

THE



Bombay Government Gazette.

Vol. 26.]

Published by Authority.

[No. 29.]

Three Rs. per Quarter.]

THURSDAY, 17TH JULY 1856.

[Eight annas per copy.]

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.

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. 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.

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:—

I. The several Acts, and Rules, Ordinances, and Acts, &c. repealed.

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."

II. The following words and expressions in this Interpretation. 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.

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.

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 that office, when the Local Government, for special reasons, may deem it expedient.

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.

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.

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 necessities 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 necessities 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 necessities which shall not be so delivered over, wherever the same may be found.

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 Unconvenanted 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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

XXIII. The Commissioner of Police shall take care that a sufficient number of Police Officers to be in attendance at the Police Courts. 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.

XXIV. All summonses, subpoenas, 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 exceeds the value of fifty Rupees, may be committed for trial to Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature; and, upon conviction in such

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

Penalty if such possession fraudulent.

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.

XXXVI. If any property, charged to be stolen or fraudulently obtained, shall be in the custody of any Police Officer by virtue of any

Disposal of stolen property in custody of Police.

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.

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.

XXXVIII. Whoever assaults, or resists, or aids, or incites any person to assault or resist, any Police Officer in the execution of his duty,

Assaulting Policeman in execution of 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.

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.

XL. Whoever, without satisfactory excuse, wilfully trespasses in or on any dwelling-house or premises, thereby causing any actual

Penalty for wilful trespass on property.

damage, or on any ground belonging to Government, or appropriated to public purposes, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees.

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.

XLII. Whoever wilfully trespasses on the premises

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

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.

XLIII. If any person, having sufficient means,

Magistrate may make order of maintenance for wives and children.

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.

XLIV. Whoever unlawfully takes away, or detains

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

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,

Magistrate may punish offender summarily or commit for trial.

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.

XLV. Upon complaint made to a Magistrate on

Magistrate may compel immediate restoration of such woman or child.

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.

XLVI. Any person found between sunset and sun-

Apprehension and punishment of reputed thieves, &c.

rise 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, road, 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-

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.

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.

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.

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.

L. Whoever, in the Towns of Calcutta and Madras, has or keeps any Hotel, Tavern, Punch-house, Ale-house, 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 thereto entitled.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

LXVI. A Police Officer may apprehend without warrant any person found gambling in the streets, 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

LXXIII. The Commissioner of Police, on credible

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

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.

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 or for the use of the Government, or to any Gunpowder belonging to her Majesty or the East India Company.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

Penalty.

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.

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.

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

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

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.

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 :—

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

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 :—

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.

Furious or negligent driving or riding.

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

Driving, &c. elephant or camel.

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.

Driving a vehicle without a sufficient light.

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.

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

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.

Letting loose horses, ferocious dogs, &c.

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.

Negligence in driving cattle.

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

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.

Leaving cart, &c. without control.

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.

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.

Obstructing foot-way.

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.

Exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction.

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.

Beating drums, tom-tom, &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.

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

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.

Illuminations.

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.

Affixing bills, or otherwise defacing houses, &c.

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.

Bathing, &c. in public street or aqueduct.

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.

Obstructing persons at bathing-places.

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.

Indecent language.

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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 a 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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

And administer oath. 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.

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,

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

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.

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.

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.

Power to award costs on hearing of information or complaint.

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.

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.

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 Act, 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Tender of 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.

Costs.

CXIII. Whenever any person dies intestate within

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.

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.

CXIV. The Commissioner of Police may, at his discretion, before making any

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

Saving of right of other person claiming.

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.

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.

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.

CXVII. Any Magistrate, upon an application

being made to him by the Foreign Deserter.

Consul of any Foreign power to which the Foreign Deserter's 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.

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

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 Silver-smiths, Shroffs, Hawkers, China Bazar-men, 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 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, Ordinance, 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.

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:—

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.

II. The following words and expressions in this Interpretation. 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 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.

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 "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.

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.

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

XIV. The Commissioners from time to time may fix the hours within which Removal of night-soil. 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 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 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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

XXIV. If any street (not being a public street), or Paving, &c. of private streets. 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.

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.

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 may be set forward for improving line of streets. house or building to be set forward for improving the line of any public street in which such house or building is situated.

XXVII. When any house or building, any part of which projects beyond the regular line of a public street, down, to be set back. 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.

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.

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.

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.

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

Doors not to open outwards. 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; Exception. 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.

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

Doors opening outwards to be altered.

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.

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

Proviso.

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.

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.

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

Commissioners may allow certain projections from houses.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

XLII. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house, building, or land, in or near any street, whether tenanted 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.

XLIII. 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.

XLIV. 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.

XLV. 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.

XLVI. 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.

XLVII. 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.

XLVIII. 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.

XLIX. 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.

XLX. 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.

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

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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 any-

thing 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.

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.

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.

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.

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

LXII. The Commissioners may license, for any period not exceeding one year, such necessities 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.

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.

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

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.

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;

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

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.

LXVI. The Commissioners, or any officer appointed by them for the purpose, may inspect any such drain, privy, or cess-pool; and for

Inspection of drains, privies, and cess-pools.

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.

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.

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

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

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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

Tanks, &c. vested in the Commissioners.

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.

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.

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.

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 Commissioners ; 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 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 ; 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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

Penalty for not lighting deposits of building materials or excavations.

Dangerous places near streets to be repaired or enclosed.

Slaughter-houses within certain limits to be registered.

Commissioners may order existing slaughter-houses to be discontinued.

Provided.

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.

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.

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.

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.

XCIV. 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.

XCIV. 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.

XCIV. 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.

XCIV. 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 dépôt 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

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 dépôt 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

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 dépôt 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Provido.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

Provido.

provided, the Commissioners or their officers shall not enter upon any building or land which may be occupied

Commissioners to issue certificates prohibiting improper burial-places.

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.

CXXIII. 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 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.

CXXIV. 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 they are 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.

CXXV. 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.

CXXVI. The Commissioners may from time to time make such bye-laws as they think fit for the several purposes for which bye-laws are hereby 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.

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

CXXVIII. 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.

CXXIX. 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.

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

CXXXI. 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.

CXXXII. 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.

CXXXIII. 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.

CXXXIV. 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.

CXXXV. 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

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

CXXXI. When any license is granted under the provisions of Section LXII. XCH. 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.

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.

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 summonses; 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.

Proviso. 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.

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.

CXXXV. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, Commissioners may sue in competent Court instead, or on failure of distress, 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.

CCCCVI. 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.

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

CCCCVIII. 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.

CCCCIX. 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.

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.

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.

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

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 Preamble. 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:

It is hereby enacted, that the dues and fees now Continuanee of existing usually collected at the se-
Port Dues and Fees for twelve veral ports within the said
months after 13th August Territories may be collected
1856. at such ports during the
period of twelve months from the 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 Bogts 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:—

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 ex-

ecution 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.

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.

Legislative Council.

21st June 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time on the 21st June 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 25th of September next:—

A Bill to comprise in one Act the Provisions necessary for the Assessment and Collection of Municipal Rates and Taxes in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Whereas by special Acts for the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, certain rates and taxes are imposed for raising funds for municipal purposes; and whereas it is expedient to comprise in one Act the provisions necessary for the assessment and collection of such rates and taxes; It is enacted as follows:—

I. The provisions of this Act, save so far as they may be expressly varied or excepted by the special Act Application of Act.

for any of the said Towns, or for the said Settlement, shall apply to the assessment and collection of the rates and taxes imposed by such special Act, and to the Commissioners appointed thereby for the conservancy and improvement of such Town or of any station of the said Settlement; and such special Act and this Act shall be construed together as forming one Act.

II. The Commissioners may from time to time

Appointment of Officers. appoint such assessors, collectors, and other officers as they shall think necessary and proper to assist in the execution of this and the special Act, and may from time to time remove any of such officers, and may pay such salaries and allowances to the said officers respectively as the Commissioners shall think reasonable, subject to the approval of the Local Government.

III. The rate or rates imposed upon houses and lands in any of the said Towns, or in the said Settlement by the special Act, shall be assessed upon an estimate of the annual value of the property liable thereto.

IV. The annual value of the houses and lands liable to the rate shall be computed and ascertained upon an estimate of the gross annual rent at which the same might reasonably be expected to let from year to year.

Machinery. The value of a house so estimated shall not include the value of any machinery contained therein.

V. For the purpose of such assessment as aforesaid, the Commissioners shall

Valuation to be made, and entered in a book. from year to year cause a valuation to be made of all

houses and lands liable to the rate. Such valuation, estimated as is hereinbefore provided, shall be entered in a book to be kept at the office of the Commissioners, wherein shall also be written in distinct columns the name of the owner of the property; or, if the occupier, and not the owner, is the person liable to pay the rate, the name of the occupier, a designation of the property either by name or number sufficient to identify the same, together with the name of the street or district in which such property is situate, and the amount of the rate assessed thereon.

VI. When the name of the owner or occupier is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate him in the said book, and also in any notice or other proceeding under this Act, as "the owner" or "the occupier" of the property on which the rate is assessed, without further description.

VII. In order to enable the Commissioners to arrive at a fair valuation of any houses or lands liable to the rate, it shall be lawful for the

Commissioners to require the owner or occupier of such houses or lands to furnish them with returns of the rent or annual value thereof; and for the like purpose it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, or any person or persons appointed by them for that purpose, at any time to enter on and inspect such houses or lands after having given twenty-four hours' previous notice of such their intention to the occupier thereof; and whoever refuses or fails to furnish any such return for the space of one week from the day on which he shall have been required so to do, or knowingly makes a false or incorrect return; and whoever hinders, obstructs, or prevents any one of the Commissioners, or any person appointed by them as aforesaid, from entering upon or inspecting any such houses or lands, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

VIII. When the valuation has been completed, the Commissioners shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the said book containing the valuation and the rate assessed, or a copy of the said book, may be inspected, in the Go-

vernment Gazette (if any), and by advertisement in some newspaper circulating within the town or station, and also by placards posted up in conspicuous places throughout the same; and the person in whose custody such book may be shall permit every person claiming to be the owner or occupier of property included in the assessment, or the agent of such owner or occupier, to inspect the book and to make extracts therefrom without payment of any fee; and any such person who wilfully neglects or refuses to permit the same, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty of fifty Rupees.

