Act.

Streets and roads vested in the Commissioners. V. All public streets and roads (not being the property of the East India Company and kept under the control of the Local Government) existing at the time of the passing of this Act, or which shall afterwards be made, and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such streets and roads, shall be vested in and belong to the Commissioners.

Power to make and improve streets and roads. VI. The Commissioners, with the consent of the Local Government, may lay out and make new streets and roads, and may build and construct bridges and tunnels; and may turn, divert, discontinue, or stop up, any public street or road; and may widen, open, enlarge, or otherwise improve, any such street or road; making due compensation to the owners and occupiers of any land, houses, or buildings which may be required for any such purposes.

Power to take land adjoining new streets for building purposes. VII. In laying out new streets, in addition to the land required for the carriage ways and footways thereof, the Commissioners, with the consent of the Local Government, may purchase also the land necessary for the houses and buildings to form the said street, and may sell and dispose of the same with such stipulations and conditions as to the class and description of houses or buildings to be erected thereon as they shall think fit. Provided that if any land be taken under the provisions of this Act, compensation shall be made to the owners for any damage which may be done thereby to any adjoining land or buildings of such owner.

Compensation for damage to adjoining land.

Power to agree for purchase of land for improving streets or roads. VIII. The Commissioners may agree with the owners of any land for the absolute purchase thereof for the purpose of laying out and making new streets and roads, or of widening, enlarging, or otherwise improving any of the public streets or roads.

Maintenance and repair of streets and roads. IX. The Commissioners shall, so far as the funds at their disposal will admit, from time to time cause the public streets and roads to be maintained and repaired; and from time to time may cause the same to be paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, sewered, or otherwise improved, and the surface thereof to be raised, lowered, or altered, as they may think fit; and may also make and keep in repair any footways for

Footways.

the use of passengers in any such street or road, and also from time to time place on the sides of such footways, or otherwise, such fences and posts as may be needed for the protection of foot passengers.

Cleansing streets.

X. The Commissioners shall cause the streets, including the footways thereof, from time to time to be properly swept and cleansed; and the dust, dirt, ashes, rubbish, and filth of every sort found thereon, to be collected and removed.

Dust boxes in streets.

XI. The Commissioners may cause any number of moveable or fixed dust-boxes, or other convenient receptacles, wherein dust, dirt, ashes, and rubbish may be temporarily deposited, until removed and carried away, to be provided and placed in proper and convenient situations, and may require the occupiers of houses in streets to cause all such matter as aforesaid to be deposited daily, or otherwise periodically in the said receptacles; and every person who, after such receptacles have been provided, and after such requisition as above mentioned, shall deposit, or cause or permit to be deposited, any such matter in any street, except in such receptacles, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees.

Depositing dirt on streets, &c.

XII. Whoever deposits, or permits his servants to deposit, any dust, dirt, dung, ashes, garden, kitchen, or stable refuse, or filth of any kind, or any animal matter, or any broken glass or earthenware, or other rubbish, in any street, or on any public quay, jetty, ghaut, or landing-place, or on any part of a river bank, or of the sea shore, whether above or below high-water mark, except in such places, and in such manner, and at such hours as shall be fixed by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees.

Allowing sewerage to flow on streets.

XIII. Whoever causes or allows the water of any sink or sewer, or any other offensive liquid matter belonging to him, or being on his land, to run, drain, or be thrown or put upon any street, or causes or allows any offensive matter from any sewer or privy to run, drain, or be thrown into a surface drain in any street, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees.

Removal of night-soil.

XIV. The Commissioners from time to time may fix the hours within which only it shall be lawful to remove any night-soil or other such offensive matter; and when the Commissioners have fixed such hours, and given public notice thereof, whoever removes or causes to be removed along any street any such offensive matter at any time, except within the hours so fixed, and also whoever, at any time, whether such hours have been fixed by the Commissioners or not, uses for any such purpose any cart, carriage, or other receptacle or vessel not having a covering proper for preventing the escape of the contents thereof, or of the stench therefrom, or who slops or spills any such offensive matter in the removal thereof, or who does not carefully sweep and clean every place in which any such offensive matter has been slopped or spilled, or who places or sets down in any public place any vessel containing such offensive matter, or who drives, or takes, or causes to be driven or taken, any cart, carriage, receptacle, or vessel used for any such purpose as aforesaid, through any street or by any route other than such as shall from time to time be appointed for that purpose by the Commissioners by public notice, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees.

Places of deposit for filth.

XV. The Commissioners from time to time shall provide places convenient for the deposit of the night-soil, dung, and other filth, and the dust, dirt, ashes, and rubbish, collected and removed under the authority of this Act; and for keeping all cattle, carts, implements, and other things required for the above or any of the purposes of this Act, and for any of such purposes, the Commissioners may purchase or take on lease any land or buildings by them considered necessary, or may cause any new building to be made upon any land to be purchased or hired by them.

All rubbish, &c. collected to be the property of the Commissioners.

XVI. All dirt, dust, ashes, rubbish, sewerage, soil, dung, and filth, collected from the streets, houses, privies, sewers, and cess-pools, shall be the property of the Commissioners, who shall have power to sell or dispose of the same as they may think proper, and the money arising from the sale thereof shall be applied to the purposes of this Act.

Watering streets.

XVII. The Commissioners, so far as the funds at their disposal will admit, and so far as they may deem requisite for the public convenience, shall cause the public streets and roads to be watered; and for that purpose may provide such works and engines as they may think necessary.

Lighting streets.

XVIII. The Commissioners, so far as the funds at their disposal will admit, shall provide lamps, lamp-posts, and such other means as they may deem necessary for lighting such of the public streets and roads as they shall consider to require lighting; and shall cause the said lamps to be kept in fit order, and shall employ a sufficient number of persons to cleanse, prepare, and light the same; and shall also from time to time increase or otherwise alter the number and situation of the said lamps, as to them shall appear necessary.

Future obstructions in streets or roads.

XIX. Whoever builds any wall, or erects or sets up any fence, rail, post, or other obstruction or encroachment, in any public street or road, or in or over any open drain, sewer, or aqueduct along the side of any such street or road, after the passing of this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees; and the

Power to remove.

Commissioner shall have power to remove any such obstruction or encroachment; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the person erecting the same, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided. Nothing herein contained shall

Temporary obstructions on occasions of festivals, &c.

prevent the Commissioners, with the concurrence of the Commissioner of Police, from allowing any temporary erections in any public street or road on occasions of festivals and ceremonies.

Taking up pavements.

XX. Whoever displaces, takes up, or makes any alteration in the pavement, flags, or other materials, or in the fences or posts of any public street, without the consent in writing of the Commissioners, or without other lawful authority, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Private persons laying out new streets.

XXI. Every person who intends to make or lay out any new street, shall give notice in writing thereof to the Commissioners, showing the intended level and width of such street; and the level and width of every such street shall be fixed or approved by the Commissioners; and whoever lays out, makes, or builds upon any such street, otherwise than in accordance with the level and width so fixed or approved, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees; and the Commissioners may, if they think fit, cause any such street, laid out or made at a level or width otherwise than in accordance with the level or width so fixed or approved as aforesaid, to be altered; or may cause any building erected in any such street otherwise than in accordance with such level and width, to be altered, or if necessary removed, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid to them by the offender, and be recoverable as hereinafter provided. If

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no such level or width be fixed, and no approval or disapproval of the level or width proposed be signified

by the Commissioners within one month, the intended street may be laid out and made upon the level and of the width specified in the notice.

Erection of new huts to be under the control of the Commissioners.

XXII. It shall not be lawful for any person to erect in or near any street any hut or any range or block of huts on any plot or parcel of ground not previously built upon, or on which no huts are standing, without previous notice to the Commissioners; and the Commissioners may require such hut or huts to be built, so that they may stand in regular lines, with a free passage or way in front of each line, of such width as the Commissioners may think proper for salutary ventilation, and to facilitate scavengering, and at such a level as will admit of sufficient drainage. And if any such hut or huts be built without giving such notice to the Commissioners, or otherwise than as required by the Commissioners, the Commissioners may give notice to the builder or builders thereof to take down and remove the same within one month, and if such hut or huts be not taken down or removed according to such notice, the Commissioners may cause the same to be taken down and removed, and the expense incurred in doing so shall be paid by the said builder or builders, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Power of Commissioners as to existing huts.

XXIII. Whenever the Commissioners, by report of competent persons, are satisfied that any existing block of huts, in or near any street, is, by reason of the manner in which the huts are huddled together, or of the want of drainage, and the impracticability of scavengering, attended with risk of disease to the inhabitants or the neighbourhood, they may, with the consent of the Local Government, cause a notice to be affixed to some conspicuous part of such block of huts, requiring the owners or occupiers thereof, within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Commissioners for that purpose, to execute such operations as the Commissioners may deem necessary for the avoidance of such risk. And in case such owners or occupiers shall refuse or neglect to execute such operations within the time appointed, the Commissioners may cause the said huts to be taken down, or such operations to be performed in respect of such huts as the Commissioners may deem necessary to prevent such risk. If such huts be pulled down, the Commissioners shall cause the materials of each hut to be sold separately, if such sale can be effected, and the proceeds shall be paid to the owner of the hut, or, if the owner be unknown, or the title disputed, shall be held in deposit by the Commissioners until the person interested therein shall obtain the order of a competent Court for the payment of the same. The Courts of Small Causes for Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay shall respectively be deemed competent Courts for that purpose.

Paving, &c. of private streets.

XXIV. If any street (not being a public street), or any part thereof, be not levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, they may, by notice in writing to the respective owners or occupiers of the premises fronting, adjoining, or abutting upon, such parts thereof as may need to be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered, require them to level, metal, pave, flag, channel, and sewer the same within a time to be specified in such notice, and upon non-compliance, the Commissioners may, if they think fit, execute the works mentioned or referred to therein; and the expenses incurred by them in so doing shall be paid by the owners in default according to the frontage of their respective premises, and in such proportion as shall be settled by the Commissioners, or, in case of dispute, as shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses; and such expense shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided. Provided always that, after such street shall have been so levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered, on the requisition of the Commissioners, or by the Commissioners as aforesaid, at the expense of the owners, such owners shall have a right to require that the street shall be declared a public street, to be from time to time repaired by the Commissioners out of the funds at their disposal for the purposes of this Act.

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Certain streets to be deemed public, and repaired by the Commissioners.

XXV. If any street (not being a public street) be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, they may, if they think fit, by notice in writing put up in any part of such street, declare the same to be a public street, and thereupon the same shall become a public street, and be from time to time repaired by them out of the funds at their disposal. Provided that no street shall become a public street as last aforesaid if, within one month after such notice in writing, the owner of such street, or any one of the owners shall, by notice in writing to the Commissioners, object thereto.

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Houses may be set forward for improving line of streets.

XXVI. The Commissioners may, upon such terms as they think fit, allow any house or building to be set forward for improving the line of any public street in which such house or building is situated.

Houses projecting beyond line of street, when taken down, to be set back.

XXVII. When any house or building, any part of which projects beyond the regular line of a public street, or beyond the front of the house or building on either side thereof, has been taken down in order to be rebuilt or altered, the Commissioners may require the same to be set back to or towards the line of the street or the line of the adjoining houses or buildings. Provided always, that the Commissioners shall make full compensation to the owner of any such house or building for any damage he may thereby sustain; and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

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Names of streets.

XXVIII. The Commissioners may from time to time cause to be put up or painted on a conspicuous part of some house, building, wall, or place at or near each end, corner, or entrance of every street, the name by which such street is to be known; and whoever destroys, pulls down, or defaces any such name, or puts up any name different from that put up by order of the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees.

Numbers on houses.

XXIX. The Commissioners may from time to time fix a number in a conspicuous place on the outer side of any house or building, or at the entrance of the enclosure thereof fronting the street; and whoever destroys, pulls down, or defaces any such number, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees.

Doors not to open outwards.

XXX. All doors, gates, bars, and ground-floor windows put up after the passing of this Act, which open upon any public street, shall be hung or placed so as not to open outwards; except when the same are hung or placed in such manner as, in the judgment of the Commissioners, to cause no obstruction in any such street; and if (except as aforesaid) any such door, gate, bar, or window be hung or placed so as to open outwards on any such street, the owner of the premises to which the same is attached shall, within eight days after notice from the Commissioners to that effect, cause the same to be altered so as not to open outwards; and in case he neglects so to do, the Commissioners may make such alteration, and the expense thereof shall be paid by such owners, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Exception.

XXXI. If any door, gate, bar, or ground-floor win-

Doors opening outwards to be altered.

dow put up before the passing of this Act is hung or placed so as to open outwards upon any public street, the Commissioners may alter the same, so that no part thereof, when open, shall project over any such street so as to cause an obstruction.

XXXII. The owner of every house or building in any public street shall, within eight days after notice from the Commissioners to that effect, put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for catching and carrying the water from the roof and other part of such house or building, and for discharging the same in such manner that it shall not fall upon the persons passing along the street; and in default of compliance with such notice within the period aforesaid, such owner shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day that he shall so make default.

Troughs and pipes to be fixed to houses.

XXXIII. The Commissioners may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house or building to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction, which after the passing of this Act shall be erected or placed against or in front of such house or building, if the same overhangs, or juts into, or in any way projects or encroaches upon, or is an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along any public street, or obstructs, or projects, or encroaches into or upon any uncovered aqueduct, drain, or sewer in such street; and such owner or occupier shall, within fourteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Commissioners; and in default thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the Commissioners in such case may remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided. Provided that, when the expense shall have been paid by the occupier, except in the case in which such projections, encroachments, or obstructions were made or put up by him, such occupier shall be entitled to deduct the expense of removing or altering the same from the rent payable by him to the owner of the house or building. Provided always, that the roofs or eaves of houses or buildings, sun-shades, weather-frames, and the like, at a height not less than twelve feet above the surface of any street, may be projected to the extent of three feet over the same.

Future projections from houses to be removed.

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Sun-shades, &c.

XXXIV. The Commissioners may cause any such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, erected or placed against or in front of any house or building, in any public street, before the passing of this Act, to be removed, or altered as they think fit; provided that they give notice of such intended removal or alteration to the occupier of the house or building against or in front of which such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, shall be, thirty days before such alteration or removal is begun; and if such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall have been lawfully made, they shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by such removal or alteration; and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Removal of existing projections from houses.

Notice of removal.

Compensation when to be made.

XXXV. The Commissioners may give permission in writing to the owners or occupiers of houses or buildings in public streets, the width of which is not less than twenty-five feet, to put up verandahs, balconies, sun-shades, weather-frames, and the like, to project from any upper-story thereof over the street, to an extent not exceeding four feet from the foundation, and, for special reasons, to allow such projections to be extended to five feet.

Commissioners may allow certain projections from houses.

XXXVI. The external roofs and walls of huts, or other buildings, erected or renewed in or near any street after the passing of this Act, shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials; and it shall not be lawful for the owner of any hut or other building in or near any street now having an external roof or wall made of any such material, and which is contiguous to or adjoining to any other building, to suffer such roof or wall to remain for a longer time than two years after the passing of this Act, unless with the consent in writing of the Commissioners; and whoever makes any external roof or wall of such materials, or suffers any roof or wall made of such materials to continue contrary to the provisions herein contained, and who shall not remove or alter the same within one month after notice given to him for that purpose by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day that such roof or wall shall continue.

Roofs and external walls of houses not to be made of combustible materials.

XXXVII. If, in any street, any house, building, or wall, or anything affixed thereon, be deemed by the Commissioners to be in a ruinous state, or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous to the inhabitants of such house or building, or to the neighbouring houses or buildings, or the occupiers thereof, or to passengers, they shall immediately, if it appears to them to be necessary, cause a proper board or fence to be put up for the protection of passengers; and shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door or other conspicuous part of the said premises, or otherwise to be given to the occupier thereof (if any), requiring such owner or occupier forthwith to take down, secure, or repair such house, building, wall, or thing affixed thereon, as the case shall require; and if such owner or occupier do not begin to repair, take down, or secure the same within three days after such notice, and complete such work with due diligence, the Commissioners shall cause all or so much of such house, building, wall, or thing, as they shall think necessary, to be taken down, repaired, or otherwise secured; and all the expenses incurred by the Commissioners shall be paid by the owner of the premises, and shall be recoverable from him as hereinafter provided.

Houses in a ruinous and dangerous state.

XXXVIII. If any such house, building, or wall, or any part of the same, be pulled down by virtue of the powers aforesaid, the Commissioners may sell the materials thereof, or of so much of the same as shall be taken down, and apply the proceeds of such sale in payment of the expenses incurred, and shall restore any overplus arising from such sale to the owner of such house, building, or wall, on demand. The Commissioners, although they sell such materials for the purposes aforesaid, shall have the same remedies for compelling the payment of so much of the said expenses as may remain due after the application of the proceeds of such sale as by this Act are given to them for compelling the payment of the whole of the said expenses.

Sale of materials of ruinous houses.

XXXIX. If any building or land, by reason of abandonment or of disputed ownership, or other cause, shall remain untenanted, and thereby become a resort of idle and disorderly persons, or be complained of by any two or more of the neighbours as a nuisance, the Commissioners, after due inquiry, may cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, or to the person claiming to be the owner, if he

Power to shut up and secure deserted houses.

be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door of the building, or some conspicuous part of the premises, requiring the persons concerned therein, whoever they may be, to secure or enclose the same; and if such notice shall not be complied with within eight days, the Commissioners shall cause the necessary work to be executed, and all expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the premises, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Penalty on occupier of a house not removing filth.

XL. Whoever, being the occupier of a house in or near any street, keeps, or allows to be kept, for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, bones, ashes, night-soil, filth, or any noxious or offensive matter, in or upon the roof of such house, or in any out-house, yard, or ground attached to and occupied with such house, or suffers such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to remove the filth therefrom, and to cleanse and purify the same, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Filthy houses, &c.

XLI. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house, building, or land, in or near any street, whether tenantable or otherwise, suffers the same to be in a filthy and unwholesome state, or overgrown with rank and noisome vegetation, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and to a penalty not exceeding five Rupees for every day after conviction for such offence during which the offence is continued.

Power to trim hedges and trees bordering roads.

XLII. The Commissioners may give notice to the owner or occupier of any land to trim or prune the hedges thereof bordering any public road or street, so that they may not exceed the height of seven feet from the level of the road; and to cut and trim all trees overhanging any public road or street, so as to obstruct the passage, or to cause damage thereto: and in the event of such notice not being complied with within eight days from the date thereof, the Commissioners may cause the said hedges and trees to be cut and trimmed in the manner required; and the expense incurred by the Commissioners in respect thereof shall be paid to them by the owners, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Keeping swine, &c. in or near any street.

XLIII. Whoever keeps any pig-stye to the front of any street, not being shut out therefrom by a sufficient wall or fence, or who shall keep any swine in or near any street, so as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood; or who shall, without the permission of the Commissioners, keep more than twenty sheep or goats, or ten horned cattle, in or near any street, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Sewers, drains, &c. vested in the Commissioners.

XLIV. All public sewers and drains, and all sewers, drains, tunnels, and culverts, in, alongside, and under the streets and roads existing at the time of the passing of this Act, or afterwards made, and whether made at the cost of the Commissioners or otherwise, and all works, materials, and things appertaining thereto, shall be vested in and belong to the Commissioners.

Commissioners to make public sewers.

XLV. The Commissioners, so far as the funds at their disposal will admit, shall from time to time cause to be made such main and other sewers as they may judge necessary for the effectual draining of the Town or Station under their authority; and, if needful, they may carry such sewers through, across, or under any street, or any place laid out as or intended for a street, or any cellar or vault which may be under any of the streets, and (after reasonable notice in writing in that behalf) into, through, or under any enclosed or other lands whatsoever, doing as little damage as may be, and making full compensation for any damage done; and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Commissioners to repair, and alter and discontinue sewers.

XLVI. The Commissioners shall maintain, and from time to time repair, and, as they see fit, enlarge, alter, arch-over, or otherwise improve all or any of the sewers and drains vested in them by this Act; and may discontinue, close up, or destroy such of them as they may deem useless or unnecessary. Provided always, that the discontinuance, closing up, or destruction of any sewer or drain shall be so done as not to create a nuisance; and if, by reason thereof, or of any such alteration as hereinbefore mentioned, any person is deprived of the lawful use of any sewer or drain, the Commissioners shall, with due diligence, provide some other sewer or drain as effectual for his use as the one of which he is so deprived.

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Cleansing and emptying sewers.

XLVII. The Commissioners, so far as the funds at their disposal will admit, shall cause the sewers and drains belonging to them to be so constructed, maintained, and kept, as not to be a nuisance, or injurious to health, and to be properly cleared, cleansed, and emptied; and for the purpose of flushing, cleansing, and emptying the same, they may construct and place, either above or under-ground, such reservoirs, sluices, engines, and other works as may be necessary; and they may also, with the consent of the Local Government, cause all or any of such sewers and drains to communicate with and be emptied into the sea or any public river (as the case may admit), or other fit place; or they may cause the refuse from such sewers and drains to be conveyed by a proper channel to the most convenient site for its deposit, and may sell the same for any agricultural or other purposes, as may be deemed most expedient, but so that the same shall not become a nuisance.

Bed of stream receiving sewerage to be cleared.

XLVIII. When the contents of any sewer or drain, or any other flow or filth or refuse are discharged into any river or stream, in the bed or channel of which the quantity of water at any season of the year is so much diminished by natural or artificial causes as to be insufficient to keep such channel clean or clear, the Commissioners shall, with the consent of the Local Government, so far as the funds at their disposal will admit, make such alteration in the bed of such river or stream as may prevent such sewer and drain-water from spreading over the surface of such bed, or from accumulating and stagnating in parts thereof to the injury of health or the annoyance of the surrounding population.