IX. The Commissioners shall, at the time and in the manner in the preceding Section mentioned, give public notice of a day not

less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when they will meet at their office for the purpose of receiving complaints against the said valuation and assessment, and of revising the same; and all complaints so made shall be inquired into by the Commissioners, and such amendment shall thereupon be made in the said book as to the Commissioners shall appear just and proper.

X. In every case in which no valid objection is made to the valuation and assessment within the said period of fifteen days after

such notice and publication, (if no appeal shall be preferred as hereinafter provided,) the entries in the said book contained shall, until the valuation and assessment is altered or amended, be taken as sufficient proof of the due valuation of the property therein described or referred to, and of the rate to be levied in respect thereof.

XI. After the revision of the valuation and assessment has been completed, the amendments made in the said book shall be authenticated by the signature of two of the Commissioners, who shall at the same time certify under their signature that no valid objection has been made to the valuation and assessment in the said book entered, except in the cases in which amendments have been made as shown therein; and thereupon, and

subject to such alterations and amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the rate so assessed shall be deemed to be the rate for the whole year in and for which the assessment is made, and such year shall commence on the 1st day of January.

XII. Provided always, that the Commissioners, upon the representation of parties or other information, may at any time amend the said book by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or any property liable to the rate; or by striking out the name of any person or any property not liable to the rate, or by raising or reducing the amount of the rate, or by making any other alteration which will make the assessment conform to the provisions of this and the special Act; and in all cases in which any property is inserted as liable to the rate, or in which the amount of any rate is raised by such amendment, the same shall be considered to have been made at the time when the person interested first received notice thereof.

XIII. The taxes imposed upon vehicles and animals in any of the said Towns or in the said Settlement, by the special Act, shall be assessed in the manner hereinafter provided.

XIV. The Commissioners shall from time to time cause to be prepared and entered in distinct columns, in a book to be kept at the Office of the Commissioners, and to be open to the inspection of all persons, a list of horses and carriages, &c. liable to the tax to be prepared and entered in a book.

XV. The Commissioners shall from time to time cause to be prepared and entered in distinct columns, in a book to be kept at the Office of the Commissioners, and to be open to the inspection of all persons, a list of horses and carriages, &c. liable to the tax to be prepared and entered in a book.

XVI. The Commissioners shall from time to time cause to be prepared and entered in distinct columns, in a book to be kept at the Office of the Commissioners, and to be open to the inspection of all persons, a list of horses and carriages, &c. liable to the tax to be prepared and entered in a book.

tion of any person interested therein, a list of the persons liable to the payment of such taxes, a description of the vehicles and animals in respect of which they are liable, and the amount of the taxes assessed thereon.

XV. In order to enable the Commissioners to make such list, the Commissioners, or any officer authorised by them, may send to all persons supposed to be liable to the payment of such taxes a schedule to be filled up with such information respecting the vehicles and animals kept by them as the Commissioners may judge necessary for the assessment of the taxes. The schedule shall be filled up in writing, and signed, and dated, and returned to the Office of the Commissioners, by every person to whom it is sent, whether or not liable to the payment of such taxes; and whoever refuses, neglects, or omits, duly to fill up and return such schedule within one week from the receipt thereof, or knowingly gives therein any incorrect or false return, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

XVI. The Commissioners may summon any person supposed to be liable to the payment of such taxes, or any servant of such person, and may examine such person or his servant at a meeting of the Commissioners, as to the number and description of the horses and carriages in respect of which such person is liable to be assessed. If the person summoned shall refuse, or, without lawful excuse, neglect to appear in pursuance of the summons, or shall refuse to answer any lawful question of the Commissioners, or knowingly give an incorrect answer, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

XVII. Appeals against any rate or tax settled by the Commissioners, under the provisions of this or the special Act, shall be heard and determined by two Magistrates, except in the Town of Bombay; and, in the Town of Bombay, by the Court of Petty Sessions. If there be only one Magistrate acting for any town or station, the appeal may be heard and determined by a Magistrate and a Justice of the Peace. But no appeal against a rate settled by the Commissioners under Section XI. shall be heard, unless complaint has been previously made to the Commissioners. The mode of proceeding in such appeal shall be the same as that prescribed for the determination of matters referred to two Magistrates, and at Bombay to the said Court, by Act XIV. of 1856. Provided that such Magistrates, or such Magistrate and Justice, and such Court, may, if they shall think fit, state a case for the opinion of the Supreme Court or (in the said Settlement) of Her Majesty's Court of Judicature.

XVIII. Every such appeal shall be commenced within ten days after the accrual of the cause of complaint; which shall in respect of any rate be deemed to accrue on the date of the certificate of the Commissioners in the said book; or, in case of any subsequent amendment of the said book, under the provisions of Section XII. upon the receipt by the person aggrieved of notice of such amendment; and in respect of any tax, the cause of complaint shall be deemed to accrue upon the receipt by the person aggrieved of a bill for the sum claimed from him.

XIX. The settlement by the Commissioners of any rate or tax, when no appeal therefrom is made as hereinbefore provided, and the adjudication of any appeal under Section XVII. shall be final and conclusive.

XX. When any rate or tax is due, the Commissioners shall cause to be sent to the person liable to the payment thereof a bill for

the sum due, which shall also contain a statement of the period and a description of the property or thing for which the rate or tax is charged. If the bill be for any tax, it shall also contain a notice of the time within which an appeal against such tax may be preferred.

XXI. If the Bill is not paid by the person liable to pay the same within five days from the delivery thereof, the Commissioners may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand in the form (A) contained in the Schedule to this Act, or to the like effect; and if he shall not, within five days from the service of such notice of demand, pay the sum due, and if no appeal shall have been preferred, such sum, with all costs, may be recovered by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the defaulter, under a warrant in the form (B) in the Schedule, or to the like effect, to be issued for that purpose by the Commissioners.

XXII. The officer charged with the execution of the warrant of distress shall make an inventory of the goods and chattels seized under any such warrant, and shall give a notice in writing, in the form (C) contained in the Schedule annexed to this Act, to the person in possession thereof at the time of the seizure, that the said goods and chattels will be sold as therein mentioned.

XXIII. If the warrant is not in the meantime discharged or suspended by the Commissioners, the goods and chattels seized shall be sold under the orders of the Commissioners, who shall apply the proceeds, or such part thereof as may be necessary, in discharge of the said arrears and costs; and the surplus, if any, shall be returned on demand to the person in possession of the goods and chattels at the time of the seizure. The fees payable upon distrains under this Act shall be such as are set forth in the table of fees in the said Schedule.

XXIV. The goods and chattels of any person from whom any rate or tax is due may be distrained wherever the same may be found, for default in the payment of the money due from such person.

XXV. If the sum due on account of any rate has accrued due from the owner of any house or land within the period of one year, and remains unpaid after notice of demand served upon the owner, the Commissioners may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of such house or land, and, on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises. And in such case the occupier may deduct from the next and following payments of his rent the amount which may be so paid by or recovered from him.

XXVI. No distress levied by virtue of this or the special 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 notice, schedule, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceedings 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.

XXVII. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, Commissioners may sue or in case of failure to realise by distress the whole or any part of the sum due in respect of any rate or tax, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

XXVIII. Every notice, schedule, summons, bill, or Service of bills, notices, &c. notice of demand regarding any assessment, rate, or tax, or any money due in respect of the same, may be served personally upon the person to whom the same is addressed, or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family, or, if it cannot be so served, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such place of abode, and shall thereby be deemed to be duly served.

XXIX. No assessment, and no charge or demand of rate or tax, made under the authority of this or the special Act, shall be impeached or affected by reason of any mistake in the name of any person liable to pay the rate or tax, or in the description of any property or thing liable to rate or tax, or any mistake in the amount of assessment : provided the directions of this Act and of the special Act be in substance and effect complied with ; and no proceedings under this or the special Act shall be quashed or set aside for want of form in any Court of Justice.

XXX. Whoever wilfully obstructs or molests the Commissioners, or any one of them, or any of their officers or servants, in the performance of their respective duties under this Act, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

XXXI. Every officer employed by the Commissioners to assist in the execution of this and the special Act, who accepts, or obtains or attempts to obtain, any fee or gratuity whatsoever, other than his authorised salary or allowances, for doing, or forbearing to do, any official act ; or who shall be in any wise concerned or interested in any bargain or contract made by the Commissioners, shall be removed from his office, and shall be incapable of being afterwards employed by the Commissioners, and shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

XXXII. No action shall be brought against 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 or the special 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 is given shall, before action brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff 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 proceedings shall be had as in other cases where defendants are allowed to pay money into Court.

XXXIII. The Commissioners shall, as soon after the 1st day of January in every year as may be practicable, prepare a detailed Commissioners to publish annual statements.

statement showing the nature and amount of the receipts and disbursements on account of the Municipal Fund for the past year, and also a report of their proceedings during that year ; and such statement and report shall be printed and published for general information. The accounts of the said funds may, at the request of not less than rate-payers, be audited by such person as the Local Government shall appoint.

Audit of Accounts. For better enabling the Commissioners to ascertain the amount of fines and penalties payable to them on account of the Municipal Fund under the provisions of Act XIV. of 1856, or of the special Act, or of any other law, there shall, in every month, be furnished to them by the authority adjudicating the same, a summary of all convictions under the said Acts, or under any such other law, during the preceding month.

XXXV. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Local Government, to borrow and take up at interest, on the credit of the rates and taxes imposed and levied on account of the Municipal Fund, under the special Act, or any other Act passed in that behalf, or of a portion of them, any sums of money necessary for defraying any expenses incurred, or to be incurred by them, in the execution of any such Act, or of Act XIV. of 1856 ; and for the purpose of securing the repayment of any sums so borrowed, together with such interest as aforesaid, the Commissioners may mortgage and assign over to the person by or on behalf of whom such sums shall be advanced, the rates and taxes, or the portion of them, upon the credit of which such sums shall be borrowed. Provided always, that the money borrowed under the authority of this Act shall be borrowed only for works of a permanent nature, and shall not at any time exceed in the whole ten times the average annual sum received and collected in the respect of such rates and taxes.

XXXVI. The following words and expressions in this and the special Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction :—

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 "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.

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.

SCHEDULE.

A

Notice of Demand.

Take notice that I, Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes for the Town (or Station) of demand from you the sum of due from you as owner (or occupier) of (here describe the property or thing upon which the rate or tax is imposed) for the months of

185 ; and that, if the sum due is not paid into the Collector's Office at within five days from the service of this notice, a warrant of distress will be issued for the recovery of the same with costs.

Date.

(Signature of Collector.)

B

Distress Warrant.

To Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes for the Town (or Station) of and to Bailiff of the Municipal Commissioners.

Whereas of has not paid the sum of Rupees due from him for the rates (or taxes) (or rates and taxes) mentioned in the margin for the months of of 185 although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said and five days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand: This is to command you to distrain the goods and chattels of the said

to the amount of the said sum of Rupees, and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress; and if, within five days next after such distress, the said sum shall not be paid, together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking and keeping such distress, to sell the said goods and chattels; and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale the said sum of

Rupees and the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, to return the surplus, if any, on demand, to the person whom you shall find in possession of the said goods and chattels. If sufficient distress cannot be found of the goods and chattels of the said you are to certify the same to us together with this warrant.

(L. S. of the Municipal Commissioners.)

C

Form of Inventory and Notice.

(State Particulars of Goods Seized.)

Take notice that I have this day seized the goods and chattels specified in the above inventory for the sum of Rupees due for the rates (or taxes) mentioned in the margin for the months of 185 and that unless you pay to Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes for the Town (or Station) of the amount due, together with the costs of this distress, within five days from the day of the date of this notice, the goods and chattels will be sold.

(Signature of the Officer executing the Warrant of Distress.)

Date.

Table of Fees payable in Distraints under this Act.

Sum Distrained for.	Fee.	
	Rs.	As.
Under 5 Rupees	1	0
5 and under 10 Rupees	1	8
10 " 15 "	2	0
15 " 20 "	2	8
20 " 25 "	3	0
25 " 30 "	3	8
30 " 35 "	4	0
35 " 40 "	4	8
40 " 45 "	5	0
45 " 50 "	5	8
50 " 60 "	6	0
60 " 80 "	7	8
80 " 100 "	9	0
Above 100 "	10	0

The above charge includes all expenses, except when

peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case 4 annas must be paid daily for each man.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

21st June 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time on the 21st June 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 25th of September next:—

A Bill for appointing Municipal Commissioners, and for levying Rates and Taxes, in the Town of Madras.

Whereas the provisions contained in Statute 33, Geo. III. Chapter 52, Section 158, and Act XXII. of 1841 of

Preamble.

the Government of India, for making and levying an assessment on houses, buildings, and grounds in the Town of Madras, and for disposing of the money thereby raised for certain Municipal purposes, are defective and insufficient, and it is expedient to provide more ample funds for the conservancy and improvement of the said Town, and to constitute Commissioners for raising and administering such funds; It is enacted as follows:—

I. The 158th Section of the Act of Parliament 33 Geo. III. Chapter 52, and Act XXII. of 1841 of the

Acts repealed.

Government of India, are repealed, except so far as they repeal any other Act, and except as to any assessment which shall be unpaid, and as to any proceeding for the recovery of the same which shall have been commenced before this Act shall come into operation.

II. The assessment on houses, buildings, and grounds, payable under the Statute 33 Geo. III. Chapter 52, Section 158, and Act XXII. 1841, shall, until revised and altered under the provisions of this Act, remain in full force and effect, and shall be levied and recovered as a rate payable under this Act.

III. Act of 1856, entitled "An Act to comprise in one Act the provisions necessary for the assessment and collection of Municipal Rates and Taxes in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca," is incorporated with this Act; and in construing the said Act as incorporated with this Act, the expression "the special Act" shall mean this

Act of 1856 incorporated.

Construction. Act, the expression "the Commissioners" shall mean the Municipal Commissioners constituted by this Act, and the expression "the Local Government" shall mean the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George.

IV. There shall be three Commissioners for the purposes of this Act, and for the conservancy and improvement of the Town of Madras under Act XIV. of 1856, who shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, and shall be removable at his pleasure.

V. One of the Commissioners shall be an Officer of Government. The other two Commissioners shall be persons not holding office under Government, and shall receive such salaries, to be paid out of the funds to be raised under this Act, as the Governor in Council shall from time to time appoint. The Government Commissioner shall be the President of the Commissioners.

VI. The Commissioners appointed under this Act shall be styled "The Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras," and shall

Designation, &c. of Commissioners.

Number, appointment, and removal of Commissioners.

Who to be Commissioners.

Designation, &c. of Commissioners.

Number, appointment, and removal of Commissioners.

Who to be Commissioners.

Designation, &c. of Commissioners.

Number, appointment, and removal of Commissioners.

by such name be a body corporate, and have perpetual succession and a common seal, and by that name shall sue and be sued, and shall have power and authority to take, purchase, and hold lands and other property, whether moveable and immovable, for the purposes of this Act, and of Act XIV. of 1856.

VII. The Municipal Commissioners shall meet once in every week at least. Two Commissioners shall be necessary to constitute a meeting. At a meeting of two Commissioners, on questions on which they are divided in opinion, if the President be one of them, his voice shall decide; otherwise the question shall be reserved for the decision of the three Commissioners.

VIII. The stipendiary Commissioners shall attend at the office of the Commissioners daily, and shall direct and superintend the execution of the orders passed at meetings of the Commissioners, and conduct the current business according to such rules in that behalf, not inconsistent with this Act, or the incorporated Act, or with Act XIV. of 1856, as may be made from time to time at a meeting of all the Commissioners. The President shall attend statedly only at meetings of the Commissioners.

IX. Houses and lands in the said Town shall be liable to an annual rate, to be fixed, from time to time, by the Governor in Council, not exceeding $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the annual value of the houses and lands subject to the rate. The rate fixed by the Governor in Council shall be published from time to time in the *Government Gazette*.

X. The said rate shall be assessed prospectively for the year for which it is made, and shall be due and payable by the owners of the said houses and lands from and after the end of the first quarter of such year.

XI. Houses used as places of public worship, and not as dwelling-houses, shall not be liable to the rate.

XII. The Commissioners may exempt from assessment any house or land, the annual value whereof is less than 14 Rupees, if the same be the sole ratable property of the owner.

XIII. When any house shall have been vacant for not less than sixty consecutive days during any year, the Commissioners shall remit so much of the rate for that year as may be proportionate to the number of days the said house may have remained unoccupied, provided that the owner of such house, or his agent, shall have given notice in writing of the vacancy thereof to the Commissioners, and that the amount of rate to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

XIV. A tax shall be imposed upon all carriages, carts, and hackeries, and all horses, ponies, and mules, kept within the said Town, and upon all carriages, carts, and hackeries, and all horses, ponies, and mules, used upon the roads of the said Town, and kept at any place not more than three miles distant from the limits thereof, at the rates specified in the annexed Schedule; and shall be payable quarterly by the owners or persons in charge of the same.

XV. Provided that the several vehicles and animals hereinafter mentioned shall be exempt from the tax, namely,—

Gun carriages, and Ordnance carts and waggons.
Cavalry horses, and horses of the Mounted Police.
Conservancy carts, horses, and ponies belonging to the Commissioners.
Vehicles and animals kept for sale, and not used for

any other purpose, if kept by *bond fide* dealers in such vehicles and animals.

Horses or other animals which, by reason of old age, are unfit for use, and are not used.

XVI. Every person, who may have owned or had charge of any vehicle or animal kept within the said Town for a period exceeding thirty days in any quarter, shall be liable to the whole tax for that quarter. If the period do not exceed thirty days, no tax shall be chargeable for that quarter.

XVII. When a carriage shall have been under repair at a carriage-maker's for more than thirty days in any quarter, the Commissioners shall remit so much of the tax for that quarter as may be proportionate to the number of days the said carriage may have been under repair.

XVIII. The Commissioners, at their discretion, may compound with livery stable-keepers and other persons keeping carriages and horses for hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages and horses so kept by such persons, in lieu of the taxes specified in the Schedule.

XIX. Every carriage of the description rated in the Schedule at Rupees six, kept and let out for hire within the said Town; and every cart and hackery kept and used within the said Town, and every such carriage let out for hire, and used within the said Town, and every cart and hackery used within the said Town, if such carriage, cart, or hackery be kept at any place within three miles from the limits thereof, shall be registered in the office of the Commissioners, and shall bear, in such manner as to be distinctly legible, the number of such registration. The registration shall be made and the numbers assigned annually upon such day in each year as the Commissioners shall appoint, and a fee of 4 annas shall be paid for each registration. Any person becoming possessed of any such carriage, cart, or hackery, after the day appointed for registration, may obtain registration on application to the Commissioners at their office, on payment of the prescribed fee.

XX. Whoever keeps any such carriage, cart, or hackery required to be numbered by the provisions of the last preceding Section, without being so numbered, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees, and the Commissioners, or any Collector, Assessor, or other officer duly authorised by them, may seize, or cause to be seized, any such carriage, cart, or hackery (provided the same be not employed at the time of seizure in the conveyance of any passengers or goods), together with the horses, bullocks, or other animals drawing the same, and may deliver them over to the Police; and all Police officers are hereby required, on the application of the Commissioners, or their officer as aforesaid, to seize and detain the same. If the carriage or other vehicle as aforesaid be not claimed and the fine paid within ten days, such carriage or vehicle, together with the animals seized with it, may be sold by auction, by order of the Magistrate, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the fine, and all costs and charges incurred on account of the detention or sale; and the overplus (if any), if not claimed by the owner within a further period of twenty days, shall be paid to the Municipal Commissioners.

XXI. If any person to whom a Schedule shall have been sent under Section XV. of the Incorporated Act, shall bring, or cause to be brought, upon the roads of the said Town, any carriage, cart, or hackery, or any horse, pony, or mule, kept at any place not more than

three miles distant from the limits of the said Town, without having entered the same in the said Schedule, such person shall be liable to the penalty provided in the said Section.