Penalty for making unauthorised drains into public sewers.

XLIX. Whoever, without the written consent of the Commissioners first obtained, makes, or causes to be made, any drain into any of the sewers or drains vested in them by this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees; and the Commissioners may cause such branch-drain to be demolished, altered, remade, or otherwise dealt with as they think fit; and all the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the person making such branch-drain, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Building over sewers, &c. not to be erected without consent of Commissioners.

L. No building shall be newly erected over any sewer or drain vested in the Commissioners by this Act, without their written consent; and if any building be so erected, the Commissioners may cause the same to be pulled down, or otherwise dealt with as they may think fit; and the expenses thereby incurred shall

be paid by the person offending, and be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Commissioners empowered to make drains from houses in or near street, which are not properly drained.

LI. If any house or building in or near any street be at any time not drained to the satisfaction of the Commissioners by a sufficient drain or pipe communicating with some sewer, or with the sea, or some public river or other place at which the Commissioners are empowered to empty their sewers, and if there be such means of drainage within one hundred feet of any part of such house or building, the Commissioners may construct or lay from such house or building a covered drain or pipe of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall as they think necessary for the draining of such house or building; and the expenses incurred by the Commissioners in respect thereof, if not forthwith paid by the owner, shall be recoverable as hereinafter directed. Provided that the cost of executing such work shall not, without the consent of the owner, exceed the amount of three months' rent of the house or building.

Level of houses hereafter built in or near streets.

LII. No house or building shall be hereafter built in or near any street upon a lower level than will allow of the drainage of such house or building being led into some public sewer either then existing or projected by the Commissioners, or into the sea, or some public river or other place into which the Commissioners are empowered to empty their sewers.

Houses hereafter built in or near streets to have drains constructed under the orders of the Commissioners.

LIII. If any house or building, newly erected or rebuilt in or near any street after the passing of this Act, have such means of drainage as in the last preceding Section mentioned, existing within one hundred feet thereof, the owner shall make a drain leading thereunto from the site of such house or building, of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall as the Commissioners may direct; and if he neglect to do so within a reasonable time, the Commissioners may cause the same to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Notice of new buildings in or near streets to be given to Commissioners.

LIV. Before beginning, in or near any street, to build or rebuild any house, the person intending to build or rebuild such house shall give to the Commissioners notice thereof in writing, and shall accompany such notice with a plan showing the levels at which the foundation and lowest floor of such house are proposed to be laid, by reference to some level ascertained under the direction of the Commissioners.

Commissioners to signify disapproval within fourteen days.

LV. Within fourteen days after receiving such notice the Commissioners may signify their disapproval of the proposed levels, and fix other levels in lieu thereof.

Houses built without notice, or contrary to provisions of this Act, may be altered by Commissioners.

LVI. If such building be begun or made without sending such notice and plan, or at any levels different from those fixed by the Commissioners within the said fourteen days, or in any other respect contrary to the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners may, if necessary, cause such building to be altered or demolished, as the case may require; and the expense thereby incurred shall be paid by the person failing to comply with the provisions aforesaid, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

If Commissioners fail to approve, &c. within fourteen days, parties may proceed without.

LVII. If the Commissioners fail to signify in writing their approval or disapproval of the levels shown on such plan as aforesaid, and to fix other levels, within fourteen days after receiving such notice and plan as aforesaid, the persons giving such notice may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, proceed to build or rebuild the house therein referred to according to the levels shown on such plan, provided that such building or rebuilding be otherwise in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Sewers in streets to be covered with traps, &c.

LVIII. All sewers and drains in streets, whether public or private, shall be provided by the Commissioners, or other persons to whom they severally belong, with proper traps or other coverings or means of ventilation, so as to prevent stench. If the owner of any private sewer or drain shall, for ten days after notice given to him by the Commissioners, neglect or delay to provide proper traps or coverings or means of ventilation as aforesaid, the Commissioners may forthwith provide and apply the same; and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner of such sewer or drain, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Power of Commissioners to erect or affix to buildings pipes for ventilation of sewers.

LIX. The Commissioners may erect or fix to any house or building such pipes as they may deem necessary for the proper ventilation of the sewers belonging to them, and such pipes shall be carried to a height of not less than six feet above the highest part of the house or building, and erected so as not to occasion any nuisance or inconvenience to any house or building in the neighbourhood.

Throwing rubbish into sewers.

LX. Whoever throws or puts, or permits his servants to throw or put, any earth, dirt, ashes, garden, kitchen, or stable refuse, or any broken glass or earthenware, or other rubbish, or, until suitable sewers shall be provided, any night-soil, into any sewer or drain belonging to the Commissioners, or into any drain communicating therewith, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Common necessaries.

LXI. The Commissioners may, if they think fit, provide and maintain in proper and convenient situations, so as not to create a nuisance, common necessaries and urinals, and shall cause the same to be kept in proper order, and to be daily cleansed.

Licensing of public necessaries.

LXII. The Commissioners may license, for any period not exceeding one year, such necessaries for public accommodation as they from time to time may think proper; and whoever keeps any public necessary without such license, or, having a license for a public necessary, suffers the same to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means for cleaning the same, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees; and the license may be cancelled by the Magistrate before whom the person is convicted.

Neglecting to close private privy.

LXIII. The owner or occupier of any house or building having a privy erected on his premises, shall have such privy shut out by a sufficient wall or fence from the view of persons passing by.

Branch-drains, privies, &c. to be under control of Commissioners, and to be kept in good order by owners.

LXIV. All branch-drains, as well within as without the lands or buildings to which they belong, and all privies and cess-pools in or near any street, shall be under the survey and control of the Commissioners, and shall be altered, repaired, and kept in proper order at the costs and charges of the owners of the lands and buildings to which the same belong, or for the use of which they are constructed or continued; and if the owner of any land or buildings to which any such drain, privy, or cess-pool belongs, neglect, during eight days after notice in writing for that purpose, to alter, repair, and put the

If owners neglect, Commissioners may cause the same to be done, and charge the owners with the expense.

same into good order in the manner required by the Commissioners, the Commissioners may cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be altered, repaired, and put in good order; and the expense incurred by the Commissioners in respect thereof shall be paid by the owner, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Penalty for persons making or altering drains, &c. contrary to the orders of the Commissioners.

LXV. If any such drain, privy, or cess-pool is constructed, after the passing of this Act, contrary to the directions and regulations of the Commissioners, or contrary to the provisions of this Act; or if any person, without the consent of the Commissioners, constructs, rebuilds, or unstops, any drain, privy, or cess-pool which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, every person so doing shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees; and the Commissioners may cause such amendment or alteration to be made in any such drain, privy, or cess-pool as they think fit; and the expense thereof shall be paid by the person by whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool was improperly constructed, rebuilt, or unstopped, and shall be recoverable from him as hereinafter provided.

Inspection of drains, privies, and cess-pools.

LXVI. The Commissioners, or any officer appointed by them for the purpose, may inspect any such drain, privy, or cess-pool; and for that purpose, at all reasonable times in the day-time, after twenty-four hours' notice in writing to the occupier of the premises to which such drain, privy, or cess-pool is attached, may enter upon any lands and buildings, with such assistants and workmen as are necessary, and cause the ground to be opened where they or he may think fit, doing as little damage as may be; and if, upon such inspection, it appears that the drain, privy, or cess-pool is not in good order and condition, or that it has been constructed after the passing of this Act contrary to the provisions thereof, the expenses of such inspection shall be paid by the person to whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool may belong; but if the drain, privy, or cess-pool be found to be in proper order and condition, and not to have been constructed in violation of the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners or officer as aforesaid shall cause the ground to be closed and made good as soon as may be; and the expenses of opening, closing, and making good such drain, privy, or cess-pool shall, in that case, be defrayed by the Commissioners. Provided always, that nothing hereinbefore contained shall authorise an entry into the zenanas or private apartments appropriated to the females of Hindoo and Mussulman families for the purpose of such inspection, except by the agency of women.

Proviso.

Service of notice on owners and occupiers of buildings and lands.

LXVII. Where any notice is required by this Act to be given to the owner or occupier of any building or land, such notice, addressed to the owner or occupier, as the case may require, may be served on the occupier of such building or land, or left with some adult male member or servant of his family, or, if the notice cannot be so served, or if there be no occupier, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such building or land, and it shall not be necessary in any such notice to name the occupier or the owner. Provided always, that when the owner and his residence are known to the Commissioners, it shall be their duty, if such owner be residing within the Town or Station under their authority, to cause every notice, required to be given to the owner of any building or land, to be served on such owner, or left with some adult male member or servant of his family; and if the owner be not resident within the Town or Station, they shall send every such notice by the post, addressed to his residence.

Commissioners, in default of owner or occupier, may execute works, and recover expenses.

LXVIII. Whenever, under the provisions of this Act, any work is required to be executed by the owner or occupier of any building or land, and default is made in the execution of such works, the Commissioners, whether any penalty is or is not provided for such default, may cause such work to be executed; and the expense thereby incurred shall be paid to them by the person by whom such work ought to have been executed, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Power to levy charges on occupier, who may deduct the same from his rent.

LXIX. If the defaulter be the owner of the building or land, the Commissioners may, by way of additional remedy, whether any action or proceeding has been brought or taken against any such owner or not, require the payment of all or any part of the expenses payable by the owner for the time being from the person who then or at any time thereafter occupies the building or land under such owner; and in default of payment thereof by such occupier on demand, the same may be levied by distress of the goods and chattels of such occupier; and every such occupier shall be entitled to deduct from the rent payable by him to his landlord so much as is so paid by or recovered from him in respect of any such expenses.

Occupier not to be liable for more than the amount of rent due.

LXX. No occupier of any building or land shall be liable to pay more money, in respect of any expenses charged by this Act on the owner thereof, than the amount of rent due from him for the premises in respect of which such expenses are payable at the time of the demand made upon him, or which, at any time after such demand, has accrued and become payable by him, unless he neglect or refuse, upon application made to him for that purpose by the Commissioners, truly to disclose the amount of his rent, and the name and address of the person to whom such rent is payable; but the burden of proof that the sum demanded of any such occupier is greater than the rent which was due by him at the time of such demand, or which has since accrued, shall lie upon such occupier; provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be taken to affect any special contract made between any such owner or occupier respecting the payment of the expenses of any such works as aforesaid.

Occupier, in default of owner, may execute works, and deduct expenses from his rent.

LXXI. Whenever default is made by the owner of any building or land in the execution of any work required to be executed by him, the occupier of such building or land may, with the approval of the Commissioners, cause such work to be executed, and the expense thereof shall be paid to him by the owner, and the amount may be deducted out of the rent, from time to time, becoming due from him to such owner.

Proceedings in case of tenants opposing the execution of this Act.

LXXII. If the occupier of any building or land prevent the owner thereof from carrying into effect in respect of such building or land any of the provisions of this Act, after notice of his intention so to do has been given by the owner to such occupier, any Magistrate, upon proof thereof, may make an order in writing, requiring such occupier to permit the owner to execute all such works with respect to such building or land as may be necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act; and if, after the expiration of eight days from the date of the order, such occupier continue to refuse to permit such owner to execute such works, such occupier shall, for every day during which he so continues to refuse, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees; and every such owner, during the continuance of such refusal, shall be discharged from any penalties to which he might otherwise have become liable by reason of his default in executing such works.

Tanks, &c. vested in the Commissioners.

LXXIII. All public tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, wells, aqueducts, conduits, tunnels, pipes, pumps, and other water-works, existing at the time of the passing of this Act, or afterwards made, and

whether made at the cost of the Commissioners or otherwise; and all bridges, buildings, engines, works, materials, and things connected therewith or appertaining thereto, and also any adjacent land (not being private property) appertaining to any public tank, shall be vested in and belong to the Commissioners.

Construction and maintenance of works for supply of water.

LXXIV. The Commissioners shall cause all existing public tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, wells, aqueducts, conduits, tunnels, pipes, pumps, and other water-works used for the supply of water to the inhabitants, or for the other purposes mentioned in this Act, to be continued, maintained, and supplied with water; or they shall substitute other such works, and shall cause them to be maintained and supplied with water; and the Commissioners from time to time, with the consent of the Local Government, may construct aqueducts for bringing water into the Town or Station under their authority, and may provide any number of new tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, wells, and other such water-works for the purposes aforesaid.

Provision for supply of water in cases of fire.

LXXV. The Commissioners shall, so far as the funds at their disposal will admit, cause all necessary works, machinery, and assistance for securing an efficient supply of water, in cases of fire, to be provided and maintained.

Fouling water, by

Bathing,

Washing,

LXXVI. Whoever, except as permitted by the Commissioners under Section LXXIX. bathes in any stream, tank, reservoir, well, cistern, conduit, or aqueduct belonging to the Commisioners; or washes, or causes to be washed therein, any horse, dog, or other animal, or any wool, cloth, or wearing apparel, or any utensils for cooking or other purposes, or leather, or the skin of any animal, or other foul or offensive thing; or

Throwing rubbish, &c.

throws, puts, or casts, or causes to enter therein, any animal, or any gravel, stone, dust, or rubbish, or any dirt, filth, or other noisome or offensive matter or thing;

Allowing drains, &c. to flow.

or causes or suffers to run, drain, or be brought thereinto, the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine, or boiler, or any other unwholesome or offensive liquid matter or thing belonging to him or flowing from any house or building or from any ground occupied by him; or does anything whatsoever whereby any such water shall be in any degree fouled or corrupted; shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Water fouled by offensive trades.

LXXVII. Whoever, being the proprietor of any gas-works, or being engaged or employed in the manufacture or supply of gas, or being the occupier or proprietor of any place where an offensive trade or manufacture is carried on, willfully does any act connected with the said business, whereby the water in any stream, tank, reservoir, well, cistern, conduit, aqueduct, or other water-works belonging to the Commissioners, is fouled or corrupted, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees, and to a further penalty, not exceeding five hundred Rupees, for every day while the offence is continued after twenty-four hours' notice in writing from the Commissioners in this behalf; and the Commissioners may, after twenty-four hours' notice in writing, lay open and examine any pipes, conduits, and works belonging to such person; and if, upon such examination, it appears that the water has been fouled or corrupted by anything proceeding from or contained in the pipes, conduits, or works examined, the expenses of such examination shall be paid by the person to whom such pipes, conduits, or works belong, or under whose management or control they may be, and be recoverable from him as hereinafter provided; but if it appear that the water has not been so fouled or corrupted, then such expenses, and all reasonable damages occasioned by the examination, shall be paid by the Commissioners.

Injuring water-works, or diverting or wasting water.

LXXVIII. Whoever wilfully or carelessly injures any water-works belonging to the Commissioners, or unlawfully draws off, diverts, or takes water from any such water-works, or from any waters or streams belonging to the Commissioners, by which such water-works are supplied, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Commissioners may set apart bathing-places, &c.

LXXIX. The Commissioners may, at their discretion, set apart any public ghaut or place, or any part of the sea shore, or of the strand of any river (not being private property), for the purpose of being used as a bathing-place; and may also provide or set apart a sufficient number of convenient tanks or runs of water for the inhabitants to bathe in; and may also set apart tanks or reservoirs or runs of water for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, and comfort of the inhabitants.

Bye-laws to regulate

LXXX. The Commissioners may, in the manner hereinafter provided, make bye-laws—

For regulating all or any matters and things whatsoever connected with the

The use of water;

water to be supplied by them, and the use of such water for any of the purposes mentioned in this Act;

And for regulating the time and place of bathing for

Bathing-places.

persons of each sex in the places provided or appointed by them for the purpose of bathing, in such manner as shall appear to the Commissioners necessary, making due allowance for the habits and customs of the country.

Power to fill up unwholesome tanks on private premises.

LXXXI. When any private tank or low marshy ground, or any waste or stagnant water, being within any private enclosure, appears to the Commissioners to be injurious to health, or to be offensive to the neighbourhood, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require, by notice in writing, the owner of the said premises to cleanse or fill up such tank or marshy ground, or to drain off or remove such stagnant water; and if he shall refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Commissioners, their Officers, and workmen, may enter into the said premises, and do all necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid as they shall think fit; and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner of such premises, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Power to drain off and cleanse stagnant pools in open places.

LXXXII. The Commissioners are hereby empowered from time to time, as they shall see fit, to drain off into any sewers, and cleanse and fill up, or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure) which shall appear to them to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants, whether the same be the private property of any person or otherwise; and the Commissioners, their Officers, and workmen, may do all necessary acts for effecting any of the purposes aforesaid.

Commissioners in executing works to provide roads, &c. where existing ones injured.

LXXXIII. The Commissioners, in executing any works directed or authorised by this Act to be made, shall provide and make, at their own expense, a sufficient number of convenient ways, watercourses, drains, and channels in the place of such as may be interrupted, injured, or rendered useless by reason of the execution of such works; and in case of any difference arising between the Commissioners and

the persons affected thereby, such difference shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Commissioners breaking up street to restore the same with all convenient speed.

LXXXIV. When the pavement or surface of any street, or when any sewer or drain, shall be opened or broken up by the Commissioners, their Officers, or servants, they shall, with all convenient speed, complete the work on account of which the same shall have been broken up, and fill in the ground and make good the pavement and surface, and the sewer or drain, so opened or broken up, and carry away the rubbish occasioned thereby; and shall in the meantime cause the place where such pavement or surface shall be so opened or broken up to be fenced and guarded, and sufficiently lighted during the night.

Situation of gas and water-pipes to be altered at the expense of the Commissioners.

LXXXV. If the Commissioners deem it necessary, for the purposes of this Act, to raise, sink, or otherwise alter the situation of any water-pipe or gas-pipe, or other water-works or gas-works laid in any of the streets, they may, from time to time, by notice in writing, require the person to whom any such pipes or works belong, or under whose control they may be, to cause forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be, any such pipes or works to be raised, sunk, or otherwise altered in position, in such manner as the Commissioners direct; provided that such alteration be not such as permanently to injure such works, or to prevent the water or gas from flowing as freely and conveniently as before; and the expenses attending such raising, sinking, or altering, and full compensation for the damage done thereby, shall be paid by the Commissioners, as well to the persons to whom such pipes or works belong as to all other persons. And if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

If Companies neglect to make alterations, the Commissioners may cause the same to be done.

LXXXVI. If the person to whom any such pipes or works belong, or under whose control they may be, do not proceed forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be after the receipt of such notice, to cause the same to be raised, sunk, or altered, in such manner as the Commissioners require, the Commissioners may themselves cause such pipes or works to be raised, sunk, or altered as they think fit; provided that such works be not permanently injured thereby, or the water or gas prevented from flowing as freely and conveniently as before.

Hoards to be set up during repairs.

LXXXVII. Every person intending to build or take down any building, or to alter or repair the outward part of any building, where any street or footway will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same, and having first obtained a license in writing from the Commissioners so to do, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up, in order to separate the building where such works are being carried on from the street or footway, and shall continue such hoard or fence standing and in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and every such person who begins to build, or take down, or alter, or repair, any building contrary to the provisions of this Section, or who, without license, erects or sets up any hoards, scaffolding, or fence whatsoever, or who, being licensed, fails to put up such fence or hoard, or to continue the same standing and in good condition as aforesaid, during the time aforesaid, or who does not, while the said hoard or fence is standing, keep the same sufficiently lighted during the night, or who does not remove the same when directed by the Commissioners, within a reasonable time afterwards, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further penalty, not exceeding fifty Rupees, for every day while the offence is continued after twenty-four hours' notice from the Commissioners.

Bars to be erected across streets during repairs, and lights placed at nights.

LXXXVIII. The Commissioners shall, during the construction or repair of any of the streets, sewers, or drains vested in them, take proper precaution for guarding against accident, by shoring up and protecting the adjoining houses, and shall cause such bars, chains, or posts to be fixed across or in any of the streets or roads to prevent the passage of carriages, carts, or other vehicles, cattle, or horses, while such works are carried on, as to them shall seem proper; and the Commissioners shall cause any sewer or drain, or other works in streets, during the construction or repair thereof by them, to be sufficiently lighted and guarded during the night; and whoever takes down, alters, or removes any of the said bars, chains, or posts, or extinguishes any light, without the authority or consent of the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Penalty for not lighting deposits of building materials or excavations.

LXXXIX. No person shall deposit any building materials, or make a hole in any street, without the permission of the Commissioners; and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such materials or such hole to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed until the materials are removed, or the hole is filled up or otherwise made secure; and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and whoever deposits materials or makes a hole without such permission, or fails to fence or enclose and light such materials or hole, or does not remove such materials or fill up such hole when the permission has been withdrawn, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day while the offence is continued after twenty-four hours' notice from the Commissioners.

Dangerous places near streets to be repaired or enclosed.

XC. If any building, tank, well, or hole, or other place, be, for want of sufficient repair, protection, or enclosure, dangerous to passengers, the Commissioners shall cause the same to be repaired, protected, or enclosed, so as to prevent danger therefrom; and the expenses of such repair, protection, or enclosure shall be paid to the Commissioners by the owner of the property so repaired, protected, or enclosed, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Slaughter-houses within certain limits to be registered.

XCI. Within the parts of any of the said Towns and Stations which shall be specially prescribed by the Local Government for the purpose, every place used as a slaughter-house shall, within three months after the passing of this Act, be registered by the owner or occupier at the office of the Commissioners in a book to be kept by them for that purpose, and whoever, after the expiration of that time, and after eight days' notice from the Commissioners, uses or permits to be used, within the limits so prescribed, any slaughter-house, without its being registered, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which such place shall be so used without having been registered.

Commissioners may order existing slaughter-houses to be discontinued.