XXII. Any person keeping beyond the limits of the said Town any carriage not required to be registered by the provisions of this Act, if he can satisfy the Commissioners that such carriage has not been used on the roads of the Town more than fifteen days in any quarter, shall be entitled to a remission of the tax for that quarter. Provided that, if such person have more than one such carriage, and his carriages, one with another, have been used on the town roads more than fifteen days in the quarter, though no one of them has been used more than fifteen days, he shall be entitled to the remission for only one such carriage.

XXIII. Bills and notices of demand may be served on persons keeping carriages beyond the limits of the Town, either in the manner provided in the Incorporated Act, or by delivery of the same to the driver of the carriage, when such carriage is found within the limits of the Town.

XXIV. Nothing contained in this Act shall be so construed as to render liable to the said tax any person residing and keeping any carriage, cart, or hackery, or any horse, pony, or mule, at a distance of more than three miles from the limits of the said Town, on account of the same being brought for a temporary purpose upon the roads of the said Town; or to require that any hack, carriage, cart, or hackery, belonging to any such person, and kept as aforesaid, when brought upon the roads of the said Town for a temporary purpose, should be numbered.

XXV. All monies received by the Commissioners by virtue of this Act, or of Act XIV. of 1856, or of any other Act, and all monies which may be assigned by Government for purposes of conservancy and improvement in the said Town, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called "the Municipal Fund of Madras," and shall be under the direction, management, and control of the Municipal Commissioners, and shall be applied to the purposes of this Act and of the Incorporated Act, and of Act XIV. of 1856.

XXVI. All fines and penalties levied under this Act or the Incorporated Act shall be paid to the Municipal Fund.

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

SCHEDULE.

	Rs. per annum.
For every four-wheel carriage on springs, and drawn by 2 horses.	18 0 0
For every four-wheel carriage on springs, and drawn by 1 horse or pony, or a pair of ponies.	6 0 0
For every four-wheel carriage without springs, including waggons and raths.	6 0 0
For every two-wheel carriage on springs.	9 0 0
For every two-wheel carriage without springs, cart, hackery, or truck.	4 0 0
For every horse.	12 0 0
For every pony.	4 0 0

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

21st June 1856.

THE following Bill was read a second time on the 21st June 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 25th of September next:—

A Bill for appointing Municipal Commissioners, and for levying rates and taxes in the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the appointment of Commissioners for the conservancy and improvement of the several stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, and for assessing and levying rates and taxes for certain municipal purposes in the said stations; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Act IX. of 1848 is hereby repealed, except so far as it repeals any other Act, and except as to any assessment or tax which shall be unpaid, and as to any proceeding for the recovery of the same which shall have been commenced before this Act shall come into operation.

II. The Municipal Committees, and other persons heretofore appointed or acting under Act IX. of 1848, shall carry this Act into execution until other persons shall be appointed or elected under the provisions herein contained; and the assessment and taxes payable under the said Act shall, until duly altered, respectively remain in full force and effect, and shall be levied and recovered as rates and taxes payable under this Act.

III. Act of 1856, entitled "An Act to incorporate the provisions necessary for the assessment and collection of Municipal rates and taxes in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca," is incorporated with this Act; and in construing the said Act as incorporated with this Act, the expression "the special Act" shall mean this Act, the expression "the Commissioners" shall mean the Municipal Commissioners constituted by this Act, and the expression "the Local Government" shall mean the Governor of the said Settlement.

IV. At each of the stations of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, there shall be a Committee of not more than five persons, who shall be called respectively "The Municipal Commissioners of Prince of Wales' Island," "The Municipal Commissioners of Singapore," and "The Municipal Commissioners of Malacca," and who shall respectively by such name be a body corporate, and have perpetual succession and a common seal, and sue and be sued, and have power and authority to take, purchase, and hold lands and other property, whether moveable or immovable, as trustees for the purposes of this Act, and of Act XIV. of 1856.

V. At each of the said stations the Resident Councillor shall be one of the Municipal Commissioners, one shall be appointed by the Governor of the Settlement, and three of them shall be elected by the rate-payers in the manner hereinafter provided. The Resident Councillor shall be the President.

VI. Every rate-payer, whose annual payment of rates under this Act shall amount to Company's Rupees forty and upwards, shall be qualified for election as

a Municipal Commissioner for the station at which he resides, and where the property for which the rates are paid is situate.

VII. Every rate-payer whose annual payment of rates under this Act shall amount to the sum of Company's Rupees twenty-five and upwards, shall be entitled to vote in the election of the three elective Commissioners of the station where the property for which the rates are paid is situate.

VIII. The Municipal Commissioners of each station shall, previously to an election under this Act, cause to be prepared correct lists of the persons qualified to be elected and qualified to vote for the election of Commissioners; and these lists shall be published, and shall be open to public inspection at the office of the Commissioners between the hours of 10 in the morning and 3 in the afternoon on every day, Sundays excepted, between the 31st of October and the day of election, when the said lists shall be taken to the place of election for the use of the Sheriff or his Deputy.

The said lists may be revised or amended by the Court of Judicature of the station, on the application of any person qualified to vote at any such election, provided that such application be made at least ten days before the day of election.

IX. Elections under this Act shall be made on one of the first seven days of December, under the superintendence of the Sheriff of the Settlement, or of one of his deputies, who shall appoint the day and place of election within each station, and shall give public notice of the same fifteen days at least before the day appointed.

X. The voting shall begin at 10 o'clock in the morning, and shall end at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the appointed day.

XI. At the time and place appointed for the election, the Sheriff, or his Deputy, shall attend with a closed box, with an opening for the reception of voting-tickets. Every voting-ticket shall bear the signature of the voter, and the names of the persons for whom he wishes to vote.

XII. Every voter having written on his voting-ticket the names of the persons for whom he wishes to vote, and having signed the same, shall personally attend at the place of election, and shall deliver his voting-ticket to the Sheriff, or his Deputy, who, on being satisfied of the identity of the person tendering the voting-ticket with the person whose signature it bears, and that the name of such person is registered in the list of persons qualified to vote, shall deposit such voting-ticket in the closed box.

XIII. As soon as the election is completed, the Sheriff, or his Deputy, in the presence of the voters, or such of them as shall be present, shall ascertain the number of votes given for each person; and the Sheriff, or his Deputy, shall thereupon publicly declare the names of the three persons for whom the greatest number of votes has been given, and shall declare such persons to be duly elected Municipal Commissioners of the station.

XIV. In case any one of the persons so elected shall refuse to serve as a Municipal Commissioner, the Sheriff, or his Deputy, shall, immediately after such refusal, declare the name of the person for whom the next greater number of votes has been given, and shall declare such last-mentioned person to be duly elected a Municipal Commissioner in the place of the person first elected. Provided always, that no person shall be competent to be elected a Municipal Com-

missioner of either of the said stations, unless the number of votes given in his favor shall exceed ten.

missioner of either of the said stations, unless the number of votes given in his favor shall exceed ten.

XV. In case there shall be an equal number of votes for any two or more persons at any such election, the Governor of the said Settlement, or, in his absence from the station at which such election is being made, the Resident Councillor, shall give a casting vote for one or more of such persons having an equal number of votes.

XVI. In case it shall be found impracticable to obtain by election three Municipal Commissioners at any of the said stations, from refusal to act, failure of election, or otherwise; or if a vacancy, from any cause whatever, shall happen before the time of a new election, it shall be lawful for the Governor of the said Settlement, if present at the station at which the vacancy occurs, or, if not, for the Resident Councillor, to appoint some person, being a qualified rate-payer, to be a Municipal Commissioner; and such appointment shall be as valid and effectual as if the person so appointed had been elected in manner hereinbefore provided for.

XVII. The names of the persons elected at every election shall be certified by the Sheriff or his Deputy to the Governor of the said Settlement, who shall cause notice thereof, together with the names of the official and appointed Commissioners, to be published in such manner as he shall think fit.

XVIII. The Commissioners at each of the said stations shall enter upon their office on the first day of January after their election and appointment, and shall hold their office for three years. Appointments to fill up vacancies shall have effect only for the remaining portion of the period of three years within which they are made.

XIX. The Commissioners shall hold their first meeting at such time and place as shall be fixed by their President, and their subsequent meetings at such times and places as they shall themselves appoint, and at every such meeting all questions shall be decided by a majority of votes. Three Commissioners shall constitute a quorum, and the President, or, in his absence, the Chairman, who shall be chosen by the Commissioners present, shall have a second or casting vote on all questions on which the Commissioners are equally divided in opinion.

XX. An annual rate of 10 per centum of the annual value shall be imposed upon all houses and lands within the limits of the town of each station, and of 5 per centum of the annual value upon all houses and lands without the limits of the town of each station, such limits to be from time to time specially defined by the Commissioners with the sanction of the Governor, and shall be payable by the owners thereof by quarterly instalments.

XXI. Houses used exclusively as places of public worship or for charitable purposes, barracks and lines for soldiers, Courts of Justice, and Police offices and stations, jails and convict lines, shall not be liable to the rate.

XXII. The Commissioners may exempt from assessment any house or land, the annual value whereof, is less than twelve Rupees, if the same be the sole ratable property of the owner, or any house or hut which shall be occupied rent-free by any labourers employed at a plantation.

XXIII. When any house shall have been vacant for thirty consecutive days during any quarter, the

Commissioners shall remit so much of the rate for that quarter as may be proportionate to the number of days the said house may have remained unoccupied; provided that the owner of such house, or his agent, shall have given notice in writing of the vacancy thereof to the Commissioners, and that the amount of rate to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

XXIV. A tax shall be imposed upon all carriages, waggons, carts, and all horses, ponies, mules, asses, draft bullocks, draft buffaloes, and elephants kept in each of the said stations, and shall be payable quarterly in advance by the owners or persons having charge of the same, at the following rates per annum, namely,—

	Rs.
For every four-wheeled carriage on springs	28
For every two-wheeled carriage on springs	14
For every waggon, drawn by man or beast	16
For every cart, drawn by any description of cattle	12
For every cart drawn by man	8
For every horse, pony, mule, ass, draft bullock, or draft buffalo	4
For every elephant	20

Provided that the several vehicles and animals hereinafter mentioned shall be exempt from the said tax, namely,—

Exemptions.

1. All vehicles and animals kept for sale, and not used for any other purpose, provided the same be in the hands of *bona fide* dealers in such vehicles or animals.

2. Conservancy carts, and cattle belonging to the Commissioners.

3. Waggons and carts kept within estates or plantations, and not used upon the public roads, having the name of the owner painted upon some conspicuous part thereof in letters not less than two inches in length, and registered at the office of the Commissioners.

4. All animals kept within estates or plantations, and not used upon the public roads.

XXV. Every carriage kept and let out for hire, and every waggon and cart kept and used within any of the said stations, shall be registered in the office of the Commissioners, and shall bear the number of such registration on some conspicuous part thereof; the registration shall be made, and the numbers assigned annually, upon such day in each year as the Commissioners shall appoint, and a fee of 4 annas shall be paid for each registration. Any person becoming possessed of any such carriage, waggon, or cart, after the day appointed for registration, may obtain registration on application to the Commissioners at their office, and payment of the prescribed fee.

XXVI. Whoever keeps within any of the said stations any such carriage, waggon, or cart, required to be numbered by the provisions of the last preceding Section, without being so numbered, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees; and the Commissioners, or any Collector, Assessor, or other officer duly authorised by them, may seize or cause to be seized any such carriage, waggon, or cart (provided the same be not employed at the time of seizure in the conveyance of any passengers or goods), together with the horses, bullocks, or other animals drawing the same, and may deliver them over to the Police; and all police officers are hereby required, on the application of the Commissioners or their officer as aforesaid, to seize and detain the same. If the driver abscond, and the carriage or other vehicle aforesaid be not claimed and the fine paid within ten days, such carriage or vehicle, together with the animals seized with it, may be sold by order of the Magistrate, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the fine, and all costs and charges incur-

red on account of the detention or sale; and the surplus (if any), if not claimed by the owner within a further period of twenty days, shall be paid to the Municipal Commissioners.

XXVII. All monies received by the Commissioners by virtue of this Act, or of Act XIV. of 1856, or of any

other Act, at each of the said stations, shall form a fund, which shall be called the "Municipal Fund" of the station at which the same shall have been so received; the Municipal Fund of each station shall be under the direction, management, and control of the Municipal Commissioners of such station, and shall be applied to the following purposes, namely to the payment and maintenance of an efficient Police, to the payment of the office establishments of the Magistrate and of the Commissioner of Police (but not including the salary of any such Magistrate or Commissioner), and to all the purposes of this Act and the incorporated Act, and of Act XIV. of 1856.

XXVIII. All fines and penalties imposed, and all fees and poundage levied, by the Court of Quarter Sessions, or by any Magistrate, and all tolls received at any public ferry, shall be paid by the officer receiving the same to the Commissioners of the station at which the same shall have been imposed, levied, or received, to be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund of such station.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

21st June 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time on the 21st June 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 25th of September next:—

A Bill to amend the Law relating to Affidavits, Affirmations, and solemn Declarations.

Whereas it is expedient to enable persons making affidavit or solemn affirmation intended to be used in

Her Majesty's Courts of Judicature within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company, to swear or solemnly affirm to the truth of the same before any Judge, Magistrate, or Covenanted Officer in Civil employ in the service of the said Company, or before the several persons or officers hereinafter enumerated, and to give greater facilities for the taking and receiving of affidavits and affirmations within the said territories, and to authorise the taking of solemn declarations in certain cases; It is enacted as follows:—

I. From and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for any Judge, Magistrate, or Covenanted Officer in Civil employ in the

Any Government Officer in Civil employ may administer oaths and take affidavits in relation to matters pending in or about to be brought before Supreme Courts.

within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company, whether within the local limits of his jurisdiction or not, whenever he shall think it necessary to administer any oath, or to take any affidavit or affirmation from any person whomsoever, for the purpose of or in relation to any action, cause, matter, or proceeding, civil or criminal, pending or about to be brought in or before any of Her Majesty's Courts of Judicature aforesaid; provided that, in every such affidavit or affirmation, there shall be expressed the name of the party making the same, and the place of his abode.

II. The affidavit, when the party making the same shall swear to the truth thereof upon oath, and the

jurat thereof, may be in the form first set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed; and the affirmation, when the party making the same shall not swear, but shall affirm to the truth thereof, may be in the form secondly set forth in the said Schedule; and such forms, when used, shall in all cases, and in all Courts within the territories aforesaid, be deemed sufficient. Provided that it shall not be deemed necessary to make use of either of the said forms, and that no affidavit or affirmation which would be otherwise sufficient shall be deemed insufficient by reason of the same not having been made in either of the said forms.

III. Every affidavit and affirmation taken under

Affidavits taken under this Act to be of the same force as affidavits taken in Court or by a person duly authorised.

this Act shall and may be received, read, and made use of in and before any of Her Majesty's Courts of Judicature aforesaid, and in and

before any of the Judges and officers thereof, in or in relation to any action, suit, cause, matter, or proceeding, civil or criminal, in like manner, and shall be of the same force and effect as an affidavit or affirmation taken in or before such Court, or by any person duly commissioned or authorised by such Court to take such affidavit or affirmation, and shall be filed and dealt with accordingly.

IV. In all suits or matters now pending or hereafter

Affidavit, &c. purporting to have been sworn before any Court, or any Ambassador or person authorised to administer an oath in the British dominions, or in any foreign country, may be received and read.

to be brought in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Judicature, it shall be lawful for the Court to receive, in the manner and for the purpose hereinafter mentioned, any affidavit or affirmation purporting to have been sworn

or made before any Court, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or Notary Public, or before any Ambassador, Consul, or Resident, or before any officer who now is, or hereafter may be, by law authorised to administer an oath or take an affirmation at any place in Great Britain or Ireland, or any part of Her Majesty's dominions, or in any Foreign Kingdom, State, or Country; and such affidavit or affirmation shall and may be received, read, and made use of in and before any of the said Courts of Judicature, or before any Judge or officer thereof, in like manner, and shall be of the same force and effect as an affidavit or affirmation taken in or before such Court.

V. And whereas it may be necessary and proper,

Officer in Civil employ, or authorised to administer an oath in India, may take affidavits of persons voluntarily making the same.

in many cases not herein specified, to require confirmation of statements or allegations, or of written instruments, or proof of debts, or of the execution of wills,

deeds, or other matters, it is therefore enacted that it shall be lawful for any Court, Judge, Magistrate, or Covenanted Officer in Civil employ, or officer who now is, or who hereafter may be, by law authorised to administer an oath, or to receive a solemn affirmation within the territories aforesaid, to take and receive the affidavit, affirmation, or solemn declaration of any person voluntarily making the same before him, in the first, second, or third form in the Schedule hereto annexed; or in some other form expressing that the said affidavit, affirmation, or solemn declaration sworn is made in pursuance of or by virtue of this Act.

VI. Any document purporting to be an affidavit,

A document purporting to be an affidavit, &c. duly sworn, admissible without further proof.

affirmation, or solemn declaration, and to have been sworn, affirmed, or made before any Court, Judge, Magistrate, officer, or other

person hereby authorised to take or receive the same, may be admitted and used without proof of any seal or signature thereto, or of the official character of any person.

VII. If any person shall, within the said territories,

Forged documents.

forge any seal or signature to any such document as

aforesaid, or shall use, or tender in evidence as genuine, any such document as aforesaid with a false or counterfeit seal or signature thereto, or to the jurat thereof, or to any statement made therein, for the purpose of authenticating any such document, knowing the same to be false or counterfeit, he shall, on conviction, be liable to penal servitude for a term of four years, or to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three years; and whenever any document has been tendered or produced in evidence under this Act, the Court, Judge, or officer before whom the same has been tendered or produced in evidence, may direct that the same shall be impounded and kept in the custody of some officer or other proper person for such period, and subject to such conditions as to such Court, Judge, or officer shall seem meet.

VIII. Any person who shall, within the territories

Willful false statement in affidavit in any material particular to be deemed perjury.

aforesaid, wilfully make before any Judge or other officer, or person hereby authorised to take the same, any oath, affidavit, affirmation, or solemn declaration, knowing such oath, affidavit, affirmation, or solemn declaration to be false in any material particular, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and any person who, within the said territories, shall wilfully use, or tender in evidence, or in confirmation of any allegation or statement, any such affidavit, affirmation, or solemn declaration, whether sworn or made within the territories aforesaid, or without the said territories, knowing the same to be untrue in any material particular, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to the same punishment as if he had committed perjury.

IX. Every person charged with committing any

Jurisdiction over offences under this Act.

offence under this Act may, at the option of the Government, or, if the Government

shall not interfere, at the option of the prosecutor, be dealt with, indicted, or tried by any Court having jurisdiction over him for the commission of the offence in the place in which it was committed, or be indicted, tried, and dealt with in the same manner as if the offence had been committed in the place in which he may be apprehended and be in custody.

X. Every accessory before the fact to any offence

Trial of accessaries.

under this Act may be indicted, tried, and dealt with

by any Court having jurisdiction over him for the commission of his offence in the place in which it was committed, or may be indicted, tried, and dealt with in the same manner as if his offence had been committed in the place in which he may be apprehended and be in custody, or in the place in which the principal offender may be tried, and shall, if convicted, be liable to the same punishment as the principal offender.

XI. The following words in this Act shall have the

Interpretation.

meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction; that is to say,—

1. The words "Her Majesty's Court of Judicature" or "Supreme Court" shall include the Supreme Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay respectively, and the Recorder's Court at the Straits Settlement, or any division thereof, and any other Court of Judicature that may hereafter be substituted for the said several Courts respectively.

2. The word "Judge" shall include all officers exercising judicial functions, authorised to administer an oath or affirmation, whether covenanted or uncovenanted.

3. The word "Magistrate" shall include Joint Magistrates, Deputy Magistrates, and persons lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate, and Justices of the Peace.

4. The words "Covenanted servant in Civil employ" shall include all Covenanted servants of the East India Company, whether Civil or Military, who shall at the time hold or exercise any Civil employ whatsoever.

5. The word "Ambassador" shall include Envoys, Ministers, *Chargés d'Affaires*, Secretaries of Embassy or Legation, and Diplomatic Agents at Foreign Courts.

6. The word "Consul" shall include Vice-Consuls, Acting Consuls, and Consular Agents.

7. The word "Resident" shall include all officers acting as Resident, or as representing the Governor General, or the Governor General in Council, at the Court of any Native Prince and State, and the Secretaries and Under-Secretaries employed at such Residency.