XCII. If it be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that any place used as a slaughter-house within the said limits is a nuisance to the neighbourhood, they may give notice to the occupier to discontinue such use thereof within one month; and whoever, after the expiration of that time, uses such place, or permits it to be used as a slaughter-house, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which it shall be so used. Provided that the

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Commissioners shall make reasonable compensation for any damage that may be caused thereby to the occupier or owner; and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

No slaughter-houses to be newly set up without license.

XCIII. No place shall be used as a slaughter-house within the prescribed limits which was not in such use at the time of the passing of this Act, and has not so continued ever since, unless and until a license in writing for the use thereof as a slaughter-house has been obtained from the Commissioners, who are hereby empowered, at their discretion, from time to time to grant such licenses; and whoever, without such license, uses as a slaughter-house any place within such limits not used as such at the time of the passing of this Act, and so continued to be used ever since, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence during which the said offence is continued.

Commissioners to provide places for slaughter-houses.

XCIV. The Commissioners may from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the consent of the Local Government, provide places for the purpose of being used as slaughter-houses, and they shall make bye-laws for and with respect to the management and charges for the use of such places.

Markets, slaughter-houses, &c. to be properly drained.

XCV. Every owner, occupier, or farmer of any market for the sale of butcher's meat, poultry, fish, or vegetables, or of any slaughter-house within the prescribed limits, shall cause such drains to be made therein as shall be considered sufficient by the Commissioners, and (if required so to do by the Commissioners) shall cause all the floors and drains to be paved with stone or burnt brick, and shall also cause a supply of water to be provided sufficient for keeping such market or slaughter-house in a clean and wholesome state; and if such owner, occupier, or farmer, after notice in writing given to him by the Commissioners that such market or slaughter-house is defective in any of the said particulars, and requiring him to remedy the defect specified within a reasonable time, which shall not be less than one month, makes default therein, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which such default is continued.

Commissioners may make bye-laws for the inspection of slaughter-houses.

XCVI. The Commissioners may, in manner hereinafter provided, make bye-laws for the inspection of all such markets and of all slaughter-houses within the prescribed limits, and for the management and conduct of the business therein, and for keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state, and for removing filth at least once in every twenty-four hours.

Keeping unwholesome food in market, or in shops.

XCVII. Whoever keeps in any market, shop, building, stall, or place used for the sale of butcher's meat, poultry, fish, or vegetables, or exposes, or allows to be exposed for sale in any other place or way, any animal, carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, or vegetable which is unfit for the food of man, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Sale of unwholesome food or drink.

XCVIII. Whoever sells, or offers or exposes for sale, within any of the said Towns and Stations, as food or drink for man, any article which has been rendered or has become noxious or unfit for such use, knowing, or having reason to believe the same to be noxious or unfit for such use, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three hundred Rupees, and such article shall be forfeited and disposed of as the Magistrate shall direct; and it shall be lawful for any Magistrate, on the application of the Commissioners or any of their officers, setting forth that there is just cause to believe that any such article is in the possession of any person for the purpose of being sold, or offered or exposed for sale as aforesaid, to grant a warrant to enter upon the premises of such person, and to search for and seize such article; and if it appear to the Magistrate, upon the evidence of a competent person, that the same is noxious or unfit for such use, he shall order such article to be forfeited and disposed of in such way as to him shall seem proper.

Power to Commissioners to enter and inspect slaughter-houses, shops, &c. and to seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale.

XCIX. The Commissioners, or any person appointed by them for that purpose, may at all reasonable times, with or without assistants, enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall, or place used for the sale of butcher's meat, poultry, fish, or vegetables, or as a slaughter-house, and may examine any animal, carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, or vegetables which may be therein; and in case any animal, carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, or vegetables appear to be intended for the food of man, and to be unfit for such food, may seize the same; and if it appear to a Magistrate, upon the evidence of a competent person, that such animal, carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, or vegetables is unfit for the food of man, he shall order the same to be destroyed, or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such food, and the owner thereof, or the person in whose possession the same is found, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Suspension or revocation of license, &c.

C. The Magistrate, before whom any person is convicted of an offence contrary to the provisions of this Act relating to slaughter-houses, or of the non-observance of any of the bye-laws relating thereto made by virtue of this Act, in addition to the penalty imposed on such person under the authority of this Act, may suspend, for any period not exceeding two months, the license granted to such person under this Act; or in case such person be the owner or occupier of any registered slaughter-house, may forbid, for any period not exceeding two months, the slaughtering of cattle therein; and the Magistrate, upon the conviction of any person for a second or other subsequent like offence, in addition to the penalty imposed under the authority of this Act, may declare the license granted under this Act revoked; or if such person be the owner or occupier of any registered slaughter-house, may forbid absolutely the slaughtering of cattle therein.

Penalty for using slaughter-houses during suspension or revocation of license.

CI. Whoever, during the period for which any such license is suspended, or after the same is revoked as aforesaid, slaughters cattle, or allows cattle to be slaughtered, in the slaughter-house to which such license relates; and whoever, during the period that the slaughtering of cattle in any such registered slaughter-house is forbidden as aforesaid, or after such slaughtering has been absolutely forbidden therein, slaughters cattle, or allows cattle to be slaughtered, in any such registered slaughter-house, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence during which the said offence is continued.

Offensive and dangerous trades existing within certain limits to be registered.

CII. Within the parts of any of the said Towns and Stations which shall be specially prescribed by the Local Government for the purpose, the owner or occupier of every place used at the time of the passing of this Act for any of the following purposes,—namely for melting tallow—or for boiling offal or blood—or as a soap-house—oil-boiling house—dyeing-house—tannery—brick, pottery, or lime-kiln—sago manufactory—or other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise—or as a yard or depôt for hay, straw, wood, or coal,—shall, within three months after this Act comes into operation, register the same at the office of the Commissioners, in a book to be kept by

them for that purpose; and whoever, after the expiration of the said three months, and after eight days' notice from the Commissioners, uses any such place without the same being registered, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which the offence is continued.

Penalty for establishing such trades without license.

CIII. No place shall be newly used within the prescribed limits for any of the purposes mentioned in the last preceding Section, except under a license from the Commissioners, who are hereby empowered, at their discretion, from time to time to grant such licenses; and whoever, without a license, uses any such place for such purpose, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees, and a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence during which the said offence is continued.

Commissioners to make rules for licensing, registering, &c. such business places.

CIV. The Commissioners may, in the manner hereinafter provided, make bye-laws for the inspection of every place within the prescribed limits used for any of the purposes mentioned in Section CII., and for the management and conduct of such business, whether the same be newly established or not, in such manner as they may think necessary and proper in order to prevent or diminish the noxious or injurious or offensive effect thereof.

Burial and Burning-grounds to be registered.

CV. The Commissioners may, if they think fit, cause a survey and measurement to be made of every burial-ground, and every place used as such; and every such place and every burning ground existing at the time of the passing of this Act shall, within three months after this Act shall come into operation, be registered by the owner or the person having the control thereof, or, if there be no owner or person authorised to control the same, by order of the Commissioners, in a book to be kept by them for that purpose; and whoever, after the expiration of the said time, knowingly buries or burns, or causes, procures, or suffers to be buried or burned, any corpse in any ground other than such registered burial or burning-ground, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

No vault, or burial or burning-place henceforth to be constructed without leave of Commissioners.

CVI. No vault or grave shall be made within the walls of, or underneath any church or chapel or other place of public worship built after the passing of this Act; and no burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be opened, made, or formed after the passing of this Act, otherwise than by or under the authority of the Local Government, without a license describing the extent and boundaries thereof first obtained from the Commissioners, who are hereby empowered, at their discretion, from time to time to grant such licenses; and whoever shall bury or burn, or cause, permit, or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in any vault, grave, or burial or burning-ground opened, made, or formed without such license, or contrary to the terms thereof, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

Commissioners to issue certificates prohibiting improper burial-places.

CVII. If, upon the evidence of competent persons, the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Local Government, shall certify, in manner hereinafter provided, that any burial-ground or place of burial, or any place used for the burning of corpses, is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, or that any church or other place of public worship is dangerous to the health of persons frequenting the same, by reason of the state of the vaults or graves within the walls of or underneath the same, or in any church-yard or burial-ground adjacent thereto, and shall also certify that a fitting place for interment or burning (as the case may be) exists within a convenient distance, and is available, it shall not be lawful, after a time (not less than two months) to be named in such certificate, to bury or burn, or permit or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpses in, upon, within, or under the ground, church, or place of worship to which the certificate relates, except in so far as may be allowed by such certificate; and whoever, after due publication of such certificate as hereinafter provided, buries or burns, or causes, permits, or suffers to be buried or burned, any corpse contrary to this enactment, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees. Provided always, that every such certificate shall be published in the *Government Gazette* (if any), and in one or more of the public newspapers, and that a translation thereof in the Native languages chiefly in use in the Town or Station to which it relates, shall, in the case of a burial or burning-ground, be affixed conspicuously on some part of the said ground.

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Commissioners may, in certain cases, permit interment in churches, &c.

CVIII. Notwithstanding any such certificate as in the preceding Section mentioned, where by usage, or otherwise there is, at the time of the passing of this Act, any right of interment in or under any church or chapel, or in any vault of such church or chapel, or of any churchyard, burial-ground, or place of burial, affected by such certificate, or where any exclusive right of interment, or any exclusive right to ground for the purpose of interment, has been purchased or acquired before the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, if, on application made to them, they are satisfied that the exercise of such right, or the use of such ground, will not be injurious to health, to grant a license for such exercise or use during such time and subject to such conditions and restrictions as they may think fit.

Commissioners may provide places to be used as burial or burning-grounds.

CIX. The Commissioners may from time to time, out of the funds available for the purposes of this Act, with the consent of the Local Government, provide fitting places to be used as burial or burning-grounds.

Commissioners to make bye-laws for regulation of burial and burning-grounds.

CX. The Commissioners may, in manner hereinafter provided, make bye-laws for the inspection and regulation of burial and burning-grounds, and may thereby prescribe rules as to the depth of graves and places of interment; and generally as to all matters connected with the good order of burial and burning-grounds, due regard being had to the religious usages of the several classes of the community.

Registry of deaths.

CXI. The Commissioners shall, upon such information as they may be able to obtain, cause to be registered the name, sex, age, religion, residence, and cause of death of every person whose body is brought to any of the said burial or burning-grounds, and also, so far as is practicable, the like particulars of every other person who dies within the said Towns and Stations.

Power to enter upon lands for the purposes of this Act.

CXII. The Commissioners shall, for the purposes of this Act, have power, by themselves or their officers, to enter at all reasonable hours in the day-time into and upon any building or land, as well for the purpose of making any survey or inspection as for the purpose of executing any work authorised by this Act to be executed by them, without being liable to any legal proceedings or molestation whatsoever on account of such entry, or of anything done in any part of such building or land in pursuance of this Act. Provided that, except when herein otherwise provided, the Commissioners or their officers shall not enter upon any building or land which may be occupied

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at the time, unless with the consent of the occupier thereof, without previously giving the said occupier twenty-four hours' notice of his or their intention to do so.

Power to Commissioners to enter on lands adjacent to works.

CXIII. The Commissioners, or their officers or servants, may enter upon the land of any person adjoining to, or being within the distance of one hundred yards of any works by this Act authorised to be made, for the purpose of depositing upon such land any soil, gravel, sand, lime, brick, stone, or other materials, or for any other purposes connected with the formation of the said works, without making any previous payment, tender, or deposit, doing as little damage as may be in the exercise of the several powers hereby granted to them, and making compensation for such temporary occupation or temporary damage of the said land to the owner and occupier thereof, from time to time, and as often as any such temporary occupation shall be taken or any such temporary damage done, and making compensation to the owner also for the permanent injury (if any) to such land; and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses. Provided, that, before the Commissioners make any such temporary use as aforesaid of the land adjoining or lying near to the said works, they shall give fourteen days' notice of such their intention to the owners and occupiers of such land, and shall set apart by sufficient fences so much of the land as shall be required to be used as aforesaid, from the other land adjoining thereto.

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Penalty for obstructing Commissioners in their duty.

CXIV. Whoever at any time obstructs or molests the Commissioners, or any of their officers or workmen, or any person employed by them, or with whom they may have contracted under the provisions of this Act, in the performance and execution of their or his duty, or of anything which the yare respectively empowered or required to do by virtue or in consequence of this Act, or removes any mark set up for the purpose of indicating any level or direction necessary to the execution of works authorised by this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, or, in the discretion of the Magistrate before whom he is convicted, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months.

Powers to be exercised by the Commissioners when constructing drains and aqueducts without the local limits of the jurisdiction of Supreme Courts.

CXV. For the purpose of constructing aqueducts for bringing water into any of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay from any place without the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature, or for the purpose of making sewers or drains to communicate with or empty themselves into any public sewer, lake, stream, canal, or watercourse without the said limits, it shall be lawful, whenever a plan for any such aqueduct, sewer, or drain shall have been approved by the Local Government, for the Commissioners and their officers, with such assistants as they may require, to exercise, in the construction of such aqueduct, sewer, or drain throughout the line of country through which the said aqueduct, sewer, or drain is to run, all the powers which, by this Act, it is lawful for them to exercise within the said local limits, and which may be necessary for the construction of such aqueduct, sewer, or drain, without being subject to any action or molestation whatever for so doing; and it shall also be lawful for any Magistrate of any district through which the said aqueduct, sewer, or drain is to run, to exercise in respect thereof the like powers and jurisdiction within the limits of his own district as it is, by this Act, lawful for a Magistrate or two Magistrates (as the case may be) of any of the said Towns to exercise in respect of any work to be executed by the Commissioners within the said local limits.

Commissioners empowered to make bye-laws.

CXVI. The Commissioners may from time to time make such bye-laws as they think fit for the several purposes for which bye-laws are hereinbefore authorised to be made by them, and may from time to time repeal, alter, or amend any such bye-laws; provided such bye-laws be not repugnant to law or to the provisions of this Act; and for any breach of any of such bye-laws, the offender shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, and in case of a continuing offence, to a further penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day after notice of the offence from the Commissioners during which such offence is continued.

Bye-laws to be confirmed.

CXVII. No bye-law, or alteration of a bye-law, shall have effect until the same is confirmed by the Local Government.

Notice of confirmation.

CXVIII. No bye-law, or alteration of a bye-law, shall be confirmed until the same has been published in the *Government Gazette* (if any), or in one of the public newspapers for one month, during which period a copy of such proposed bye-law shall be kept at the office of the Commissioners, and all persons may, at reasonable times, inspect such copy without fee or reward.

Publication of bye-laws.

CXIX. Such bye-laws, when confirmed, shall be published in the *Government Gazette* (if any), and in one or more of the public newspapers, and a copy thereof, in English and in the Vernacular languages chiefly in use, shall be painted or placed on boards, which shall be hung up in some conspicuous part of the office of the Commissioners.

Bye-laws to be judicially noticed.

CXX. All Courts and Magistrates shall take judicial notice of such bye-laws, when the same shall have been confirmed and published as aforesaid.

Copies to be transmitted to the Legislative Council.

CXXI. Copies of such bye-laws shall be transmitted to the Clerk of the Legislative Council, as soon as conveniently may be after the confirmation thereof; and no such bye-law shall have effect if disallowed by order of the Legislative Council.

Publication of penalties.

CXXII. The Commissioners shall publish short particulars of the several offences for which any penalty is imposed by this Act, or by any bye-law made under this Act, and of the amount of every such penalty, and shall cause such particulars, in English and in the Vernacular languages chiefly in use, to be painted or placed on boards which shall be hung up in some conspicuous part of the office of the Commissioners.

Power to Commissioners to make contracts.

CXXIII. The Commissioners may enter into contracts with any persons for the execution of any works directed or authorised by this Act to be done by the Commissioners, or for any other things necessary for the purposes of this Act.

Commissioners may direct prosecutions.

CXXIV. The Commissioners may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatsoever, and may order proceedings to be taken for the recovery of any penalties, and for the punishment of any persons offending against the provisions of this Act, and may order the expenses of such prosecution or other proceedings to be paid out of the funds applicable to the purposes of this Act.

Act not to affect nuisances at common law.

CXXV. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to render lawful any act or omission on the part of any person which is, or but for this Act would be deemed to be, a nuisance at common law, nor to exempt any person guilty of a nuisance at common law from prosecution or action in respect thereof. Provided that, if any person convicted of an offence under this Act shall have paid the whole amount adjudged to be paid under such conviction, and the costs

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thereof, in every such case, he shall be released from all further or other criminal proceedings for the same offence.

No writ or process to be issued against Commissioners or their officers until after one month's notice of cause of action, &c.

CXXVI. No writ or process shall be issued out against or served upon the Commissioners or any of their officers, or any person acting under the direction of the Commissioners, for anything done or intended to be done under the powers of this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered or left at the office of the Commissioners, or at the place of abode of such person, explicitly stating the cause of action, and the name and place of abode of the intended Plaintiff, and of his attorney or agent in the cause; and, upon the trial of any such action, the Plaintiff shall not be permitted to go into evidence of any cause of action except such as is stated in the notice so delivered, and unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the Defendant; and every such action shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards; and if any person to whom any such notice of action is given shall, before action brought, tender sufficient amends to the complainant, such complainant shall not recover in any such action when brought; and if no such tender shall have been made, it shall be lawful for the Defendant in such action, by leave of the Court where such action shall be pending, at any time before issue joined, to pay into Court such sum of money as he shall think fit, and thereupon such proceeding shall be had as in other cases where Defendants are allowed to pay money into Court.

Power to make compensation out of funds.

CXXVII. The Commissioners may make compensation, out of the funds applicable to the purposes of this Act, to all persons sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Commissioners, their officers or servants, under and by virtue of this Act.

Mode of ascertaining compensation for land, &c.

CXXVIII. When there is any hindrance to the acquisition by purchase of any land or building required for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government, upon the representation of the Commissioners, and after such inquiry as may be thought proper, may declare that the land or building is needed for a public purpose, and may order proceedings for obtaining possession of the same for Government, and for determining the compensation to be paid to the parties interested, according to the laws now or hereafter to be in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes. And the Local Government may vest such land or building in the Commissioners on their paying the compensation awarded.

Power to sell lands.

CXXIX. The Commissioners, with the consent of the Local Government, may sell any lands vested in them by virtue of this Act, or acquired by them for the purpose thereof, either together or in parcels, as they may find most convenient and advantageous, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied to the purposes of this Act; and for carrying such sale into effect the Commissioners may execute a conveyance of the lands sold to the purchaser, and such conveyance shall be under the common seal of the Commissioners.

Power to sell old roads.

CXXX. Whenever any street or road hereby vested in the Commissioners shall be discontinued and stopped up under the provisions of Section VI. of this Act, the Commissioners, with the consent of the Local Government, may sell the land, or such part thereof as shall not be required for the purposes of this Act.

Fees for licenses.

CXXXI. When any license is granted under the provisions of Section LXII. XCIII. or CIII. of this Act, authorising the use of any place for any of the purposes therein described, and when permission is given under Section XIX. for making any temporary erection, or under Section XXXVI. for putting up any projection, the Commissioners may charge a fee for such license or permission; and the rates of the fees to be so charged shall be from time to time adjusted by the Commissioners with the sanction of the Local Government, provided that no such fee shall exceed the sum of fifty Rupees. When permission or license is given for the temporary occupation of any ground belonging to the Commissioners under the provisions of Section LXXXVII. or Section LXXXIX., the Commissioners may charge rent for such ground, according to the time the occupation may continue, at such rates as may from time to time be sanctioned by the Local Government. All sums received by the Commissioners under this Section shall be applied by them to the purposes of this Act.

Damages and expenses how to be determined.

CXXXII. In all cases where any damages, costs, or expenses are by this Act directed to be paid, the amount of the same, in case of dispute, shall be ascertained and determined by two Magistrates, except in the Town of Bombay, and in the Town of Bombay by the Court of Petty Sessions; provided that, if there be only one Magistrate acting for any Town or Station, such ascertainment and determination may be made by a Magistrate and a Justice of the Peace.

Method of proceeding before Magistrates in questions of damages, &c.

CXXXIII. In any case referred to the determination of two Magistrates under this Act, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate, upon the application of either party, to summon the other party to appear before any two Magistrates, or before a Magistrate and a Justice of the Peace, as the case may be, and in the Town of Bombay before the Court of Petty Sessions, at a time and place to be named in such summons; and every such summons shall be served by delivering the original or a copy thereof to the person summoned, or by leaving the same at his usual place of abode, with some adult male member or servant of his family. Upon the appearance of the parties, or, in the absence of any of them, upon proof of due service of the summons, it shall be lawful for such Magistrates, or such Magistrate and Justice, or such Court, to hear and determine such question, and, for that purpose, to examine such parties or any of them and their witnesses on oath; and the cost of every such inquiry shall be in the discretion of such Magistrates, or such Magistrate and Justice, or such Court, and they shall determine the amount thereof.

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Provided that, in the event of a difference of opinion between such Magistrates, or such Magistrate and Justice, the case shall be referred to the determination of a third Magistrate, or (if there be no such Magistrate) of any Justice of the Peace to be selected by them.

Recovery of damages by distress.

CXXXIV. If the amount of damages, costs, or expenses ascertained in the manner above described be not paid by the party liable to pay the same within seven days after demand, such amount may be recovered under a warrant from the said Magistrates, or either of them, or the said Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, or either of them, or from the Court of Petty Sessions, as the case may be, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such party, and the overplus arising from the sale thereof, after satisfying such amount, and the costs of the distress and sale, shall be returned on demand to the party whose goods shall have been distrained.

Commissioners may sue in competent Court instead, or on failure of distress.

CXXXV. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realise by distress the whole or any part of any expenses, charges, or damages awarded under the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

CXXXVI. No distress levied by virtue of this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, warrant of distress, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity, may recover full satisfaction for the special damage in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Distress not unlawful for want of form.

CXXXVII. Every fine or penalty imposed under or by virtue of this Act, or any bye-law made in pursuance thereof, may be recovered by summary proceeding before a Magistrate upon information exhibited by order of the Commissioners.

Recovery of fines and penalties.

CXXXVIII. The Magistrate by whom any fine or penalty is imposed by virtue of this Act may award not more than one-half thereof or any less sum to the informer, and shall order the remainder, or, if he make no award to the informer, the whole of such fine or penalty to be paid to the Commissioners, to be by them applied to the purposes of this Act.

How fines and penalties are to be applied.

CXXXIX. No person shall be liable to any fine or penalty under this Act, for any offence made cognisable before a Magistrate, unless the complaint respecting such offence shall have been made before a Magistrate within three months next after the commission of such offence.

No person liable to fine or penalty unless complaint made within three months after offence committed.

CXL. If through any act, neglect, or default, on account whereof any person shall have incurred any penalty imposed by this Act, any damage to the property of the Commissioners shall have been committed by such person, he shall be liable to make good such damage as well as to pay such penalty; and the amount of such damage shall, in case of dispute, be determined by the Magistrate by whom the party incurring such penalty shall have been convicted; and on non-payment of such damage on demand, the same shall be levied by distress, and such Magistrate shall issue his warrant accordingly.

Damage to the Commissioners' property to be made good in addition to penalty.

CXLI. It shall be the duty of all Police Officers to give immediate information to the Commissioners of any offence committed contrary to the provisions of this Act. Any Police Officer may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against this Act, if the name and address of such person be unknown to him; and such person may be detained at the Station House until his name and address shall be ascertained.

Police Officers to report offence to Commissioners, and to arrest unknown offenders.

CXLII. This Act shall commence and take effect from and after the 1st of November 1856.

Commencement of Act.

SCHEDULE.

Laws Repealed.

Calcutta.

Act No. XII. of 1837.

Act No. XXII. of 1847, entitled "An Act to enable the Commissioners who may be appointed under Act XVI. of 1847 to purchase and hold real or personal property for the improvement of the Town of Calcutta."

Act No. XII. of 1852, entitled "An Act to repeal Act No. II. of 1848, and to confer certain powers on the Commissioners for the improvement of the Town of Calcutta," except Section L. of the said Act.

Madras.

A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, entitled "A Regulation for the cleanliness of the Town of Madras."

Bombay.

So much of Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation III. 1812, entitled "A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation to restrain the construction of all Buildings within the Town walls likely to endanger the defence of the Garrison, to remove and prevent encroachments that may exist or be attempted to be made in the streets and highroads, both within and without the Town walls, and generally throughout the Island of Bombay, and to prevent the introduction of articles of a combustible nature within the Garrison," as is now in force.

So much of Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation III. 1815, entitled "A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for enlarging, explaining, and amending Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation I., and Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation III. of 1812, the former passed by the Honorable the Governor in Council on the 25th March 1812, and registered in the Court of the Honorable the Recorder on the 20th of May following, and the latter passed by the Honorable the Governor in Council on the 4th of November 1812, and registered in the same Court on the 26th day of December next ensuing, and for other beneficial purposes," as is now in force.

Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 of Act No. XXVIII. of 1839, entitled "An Act for the regulation of Buildings in the Islands of Bombay and Colaba."

Act No. XIV. of 1841, entitled "An Act for the better regulation of Markets in the Islands of Bombay and Colaba."

Act No. XIV. of 1842, entitled "An Act for giving greater facility in the abatement and prosecution of nuisances in and through the Towns and Islands of Bombay and Colaba."

W. Morgan,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

14th June 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time on the 14th June 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee with an instruction (under suspension of the 69th Standing Order) to report thereon after the 16th of July next:—

A Bill to authorise the levy of Port Dues and Fees at the present Rates for a further period of twelve months.

Whereas, by Section XLI. Act XXII. of 1855, the period during which the dues and fees now usually collected at the several ports within the Territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company may be collected at such ports respectively is limited to one year from the time of the passing of the Act, which will expire on the 13th August 1856, and it is expedient to extend that period:

Preamble.

It is hereby enacted, that the dues and fees now usually collected at the several ports within the said Territories may be collected at such ports during the period of twelve months from the 13th August 1856.

Continuance of existing Port Dues and Fees for twelve months after 13th August 1856.

W. Morgan,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

14th June 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time on the 14th June 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 18th of August next:—

A Bill for establishing a Toll on Boats and Timber passing through the Kurratiya River, in the District of Bogra.

Whereas it is expedient, with a view to afford facilities for the internal commerce of the districts of Di-

Preamble.

nagepore, Rungpore, and Bogra, to adopt measures for the improvement of the navigation of that part of the Kurratiya river which lies within the district of Bogra, by removing the obstructions by which the passage through it is now impeded; and whereas the measure in question will necessarily occasion a considerable outlay at the first, and an annual expense thereafter, and it is just and reasonable that, to defray the same, a moderate toll should be levied on all boats, timber, rafts, floats, and the like, passing through or within such part of the said river; and whereas it is expedient to encourage individual enterprise, and the employment of private capital on works of public utility: It is enacted as follows:—

Tolls may be levied on the Kurratiya,

I. Tolls, at the rates specified in the Schedule annexed to this Act, may be levied on all boats, timber, rafts, floats, and the like, passing through or within the aforesaid part of the Kurratiya river, at such stations or places as the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal may from time to time appoint. The said tolls shall be levied by such persons, and under such rules, as the said Lieutenant Governor may direct; and all such rules shall be duly notified in the English and Vernacular *Gazettes* for public information.

But not till measures have been taken for improving the navigation.

II. Provided that no such toll shall be levied until the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal shall be satisfied, by the report of a competent person, that effective measures have been taken, by the excavation of a canal, or the removal of obstructions in the existing channel, or both, to render the passage navigable throughout the year. Provided, also, that the levy of the said tolls shall be continued only so long as the passage is kept so navigable.

Boats, &c. may be detained and sold for non-payment of toll.

III. The person appointed or empowered to collect the said tolls may detain any boat, timber, raft, float, or the like, for which the toll chargeable under this Act is not paid; and, on the report of such person, which report shall be made within twenty-four hours, the Deputy Collector of Bogra, or other public officer duly authorised by Government in that behalf, may publish a notice appointing a day for the sale of the same. At or after the time appointed by the notice, which shall not be less than fifteen days from the date of the publication thereof, if the toll be not paid, or sufficient cause for non-payment be not shown to the satisfaction of the Deputy Collector or other officer as aforesaid, such officer may sell the thing detained, or, in the case of a raft or float, such part thereof as may be necessary for the recovery of the toll, and shall pay the overplus, if any, to the owner on demand.

Penalty for unlawful detention.

IV. Any person who, under colour of this Act, shall unlawfully detain any boat, timber, raft, float, or the like, or shall neglect, or, without lawful excuse, delay to report the detention of any boat, timber, raft, float, or the like, to the Deputy Collector or other officer as aforesaid, or shall demand as toll any larger sum than is authorised by the Schedule annexed to this Act, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, or other officer exercising the powers of Magistrate, forfeit a sum not exceeding 200 Rupees.

Government may authorise any private person to carry out object of Act,

V. For the purpose of carrying out the objects of this Act, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal may authorise any public officer to cut any canal, clear and deepen any channel, stop any watercourse, or otherwise cause the return of the stream to its original bed, or may grant the like authority to any private person who may undertake to carry out those objects at his own expense; and may take possession, as for a public purpose, of any land that may be necessary for the execution of any of the abovementioned works, under the provisions of Regulation I. of 1824, or of any Act that may hereafter be in force for taking possession of land for public purposes, whether the said works are to be executed on account of Government, or of such private person as aforesaid.

And may give him a grant of the tolls.

VI. If the Lieutenant Governor shall grant authority to any private person to carry out the objects of this Act at his own expense, he may also make a grant of the said tolls to such person, upon such conditions and for such a term as to the said Lieutenant Governor shall appear just and proper.

Schedule

Of tolls chargeable on boats, timbers, rafts, floats, and the like, passing into or through the Kurratiya river, within the district of Bogra.

Budgerows, Bauleahs, and Boats, for personal accommodation	4 annas per oar.
Boats of burthen, empty .	At the rate of 2 annas per 100 mds. burthen.
Ditto ditto laden with bricks, tiles, and earthenware; straw, grass, reeds, and fire-wood ..	At the rate of 4 annas per 100 mds.
Boats of burthen laden with grain, pulse, seeds, fruit, and vegetables	At the rate of 8 annas per 100 mds.
Ditto ditto with timbers, bamboos, and any other article not expressly enumerated	At the rate of 12 annas per 100 mds.
Timbers in rafts or otherwise, not being in boats.	2 annas each timber.
Bamboos in floats	4 annas per 100 bamboos.

Every boat less than 25 maunds burthen, and every boat of 25 maunds and less than 50 maunds, shall be rated as 25 maunds; every boat of 50 maunds and less than 75 maunds shall be rated as 50 maunds; every boat of 75 maunds and less than 100 maunds shall be rated as 75 maunds; every boat of 100 maunds and less than 125 maunds shall be rated as 100 maunds, and so on.

Any number of bamboos less than an even hundred shall be rated as 100.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Notice.

It is hereby notified, for the information and guidance of the several Officers authorised to obtain their SUPPLIES of STATIONERY from this Department, that, under instructions from the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the Articles noted below will not in future be issued from the PUBLIC STORES:—

Marble Paper.
Erasers.
Leads, Flat.
Pounce.
Pounce Boxes.
Paper Folders.

2. It is further notified, that in cases where Ebony or Chest Inkstands have hitherto been allowed, round Pewter Inkstands, with Sand Boxes, will be supplied in future in lieu thereof.

F. HUTCHINSON,
Collector of Bombay,
In charge Stationery Department.

Bombay, 14*th June* 1856.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the SUM on account of the ESTATE of the undermentioned DECEASED NATIVE SEAMAN, of the SHIP specified herein, has been received into my Office, and the same will be paid by me to his legal representative, on application with full particulars (post-paid) :—

Seaman's Name.	No. of Register Ticket.	From what Port held.	Capacity.	To what Ship belonged.	Of the Port of	Amount.
						Rs. a. p.
Alie	None ..	....	Lascar	Walter Morrice..	London....	69 4 0

C. KINGCOME,
Registrar of Merchant Seamen.

Register of Seamen Office, Bombay, 1st July 1856.

اِشتہار نامہ

ظاہر کیا جاتا ہي کہ کچھہ روپئے بابت مال اور اسباب خلاصي متوفی کے کہ جسکا اور جسکے جہاز کا نام نیچے لکھا گیا ہي میرے آفس مین جمع ہوئے ہین جو کوئي اُسکا وارث ہوگا اور داک کا محصول دیکر اپني درخواست معہ اثبات اپني حقیّت کے میرے پاس بھیجیگا تو وہ روپئے اُسکو دئے جائینگے

خلاصي کا نام	رجسٹر ٹکٹ کا نمبر	کونسے بندر سے رجسٹر ٹکٹ ملا	عہدہ	کونسے جہاز پر نوکر تھا	کونسے بندر کا	مبلغ
علي	کچھہ نہین	.....	خلاصی ..	وائٹر مارس	لنڈن	٦٩ ٤ ٠

(صحیح) سي کنگکوم صاحب
بیپاري جہازون کے خلاصیونکا دفتردار

بمبئي رجسٹر آف سیمین آفس
تاریخ ١ ماہ جولائی سنہ ١٨٥٦

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the SUM on account of the ESTATE of the undermentioned DECEASED NATIVE SEAMAN, of the Ship specified herein, has been received into my Office, and the same will be paid by me to his legal representative, on application with full particulars (post-paid) :—

Seaman's Name.	No. of Register Ticket.	From what Port held.	Capacity.	To what Ship belonged.	Of the Port of	Amount.
						Rs. a. p.
Sheik Futteh	954	Calcutta....	Lascar	Julia.....	Bombay..	8 12 9

C. KINGCOME,
Registrar of Merchant Seamen.

Register of Seamen Office, Bombay, 3rd July 1856.

اِشتہار نامہ

ظاہر کیا جاتا ہي کہ کچھہ روپئے بابت مال اور اسباب خلاصی متوفی کے کہ جسکا اور جسکے جہاز کا نام نیچے لکھا گیا ہي میرے آفس مین جمع ہوئے ہین جو کوئي اُسکا وارث ہوگا اور داک کا محصول دیکر اپني درخواست معہ اثبات اپنی حقیّت کے میرے پاس بھیجیگا تو وہ روپئے اُسکو دئے جائینگے

خلاصی کا نام	رجسٹر ٹکٹ کا نمبر	کونسے بندر سے رجسٹر ٹکٹ ملا	عہدہ	کونسے جہاز پر نوکر تھا	کونسے بندر کا	مبلغ
شیخ فتح	٩٥٤	کلکتہ ..	خلاصی ..	جولیا.....	بمبئی	٨ ١٢ ٩

(صحیح) سی کنگکوم صاحب
بیپاري جہازونکے خلاصیونکا دفتردار

بمبئي رجسٹر آف سیمین آفس
تاریخ ٣ ماہ جولائي سنہ ١٨٥٦

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the undermentioned SALT-PANS, the property of Government, situated at MATOONGA, in Bombay, will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION, either separately or not, and at such times as may be determined upon.

For information as to the conditions of sale, &c. application to be made at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, Southern Division, in the Bombay Custom House.

Salt-Pans.

1. Rowlee.
2. Shaik Misree.
3. Wuddalla.
4. Sewry, and
5. Sallemanshaw.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, and Opium.

Bombay, 7th June 1856.

જાહેરનામુ.

એહેવું જે મુંબઇમાં માટુંગામાં નીચે લખેલા શરકારી મીઠાંના આગરો છે તે જુદા જુદા અથવા એકઠા હવેપછી જે વખત ઠરાવશે તે વખતે જાહેર લીલામ કરીને વેચશે.

વેચાંણના કરાર વીગેરે વીશે પુછવું હશે તો મુંબઇની માંડવીમાં દક્ષણ ટુકડીના જકાત તથા મીઠુ તથા અફીણના ડીપુટી કમીશનર શાહેબની કચેરીમાં પુછવું.

મીઠાંના આગરો.

૧ રોલી.
૨ શેખમીશરી.
૩ વડાલુ.
૪ સીવરી.
૫ સુલેમાંનશા.

સહી.

જેમ્શ વાકર રાબર્ટશન,
દક્ષણ ટુકડીના જકાત તથા મીઠુ તથા
અફીણના ડીપુટી કમીશનર.

તારીખ ૭ મી માહે જુન સને ૧૮૫૬ ઇશવી
મુકામ મુંબેઇ.

जाहिरनामा.

ऐसा जे मुंबईत माटुंगें येथील खालीं लिहिलेले सरकारी मिठागर निरनिराळे किंवा एकत्र या पुढें वेळ ठरवितील त्या वेळीं जाहिरलेलांव करून विकतील.

विकरीचे करार वगैरेविशीं पुसणे असल्यास मुंबईतील मांडवींत दक्षिण तुकडीचे जकात व मीठ व आफिणीचे डेपुटी कमिशनर साहेबाचे कचेरींत पुसावें.

मिठागर.

१ रवळी.
२ सेकमिसरी.
३ वडाळे.
४ सिवरी.
५ सुलेमानशा.

सहीं.

जेम्स वाकर रावर्टसन,
दक्षिण तुकडीचे जकात व मीठ व अफिणीचे
डेपुटी कमिशनर.

तारीख ७ वी माहे जून सन १८५६ इसवी
मु॥ मुंबई.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

Notice.

Sealed tenders will be received, from professional men, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, Southern Division, Bombay Custom House, up to the 31st of July 1856, for the execution, by CONTRACT, of nine CHOWKIES in the PENN TALOOKA, under the Outer Daroga.

Plan and specification of the above Buildings will remain open for inspection at the Office until the above date, where all other particulars may be learnt.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, and Opium, S. D.

Bombay, Office of Depy. Commr. of Customs, Salt, & Opium, 19*th June* 1856.

જાહેરનામુ.

એવું જે પેન તાલુકા માંહેના બાહેરીલ દરોગાના તાબામાં નવ ચોકી ઇજારાથી બાંધવાની છે, વાસ્તે એવાં કામો કરવાનો જે લોકોનો ધંધો છે તેઓની સદર્હું બાબત મોહોરબંધ અરજીઓ તારીખ ૩૧ જુલઈ સને ૧૮૫૬ સુધી મુંબઇની માંડવીમધે જકાત તથા મીઠું તથા અફીણના દક્ષણ તુકડીના ડેપ્યુટી કમીશનરની કચેરીમાં લેશે.

ચોકીઓનો નકાશો તથા તપસીલ સદર્હું તારીખ સુધી સદર્હું કચેરીમાં જોવા દેવાસારૂ ઉઘાડો રેહેશે અને બીજું કાંઈ પુછવું હશે તો તેપણ સદર્હું કચેરીમાં પુછેથી માલમ પડશે.

સહી.

જેમ્સ વાકર, રાબર્ટસન,
જકાત તથા મીઠુ તથા અફીણના દક્ષણ
તુકડીના ડેપ્યુટી કમીશનર.

તારીખ ૧૯ મી માહે જુન સન ૧૮૫૬ ઇસવી
મુકામ મુંબઈ જકાત તથા મીઠુ તથા
અફીણના ડેપ્યુટી કમીશનરની કચેરી.

जाहिरनामा.

ऐसा जे पेण तालुक्यांतील बाहेरील दरोग्याचे ताब्यांत ९ चौक्या मख्त्याने बांधावयाच्या आहेत त्यास अशीं कामें करण्याचा ज्या लोकांचा धंदा आहे त्यांचे सहर्हू विशींचे मोहरबंद अर्ज तारीख ३१ जुलई सन १८५६ पर्यंत मुंबई येथील मांडवीमध्यें जकात व मीठ व अफूचे दक्षिण तुकडीचे डिपुटी कमिशनर यांचे कचेरींत घेतील.

चौक्यांचे नकाशे व तपसील सदर्हू तारिखेपर्यंत सदर्हू कचेरींत पहाण्याकरितां उघडे राहातील आणि दुसरें कांहीं पुसणे असेल तेंही सदर्हू कचेरींत मालुम होईल.

सही.

जेम्स वाकर, रावर्टसन,
जकात व मीठ व अफूचे दक्षिण
तुकडीचे डेपुटी कमिशनर.

तारिख १९ माहे जून सन १८५६ इसवी मु॥ मुंबई
जकात व मीठ व अफूचे डेपुटी कमिशनर यांची कचेरी.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

Notice.

The Mint Master hereby notifies, that, from and after the 1st of January 1857, all Gold and Silver Bullion and Coins that may be tendered to the

Mint for coinage will be melted and cast into bars, by the Mint Premelting Establishment, prior to their being received or assayed, in conformity with the practice which obtains in the Calcutta Mint.

2. Tenderers of Bullion are requested to depute Agents to see that their interests are properly attended to in the premelting processes.

3. In modification of the charges for premelting Bullion laid down in the Notification published at page 671 of the *Government Gazette* of the year 1846,* the Mint Master begs to notify that, on the introduction here of the new or Calcutta system, a premelting charge will be levied of three Rupees and twelve Annas per one thousand Tolas of Standard Gold, and of one Rupee per one thousand Tolas of Standard Silver, which premelting charge will be independent of the ordinary charge for seignorage.

* Viz. Rupees eleven and Annas twelve for premelting a Pot of 10,000 Tolas of Merchants' Silver.

4. All charges at present levied for cutting, burning, and preliminary examination, will cease on the introduction of the new system.

5. In order to further assimilate the practice of the Calcutta and of the Bombay Mints, the Mint Master begs also to notify that, from the 1st of January 1857, Mint Bills will be granted on the Treasury at twenty days' sight after actual receipt and registry of any Bullion or Coins that may be tendered; the receipt and registry to date from the day on which the actual outturn value shall be ascertained,—that is, after premelting and assay operations have been completed.

J. H. BURKE, Captain,
Mint Master.

Bombay Mint, 1st July 1856.

જાહેરનામું.

એહેવું જે મીન્ટ માસ્તર જાહેર કરે છે કે તારિખ ૧ લી જાનુએરી સને ૧૮૫૭ થી તથા તારપછી સોનુ તથા ચાંદી તથા સોનાં રૂપાંનું નાંણું ટંકશાલમાં સીક્કો પાડવા સારૂ આપશે તે લીધાની અગાઉ અથવા તેનો ટચ કાઢવાની અગાઉ કલકત્તાની ટંકશાલના વહીવટ પ્રમાંણે ટંકશાલમાંના પ્રથમ ગાળવાના ખાતામાં તે ગાળીને તેની લગડી પાડશે.

૨. પ્રથમ ગાળતી વખતે પોતાનું હીત થાએ એવો બંદોબસ્ત રાખવાસારૂ સોનું તથા ચાંદી આપનારઓએ પોતાનાં માંણસો મોકલવાં.