8. The word "Government" shall be deemed to mean the person or persons for the time being immediately administering the Executive Government of that portion of the Territories under the Government of the East India Company in which any offence against this Act shall be committed.

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

10. Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

SCHEDULE TO THE FOREGOING ACT.

1.

Form of Affidavit and of Jurat.

I, A. B., of _____ make oath and say that
And I make this affidavit believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Act No. _____ of 185 _____ of the Governor General of India in Council.

(Signed) A. B.

Sworn before me at _____ this _____ day of _____ 185 _____.

(Signed) C. D.

(Description of the Judge, Magistrate, or other Officer administering the oath.)

2

Form of Affirmation.

I, A. B., of _____ do solemnly and sincerely affirm that &c.

And I make this solemn affirmation believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Act No. _____ &c.

Solemnly affirmed before me at _____ this _____ day of _____ 185 _____.

(Signed) C. D.
(Description of Officer.)

3

I, A. B., of _____ solemnly and sincerely declare that

And I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of Act No. _____ of 1856.

Solemnly declared before me this _____ day of _____ 185 _____.

(Signed) C. D.
(Description of Officer.)

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

28th June 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 28th June 1856, and was

referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 2nd of September next :—

A Bill for appointing Municipal Commissioners, and for levying Rates and Taxes in the Town of Calcutta.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the appointment of Commissioners for the Conservancy and improvement of the Town of Calcutta, and for assessing and levying rates and taxes for Municipal purposes in the said Town; and whereas it is also expedient to provide additional funds for improving the drainage and lighting of the said Town; It is enacted as follows :—

I. Act X. of 1852 Section L., Act XII. of 1852, and Act XXVIII. of 1854,

Acts repealed.

are hereby repealed, except so far as they repeal any other Act, and except as to any assessment which shall be unpaid, and as to any proceeding for the recovery of the same which shall have been commenced before this Act shall come into operation.

II. The assessment on houses, buildings, and grounds, at the rate of 6½ per cent. of the gross monthly rental thereof, made under Act X. of 1852 for the quarter immediately preceding the passing of this Act, shall remain in force until revised and altered under the provisions of this Act, and shall be deemed to be a rate payable under the same, and shall be levied and recovered accordingly.

III. Act of 1856, entitled "An Act to comprise in one Act the provisions necessary for the assessment and collection of Municipal rates and taxes in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca," is incorporated with this Act; and in construing the said Act as incorporated with this Act, the expression "the special Act" shall mean this Act, the expression "the Commissioners" shall mean the Municipal Commissioners constituted by this Act, and the expression "the Local Government" shall mean the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

IV. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal shall from time to time appoint such number of persons, inhabitants of the Town of Calcutta, as he shall think proper, not being less than six nor more than twelve, to be Commissioners for the purposes of this Act, and for the conservancy and improvement of the said Town under Act XIV. of 1856.

V. The Commissioners shall be appointed for a period of three years, and any vacancies which may occur within that period may be filled up by appointments made as aforesaid. Appointments to fill up vacancies shall have effect only for the remaining portion of the period of three years within which they are made.

VI. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal shall also appoint a President of the Board of Commissioners, who shall be an Officer of Government, and shall be removable at the pleasure of the Lieutenant Governor.

VII. The Commissioners so appointed shall be styled the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, and shall by such name be a body corporate, and have perpetual succession and a common seal, and by that name shall sue and be sued, and shall have power and authority to take, purchase, and hold lands, and other property moveable and immovable, for the purposes of this Act, and of Act XIV. of 1856.

VIII. The Municipal Commissioners shall select

Executive Committee. two of their number, who, with the President, shall form an Executive Committee, and shall conduct all the ordinary and current business of the conservancy according to such rules, not inconsistent with this Act or the incorporated Act, or with Act XIV. of 1856, as may from time to time be made at a General Meeting of the Commissioners, and be sanctioned by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and shall direct and superintend the execution of all works which may be ordered at any General Meeting of the Commissioners. The Executive Commissioners so selected, and the President, may receive such allowances out of the funds to be raised under this Act as shall be from time to time fixed by the Lieutenant Governor.

IX. Every meeting of the Executive Committee, held in accordance with such rules as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be a meeting of the Commissioners; and every act of the Executive Committee done in accordance with such rules shall be deemed to be the act of the Commissioners.

X. General meetings of the Commissioners shall be held not less frequently than twice in every month, on certain fixed days, to be agreed on by the Commissioners, for passing accounts, for considering and determining on plans of improvement in any branch of conservancy, and for disposing of all business which, under the rules to be made as aforesaid, cannot be disposed of by the Executive Committee. All general meetings of the Commissioners shall be attended by the President and the other Executive Commissioners, unless prevented by illness or other sufficient cause; and the attendance of not less than five Commissioners, of whom the President may be one, shall be necessary to form a quorum. At every such meeting, the President, if present, shall take the chair; if he be absent, the Commissioners present shall choose a Chairman. Whenever, at any such meeting, the votes for and against any question may be equal, the President, if present, shall have a second or casting vote; if he be absent, the question shall be reserved for the determination of another meeting. Special general meetings may be called in cases of emergency by the President or by any three Commissioners, and in all such cases twenty-four hours' notice of the intended meeting, and of the cause of summoning it, shall be given to each Commissioner.

XI. An annual rate of 7½ per cent. of the annual value shall be imposed upon houses and lands in the said Town, and shall be payable by the owners thereof by quarterly instalments. The said rate shall have effect from the 1st day of January 1857.

XII. Houses used as places of public worship, and not as dwelling-houses, shall not be liable to the rate.

XIII. The Commissioners may exempt from assessment any house or land the annual value whereof is less than twelve Rupees, if the same be the sole ratable property of the owner.

XIV. When any house shall have been vacant for thirty consecutive days during any quarter, the Commissioners shall remit so much of the rate for that quarter as may be proportionate to the number of days the said house may have remained unoccupied; provided that the owner of such house, or his agent, shall have given notice in writing of the vacancy thereof to the Commissioners, and that the amount of rate to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

XV. A tax shall be imposed upon all Carriages, Karanchees, Carts, and Hackeries, and all Horses, Ponies,

and Mules, kept within the said Town, and upon all Carriages, Karanchees, Carts, and Hackeries, and all Horses, Ponies, and Mules, used upon the roads of the said Town, and kept at any place not more than three miles distant from the limits thereof, at the rates specified in the annexed Schedule; and shall be payable quarterly by the owners or persons having charge of the same. The said tax shall have effect from the 1st day of January 1857.

XVI. Provided that the several vehicles and animals hereinafter mentioned shall be exempt from the Tax, namely,—

Gun Carriages, and Ordnance Carts and Waggon.
Cavalry Horses, and Horses of the Mounted Police.
Conservancy Carts, Horses, and Ponies belonging to the Commissioners.

Vehicles and Animals kept for sale, and not used for any other purpose, if kept by *bond fide* dealers in such Vehicles and Animals.

Horses or other Animals which by reason of old age are unfit for use, and are not used.

XVII. Every person who may have owned or had charge of any Vehicle or Animal kept within the said Town, for a period exceeding thirty days in any quarter, shall be liable to the whole Tax for that quarter. If the period do not exceed thirty days, no Tax shall be chargeable for that quarter.

XVIII. When a Carriage shall have been under repair at a Carriage-maker's for more than thirty days in any quarter, the Commissioners shall remit so much of the Tax for that quarter as may be proportionate to the number of days the said Carriage may have been under repair.

XIX. The Commissioners, at their discretion, may compound with Livery Stable-keepers, and other persons keeping Carriages and Horses for hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the Carriages and Horses so kept by such persons, in lieu of the Taxes specified in the Schedule.

XX. Every Carriage of the description rated in the Schedule at Rupees six, kept and let out for hire within the said Town; and every Karanchee, Cart, and Hackery kept and used within the said Town; and every such Carriage let out for hire and used within the said Town; and every Karanchee, Cart, and Hackery used within the said Town, if such Carriage, Karanchee, Cart, or Hackery be kept at any place within three miles from the limits thereof; shall be registered in the Office of the Commissioners, and shall bear, in such manner as to be distinctly legible, the number of such registration. The registration shall be made and the numbers assigned annually, upon such day in each year as the Commissioners shall appoint, and a fee of 4 annas shall be paid for each registration. Any person becoming possessed of any such Carriage, Karanchee, Cart, or Hackery, after the day appointed for registration, may obtain registration on application to the Commissioners at their office, and payment of the prescribed fee.

XXI. Whoever keeps any such Carriage, Karanchee, Cart, or Hackery, required to be numbered by the provisions of the last preceding Section, without being so numbered, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees; and the Commissioners, or any Collector, Assessor, or other officer duly authorised by them, may seize or cause to be seized any such Carriage, Karanchee, Cart, or Hackery (provided the same be not employed at the time of seizure in the conveyance of any passengers or goods), together with the Horses, Bullocks, or other Animals

drawing the same, and may deliver them over to the Police ; and all Police officers are hereby required, on the application of the Commissioners, or their officer as aforesaid, to seize and detain the same. If the Carriage or other Vehicle as aforesaid be not claimed, and the fine be not paid within ten days, such Carriage or Vehicle, together with the animals seized with it, may be sold by auction by order of the Magistrate, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the fine, and all costs and charges incurred on account of the detention or sale ; and the surplus (if any), if not claimed by the owner within a further period of twenty days, shall be paid to the Municipal Commissioners.

XXII. If any person to whom a Schedule shall have been sent under Section XV. of the Incorporated Act shall bring, or cause to be brought upon the roads of the said Town, any Carriage, Karanchee, Cart, or Hackery, or any Horse, Pony, or Mule, kept at any place not more than three miles distant from the limits of the said Town, without having entered the same in the said Schedule, such person shall be liable to the penalty provided in the said Section.

XXIII. Any person keeping, beyond the limits of the said Town, any Carriage not required to be registered by the provisions of this Act, if he can satisfy the Commissioners that such Carriage has not been used on the roads of the Town more than fifteen days in any quarter, shall be entitled to a remission of the tax for that quarter. Provided that, if such person have more than one such Carriage, and his Carriages, one with another, have been used on the Town roads more than fifteen days in the quarter, though no one of them has been used more than fifteen days, he shall be entitled to the remission for only one such Carriage.