૩. સને ૧૮૪૬ નાં ગવરમેંન્ટ ગ્યાજીટના ૬૭૧ મે પાને જાહેરનાંમુ છાપું છે તેમાં ચાંદી પ્રથમ ગાળવાના ખરચનો દર ઠેરવિલો છે. એટલે વેપારી લોકોની ચાંદીના ૧૦,૦૦૦ તોલાની કુંડીએ રૂ. ૧૧-૧૨-૦ પ્રથમ ગલામણી લેવી એહેવો દર ઠરાવીએ છે. તે દર ફેરવીને મીંટ માસ્તર જાહેર કરે છે કે નવો વહીવટ એટલે કલકત્તાનો વહીવટ આંહીમાં ચાલુ થએ પછી ૧૦૦૦ તોલા ઇસ્ટાંડરડ. (એટલે મારાલા પ્રમાણેના) સોનાં બદલ પ્રથમ ગલામણી રૂ. ૩-૧૨-૦ લેશે અને ૧૦૦૦ તોલા ઇસ્ટાંડરડ (એટલે મારાલા પ્રમાણેના) રૂપાં બદલ પ્રથમ ગલામણીનો રૂ. ૧ લેશે. પ્રથમ ગાળવાના સદરૂ ખરચનો નાંણું પાડવા બાબત હંમેશાં ખરચપડે છે તે ખરચ સાથે કાંઈ શંબંધ નથી.

૪. કાપવા બદલ તથા બાળવા બદલ તથા પ્રથમ તપારવા બદલ હાલમાં જે ખરચ લે છે તે સારૂ ખરચ નવા વહીવટ ચાલુ થયા પછી બંદ થાશે.

૫. કલકત્તા તથા મુંબઇની ટંકશાળનો વહીવાટ વધારે એકસરખો કરવા સારૂ મીન્ટ માસ્તર વલી જાહેર કરે છે કે તારિખ ૧લી માહે જાનુએરી સને ૧૮૫૭ થી સોનુ તથા ચાંદી તથા નાંણું આપવાને લાવશે તે બરોબર પોંહોચ્યા પછીતથા નોંધ્યા પછી તે બદલ તીજોરી ઉપર વીસ દિવસની મુદતની ટંકશાલમાંથી ચીઠી આપશે.—જે દાહાડે બરાબર કીંમત ઠરશે એટલે પ્રથમ ગાળવાનું તથા ટચ કાહાડવાનુ કામ જે દાહાડે પુરૂં થાશે તે દિવશથી પોંચની તથા નોંધની તારિખ રાઇ થાશે.

સહી.

જેમસ હેનરી બર્ક, કપતાન.
મીંટમાસ્તર.

તારીખ ૧ લી માહે જુલાઇ સને ૧૮૫૬ ઇસવી
મુકામ મુબઇ ટંકશાલ.

जाहिरनामा.

ऐसा जे मिंट मास्तर जाहीर करितात कीं तारीख १ माहे ज्यानेवारी सन १८५७ पासून व त्यानंतर सोने व चांदी व सोनेरुप्याचें नाणे टांकसाळेंत शिक्का पाडण्या करितां देतील तें घेण्याचे पूर्वी किंवा त्याचा टच काढण्याचे पूर्वी कलकत्ता येथील टांकसाळेंतील वहिवाटीप्रमाणे टांकसाळेंतील प्रथम गाळणारे खात्यांत तें गांळून त्याच्या लगड्या करितील.

२ प्रथम गाळतेवेळीं आपले हिताचा बंदोबस्त ठेवण्यासाठीं सोने व चांदी देणारानी आपली मनुष्य पाठवावी.

३ सन १८४६ चे गवरमेंट ग्याझेटाचे ६७१ वे पानावर जाहिरनामा छापिला आहे त्यांत चांदी प्रथम गाळण्याचे खर्चाचा दर ठरविला आहे म्हणजे व्यापारी लोकांचे चांदीचे दाहा हजार तोळ्यांचे कोंडीस रु. ११-१२ प्रथम गाळणावळ द्यावी म्हणून दर ठरविला आहे तो दर फिरऊन मिंट मास्तर जाहीर करितात कीं नवीन वहिवाट म्हणजे कलकत्याची वहिवाट येथे चालू झाल्यावर एक हजार तोळे स्टान्डर्ड (म्हणजे मासल्या प्रमाणचे) सोन्या बद्दल प्रथम गाळणावळ ३-१२ घेतील आणि एक हजार तोळे स्टान्डर्ड (म्हणजे मासल्या प्रमाणचे) रुप्या बद्दल प्रथम गाळणावळ एक रुपया घेतील, प्रथम गाळण्याचे सदर्हू खर्चासीं आणि नाणे पाडण्या बद्दल नेहमीचा खर्च पडतो त्या खर्चासीं कांही संबंध नाहीं.

४ कापण्याबद्दल व जाळण्याबद्दल व प्रथम तपासण्याबद्दल हल्लीं जो खर्च घेतात तो सर्व नवीन वहिवाट चालू झाल्यावर बंद होईल.

५ कलकत्त्याचे व मुंबईचे टांकसाळेंतील वहिवाट अधीक एकसारखी व्हावी म्हणोन मिंट मास्तर आणखी जाहिर करितात कीं तारिख १ ज्यानेवारी सन १८५७ पासून सोने व चांदी किंवा नाणे देण्यास आणितील तें वास्तविक पोंचल्यावर व नोंदल्यावर त्या बद्दल तिजोरीवर वीस दिवसाचे मुदतीच्या टांकसाळेंतून चिठ्या देतील.—त्या दिवसीं वास्तविक किंमत ठरेल म्हणजे प्रथम गाळण्याचें व टच काढण्याचें काम ज्या दिवसीं पुरें होईल त्या दिवसापासून पावतीची व नोंदीची तारीख सुरू होईल.

सहीं.

जेम्स हेनरी बर्क, कपतान,
मिंट मास्तर.

तारीख १ माहे जुलई सन १८५६ इसवी मु॥
मुंबई टांकसाळ.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF DEATHS ON THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

CASTE OR TRIBE.	Still-born.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Disease of Nervous System.	Vascular System.	Respiratory System.	Alimentary System.	Urinary System.	Sexual System, and Child-bearing.	Locomotive & Tegumentary Systems.	Cachexy and Debility.	Leprosy, Tubercular and Articular.	Dropsy.	Accident and Violence.	Other and Unknown Cause.	Total—exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist.—Jain, &c.	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	17
Brahmun..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
Lingaet and Bhatia	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
Hindoo of other Caste	3	24	..	..	45	5	..	13	23	..	2	..	18	1	1	2	..	134
Hindoo Out-caste	..	1	..	..	6	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	12
Moosulman	3	5	..	..	41	1	..	4	11	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	69
Parsee	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	15
Jew	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Native-Christian..	2	4	..	..	3	1	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Indo-European	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
European..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Negro-African	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other and Unknown Caste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	11	36	..	..	124	11	1	23	49	..	4	3	29	1	1	2	..	284
Mean of the corresponding Weeks in the preceding Eight Years..	..	30	10	..	108	11	..	25	39	..	1	1	13	..	2	3	..	245

Bombay, 9th July 1856.

A. H. LEITH,
In charge of Mortuary Returns.

Memorandum.

The undermentioned MAPS are on SALE at the Chief Engineer's Office, for CASH :—

	Scale.	Price of each.
Map of the Dharwar Collectorate,	4 miles to an inch.	*Rs. a. p.* 2 8 0 or Rs. 3 mounted on cloth.
Ditto Sholapoor	ditto ditto.	
Ditto Rutnagherry	ditto ditto.	
Ditto Poona	ditto ditto.	
Ditto Ahmednuggur	ditto ditto.	
Ditto Sattara Territory	ditto.	
Ditto Surat Collectorate	2 miles to an inch.	
Ditto Broach	ditto ditto.	
Ditto Malcolmpeth	500 feet to an inch.	
Ditto Matheran Hill,	one furlong to an inch.	

Ditto Kaira Collectorate 2 miles to an inch, Rs. 1-12-0 or Rs. 2 mounted on cloth.

Ditto City of Poona 300 feet to an inch, Rs. 1 4 0 or Rs. 2 mounted on cloth.

Ditto Peint State 2 miles to an inch, Rs. 0 12 0 or Rs. 1 mounted on cloth.

Ditto Roads in the Bombay Presidency 20 miles to an inch, Rs. 3-8-0 or Rs. 4 mounted on cloth.

CHARLES WADDINGTON,
Major General, Chief Engineer.

Bombay, Chief Engineer's Office,
10th December 1855.

Notice

Is hereby given, that a VESSEL named "*Khungar*" (while returning from Bombay unladen to the Bunder of Kutch Mandvee, Tindal's name Moosa wulud Abba Sadhee) and a MUCHWA were, on the 10th June 1856, STRANDED on the COAST OF JUNJEERA, in the Hubshee's Territory; and a SHIP-MAST, in length about 40 cubits, and 2 cubits in diameter, was washed on shore.

Any person who may have any claim to the above Vessels and Mast is desired to attend before the Joint Magistrate of Angria's Colaba, at Alibagh, within the period of two months from this date, with such proof of ownership as he may have to adduce; after this date the vessels, &c. in question will be disposed of according to law.

L. REID,
Joint Magistrate.

Colaba, Joint Magistrate's Office,
18th June 1856.

जाहिरखबर.

दिल्ही जाते ऐसी जे तारीख १० जून सन १८५६ रोजी जंजीरकर हपसी याचे मुलकांत वायदळानें एक गलबत नाव खंगार तांडेल मुसा वलद आबासिद्धी मुंबईहून रिकामे कछ मांडवी बंदरास जात असतां तो व एक मचवा फुटिस्त व डोल काठी एक लांब हात सुमारें ४० जाड हात २ या प्रमाणे लागलीं आहेत तरी ज्यांची असतील त्याणी ज्याइंट माजिस्ट्रेट साहेब तुकडी कुलाबा यांचे समोर आज तारिखे पासून दोन महिन्याचे आंत आपले पुराव्या सहीत हजर व्हावें जर मुदतींत हजीर न झाल्यास या मालाची वव्यस्था कायद्याप्रमाणे होईल.

तारीख १८ जुन सन १८५६,
कुलाबा ज्याइंट माजिस्ट्रेटाचे आफिसांतून.

L. REID,
Joint Magistrate.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM for the Week ending Tuesday, 8th July 1856.

Years.	Passes granted at Indore			Imported into Bombay				Exported by Sea			Balance unaccounted for.
	Up to 1st July 1856.	From 2nd to 8th July 1856.	Total.	Up to 1st July 1856.	From 2nd to 8th July 1856.	Lost on the road.	Total.	Up to 1st July 1856.	From 2nd to 8th July 1856.	Total.	
For 1852-53 .... Chests.	27,955½	..	27,955½	27,949½	..	6	27,955½	27,898¼	..	27,898¼	51¼
„ 1853-54 .... „	25,266	..	25,266	25,262½	..	3½	25,266	25,251½	..	25,251½	11
„ 1854-55 .... „	27,688	..	27,688	27,685¼	..	2¾	27,688	27,646¾	..	27,646¾	38¼
„ 1855-56 .... „	25,135	233	25,368	23,834½	580	3½	24,418	19,285¾	45	19,330¾	5,083¾

Detail of Exports from 2nd to 8th July 1856.

Of the Season 1855-56.

Per Steamer "Chusan" ..... Chests 30
Per Ship "Chinchin" ..... „ 15

Total .... Chests 45

Bombay, Office of Commr. of Customs, Salt, and Opium, 9th July 1856.

R. SPOONER,
Officiating Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

LIST of REMITTANCES forwarded from the Accountant General's Office, Military Department, to the other Presidencies, during the Month of June 1856. (Published as per Government Letter No. 3159, dated 7th November 1849.)

Date of the Remittance List.	From what Pay Office received.	By whom made.	In whose favour.	To what Presidency.	Date of the receipt in the Accountant General's Office, Military Department.	Amount.	Date when forwarded.
1856.					1856.	*Rs. a. p.*	1856.
May 1st	Pay Office Poona Division Army.	Private Ramphulsing, of the 24th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry.	Jemindar Sewsahie Sing	Bengal	June 2nd	40 0 0	June 2nd
„ 15th	Ditto ditto ..	Lieutenant H. G. E. Somerset, Aide-de-Camp to the Commander in Chief.	The Paymaster of Her Majesty's 81st Regiment of Foot	Ditto	„ „	100 0 0	„ „
June 1st	Pay Office Northern Division Army.	Serjeant Major J. Payne, of the 10th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry.	To the Agent, Governor General, for Central India, at Indore.....	Ditto	„ 26th	20 0 0	„ 26th
					Rupees..	160 0 0	

(Errors excepted)

Bombay Castle, Accountant General's Office, 7th July 1856.

R. W. LODWICK, Acting First Assist. Accountant,
Military Department.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Notice is hereby given, that the Petitions of the several Persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Names.	Profession.	Denomination.	Place of Residence in Bombay.	Dates of Petitions filed.		
				Day.	Month.	Year.
Adumjee Thawurbhoy.	A Cloth Dealer	Mahomedan..	Without the Fort, in Baba Dubboo Street.	19th	June	1856.
Gangjee Dhunjee ...	Late a Mehta in the service of Lukmeedas Govindjee.	Hindoo.....	Without the Fort, near Jackeria's Musjid.	,,	,,	,,
Sarufally Dawoodbhoy	A Tiuner.....	Mahomedan..	Without the Fort, in Bhendy Bazar Street.	20th	,,	,,
Narotumdas Hurjeewandas.	Late a Dealer and Broker in Firewood.	Hindoo.....	Without the Fort, near Bhooleshwur.	21st	,,	,,
Ramchunder Govindjee.	A Clerk in the Sudder Adawlut.	Hindoo.....	Without the Fort, on Girgaum Road.	24th	,,	,,
Thomas Forbes Robertson.	Late a Lieutenant in the 21st Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.	European....	Lately without the Fort, at Mazagon (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	,,	,,	,,
Dwarkee, Naiqueen..	A Courtesan	Hindoo.....	Lately without the Fort, near Moombadavec Chowkey (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	4th	July	,,
Trimbukrao Anundrao.	Unemployed	Hindoo.....	Without the Fort, in Colebhatwaddy.	,,	,,	,,
Cursetjee Muncherjee Soobedar.	A Dubash	Parsee	Within the Fort, in Cowasjee Patel's Street.	5th	,,	,,

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' Petitions, that the real and personal Estates and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

Days appointed for Hearing the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Names.	Time.		
	Day.	Month.	Hour.
Thomas Forbes Robertson	3rd Monday....	July instant	11 o'clock.
Dwarkee, Naiqueen	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Adumjee Thawurbhoy	1st Monday....	August next	Ditto.
Shaik Vullee bin Sudoobhoy	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Jacob Jones	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Narotumdas Hurjeewandas	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ramchunder Govindjee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Jacoob Fukeer Mahomed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Sillaman Hassum, and Halima his wife.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Opposing Creditors must file their Claims, verified by Affidavit, and pay the usual Fees, at my Office, at least three days before the Hearing. The abovenamed Insolvents have filed Schedules of their Debts, Estates, and Effects, in my Office.

J. A. McKENZIE,
Clerk of the Court.

Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 8th day of July 1856.

નાદાર દેવાદારોની કોરટમધે.

જાહેર ખબર એ ઉપરથી આપવામાં આવે છે, જે વિગત સાથે હેની હેઠળ જે જુદી જુદી આરાામીઓના નામો લખેલાં છે, તેઓએ મુંબઇની નાદાર દેણદારોનાં છુટકા કરનારી કોરટને અરજીઓ આપી છે, તેમાં એક એકની અરજ હેવી છે કે વીકટોરીયાના અગિઆરમે વરસે જે ધારો કરીને ઠરાવ્યો છે, તેના એકવિરામાં બાબમાંનો ઇલાજ હમોને મળે.

નામ.	ધંધો.	જાત.	રેહેવાનું ઠેકાણું મુંબઇમધે.	અરજીઓ દાખલ કરાની તારીખ.		
				દાડા.	માસ.	વરસ.
આદમજી થાવરભાઈ....	લુધડાં વેચનાર.....	મુરાલમાન.	કોટબાહાર બાબા ડબુના મોલામો.	૧૯ મો	જુન.	૧૮૫૬
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ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓની બાબતોમાં શીરસ્તા પ્રમાણે હુકમ થયા છે, કે ઉપર લખેલા ધારાની સાતમા કલમ પ્રમાણે નાદાર દેવાદાર મજકુરોની સ્થાવર તથા જંગમ મિલકત તથા ચીજવસ્ત આ નામદાર કોરટનાં આફિસિઆલ આરાાએનીના તાબામાં આપે.

નીચે લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓ સાંભળવારાારૂ ઠરાવેલા દાહાડા.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાડા.	માસ.	કલાક.
ટામરા ફારબરા રાબરટરાન	૩ જો સોમવાર.	ચાલતો જુલાઈ.	૧૧.
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જાકબ ફકીર મહમદ.....	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
શુજેમાન હારામ તથા તેની બાઇડી હલીમાં	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.

આડા આવનાર લેણદારોએ, થોડામાં થોડા સાંભળવાના તણુ દાહાડા અગાઉ, સોગણુનામાથી સાબીત કરેલા પોતાના દાવા હમારી આાીસમાં દાખલ કરવા જોઇએ, તથા સિરસ્તા પ્રમાણે તેઓને શી આપવી જોઇએ. ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોએ પોતાનાં દેવાની, તથા માલ મિલકતની, ટીપો હમારી આાીસમાં દાખલ કરાવી છે.

શ્રી મુંબઇના કોટમધે, કોર્ટના કલાર્કની આાીસમાં,
લખી તારીખ ૮ મી જુલઈસને ૧૮૫૬.

જે. એ. મકેનજી,
કોર્ટના કલાર્ક સહી.

(True translation)
J. Flynn, Chief Translator.

General Orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 4th July 1856.

No. 543 of 1856.—The following Order is confirmed :—

Dated 23rd June 1856.—By Major Duncan, directing Ensign Clarke to act as Interpreter to the 24th Regt. N. I., vice Champion, during the absence of Lieutenant Neave, on medical certificate, or until further orders.

No. 544 of 1856.—The following Orders are confirmed :—

Dated 16th June 1856.—By Brigadier H. Macan, appointing Captain Tucker, of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, during the absence of Lieutenant Woodhouse, on leave, or until further orders, to act as Interpreter to the 7th Regt. N. I., with effect from the 15th May last.

Dated 23rd June 1856.—By Lieutenant Colonel Maclean, appointing Lieutenant Britten to act as Quartermaster and Interpreter to the 28th Regt. N. I., until further orders, vice Lieutenant Williams, promoted.

No. 545 of 1856.—The Rules promulgated in G. G. O. of the 4th June, No. 492 of 1856, for the promotion of Warrant Officers in the Ordnance Department, are made applicable to Warrant Officers of the Commissariat Department also, the prescribed medical examinations being made by the Medical Officer of the Station instead of the Medical Officer in charge of the Magazine to which the Candidates may belong.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1856.

No. 546 of 1856.—Corporals John Dinneen and Michael Dinneen, of the 1st Company 1st Battalion of Artillery, are allowed their discharge from the Honorable Company's Service, under the provisions of Article 46, Sect. XXI. 2nd Appendix to Jameson's Code.

No. 547 of 1856.—Lieutenant L'Estrange, Probationary Sub-Assistant Commissary General, having passed the prescribed Examination, is appointed a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, from the 23rd ultimo, and is attached to the Deputy Commissary General's Office for duty at Bombay, until further orders.

No. 548 of 1856.—The following Native promotions are made :—

11th Regiment N. I.	*Date of Rank.*
Jemedar Seetul Sing to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Gujraz Sing to be Jemedar, in succession to Goolab Khan, deceased	18th June 1856.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1856.

No. 549 of 1856.—Assistant Surgeon T. G. Hewlett is allowed a furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for eighteen months, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 550 of 1856.—The following transfers are ordered :—

Ensign Edward William West, at his own request, from the 21st Regt. N. I., to the 28th Regt. N. I., as Junior of his rank, and to stand next below Ensign George Andrew Atkinson.

Second Lieutenant Frederick Lewis Farquharson, at his own request, from the 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers) to the 28th Regt. N. I., as Junior of his rank, and to stand next below Ensign Edward William West.

Ensign Richard Mercer Lloyd, at his own request, from the 17th Regt. N. I. to the 8th Regt. N. I., as Junior of his rank, and to stand next below Ensign George Bramwell.

No. 551 of 1856.—The services of Captain E. Dansey, of the 1st Regiment European Infantry (Fusiliers), have, as a temporary measure, been placed at the disposal of the Officiating Commissioner in Sind, for special duty in that Province.

No. 552 of 1856.—The following promotions are made :—

7th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) W. M. Brodie to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign R. L. Campbell to be Lieutenant, from the 21st June 1856, in succession to Captain G. A. Lister, deceased.

No. 553 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 10th June 1856, No. 834 :—

"The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased, in conformity with Clauses 1 to 3 of Government General Order No. 196, of the 20th May 1848, to confer the distinction of a Silver Medal on the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer of the Bombay Army, as also an Annuity of £10, to be held while serving, and after discharge, with or without pension, as a reward for distinguished and meritorious service since enlistment :—

Quartermaster Serjeant John Cooke, of the 9th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry. From the 10th June 1856.

(Signed) R. J. H. Birch, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, in the Military Department."

No. 554 of 1856.—Surgeon F. Manisty, Secretary to the Medical Board, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Bombay 5th July 1856.

No. 555 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated Fort William, 17th June 1856, No. 861 :—

"The following Extract from the *London Gazette* of the 29th April 1856 is published for general information :—

BREVET.

War Department, 29th April 1856.

Captain and Brevet Major Henry Marion Durand, of the Bengal Engineers, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, dated 29th April 1856.

Captain Norman Chester Macleod, of the Bengal Engineers, to be Major in the Army, dated 29th April 1856.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in the East India Company's Army, consequent on the death of Lieutenant General the Right Honorable Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., and G.C.B., of the Bombay Infantry, on the 18th March 1856 :—

Major General Thomas Monteath Douglas, C.B., Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant General, dated 18th March 1856.

Colonel George Hicks, C.B., Bengal Infantry, to be Major General, dated 18th March 1856.