XXIV. Bills and notices of demand may be served on persons keeping Carriages beyond the limits of the Town, either in the manner provided in the Incorporated Act, or by delivery of the same to the driver of the Carriage, when such Carriage is found within the limits of the Town.

XXV. Nothing contained in this Act shall be so construed as to render liable to the said Tax any person residing and keeping any Carriage, Karanchee, Cart, or Hackery, or any Horse, Pony, or Mule, at a distance of more than three miles from the limits of the said Town, on account of the same being brought for a temporary purpose upon the roads of the said Town ; or to require that any Hack-Carriage, Karanchee, Cart, or Hackery, belonging to any such person, and kept as aforesaid, when brought upon the roads of the said Town for a temporary purpose, should be numbered.

XXVI. The Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, may contract with the owners of any Gas-works for lighting with Gas such of the public streets of the said Town as the Commissioners, with the like sanction, shall from time to time determine.

XXVII. Whoever any streets shall be lighted with Gas, a lighting rate, not exceeding 2 per cent. of the annual value, may be imposed upon all houses and lands in such streets, and such rate shall be payable quarterly by the occupiers of such houses and lands ; and the Commissioners may, in aid of the lighting rate, expend, out of the funds at their disposal, such further sum, not exceeding one-half of the amount of the net proceeds of the said rate, as may be necessary for the efficient lighting of such streets.

XXVIII. Every occupier shall be liable to the lighting rate for the whole time of his occupation, and for such time only ; and no

such rate shall be chargeable to any person on account of any unoccupied house for the time during which it may remain unoccupied.

XXIX. When the gross monthly rent of any house Owner when liable. or land is less than ten Rupees, or when any house is let by the owner in apartments or portions, the owner shall be liable to pay the lighting rate instead of the occupier or occupiers.

XXX. When any person, who rents from the owner Occupier sub-letting. any house or building, sub-lets the same in apartments or portions, such person, for the purposes of the lighting-rate, shall be held to be the occupier.

XXXI. The Commissioners, under the direction of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, shall organise and carry out, with as little delay as possible, a complete system of sewerage and drainage within the said Town ; and shall, so long as may be necessary, apply to that purpose, out of the proceeds of the rate provided by Section XI. of this Act, such annual sum, not being less than Rupees 1,50,000, as the Lieutenant Governor shall direct. The said annual sum may be expended by the Commissioners either in the execution of such work of sewerage and drainage, or in the re-payment of any sum of money borrowed for the execution of the said work in the manner provided in the Incorporated Act.

XXXII. For the purpose of effectually carrying out a system of sewerage and drainage for the said Town and the Environs thereof, a rate not exceeding 2½ per cent. of the annual value may be imposed upon houses and lands situated within such boundaries, beyond the limits of the Town, as shall be determined by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* ; and the provisions of the Incorporated Act shall have effect in respect of such rate.

XXXIII. Sections XLV. to LX., both inclusive, of Act XIV. of 1856, entitled "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," shall have effect within the boundaries to be fixed under the last preceding Section, and all penalties, expenses, and compensation which, under the said Sections, and by the provisions of the said Act, may be adjudged and determined by a Magistrate or by two Magistrates acting in and for the Town of Calcutta, may be adjudged and determined within such boundaries by the Magistrate having jurisdiction therein.

XXXIV. All monies received by the Commissioners by virtue of this Act, or of Act XIV. of 1856, or of any other Act, and all monies which may be assigned by Government for purposes of Conservancy and Improvement in the said Town, shall constitute a Fund, which shall be called the Municipal Fund of Calcutta, and shall be under the direction, management, and control of the Municipal Commissioners, and shall be applied to the purposes of this Act, and of the Incorporated Act, and of Act XIV. of 1856.

XXXV. All fines and penalties levied under this Act or the Incorporated Act shall be paid to the Municipal Fund.

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

SCHEDULE.

	<i>Rupees per Annum.</i>
For every four-wheel Carriage on Springs, and drawn by two Horses	18 0

	Rupees per Annum.
For every Four-wheel Carriage on Springs, and drawn by one Horse or Pony, or a pair of Ponies	6 0 0
For every Four-wheel Carriage without Springs, including Waggons and Trucks	6 0 0
For every Karanchee	4 0 0
For every Two-wheel Carriage on Springs. For every Two-wheel Carriage without Springs, Cart, Hackery, or Truck.	9 0 0
For every Horse	4 0 0
For every Pony or Mule	12 0 0
	4 0 0

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Notice.

All CLAIMS received against the ESTATE of the late Lieutenant A. BOWLES, 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry, together with the balance, Rs. 2,880-5-9, have been transmitted by me to the Military Secretary to Government, to whom application by Creditors should be made for the settlement of their accounts in one twelvemonth from date of decease (29th March last), accompanied by Affidavit.

F. FOLLETT,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Ahmedabad, 5th July 1856.

Notice.

All CLAIMS received against the ESTATE of the late Assistant Surgeon T. J. YOUNG, together with the balance, Rs. 815-0-5, have been transmitted by me to the Military Secretary to Government, to whom application by Creditors should be made for the settlement of their accounts in one twelve-month from date of decease (14th March last), accompanied by Affidavit.

F. FOLLETT,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Ahmedabad, 5th July 1856.

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.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the Half-Year ending 30th ultimo, of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share, being at the rate of Ten per Cent. per Annum on the Capital Stock of the Bank, will be paid to the Proprietors on and after Thursday the 17th instant.

The Transfer Books are closed from this date until the payment of the Dividend as above.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
To six months' Dividend on the Capital Stock, at the rate of 10 per cent. per Annum	2,61,250	0	0	By Reserved Surplus Fund, 31st December 1855	38,443	0	8
„ Balance of Reserved Surplus Fund	87,887	1	9	„ Net Profit of the Half-Year ending 30th June 1856, after paying all the current Expenses of the Bank	3,10,704	1	1
Rupees	3,49,137	1	9	Rupees	3,49,137	1	9

(Errors excepted)

S. W. READ,
Acting Head Accountant.
Bombay, 3rd July 1856.

Published for the information of the Proprietors,

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

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 Tinner	Mahomedan..	Without the Fort, in Bhendy Bazar Street.	20th	"	"
Narotumdas Hurjee-wandas.	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 Moombadavee Chowkey (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	4th	July	"
Trimbukrao Anund-rao.	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 Vulle bin Sudoobhoy	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Jacob Jones	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Narotumdas Hurjee-wandas	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ramchunder Govindjee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Jacob 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 કોરટ મંથે.

જાહેર ખખર એ ઉપરથી આપવામાં આવે છે, જે વિગત સાથે હેની હેઠળ જે જુદી જુદી આશામીઓના નાંમો લખેલાં છે, તેઓએ મુંબઈની નાદાર દેવદારોનાં છુટકા કરનારી કોરટને અરજીઓ આપી છે, તેમાં એક એકની અરજ હેની છે કે વીક્ટોરીયાના અગિઆરમે વરસે જે ધારો કરીને ઇરાવ્યો છે, તેના એકવિશમાં બાબતોના હિલાલ હમોને મળે.

નામ.	ધંધો.	જાત.	રહેવાનું ઠેકાણું મુંબઈમંથે.	અરજીઓ દાખલ કરાની તારીખ.		
				દાડા.	માસ.	વરસ.
આદમજી યાવરભાઈ.....	લુધડાં વેચનાર.....	મુસલમાન.	કોટબાહાર બાબા ડબ્બા મોલામો.	૧૬ મો	જુન.	૧૮૫૬
ગાંગજી ધનજી	આગલ લખમીદારા ગોવનજીની ચાકરીમાં મેતો.	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર જકરીઆની મ-રાજીદ આગલ.	એન.	એન.	એન.
શરફમલી દાઉદભાઈ.....	કલાહીગર	મુસલમાન.	કોટબાહાર ભીડીબજારના મોલામો.	૨૦ મો	એન.	એન.
નરોતમદારા હરજીવનદારા.	આગલ બાળવાના લાકડા વેચનાર તથા દલાલ.	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર ભુજેશ્વર આગલ.	૨૧ મો	એન.	એન.
રામચંદર ગોવંદજી	સદરઆદલતમાં લખનાર....	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર ગીરગામનારસ્તા ઉપર.	૨૪ મો	એન.	એન.
યમરા કારખરા રાખરશન..	આગલ મુંબઈની કાળી પાવ-દલ ખાતાની એકવીસમી રીજમીટમાં લફ્ટનેટ.	ઇરોપીઆન.	આગલ કોટબાહાર મન-ગામમાં હવડાં મુંબઈની તુરંગમાં.	એન.	એન.	એન.
દુવારકી નાએકણુ.....	વેશીઆ	હીંદુ.	આગલ કોટબાહાર મના-દેવીની ચોકી આગલ હવડાં મુંબઈની તુરંગમાં.	૪ થો	જુલઈ.	એન.
ત્રીચકરાવ આણંદરાવ.....	ધંધા વગરનો	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર કોળભાટવાડીમાં.	એન.	એન.	એન.
ખરશેદજી મનચરજી સુમે-દાર.	દુબારા	પારસી.	કોટમો કાવરાજ પટેલના મોલામો.	૫ મો	એન.	એન.

ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓની બાબતોમાં શીરસ્તા પ્રમાણે હુકમ થયા છે, કે ઉપર લખેલા ધારાની સાતમી કલમ પ્રમાણે નાદાર દેવાદાર મજકુરોની સ્થાવર તથા જંગમ મિલકત તથા ચીજવસ્ત આ નામદાર કોરટનાં આફિસિઆલ આશાએનીના તાબામાં આપે.

નીચે લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓ સાંભળવાનાર ઇરાવેલા દાહાડા.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાડા.	માસ.	કલાક.
રામરા કારખરા રાખરશન	૩ જો સોમવાર.	ચાલતો જુલાઈ.	૧૧.
દુવારકી નાએકણુ.....	એન.	એન.	એન.
આદમજી યાવરભાઈ.....	૧ જો સોમવાર.	આવતો આગસ્ટ.	એન.
રોખવલી ખીન રાહુભાઈ.....	એન.	એન.	એન.
જેકબ જોનરા.....	એન.	એન.	એન.
નરોતમદારા હરજીવનદારા	એન.	એન.	એન.
રામચંદર ગોવંદજી	એન.	એન.	એન.
જાકુમ કુશીર મહમદ.....	એન.	એન.	એન.
શુભેમાન હારામ તથા તેની બાહડી હલીમાં	એન.	એન.	એન.