The undermentioned Officers of the East India Company's Service, retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows :—

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant Colonel John Jackson, C.B., Bombay Infantry, dated 29th April 1856.
Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Wilson Oldfield, Bengal Infantry, dated 29th April 1856.
Lieutenant Colonel Edward Down, Madras Light Cavalry, dated 29th April 1856.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Major George Gordon, Madras Infantry, dated 29th April 1856.
Major Edward Skipper, Bombay Infantry, dated 29th April 1856.
Major John Grimes, Madras Infantry, dated 29th April 1856.
Major John William Bennett, Bengal Infantry, dated 29th April 1856.

To be Major.

Captain George Hickson Fagan, Bengal Engineers, dated 29th April 1856.

For 'Major Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, C.B., Bombay Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel, dated 25th March 1856,' which appeared in the *Gazette* of that date, *read* 'Major Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, K.C.B., &c.'

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Military Department."

No. 556 of 1856.—Mr. Robert Clarke McConnell is admitted to the Service in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment. Date of arrival at Bombay 4th July 1856.

No. 557 of 1856.—Assistant Surgeon A. H. Thomson is allowed a furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for eighteen months, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 558 of 1856.—Lieutenant G. B. Tyrwhitt, Deputy Collector of Meerpoor, has been granted privilege leave of absence, under the New Furlough Regulations, from the 13th May to the 13th June 1856.

No. 559 of 1856.—Captain Rose, First Assistant Superintendent of Police in Khandeish, has been allowed leave of absence for two months, from the 1st of July, on private affairs.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieutenant Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1856.

No. 118 of 1856.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

By Rear Admiral Sir H. J. Leeke, K.H., R. N., Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.

Mr. Dinsdale, Clerk in Charge, of the "Clive," to be Clerk in Charge of the "Tigris," on the 5th June 1856.

Lieutenant Manners, Commanding the "Clive," to perform the duties of Purser of that vessel, in addition, on the 5th June 1856, there being no other Officer available.

Mr. Wallace, 2nd Class Boatswain, of the "Punjaub," to be transferred to the Master Attendant's Department for duty on board the Outer Light Vessel, on the 6th June 1856, vice Mr. Ingle, appointed Probationary Pilot.

Lieutenant Constable, Assistant Surveyor, of the "Euphrates," to the Command of that vessel, and to be Surveyor, on the 25th October 1855, vice Lieutenant Grieve, employed on detached Survey duty in Sind.

Aden Squadron Orders.

Assistant Surgeon Ross, of the "Elphinstone," to afford medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the "Queen," on the 20th May 1856, vice Assistant Surgeon Pinkerton, discharged to the Shore.

Mr. Hewett, Purser, from the "Queen" to the "Elphinstone," on the 22nd May 1856, vice Mr. Barron, Acting Lieutenant, superseded.

Mr. Hewett, Purser, of the "Elphinstone," to perform the duties of Clerk of that vessel, in addition, on the 22nd May 1856, there being no other Officer available.

The Officers below named to reside on shore, at Aden, for the benefit of their health:—

Names.	Rank.	Vessel.	Date.
Mr. Brebner	Midshipman	"Mahi"	On the 14th May 1856.
Mr. Hewlett	Assistant Surgeon	"Queen"	On the 16th May 1856.

Captain Frushard, Commanding the "Elphinstone," to perform the duties of Store Accountant of that vessel, in addition, from the 3rd December 1855 to the 31st January 1856, there being no other Officer available.

Mr. Hewett, Purser, of the "Elphinstone," to perform the duties of Purser and Clerk of the "Queen," in addition to those of the "Elphinstone," on the 22nd May 1856, there being no other Officer available.

John Clark, Quartermaster, of the "Elphinstone," to take charge of the Seerah Signal Station, on the 20th May 1856.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1856.

No. 119 of 1856.—Mr. J. B. Chatterton, Midshipman, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Indian Navy.

No. 120 of 1856.—The following promotions are made:—

Senior Lieutenant Henry William Grounds to be Commander, vice Berthon retired. Date of promotion 3rd July 1856.

Lieutenant Edmund Peevor to be Senior Lieutenant, and the Senior qualified Mate Richard Carey to be Lieutenant, vice Grounds, promoted. Date of promotion 3rd July 1856.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Lieutenant Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

Civil Appointments, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th July 1856.

The services of Captain E. Dansey, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment (Fusiliers), have, as a temporary measure, been placed at the disposal of the Officiating Commissioner in Sind, for special duty in that Province.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1856.

Lieutenant H. F. Disbrowe, Assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulf, officiated as Resident from the 13th to the 26th October 1855.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd July 1856.

Mr. M. R. Westropp to be Acting Advocate General, during the absence of Mr. LeMessurier, or until further orders, vice Mr. W. Howard, resigned.

Bombay Castle, 4th July 1856.

Captain J. Rose, First Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandeish, is allowed leave of absence, on private affairs, for two months, from the 1st instant.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1856.

Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba, Principal Sudder Ameen of Khandeish, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1856.

Mr. E. I. Howard assumed charge of the Office of Remembrancer of Legal Affairs on the 1st instant.

Under the provisions of the New Absentee Rules for Uncovenanted Servants, Azim Jerobhaee Dwarkadas, Moonsiff of Neriad, in the Ahmedabad Zillah, has been granted leave of absence on private affairs, for one month and ten days, from the 17th June 1856.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1856.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to approve of the appointment, by the Coroner of Bombay, under the provisions of Act IV. of 1848, of Mr. John Mackenzie as Acting Deputy Coroner, during the absence of Mr. Barnett.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

H. L. ANDERSON, *Secretary to Government.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1856.

Mr. W. G. Harrison, Supernumerary Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Tanna, assumed charge of his duties on the 28th ultimo.

Mr. W. S. Price, Supernumerary Sub-Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Tanna, assumed charge of his duties on the 2nd instant.

The appointment of Mr. W. Jackson as Supernumerary Sub-Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Tanna, announced in the *Government Gazette* of 26th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1856.

Mr. E. T. Richardson, Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Sattara, assumed charge of his duties on the 8th May 1856.

Mr. M. Melvill, Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Sattara, assumed charge of his duties on the 18th ultimo.

Rao Bahadoor Purmanundas Purshotumdas, Dufterdar to the Commissioner in Sind, to be Dufterdar to the Collector of Tanna.

Rao Bahadoor Succaram Gunesh Datar, First Class Mamlutdar in the Tanna Collectorate, to be Dufterdar to the Commissioner in Sind.

Lieutenant W. Waddington, Assistant Superintendent Poona and Tanna Revenue Survey, has been granted privilege leave of absence under the New Furlough Regulations, for fifteen days from the 1st instant.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
H. YOUNG, *Offg. Chief Secretary.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1856.

The Honorable the Court of Directors have granted Mr. Gordon S. Forbes, of the Bombay Civil Service, an extension of leave for six months, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1856.

Assistant Surgeon J. Peet received charge on the 1st instant of the duties of Educational Inspector Presidency Division, from Dr. J. Harkness.

The undermentioned Junior Civil Servants have passed an Examination in the languages set opposite to their respective names:—

G. G. B. Coulson, Esq., Guzerathee.
E. H. Percival, Esq., Guzerathee.
W. M. Salmon, Esq., Murathee.

Mr. W. P. Adam, Private Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months, to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Muncherjee Sorabjee is appointed to the charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Malligaum.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1856.

Lieutenants LeMessurier and Baker, of the Engineer Corps, joined the Office of the Superintending Engineer in Sind as Assistant Executive Engineers, on the 25th June 1856.

Serjeant Overseer Clabby, employed under the Acting Executive Engineer, Belgaum Collectorate, is allowed leave of absence for three months, commencing from the date of his leaving Belgaum, to visit Bombay and Poona on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1856.

Captain A. H. Curtis, 2nd Gr. Regt. N. I., has been appointed Executive Engineer, Deesa Division.

Surveyor and Builder Anundrao Bappoojee has been allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to Poona on private affairs, from the 14th July to the 13th August 1856, inclusive.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1856.

Captain Bell, Executive Engineer Kandeish Collectorate, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs, from the 22nd July to the 21st August 1856.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. HART, *Secretary to Government.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Magistrate of Tanna to be President of each of the Municipal Committees for the Towns of Callian and Panwell.

2. The First Assistant Magistrate to be Vice-President of the Committee for the Town of Callian.

3. The Assistant Magistrate in charge of the District of Panwell to be Vice-President of the Committee for that Town.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. HART,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1856.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Magistrate of Sholapore is appointed President of the Municipal Committee for the Town of Kurcumb.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. HART,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1856.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the near relative to the late Shett Hatteesingjee Kesreesingjee, alluded to in paragraph 5 of the Government Notification dated 12th June 1856 as having, with other members of the family of the deceased Shett, liberally contributed to the erection of a Hospital at Ahmedabad, was the Shett Premabhaee Hemabhaee, who has himself contributed Rs. 25,000 for this object.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. HART,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1856.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Rule III. of the amended Rules for the examination of Junior Civil Servants, published under Government Notification dated 15th April 1856, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has resolved that, pending further orders, two-thirds of all young Covenanted Civilians entering the Service hereafter shall pass an Examination in both Murathee and Guzerathee, and that the remaining third shall be allowed to pass in either Murathee or Guzerathee, and one of the two languages spoken in other parts of this Presidency, viz. Canarese and Sind.

Young Civil Servants will, as far as possible, be allowed priority of choice of languages, under the above limitations, according to the date of their arrival in this country; priority of choice in the case of two or more arriving simultaneously being determined by seniority in the Service.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. HART,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 16th June 1856.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Whereas it is provided by Act No. XXVI. of 1850, that whenever any application shall be made to the Government for putting the said Act in force in any Town or Suburb, notice thereof shall be given in the *Government Gazette* of the Presidency or place, and also by Proclamation within such Town or Suburb, setting forth the purposes of the application, and giving reasonable time for all Inhabitants of such Town or Suburb to declare themselves for or against the adoption of the said Act therein, for such purposes, or any of them; and whereas application has been made to the Government that the said Act No. XXVI. of 1850 may be put in force within the Town of YEOLAH, in the Patoda Talooka of the Ahmednuggur Collectorate, for the purpose of making better provision for making, repairing, cleaning roads, drains, and tanks, and for improving the said Town, and preventing any nuisances arising therein: Notice of the application aforesaid is hereby given, and all Inhabitants of the said Town of YEOLAH are hereby informed, that such of them as are minded to declare themselves for or against the adoption of Act No. XXVI. of 1850 in the Town of YEOLAH, for the purposes described in the application aforesaid, or any of them, may declare themselves accordingly before C. E. F. TYTLER, Esq., the Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, at any time during the usual office hours, within two months from this date.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. HART,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1856.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. D. Freeman is appointed to act as Assistant Registrar of Merchant Seamen.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1856.

NOTIFICATION.

Under instructions from the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, it is hereby notified that the following Manufacturers in the Bombay Presidency have had Medals awarded to them by the Juries of the Paris Exhibition, for their Manufactures, viz:—

Hurjee Govind, Ahmedabad,—one Bronze Medal, for a Carved Blackwood Flower Stand.

Manockjee Nowrojee, Bombay,—one Bronze Medal, for Carved Blackwood Furniture.

Rustomjee Nowrojee, Bombay,—one Bronze Medal, for Carved Blackwood Furniture.

Atmaram Vulleram, Bombay,—one Silver Medal, for Inlaid Cabinet-work.

Purshotum Chilleram, Bombay,—one Bronze Medal, for Inlaid Cabinet-work.

Jaffer, Hyderabad, Sind,—one Bronze Medal, for Turned Lacquered Wood-ware.

Misree Doodee, Hyderabad, Sind,—one Bronze Medal, for Turned Lacquered Wood-ware.

HENRY J. CARTER, Assist. Surgeon,
Late Secretary Central Committee, Bombay.

Bombay, 8th July 1856.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
CIVIL.

First Hospital Assistant Mahadowsing Damoosing, General Duty Southern Division, had charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Hypurga from the 22nd April to the 16th June 1856.

First Grade Apprentice A. S. de Souza, Shahbunder Dispensary, is appointed to the Jail Hospital, Kurrachee, to fill a vacancy.

Bombay, Medical Board Office, 9th July 1856.

By order of the Medical Board,

F. MANISTY, Surgeon,
Secretary Medical Board.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills	4	per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 Months	7	ditto.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Government Notes and Railway Shares	5	ditto.
On Open Loans on ditto	6	ditto.
On Cash Credit Accounts	6	ditto.
On Loans on Security of Goods	7	ditto.

Bills payable within one month are discounted under the above rate, and Discount at 3 per cent. under the rate charged will be refunded on all Bills paid before maturity, for the unexpired portion of the time such Bills may have to run.

The Rate of Advance on deposit of 5 per Cent. Government Notes is 95 per cent., on 4 per Cent. Notes 80 per cent., on Railway Shares *three-fourths* the paid-up value of the Shares, and on Goods *three-fourths* the approved value.

Loans on Goods, &c.

Advances are granted on the security of Goods not of a perishable nature, deposited in private Godowns situated either in the Fort, or in Grant Buildings, Colaba.

Government Agency.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Securities, Bank Shares, and other Indian Stock Certificates, also the purchase or sale of the same, and realizes the Interest and Dividends as they become due; and is also authorised to transact the business hitherto carried on by the Government Agents for the public Creditors of Government and others, and to remit the interest, dividends, and principal by *Bills of Exchange payable in England* to Constituents, Shareholders, and others, whether resident in Europe or elsewhere.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES BLAIR,

Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 12th June 1856.

Notice.

To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Government Cooperage, on Monday next, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, 1,300 HOGSHEAD PACKS, or more, with six iron hoops each, including two on each Pack. A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid on each lot being knocked down, and the lots to be paid for and cleared away within two days, or resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser. The lots will be open for view daily from 11 A. M. until 3 P. M., Sunday excepted.

J. GRANT, Lieut. Colonel,

Agent for Gun Carriages.

Bombay, Government Cooperage Office, 9th July 1856.

Advertisement.

Seven (7) GOWNDIE MAISTRIES are REQUIRED by the Executive Engineer, Dharwar Collectorate, to be employed as Superintendents of Repairs to Tanks, and in the execution of Petty Works in the Talookas of that Zillah.

They must have the following qualifications:—

Know their own Trade of Gowndie thoroughly well.

Be able to make simple Calculations and Estimates, in their own language, for ordinary Works, and rough explanatory Sketches to accompany them.

Speak and write Murathee or Canarese.

2. Their Pay will be Rupees twenty-five (25) per mensem, with an additional Allowance of ten (10 Rupees monthly, to pay the expenses of a) Tattoo which they will be required to keep, and Batta at the rate of five (5) annas per diem when travelling.

3. Each Maistry will have charge of one of the Talookas of the Collectorate, and will have to execute all the petty works and repairs required therein. Men of intelligence, and thoroughly acquainted with their own business, only, will be fit for this work, for which the Pay, as shown above, is large. Any Maistry wishing to obtain one of these appointments should send any Certificates he may have to the Executive Engineer, Dharwar (post-paid), accompanying them with a specimen of his handwriting, and a rough Plan, done by himself, of any simple building.

4. Any further particulars will be given on application to the Executive Engineer, Dharwar, by a post-paid letter, containing a Stamp for the answer.

J. W. PLAYFAIR, Lieutenant,

Executive Engineer, Dharwar Collectorate.

Dharwar, Executive Engineer's Office, 26th May 1856.

जाहिरनामा.

जिल्हा धारवाड एक्सीक्यूटिव इंजिनीएरचे खात्यांत सात गंवडी हुशार मेस्त्री पाहिजेत त्यांस जिल्ह्याचे तालुक्यांतील ळा वाचे रिपेरी करितां व दुसरीं चिल्हर धाकटीं कामें करण्याचेंव कामावर नेमतील.

सदर्हू मेस्त्री लोक यांचे आंगी जे गुण असावे ते.

त्यांचें कसब त्यांस पक्कें माहित असावें.

त्यांस चिल्हर धाकटे कामाचा आंदाज गुणाकार वगैरे त्यांचे भाषेंत करण्यास येत असला पाहिजे व त्याचें समजुती करितां कच्चे नकाशे करतां येत असले पाहिजेत.

त्यांस मराठी अथवा कानडी भाषा बोलण्यास व लिहिण्यास येत असली पाहिजे.

दरमाहा दर मेस्त्रीस पंचवीस (२५) रुपये पगार व दहा (१०) रुपये घोड्याचे खर्चाबद्दल व भत्ता दर दिवस बाहेर कामास फिरण्यास गेलें तर ५ आणे प्रमाणे पगार व घोड्याचा खर्च शिवाय मिळेल.

दर मेस्त्रीस जिल्ह्याचे एका तालुक्यांत नेमतील व त्यास सर्व चिल्हर नवीं कामे व रिपेरी कराव्या लागतील ज्ञानी मनुष्य व आपल्या कामांत चांगला वाकबगार असेल तोच या कामास योग्य आहे. त्या मनुष्यास वर लिहिलेला पगार हा मोठा आहे.

कोणी मेस्त्री वर लिहिलेली एक जागा मिळविण्यास इच्छील तर त्याणे मेहेरबान एक्सीक्यूटिव इंजिनीएर साहेब जिल्हा धारवाड यांस त्याचें सर्टिफिकेट अर्जी बरोबर पोस्ट पेड म्हणजे हाशिल देऊन पाठवावें.

त्याचे हाताचें लिहिणे व कच्चा नकाशा कोणत्याही इमारतीचा तयार करून अर्जी बरोबर पाठवावा.

अधिक मतलब कोणास पाहिजे तर मेहेरबान एक्सीक्यूटिव इंजिनीएर साहेबाकडे अर्जी पोस्ट पेड म्हणजे हासील देऊन पाठविली तर मिळेल.—जबाबा विशीं अर्जीत टपालाचे हाशिलाचें एक टिकिट पाठवावें.

तारिख २७ वी माहे मे सन १८५६

इसवी मुा धारवाड.

J. W. PLAYFAIR, Lieutenant,

Executive Engineer, Dharwar Collectorate.

MILITARY
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

1856 ARRIVALS.

3rd July.—Lieutenant D. Thomson, Engineers, on duty, from Kolapore.
" " Captain A. H. Curtis, Staff, on leave, from Poona.
4th " Assistant Surgeon R. C. McConnell, Medical Establishment, to join, from Ireland.
" " Lieutenant C. C. Strettell, 11th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Poona.
5th " Captain F. J. Caruthers, 2nd Madras L. C., to join, from England.
" " Cadet M. J. J. Mignon, Infantry, to join, from England.
" " Cadet T. H. Sangster, Infantry, to join, from England.
" " Assistant Surgeon A. Glass, Medical Department, to join, from England.
" " Captain C. J. Symons, 5th Regt. N. L. I., to join, from England.
" " Surgeon F. Manisty, Secretary Medical Board, to join, from England.
" " Lieutenant F. B. Phillips, 22nd Madras N. I., *en route* to England, from Mhow.
6th " Lieutenant R. G. H. Johnstone, 1st Oude Cavalry, on sick leave to England, from Calcutta.
7th " Assistant Surgeon A. H. Thomson, Medical Establishment, on sick certificate, from Poona.

1856 DEPARTURES.

6th July.—Lieutenant D. Thomson, Engineers, on duty, to Kurrachee.
" " Captain A. H. Curtis, Staff, on duty, to Poona.
" " Veterinary Surgeon E. Battersbee, 2nd Cavalry, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Bombay, Town Major's Office,
9th July 1856.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

1856 ARRIVALS.

3rd July.—Ship Panama, A. McDonald, from Point de Galle 28th May.
" " Swedish Brig Nordew, V. Drysculs, from Galle 2nd June.
" " Ship Regina, R. Rowe, from China 3rd May.
4th " Ship Investigator, W. H. Pyrm, from Point de Galle 28th May.
4th July.—Ship Mirage, J. Roberts, from London 12th April.
Passengers—J. Payton, Esq; and Mr. R. C. McConnell.
" " Ship Amazon, L. Corte, from Adelaide 3rd May.
" " American Ship Flying Scud, R. Baxter, from New York 13th April.
Passengers—Mrs. Baxter, and Son.
5th " Barque Lord Elphinstone, G. J. Morwick, from Singapore 18th May.
Passengers—33 Convicts, & a Guard of 25 Sepoys.
" " P. & O. Co.'s Steamer Ganges, J. Bowen, from Aden 28th June.
Passengers—Mr. Sangster; Mr. G. Dempsey; Mr. W. Topham; Mr. A. Roberts; Mr. W. Bleay; Mr. J. Bush; Mr. W. Bullock; Mr. F. Hawkes; Mr. J. Browne; Mr. J. Thompson; Mrs. Bleay; Mrs. Randall; Miss Gabourel; Captain Symons; Captain Caruthers; Captain Barr's Native Servant; Mr. W. Mignon; Mr. A. Glass; Mr. Manisty; W. Powell; Mr. Bonthorne's Native Servant; Rev. Hafely, and European Servant; Thos. Killick; and Geo. Louise.
6th " P. & O. Co.'s Steamer Norna, J. W. Purchase, from Hongkong 10th June.
Passengers—Dr. Ely, and Servant; Mr. Elias, and Native Servant; Jacob Eroon; Mr. Hope Johnstone; Mrs. Gerrard; one Native; Mr. Flower; and 2 Native Boiler-Makers.

1856 DEPARTURES.

3rd July.—French Barque Angell, G. Rozitto, to Marseilles.
" " P. & O. Co.'s Steamer Singapore, G. A. Grainger, to Hongkong.
Passengers—C. S. Guthrie, Esq.; Mr. George Dicey; and 1 Native Servant.
4th " Ship Theodore, J. Davy, to Liverpool.
" " Ship Neleus, C. Simonds, to China.
5th " Ship Fazel Currim, J. Squire, to Calcutta.
Passengers—7 Natives.
" " Ship James Russell, D. Muir, to Liverpool.
" " French Ship Alexander Ralli, G. C. Martin, to Marseilles.
Passenger—F. Scott, Esq.
" " French Ship Lucie, G. Vasselin, to Marseilles.
6th " Steamer Sindian, G. M. Beyts, to Kurrachee.

W. CRAWFORD,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

Bombay, Police Office, 9th July 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE FUNDS OF THE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY'S PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1855.

				Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Cash deposited with Government	Rs.	3,00,000	0 0			
55 Shares of the Bank of Bengal, per value Rs. 4,000 each, but costing with premium		3,85,000	0 0			
Surplus of Income from 1849 to 1853 in the hands of the Sub-Treasurer.		29	13 10			
				6,85,029	13	10
Cash Balance unexpended in the Bank of Bombay..				2,484	3	9
Due by Government for Interest and Dividend from 1st July to 31st December 1855, viz :—						
For Interest on Rs. 3,00,000, at 6 per cent.		9,000	0 0			
For Dividend on 55 shares in the Bank of Bengal, at 20 per cent. ..		22,000	0 0			
				31,000	0	0
Amount invested in the purchase of a house in Church Gate Street, No. 17				65,500	0	0
Outstanding Balance				4,135	1	0
Total....Rs.				7,88,149	2	7

(Errors and omissions excepted)

(Signed) JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
President of the Punchayet.

Bombay, 23rd May 1856.

Published by order of the Punchayet,
PESTONJEE MANOCKJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 10th July 1856.

ABSTRACT OF HALF-YEARLY ACCOUNT OF THE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY'S PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, *from 1st July to 31st December 1855; prepared in conformity with Clause 17th of the Bye-Laws; audited the 23rd day of May 1856.*

DR.

	Rs.	a.	p.
To Amount of Balance on the 1st July 1855, as per last Account published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 13th December 1855	30,190	2	6
„ Received from Government, on the 29th October 1855, 24 Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 43,200, being the Surplus Funds belonging to the Institution deposited with Government to meet in part the cost of the house purchased on account of the Institution, and costing, with premium	46,907	3	10
„ Received for the abovementioned purpose, from the Donation Fund, 10 Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 15,400, and which realised	13,772	0	0
„ Received from John Jamieson, Esq., Manager of the London and Eastern Banking Corporation, the rent of the house occupied by him in Church Gate Street, for the month of November 1855	300	0	0
Rupees	91,169	6	4

				Rs.	a.	p.
To Balance				15,325	8	7
„ Amount of Interest on the Capital, Rs. 3,00,000, from 1st July to 31st December 1855, at 6 per cent., received from Government	Rs.	9,000	0 0			
„ Amount of Dividend on 55 Shares in the Bank of Bengal, from 1st July to 31st December 1855, at 20 per cent		22,000	0 0			
„ Amount of Interest on Government Promissory Notes of Rs. 4,000, from 31st March to 29th September 1855, at 5 per cent.		100	0 0			
	Rs.	31,100	0 0			
DEDUCT GENERAL CHARGES AS UNDER, VIZ :—						
To Amount of Monthly Establishment, from 1st July to 31st December 1855	Rs.	1,242	0 0			
„ Amount for Advertising the Account of the Institution, from 1st July 1854 to 30th June 1855, and for the appointment of New Members		278	2 7			
		1,520	2 7			
		29,579	13 5			
To Amount for the distribution into 400 Shares, at Rs. 73-15-0 each				29,579	13	5
„ Amount of Donation received from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Knight, and others, on account of their sons receiving tuition in the School				620	0	0
„ Amount of Public Donation for the Boys' and Girls' Schools				375	0	0
„ Balance due on sundry accounts on the 31st December 1855, but not then paid				496	13	11

CR.

	Rs.	a.	p.
By Amount paid on sundry Accounts, due on the 30th June 1855	2,134	2	6
„ Amount of loss sustained on the sale of Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 43,200	7,909	11	3
„ Amount paid for the purchase of a house from Pallonjee Dorabjee Meherjee, Esq., situated in Church Gate Street, Fort, under the sanction of Government, dated 24th October 1855	65,500	0	0
„ Amount paid for preparing deed of the above house, registry fee, and advertisements	199 7 7		
„ Less received from the seller of the house	65 9 9		
Rs.	133 13 10		
„ Amount of Balance of rent of the house carried to the Donation Fund	166 2 2		
	300	0	0
„ Balance	15,325	8	7
Rupees	91,169	6	4

	Amount of Shares.			Amount Expended.			Balance Unexpended.		
AT BOMBAY.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
By 180 Shares for the Boys' and Girls' Schools, at Rs. 73-15 annas each	13,308	12	0						
„ Amount of Donation received from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Knight, and others, on account of their sons receiving tuition in the School	620	0	0						
„ Amount of Public Donation for the Boys' and Girls' Schools	375	0	0						
	14,303	12	0	8,497	4	11	5,806	7	1
„ 20 Shares for maintaining Poor, Indigent, and Disabled Parsees.	1,478	12	0	809	15	6	668	12	6
„ 20 Shares for marrying the Daughters of Poor, Indigent Parsees.	1,478	12	0	....			1,478	12	0
„ 10 Shares for defraying the Funeral Expenses of Poor, Indigent Parsees	739	6	0	45	0	0	694	6	0
AT SURAT.									
By 35 Shares for the Boys' and Girls' Schools	2,587	13	0	976	1	7	1,611	11	5
„ 30 Shares for maintaining Poor, Indigent, and Disabled Parsees.	2,218	2	0	1,125	0	0	1,093	2	0
„ 10 Shares for marrying the Daughters of Poor, Indigent Parsees.	739	6	0	....			739	6	0
„ 5 Shares for defraying the Funeral Expenses of Poor, Indigent Parsees	369	11	0	....			369	11	0

				AT ODEYPOOR.					
			By	20 Shares for the Boys' and Girls' Schools	1,478 12 0	322 0 6	1,156 11 6		
			„	10 Shares for maintaining Poor, Indigent, and Disabled Parsees.	739 6 0	375 0 0	364 6 0		
			„	7 Shares for marrying the Daughters of Poor, Indigent Parsees.	517 9 0	75 0 0	442 9 0		
			„	3 Shares for defraying the Funeral Expenses of Poor, Indigent Parsees	221 13 0	132 0 0	89 13 0		
				AT NOWSARY.					
			By	10 Shares for the Boys' and Girls' Schools	739 6 0	231 14 9	507 7 3		
			„	10 Shares for maintaining Poor, Indigent, and Disabled Parsees.	739 6 0	375 0 0	364 6 0		
			„	7 Shares for marrying the Daughters of Poor, Indigent Parsees.	517 9 0	....	517 9 0		
			„	3 Shares for defraying the Funeral Expenses of Poor, Indigent Parsees	221 13 0	22 0 0	199 13 0		
				AT BROACH.					
			By	5 Shares for the Boys' and Girls' Schools	369 11 0	95 14 6	273 12 6		
			„	8 Shares for maintaining Poor, Indigent, and Disabled Parsees.	591 8 0	291 0 0	300 8 0		
			„	4 Shares for marrying the Daughters of Poor, Indigent Parsees.	295 12 0	....	295 12 0		
			„	3 Shares for defraying the Funeral Expenses of Poor, Indigent Parsees	221 13 0	....	221 13 0		
				Amount of difference in making distribution into Shares	4 13 5	....	4 13 5		
				Total.... Rupees	30,574 13 5	13,373 3 9	17,201 9 8		
			By	Balance unexpended from 1st January to 30th June 1855	15,325 8 7				
			„	Do. do. from 1st July to 31st December 1855	17,201 9 8				
			„	Balance due on sundry accounts on the 31st December 1855	496 13 11				
						33,024 0 2			
Total.... Rupees	46,397	3 11		Total.. Rupees	46,397	3 11			

BALANCE, viz:—

In the Bank of Bombay		Rs.	2,484 3 9
Due by Government for Interest on Rs. 3,00,000	9,000 0 0		
Due by Government on account of the Dividend of the 55 Shares of the Bank of Bengal	22,000 0 0		
			31,000 0 0
Outstandings			4,135 1 0
			37,619 4 9
Deduct Balance of Donation Account			4,595 4 7
Net Balance		Rupees	33,024 0 2

We do hereby declare that we have examined this Account, and found it correct.—*Bombay, 23rd May* 1856.

(Signed) PESTONJEE JEHANGEER, } Auditors.
„ BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY, }

(Signed) JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
President of the Punchayet.

Donation Account from 1st July to 31st December 1855.

To Balance up to 1st July 1855			Rs.	19,636	12 11
" Amount of Interest on the Government Promissory Notes of Rs. 5,300, from 1st February to 31st July 1855, at 4 per cent.				106	0 0
" Amount of Donation received from Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.				400	0 0
" Amount of rent of the house for the month of November 1855, after deducting the expense carried to this account				166	2 2
			Rupees	20,358	15 1
By Amount realized in selling the Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 15,400 for the purchase of a house from Pallonjee Dorabjee Meherjee, Esq., viz.:—					
10 Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 15,400, but costing with premium Rs. 15,745-4-6, and sold for	Rs.	13,772	0	0	
By Amount of loss sustained in selling the above Notes.....		1,973	4	6	
					15,745 4 6
" Amount of Brokerage paid to Dhurumchund Premchund for ditto					18 6 0
" Balance					4,595 4 7
			Rupees		20,358 15 1

(Signed) PESTONJEE MANOCKJEE,
Secretary.

Published by order of the Panchayet,

PESTONJEE MANOCKJEE,
Secretary to the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Parsee Benevolent Institution.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of the ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE, *being a Joint Stock Company duly registered under an Act for the Regulation of Registered Joint Stock Companies.*

On Saturday, the 7th day of June instant, it was ordered that such of the Shareholders of the said Asiatic Marine Insurance Office, resident in Calcutta or the Suburbs thereof, as have neglected to pay the sum of Company's Rs. 3,000, at which they have been respectively further assessed in respect of each Share held by them in the said Company, do, on or before the 10th day of July next, pay to the Official Assignee the respective sums at which they have been respectively further assessed as aforesaid; and that the Shareholders of the said Asiatic Marine Insurance Office resident in Hongkong and in Bombay do, on or before the 10th day of September next, and that the Shareholders of the said Asiatic Marine Insurance Office resident in the Mauritius and in Great Britain and all other places not herein specifically mentioned do, on or before the 10th day of November next, pay to the Official Assignee the respective sums at which they have been further assessed as aforesaid in respect of the Shares held by them respectively in the said Company; and that in case any of the Shareholders of the said Asiatic Marine Insurance Office shall neglect to comply with this Order within the time hereby limited, the said Official Assignee shall be at liberty to apply to the Court that such defaulting Shareholders may be adjudged to have committed an Act of Insolvency according to the provisons of the Act XI. Vic. Cap. XXI.

DENMAN, HATCH, and DAVIS,
Attorneys.

At the Bombay Education Society's Press.

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Bombay Education Society's Press,
1st July 1856.

INDIA AND LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Scales of Premiums of this Company are now greatly reduced, and the Lives of healthy persons, Civil or Military, in any part of the world, are assured at as low rates of Premium as can be taken consistently with perfect security.

Extract from the Tables of Annual Premiums required for an Assurance of Rs. 1000, *or* £100, *at the Reduced Rates.*

Age.	CIVILIANS.			MILITARY AND NAVAL.		
	One year.	Seven years.	Whole life.	One year.	Seven years.	Whole life.
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
18	18	20	27	24	26	32
25	22	28	31	28	29	36
30	25	26	34	31	32	39
35	28	30	38	34	36	43
40	31	33	43	37	39	47
45	35	37	48	41	43	52

Prospectuses and every requisite information obtained on application to the Agents of the Company.

GREY & Co.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Bombay Agency.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grants Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on Demand, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, New South Wales, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2*s.* 0⅜*d.*	per Rupee.
,, ,, 3 ,, ,, ...	2*s.* 0½*d.*	,,
,, ,, 2 ,, ,, ...	2*s.*	,,
,, ,, 1 ,, ,, ...	1*s.* 11⅝*d.*	,,
,, ,, 1 day's sight		
On Scotland on demand	1*s.* 11⅝*d.*	,,
On Ireland ,, ...		
Circular Notes ,, ...		
On Paris at 3 days' sight	1*s.* 11½*d.*	,,

No Draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, Sums of £5 and not exceeding £20 are only drawn for on Demand, and sums under £5 remitted by advice.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency, on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities negotiable in Bombay, is one-half per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation takes charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or, when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a Commission will be charged of	¼ per cent.
But if proceeds are remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
Hours of Business	10 to 4
Saturdays	10 to 1

Bombay, 2nd July 1856.

By Authority.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE

BOMBAY ARMY LIST,

FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1856,

CORRECTED UP TO THE 1ST OF JULY 1856;

COMPRISING ALSO THE

HYDRABAD CONTINGENT LIST,

THE

INDIAN NAVY LIST,

AND THE

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST,

INCLUDING THE

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

PRICE, Rs. 2½

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, *July 10th* 1856.

Printed for Government, by JOHN FIRTH, at the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, Byculla.

Post Office Notifications.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "NORNA," will be closed on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 7½ P. M.

An After-Packet will be kept open until 8 P. M., for Bearing Letters only, on prepayment of the usual fee.

Letters for the United Kingdom, directed either *viâ* Marseilles, or *viâ* Southampton, may be prepaid or not, at the option of the sender.

The Inland and Steam Postage on Letters for Foreign Europe, *viâ Marseilles*, or *viâ* Trieste, as well as for places in the Mediterranean, Egypt, and Suez, remains unaltered: eight annas per ½ oz., with Inland Postage, must be prepaid, as heretofore.

Letters for the United Kingdom, and for Foreign Europe, if insufficiently paid by Stamps, will be forwarded to London bearing the full amount of Postage due thereon; and Letters for places in Egypt and the Mediterranean will be detained, and treated as Unclaimed Letters.

Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, and SHANGHAE, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "GANGES," will be closed on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 6 P. M.

Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, and SHANGHAE, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "CHUSAN," will be closed on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 5 P. M.

Letters forwarded by this opportunity will be liable to the Indian rates of postage only. Newspapers will be despatched "Free."

Post Office Packets for KURRACHEE and SIND, per Steamer "SINDIAN," will be closed about 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail, expected on or about the 20th instant.

During the current year, the P. & O. Company's MAIL CONTRACT STEAM PACKETS, with the OVERLAND MAILS, will be DESPATCHED from Bombay to Aden and Suez on the undermentioned DATES:—

On 11th July.	On 13th September.	On 17th November.
„ 30th July.	„ 4th October.	„ 4th December.
„ 13th August.	„ 18th October.	„ 18th December.
„ 30th August.	„ 3rd November.	

T. GARRETT,
Officiating Post Master.

Bombay Post Office, 9th July 1856.

SHIP LETTERS.

The Ship Letter Office will despatch Letters, under the usual Regulations, by any of the following Ships.

N.B.—The Post Office takes every means in its power to ascertain the exact date on which the vessels enumerated below will leave the Harbour, but it cannot in any way guarantee their departure on the days mentioned in this List.

NAMES OF VESSELS.	AGENTS' NAMES.	DATE OF INTENDED DEPARTURE.	TO WHAT PORT.	WHERE TOUCHING.
Norna	P. & O. Steam Navigation Company	11th instant	Aden.	
Chusan	Ditto ditto ditto	15th do.	Hongkong & Shanghae.	Galle, Penang, and Singapore.
Ganges	Ditto ditto ditto	3rd proximo	Hongkong.	
Sindian	Bombay Steam Navigation Company	About 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail, expected on the 20th instant.		
Princess Royal	Messrs. Heycock & Co	15th instant	China.	
Victor Emile	Messrs. Vinay, Fils, & Co.	15th do.	Marseilles.	
Surprise	Ditto ditto	15th do.	Calcutta.	
Stag	Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell, & Co.	17th do.	Marseilles.	
Clara	Ditto ditto ditto	20th do.	London.	
Jeune Prosper	Messrs. Vinay, Fils, & Co	20th do.	Mauritius.	
Hougoumont	Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell, & Co.	About 31st do.	London & Cape.	

As a general rule, the Packets for sailing vessels will be closed the evening preceding the date of departure.

LIST OF PACKETS MADE UP during the last Week at the Bombay Post Office, for despatch by the following Vessels:—

NAMES OF VESSELS.	DATE OF DESPATCH.	TO WHAT PORT.
Singapore	3rd July	Hongkong.
Sindian	6th do.	Kurrachee.

T. GARRETT,
Officiating Post Master.

Bombay Post Office, 9th July 1856.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that Post Offices have been opened at the following Stations, in the Province of Oude, under the Post Master General of the North-West Provinces :—

Bairatch,	No. 262	Secrora,	No. 265	Solone,	No. 268
Gonda,	„ 263	Mohomedee,	„ 266	Bunnee,	„ 269
Mullapore,	„ 264	Mullaon,	„ 267	Duriabad,	„ 270

E. IMPEY,
Post Master General.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 16*th June* 1856.

NOTICE.

As there is much injury to articles despatched under the Book Post Rules when put up in paper covers, the Officiating Director of the Post Office in India recommends that Books, Pamphlets, &c. be *invariably, at all seasons of the year*, covered with wax-cloth, having the ends open, but projecting sufficiently so as to admit of the wax-cloth being folded down.

2. As a precaution against miscarriage, it is recommended that the address on Books, Pamphlets, &c. be written not only on the wax-cloth covers, but also *inside the boards, or on the title-page.* The address, when written only on *flimsy paper covers, as heretofore customary*, has not unfrequently, together with the covers, been lost, or destroyed by friction while in transit by the dâk, and in consequence it has been found impossible to have such Books, Pamphlets, &c. delivered to the addressees.

3. Although every possible degree of care is taken by the Post Office, it is impossible in all cases to secure Parcels against injury from wet during the rains, except on the main lines of road, on which Mail Carts are used.

4. Under instructions from Government, Public Officers, when despatching Books on the Public Service during the rains, are directed to have them packed *in tin*, and sent by the *Banghy* in the place of the *Book Post*.

G. PATON,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office in India.

Calcutta, the 9th May 1856.

NOTICE No. 5601.

Notice is hereby given, for the information of the Public, that a Post Office has been opened at Gurreah Ghaut, about eight (8) miles South of Calcutta, on the road to Burroypore.

J. R. B. BENNETT,
Post Master General of Bengal.

Calcutta, 9th April 1856.

E. IMPEY,
Offg. Post Master General.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 6th May 1856.

The following Notice is republished for the information of the Public and Postal Functionaries :—

NOTICE.

The Public are informed that those Steamer Letters on which Prepayment of Postage is compulsory will, in every Post Office, be received at the Window, by a Clerk, whose duty it will be to return at once to the Poster Covers insufficiently stamped.

(Signed) DUNCAN DAVIDSON,
Post Master General.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 26*th May* 1855.

E. IMPEY,
Officiating Post Master General.

21*st April* 1856.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, for the information of the Public, that a Post Office has been opened at Amherst, under the control of the Maulmein Post Office.

(Signed) J. R. B. BENNETT,
Post Master General of Bengal.

E. IMPEY,
Officiating Post Master General.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 16*th April* 1856.

NOTICE.

All references regarding Changes of Address intended for the Bombay Post Office, should be made direct to the Post Master of Bombay, and not to the Post Master General.

Much loss of time and inconvenience is frequently occasioned by the latter course being generally pursued.

E. IMPEY,
Officiating Post Master General.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 31*st March* 1856.

NOTICE.

The following Table shows the TIME OF CLOSING THE MAILS in the Bombay General Post Office, and the Receiving Houses and Pillar Letter Boxes on the Island :—

Stations.	Hour of Closing the Mails. Letter Mails on Week-days.	Letter Mails on Sundays.	Banghy Dawk.	Explanatory Notes.
For Surat and Kurrachee, and other places in Guzerat and Sind.....	5 P. M.	5 P. M.	4 P. M.	On Week-days, Letters and Newspapers may be posted until half-past 5 o'clock, on payment of a fee of half a rupee each. No Banghies can be received after 4 o'clock on Week-days, and none at all on Sundays.
For Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Poona, Ahmednuggur, Sattara, Mahableshwur, Belgaum, Rutnagherry, and for places on the Malabar Coast.....	5 P. M.	5 P. M.	4 P. M.	On Week-days and Sundays, Letters and Papers are received until half-past 5 o'clock, on payment of a fee of half a rupee each. No Banghies can be received after 4 o'clock on Week-days, and none at all on Sundays.
For Tanna, Nassick, Malligaum, Dhoolia, and other places on the route to Indore and North-West Provinces, and Punjaub..	4 P. M.	1 P. M.	4 P. M.	On Week-days, Letters and Newspapers are received until half-past 4 o'clock, on payment of a fee of half a rupee each. No Banghies can be received after 4 o'clock on Week-days, and none at all on Sundays.

Byculla.
Mumbadevy.
Gowalla.
Musjid Bunder.
Colaba.

1. Upper Colaba.
2. Lower Colaba.
3. Fort Bazar Gate.
4. Native Market.
5. Dhobee Tullow.
6. Duncan Road.
7. Bhendy Bazar.
8. Jakria Musjid.
9. Mazagon.
10. Tardeo.
11. Malabar Hill.

N.B.—1. Letters, &c. posted at the several Receiving Houses at the places noted in the margin, one hour before the time specified in the above Table, will be in time for despatch by any of the Mails, Sundays excepted.

2. And Letters, &c. dropped in the Pillar Letter Boxes fixed at the several localities noted in the margin, an hour and a half before the time specified in this Table, will also be in time for despatch, Sundays excepted.

T. GARRETT,
Officiating Post Master.

Bombay Post Office, 28th April 1856.

NOTICE.

Travellers can be accommodated with Seats in the Post Office Vehicles running between Indore and Dhoolia, on the following terms :—

By Government Mail Shigram, having a Light Shifting Hood.

One Seat, and 25 seers of baggage, per mile 8 annas.
Two do. each do. do. 6 do.
Three do. do. 20 do. do. 4 do.

Travellers can halt, when and wherever disposed, by naming the places when engaging the Shigram.

By Government Mail Cart.

Only one Seat on each Cart available, and the Traveller must go with the Mail; per mile 2½ annas, luggage 10 seers.

If the Traveller wishes to halt, he can do so, and be taken up by the following Mail. No Mail can be detained for even the shortest period.

☞ Neither Shigrams nor Seat on the Mail Carts can be supplied during the three or four days each Overland Mail is being passed up from Bombay.

(Signed) E. T. BEAUVAIS,
Supt. Govt. Mail Establishment.

	Route.		
Indore to Mhow.....	13¼	Sindwah.....	15¾
Maunpoor	13½	Pulasnair	14½
Keenerghat.....	3	Seerpoor	16½
Goozree	10½	Nuldanah	12
Ackberpoor or Khul	14½	Soonghier	10½
Koorumpoor	12½	Dhoolia	12½
Jhelwunah.....	15¾		
		Total....	165

E. IMPEY,
Officiating Post Master General.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 23rd April 1856.

NOTICE.

Post Masters are informed, that a Post Office has been permanently established at Bissooah, about eight miles from Ramghur, in Shaikhawuty. Letters for the above place should be made up into a separate Packet, or enclosed in the Agra Sorting Packet, as the case may be.

(Signed) S. CLARK,
Officiating Post Master General, N. W. Provinces.

Agra, the 1st April 1856.

E. IMPEY,
Officiating Post Master General.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 18th April 1856.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that on the 15th July 1856, at 12 noon, the Officiating Post Master of Bombay, will receive Tenders for the supply of fifteen good and well trained Horses, for the use of five Post Office Accelerators, for the conveyance of Peons to deliver Letters on the Island.

The conditions, and all terms regarding agreement, can be seen on application at the Post Office, and which will be entered into for a period not exceeding two years.

T. GARRETT,

Bombay Post Office, 19*th June* 1856. Officiating Post Master.

NOTICE.

Under instructions from the Government of India, the Director General of the Post Office in India has the honour to request, that all Public Officers who may have occasion during the Rains to despatch Books on the Public Service will send them by the ordinary Banghy Post, packed in tin, and not by "Book Post" in short paper covers open at both ends.

(Signed) H. B. RIDDELL,

Calcutta, 4th March 1856. Director General of the Post Office in India.

E. IMPEY,

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 19*th March* 1856. Officiating Post Master General.

NOTICE.

The following Rules, which, under the orders of the Government of India, have been issued for the guidance of the Officers of the Post Office, are published for general information :—

I. Letters arriving at the Presidency towns by Mail Steamers will be immediately sorted for delivery, without any reference to instructions which may have been received regarding change of address. Such changes will be left to be discovered by the Delivery Officers, and be corrected in the Forward and Unclaimed Departments of the Office.

II. A separate instruction will be required for every change of address, and no instruction will be attended to for more than three months after its receipt.

III. Under Section XXIII. of Act XVII. of 1854, Forward Postage will be charged, in addition to all other Postage due or paid thereon, upon every letter without exception which may be re-directed in any Post Office. For example, if a letter posted in Calcutta, and addressed to Hooghly, is, under instructions which may have been received from the addressee, re-directed in the Calcutta Post Office and sent to Barrackpore, Forward Postage will be charged in addition to the Postage which would have been due had the letter been despatched to Hooghly according to its original address.

IV. The practice of giving instructions to the Officers of the Post Office to intercept and re-direct letters not only imposes much labour upon them, but, in large Offices, seriously retards the delivery and despatch of the Mails. A Register of instructions regarding changes of address will be kept in every Post Office but it must be understood that it is impossible to guarantee that they shall be attended to, except in the case of letters received for delivery.

(Signed) H. B. RIDDELL,

Camp, 7th November 1855. Director General of the Post Office in India.

NOTICE.

The present system of addressing letters in the Native languages being excessively inconvenient, and not affording in most cases the information most desired by the Post Office, viz. particulars regarding the Addressee, which has been ascertained to be a most frequent cause of the non-delivery of Native letters, the Public, and especially the Native portion of it, are recommended to omit from the superscription of their letters all compliments, and to write simply the full name of the person addressed, the name of the town or village, and the street or quarter in which he resides. These should occupy separate lines; but in all cases the name of the Post Town should be written by itself, in large characters, to prevent mis-sending and delay in sorting.

A model of address is given for guidance :—

To
Sheik Hingum,
Sahib Nazir of the Collector's Court,
Moozuffer Khan's Kuttra,
In the quarter Shahazadee Mundee,
AHMEDABAD.

If the sender wishes the letter returned in the event of the Addressee not being found, he should write his own name and address on the *back*, not on the front of the letter.

Deputy Post Masters and all Subordinates are instructed to explain, and, as far as lies in their power, to induce the general adoption of the above practice.

E. IMPEY,

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 3*rd May* 1856. Offg. Post Master General.

પોસ્ટનું જાહેરનામું.

એવું જે એતદ્દેશીય ભાષામાં પત્રો ઉપર ઠામ ઠેકાણું લખવાની હાલની પદ્ધતીથી ઘણી અડચણ પડે છે, અને પોસ્ટ આફીસને જે ખબર જરૂર જોઇયે તે તેને ઘણુ કરીને એ રીતે લખ્યાથી મલતી નથી, એટલે જેનાં નામનું પત્ર હોય તે બાબતની સઘલી વિગત મલતી નથી અને એતદ્દેશીય ભાષાનાં પત્રો નહીં પોંહોંચવાનું કારણ ઘણુ કરીને એજ છે એવું માલમ પડ્યું છે વાસ્તે સર્વ લોકોને તેમાં વિશેષે કરીને એતદ્દેશીય લોકોને જાહેર કિધામાં આવે છે કે તેઓએ પોતાનાં પત્રો ઉપર સઘલો બરા તબ લખવાનો મુકી દેઇને જેનાં નામનું પત્ર હોય તેનું સઘલું નામ, માત્ર લખવું, અને જે સેહેરમાં અથવા, કસબામાં, અથવા ગામમાં, તથા મોહોલામાં, અથવા ઠેકાણે તે રેહેતો હોય તે સેહેરનું, અથવા કસબાનું, અથવા ગામનું, તથા મોહોલાનું, અથવા ઠેકાણાંનું નામ લખવું, તે જુદી જુદી લીટી દોરીને લખવું ; પણ પત્ર રવાના કરતાં ચુક નહીં પડે તથા નીવડતાં વાર નહીં લાગે એટલા સારૂ જે ગામ પત્ર જવાનું હોય તે ગામનું નામ હમેશાં જુદી લિટીએ મોટે અક્ષરે લખવું.

સમજણને વાસ્તે ઠામ ઠેકાણું લખવાનો નમુનો હેઠલ લખ્યો છે.

શેખ હીંગલ.

કલેકટરની કોરટના સાહેબ નાજરને પોહોંચે.

મુજફરનો કટરો.

ઠેકાણું શાહાજાદીમંડી મધે.

અમદાબાદ.

જેનાં નામનું પત્ર હોય તે નહીં મલે તો તે પત્ર પોતાની પાસે પાછું આવે એવી પત્ર મોકલનારની ઇચ્છા હોય તો તેણે પોતાનું નામ તથા ઠામ ઠેકાણું પત્રની પીઠઉપર લખવું. ઉપરની બાજુએ લખવું નહીં.

ઉપ્યુક્ત પોસ્ટ માસ્તરોએ તથા તેઓના હાથ હેઠળના સર્વ અમલદારોએ સદરહુ વહીવટ લોકોને સમજાવીને તે અમલમાં લાવવાસારૂ જેટલી બને તેટલી તજવીજ કરવી.

પોસ્ટ માસ્તર જનરલ ઇલાઇજા ઇંપે સાહેબ
બાહાદુરની સહી.

તારીખ ૩ જી માહે મે સન ૧૮૫૬ ઇસવી મુકામ બંબઇ
મુંબઈ, પોસ્ટ માસ્તર જનરલની કચેરી.

पोस्टाचा जाहिरनामा.

ऐसाजे एतद्देशीय भाषांत पत्रांवर पत्ता लिहिण्याची सांप्रतची पद्धती फारच गैर सोईची आहे, आणि पोस्ट आफीसास जी बातमी पाहिजे ती त्यांस बहुधा तसे लिहिण्यावरून मिळत नाहीं म्हणजे जाचे नावाचें पत्र असेल त्याज विषयीं सर्व तपशील मिळत नाहीं, आणि एतद्देशीय भाषेतलीं पत्रें न पोंचण्याचें कारण बहुधा हेंच आहे असें मालूम झालें आहे, ऐशीयास सर्व लोकांस व विशेषें करून एतद्देशीय लोकांस कळविण्यांत येतें कीं त्यांणी आपले पत्रांवरील मरातब सर्व गाळून जाचे नावाचें पत्र असेल त्याचें संपूर्ण नाव मात्र ल्याहावें; आणि जा शहरांत, किंवा कसब्यांत, किंवा गांवांत व जा आळींत, किंवा ठिकाणांत तो राहात असेल त्या शहराचें, किंवा कसब्याचें, किंवा गांवाचें व आळीचें, किंवा ठिकाणाचें नाव ल्याहावें; हीं निरनिराळे ओळींत ल्याहावीं; परंतु पत्र रवाना करण्यांत चूक होऊं नये व तीं निवडायास वेळ लागूं नये म्हणून जा गांवीं पत्र जाण्याचें असेल त्या गांवाचें नाव तर नेहेमी निराळे ओळींत मोठ्या अक्षराने ल्याहावें.

समजुती करीतां पत्ता लिहिण्याचा मसुदा खालीं लिहिला आहे.

शेख हिंगम्

कलेक्टराचे कोर्टातील साहेब नाजर यांस
मुझफर खानाचा कटरा
शाहाझादी मंडी येथें

अमदावाद

जाचे नावाचें पत्र असेल तो न सांपडल्यास तें पत्र आपणास परत यावें अशी पत्र पाठविणाराची इच्छा असेल तर, त्याणे आपलें नाव व पत्ता पत्राचे पाठीवर ल्याहावा पुढले बाजूस लिहू नये.

सदर्हू वहिवाट लोकांस समजाऊन ती अमलांत नेई अशी तजवीज बनूं शकेल तितकी डेपुटी पोस्टमास्तरांनी, व त्यांच्या हाताखालील सर्व अंमलदारानी करावी.

पोस्टमास्तर जनरल इलाइझा इंपी साहेब
बाहादुर यांची सही.

तारीख ३ माहे मे सन १८५६ इसवी मुकाम जंजिरे मुंबई,
पोस्टमास्तर जनरल यांची कचेरी.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

మోక్షినజారింరనామా

యిగ్నంచరి- యకర్డ్డళియభాషియల్లపత్రగళమ్యాలిస్త్రీళియసాన్ప్రకరపళ్ళత్తి బ
కుళసాగోసొయిద్దులవే, మత్తు మోక్షలూళిగేదావబాకూ అవశ్యబేకూలదు అవరి
గెగహళకూడిద్దింగేబరియువకళమ్యాలంచాళిసూదిల్లాఱూదళిదాళహేసరానపత్రవే యెన్యా
అరళువుళయరల్లసవత్సరళిగళిసువదిల్లాపత్తుయ్యేకర్డ్డళియభాషెదల్లనపత్రగళుముబచే-
యిరువకారణబాహళకూడియిరేశంట్టు ద్దింగేమూలుమత్రొంగియిదే- ఱూదళియావకర్తుజనగ
ళిగెసుత్తువిశేషకూడియిరేకర్డ్డళియజనంగెళిగిసువరల్లబరకచవల్లా అవరుశంక్తుపత్రగళమూ
లనమదాళబయావత్తుగాళిగిదారహేసరినపత్రవబేయిన్యా అవరూసంపూర్ణాస్త్రీశ్రుంక్తవరి
బేసుమత్తు దావళహుదవల్ల అథవాకసబేదల్ల అథవాగ్రామదల్లుమత్తు దావపొణియల్ల అథవారికా
ణియల్ల అవయిరుత్తిద్దానూ ఱూళహుదనఅథవాకసబేయూ అథవాగ్రామదరుశ్తుపొణియూ
అథవారికాణియహేసరుబరియబ్యేకూయిదూబ్యారిక్యాబ్యారిక్యాపంక్తియల్లబరియబ్యేకూ
పళంక్తూపత్రవానేయాహుదరల్లకప్పుఱూగబాళదూసుత్తు అవుగళుసినవరిసువదక్కేవ్యాళ్యళ్యరు
క్తబాళకూయంబదాగిదావగ్రామదల్లపత్రదూగళక్కచ్చు అదేంన్యా ఱూళకూరినస్త్రీరుసనేహ
మిబ్యారిక్యాపంక్తియల్లదుద్దలక్షళదింద్దాబరియబ్యేకూ

సమజూత్తినదళియింద్దాపక్కెబళియువమస్యాదేళిళిగేబళబుయిదే—

సిళుదింగమ

కలిశవళకూలిన్నొళగినసింహనాజళయుక్తగే

ముళుళళలూన్యేరకళళూ———

ళాహళమూదిమండియల్లు———

శ్రీమదాబాద

దాళహేసరినపత్రవళేన్యా అవసుళిగబ్యేడ్యాదల్లలిపత్రకనసేవళక్తుబళబ్యేకూద్దిం
గేపత్రళళసువనయిల్లవేయిద్దల్లు అవసూకంన్నడసళ్రుమత్తుపత్తాపత్రదబేంనదింద్దేబరియం
బ్యేకూముంద్దినబాజూదల్లిబరియజాళదూ

సబళరూవదినాలజనగళుగేళిళిసలపట్టు అదు అమలనల్లబరువహాంగే కజవీజు
కూడిబందక్తుదేమాల్కిమోక్షనుస్వళక్రువుత్తూ అవళ్ళేళిళినాసూత్రమలదాళరు
మాడబ్యేకూ

శ్రీకాశిమిళినేరూడేసెసున్నగుళ్ళాయిసేళుక్కాయి మోక్షవూస్వేజనళయిలాయిరూ
జంజిళ్యేకుంబయిసొన్నరున్నేజనళయిూళళాళి యింవసినాళ్యేబాహాదూరయివళసరి

Venayek Wassoodew.
Oriental Translator to Govt

ڈاک کا اشتہار نامہ

چونکہ اس ملک کی زبانون مین لفافہ لکھنے کا طریقہ بہت بیجا ہی اور جس چیز کی آگاہی کہ پوسٹ آفس کو ضرور ہی اکثر اس طریقے سے ملتی نہین یعنے جس شخص کے نام کا کہ خط ہو اسکا پتا ٹھکانا اس سے برابر نہین معلوم پڑتا اور اکثر اسی سبب سے اس ملک کی زبانون مین لکھے ہوئے خط نہین پہنچتے اس لئے سب آدمیونکو خصوصًا اس ملک کے رہنے والونکو ظاہر کیا جاتا ہی کہ سرنامے پر اس شخص کا نام کہ جسکو خط بہیجا جائے اور نام شہر کا یا قصبے کا اور یا گانو کا اور نام بازار کا یا محلے کا جہان کہ وہ رہتا ہو یہہ سب جدی جدی سطر مین لکھنا چاہئے اور لکھنا خطاب تعارفانہ کا موقوف کیا جاوے لیکن بہر نوع جہان کو کہ خط بہیجنے کا ہو اس جگہہ کا نام پرکار قلم سے جدی سطر مین لکھنا چاہئے تاکہ ایک جگہہ کا خط دوسری جگہہ نہ چلا جاے اور خط چہانٹنے مین دیر نہ لگے

لفافہ لکھنے کا طریقہ واسطے رہنمائی کے نیچے لکھا جاتا ہی

شیخ ہینگم کو

صاحب ناظر عدالت کلکٹری کے

مظفر خان کے کٹرے مین

شاہزادی منڈی کے محلے مین

احمد اباد

اگر خط بہیجنے والیکو منظور ہو کہ در صورت نہ ملنے مالک خط کے اسکا خط اسے پیچہے ملے تو اسکو لازم ہی کہ لفافے کی پشت پر اپنا نام اور اپنا ٹھکانا لکھے لیکن رو سے لفافے پر نہ لکھے

وبیتوقی پوسٹ ماسترون اور ملازمان ماتحت کو لازم ہی کہ مضمون مرقومۂ بالا کو مشتہر کرکر جہان تک کہ ہو سکے اسکو مروج کرنے مین کوشش کرین

بمبئی کے پوسٹ ماسٹر صاحب جنرل کی آفس
تاریخ تیسری ماہ مے سنہ ۱۸۵۶

(صحیح) ایلائیزا امپی صاحب
افیشی اتینگ پوسٹ ماسٹر جنرل

Vinayek Wassoodew,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

RULES REGARDING THE LEVY OF STEAM POSTAGE.

The following Rules relating to the Rates of Postage chargeable upon Letters conveyed to or from India by Her Majesty's Mail Steamers are published for general information :—

1. All Notices on the subject which have been previously published are hereby cancelled.

2. Letters posted in India, addressed to Great Britain, either *viâ* Southampton or *via* Marseilles, or to Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Aden, Ceylon, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, or Hong-Kong, can be pre-paid or not at the option of the sender.

Places to which pre-payment is optional.

3. Letters sent through Great Britain, to any Colony, or to any place in Foreign Europe, cannot be pre-paid in India.

4. Letters addressed to Great Britain *via* Trieste, to Malta, Gibraltar, the Ionian Islands, to any place in Egypt or Foreign Europe, to China, except Hong-Kong, or to the Australian Colonies, Manilla, Batavia, Java, Mauritius, Bourbon, or any place not a British Possession, must be pre-paid in India.

Places to which Letters must be pre-paid.

5. Unpaid letters addressed to, or paid letters received from, any of the places named in the margin, will be despatched or delivered, as the case may be, without any demand for Indian Postage.

Great Britain.
Any Indian Port.
Aden.
The Straits' Settlements.

6. Pre-paid letters addressed to, or unpaid letters received from Great Britain, any Port in India, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Ceylon, Aden, Hong-Kong, Malta, Gibraltar, the Ionian Islands, Australian Colonies, Mauritius, or any British Colony, the route to which is not through Great Britain, or any Foreign Port, the route to which is not through Egypt, will, when conveyed by Her Majesty's Mail Packets, be liable to a combined Indian and English Postage rate of four annas per half ounce, according to the Table given in the margin. This rate of Postage will include Indian Inland Postage as well as British Steam Postage.

Combined rate of Postage.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Not exceeding ½ an ounce	0	4	0
From ½ an ounce to 1 ounce	0	8	0
From 1 ounce to 2 ounces	1	0	0

Eight annas to be added for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

7. Unpaid letters addressed to, or paid letters received from Ceylon or Hong-Kong, except when posted at or delivered in the Presidency towns, will be liable to Indian Inland Postage at the ordinary rates.

8. Letters addressed to or received from Great Britain *via* Marseilles, if pre-paid in India or received unpaid for delivery, will be charged, according to the scale in margin, an additional tax of four annas per quarter ounce over and above the combined Indian and English rate specified above in Rule 6. Indian Inland Postage will not be chargeable on receipt or on despatch.

Weight.	Combined British and Indian Rate.	Additional Charge.	Total Charge.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Not exceeding ¼ of an Ounce	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 8 0
Ditto ½ of an Ounce	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Ditto ¾ of an Ounce	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
Ditto 1 Ounce.....	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 8 0

And so on, adding 4 annas for every quarter of an Ounce in addition to the combined British and Indian rate chargeable on the letter.

9. Letters addressed to Egypt, or sent through Egypt to any place not a British Possession, in Foreign Europe or elsewhere, are liable to Steam Postage of 8 annas per half ounce, which must be pre-paid, and except when posted at or delivered in a Presidency town are liable to Indian Inland Postage in addition to the Steam Postage.

10. When letters on which the combined rate is due or paid are re-directed in India, they will be chargeable with Indian Postage at the ordinary rates in addition to the combined rate.

11. Newspapers and Prices Current brought to India by Her Majesty's Packets from any Foreign Port, except a French Port, without having passed through Great Britain, are chargeable with a Steam Postage rate of One Penny (9 pie) on delivery.

12. Colonial Newspapers or Prices Current, posted in India for Great Britain, are not subject in India to any charge for Steam Postage; but Newspapers posted in India, addressed to any British Colony or Possession, or any Foreign Port or any Port in India, are, if sent by Her Majesty's Steamers, or *viâ* Southampton through England, liable to a Steam Postage charge of One Penny (9 pie,) which must be pre-paid. Newspapers sent through Great Britain *viâ* Marseilles are liable to a Steam Postage charge of Four Pence (3 annas,) and if addressed to British North America *viâ* the United States, a further charge of One Penny must be levied on account of the United States, in addition to all other Postage.

13. Newspapers sent or received through Great Britain to or from Peru, Chili, Bolivia, Ecuador, the Sandwich Islands, California, Oregon, or any Colony addressed *viâ* Panama, are subject to a Steam Transit charge of 1 anna and a half, which must be paid on despatch or delivery, in addition to any Indian Postage.

14. The Steam Postage chargeable on *newspapers and every other kind of printed papers* sent to or received from France will be collected in France.

H. B. RIDDELL,
Director General of the Post Office in India.

Calcutta, 11*th March* 1856.