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

શ્રી મુંબઈના કોરટમંથે, કોર્ટેના કલાર્કની આફિસમાં,
લખી તારીખ ૮ મી જુલઈ સને ૧૮૫૬.

જે. એ. મકેનજી,
કોર્ટેના કલાર્ક સહી.

(True translation)
J. FLYNN, Chief Translator.

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

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

Bombay, 7th June 1856.

अह्तरनामु.

अह्तरनामुं न्ने मुंयधनां माटुंगामां नीये लप्पेला रासकारी मीहांना आगरो छे ते शुद्ध शुद्ध अथवा अकडा हवेपछी न्ने वप्पत इशवरो ते वप्पते अह्तर लीलांम कुरीने वेयरो.

वेय्यांनुना कुरार वीगेरे वीरो पुछुं हरो तो मुंयधनी मांडवीमां दक्षिण तुकडीना नकात तथा मीहु तथा अशीलुना डीपुटी कुमीरानर शाहेयनी कुयेरीमां पुछुं.

मीहांना आगरो.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| १ रोडली. | ४ सीवरी. |
| २ रोपमीरारी. | ५ सुवेमानशा. |
| ३ वजालु. | |

सही.

जेम्स वाकर राबर्टसन,

दक्षिण तुकडीना नकात तथा मीहु तथा
अशीलुना डीपुटी कुमीरानर.

तारीख ७ मी माहे शुन सने १८५६ धिवा
मुकाम मुंयध.

जाहिरनामा.

ऐसा जे मुंबईत माटुंगे येथील खाली लिहिलेले सरकारी मिठागर निरनिराळे किंवा एकत्र या पुढे वेळ ठरवितील त्या वेळी जाहिरलेलां व कल्लन विकतील.

विकरीचे करार वगैरेविशीं पुसणे असल्यास मुंबईतील मांडवीत दक्षिण तुकडीचे जकात व मीठ व आफिणीचे डेपुटी कमिशनर साहेबाचे कचेरीत पुसावे.

मिठागर.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| १ रवळी. | ४ सिवरी. |
| २ सेकर्मिसरी. | ५ सुलेमानशा. |
| ३ वजाले. | |

सही.

जेम्स वाकर राबर्टसन,

दक्षिण तुकडीचे जकात व मीठ व आफिणीचे
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, 19th June 1856.

अह्तरनामु.

अह्तरनामुं न्ने पेन तालुका माहेना आहरील दरोगाना तायामां नव योका धनराथी बांधवानी छे, वास्ते अयां कामो करवानो न्ने बोकोनो धंधो छे तेमोनी सदरुं आमत मोहोर-अध अरुओ तारीख ३१ जुलई सने १८५६ मुधो मुंयधनी मांडवीमधे नकात तथा मीहु तथा अशीलुना दक्षिण तुकडीना डेपुटी कुमीरानरनी कुयेरीमां लेरो.

योकाओनो नकाशो तथा तपसील सदरुं तारीख मुधो सदरुं कुयेरीमां न्नेवा देवासाइ उध्याजे रेहरो अने आगुं कांठ पुछुं हरो तो तेपलु सदरुं कुयेरीमां पुछेथी मालम पजो.

सही.

जेम्स वाकर, राबर्टसन,

नकात तथा मीहु तथा अशीलुना दक्षिण
तुकडीना डेपुटी कुमीरानर.

तारीख १८ मी माहे शुन सन १८५६ धिवा

मुकाम मुंयध नकात तथा मीहु तथा

अशीलुना डेपुटी कुमीरानरनी कुयेरी.

जाहिरनामा.

ऐसा जे पेन तालुक्यातील बाहेरील दरोग्याचे ताव्यांत ९ चौक्या मळ्याने बांधवयाच्या आहेत त्यास असीं कामे करण्याचा ज्या लोकांचा धंदा आहे त्यांचे सदरुं विशींचे मोहरबंद अर्ज तारीख ३१ जुलई सन १८५६ कथेंत मुंबई येथील मांडवीमध्यें जकात व मीठ व अफूचे दक्षिण तुकडीचे डेपुटी कमिशनर यांचे कचेरीत घेतिल.

चौक्यांचे नकाशे व तपसील सदरुं तारिखेपर्यंत सदरुं कचेरीत पहाण्याकरितां उघडे राहतील आणि दुसरे कांहीं पुसणे असेल तेंही सदरुं कचेरीत मालुम होईल.

सही.

जेम्स वाकर, राबर्टसन,

जकात व मीठ व अफूचे दक्षिण

तुकडीचे डेपुटी कमिशनर.

तारीख 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

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

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.

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.

બહારનામું.

એહું ને મીન્ટ માસ્ટર બહાર કરે છે કે તારીખ ૧ લી બનુએરી સને ૧૮૫૭ થી તથા તાર પછી સોનું તથા ચાંદી તથા સોનાં રૂપાં નાંખું ટંકશાલમાં સીકો પાડવા સાથે આપરો તે લીધાની અગાઉ અથવા તેનો ઇચ્છાકાળની અગાઉ કલકત્તાની ટંકશાલના વહીવટ પ્રમાણે ટંકશાલમાંના પ્રથમ ગાળવાના આતામાં તે ગાળીને તેની લગડી પાસે.

૨. પ્રથમ ગાળતી વખતે પોતાનું હિત થાએ એવો ખંદોબસ્ત રાખવાસાથે સોનું તથા ચાંદી આપનારઓએ પોતાનાં માંખુસો મોકલવાં.

૩. રાને ૧૮૪૬ ના ગવર્મેન્ટ આજ્ઞાના ૬૭૧ મે પાંને બહારનાંખું છાપું છે તેમાં ચાંદી પ્રથમ ગાળવાના અરચનો દર દેરાવેલા છે. એટલે વેપારી લોકોની ચાંદીના ૧૦,૦૦૦ તોલાની કુટીએ રૂ. ૧૧-૧૨-૦ પ્રથમ ગલામણી લેવી એહુંવો દર ઠરાવીઓ છે. તે દર ફેરવીને મીન્ટ માસ્ટર બહાર કરે છે કે નવા વહીવટ એટલે કલકત્તાનો વહીવટ આંહીઆં ચાલુ થયા પછી ૧૦૦૦ તોલા ઇસ્ટાંડર્ડ. (એટલે મારાલા પ્રમાણેના) સોનાં અહલ પ્રથમ ગલામણી રૂ. ૩-૧૨-૦ લેશે અને ૧૦૦૦ તોલા ઇસ્ટાંડર્ડ (એટલે મારાલા પ્રમાણેના) રૂપાં અહલ પ્રથમ ગલામણીનો રૂ. ૧ લેશે. પ્રથમ ગાળવાના સદર્હ અરચનો નાંખાં પાડવા બાબત હંમેશાં અરચપેડે છે તે અરચસાથે કાંઈશંખંધ નથી.

૪. કાપવા અહલ તથા બાળવા અહલ તથા પ્રથમ તપાસવા અહલ હાલમાં ને અરચ છે છે તે રાચે અરચ નવા વહીવટ ચાલુ થયા પછી બંદ થારો.

૫. કલકત્તા તથા મુંબઈની ટંકશાળનો વહીવટ વધ એકસરખો કરવા સાથે મીન્ટ માસ્ટર વહી બહાર કરે છે કે તારીખ ૧ લી માહે બનુએરી સને ૧૮૫૭ થી સોનું તથા ચાંદી તથા નાંખું આપવાને લાવરો તે બરોબર પોહોઆ પછીતથા નોંધા પછી તે અહલ તોળેરી ઉપર વીસ દિવસની મુદતની ટંકશાલમાંથી ચીઠી આપરો. — ને દાહોડે બરાબર કીમત કરશે એટલે પ્રથમ ગાળવાનું તથા ઇચ્છાકાળના કાંમ ને દાહોડે પૂરે થારો તે દિવસથી પોચની તથા નોંધની તારીખ રાચે થારો.

સહી.

જેમ્સ હેનરી બર્ક, કપતાન.

મીન્ટમાસ્ટર.

તારીખ ૧ લી માહે જુલાઈ સને ૧૮૫૬ ઇસવી
મુંબઈ ટંકશાલ.

જાહિરનામા.

એસા જે મિન્ટ માસ્ટર જાહિર કરનાત કીં તારીખ ૧ માહે જ્યાનેવારી સન ૧૮૫૭ પાસૂન વ ત્યાનંતર સોને વ ચાંદી વ સોનેરુપ્યાચે નાળે ટાંકસાલેત શિક્ષા પાડળ્યા કરિતાં દેતોલ તેં ઘેળ્યાચે પૂર્વી કિંવા ત્યાચા ટચ કાઢળ્યાચે પૂર્વી કલકત્તા યેથીલ ટાંકસાલેતોલ વહિવાટીપ્રમાણે ટાંકસાલેતોલ પ્રથમ ગાળવારે ચાલ્યાંત તેં ગાળૂન ત્યાચ્યા લગડ્યા કરિતોલ.

૨ પ્રથમ ગાળતેવેઠીં આપલે હિતાચા બંદોબસ્ત ટેવળ્યાસાટીં સોને વ ચાંદી દેનારાની આપલી મનુષ્ય પાટવાઈ.

૩ સન ૧૮૪૬ ચે ગવર્મેન્ટ ગ્યાઝેટચે ૬૭૧ વે પાનાવર જાહિરનામા છાપિલા આહે ત્યાંત ચાંદી પ્રથમ ગાળળ્યાચે ચર્ચાંચા દર ઠરવિલા આહે મળજે વ્યાપારી લોકાંચે ચાંદીચે દાહા હજાર તોલ્યાંચે કોંડીસ રૂ. ૧૧-૧૨ પ્રથમ ગાળળાવલ ધ્યાઈ મળૂન દર ઠરવિલા આહે તો દર ફિરડન મિન્ટ માસ્ટર જાહીર કરિતાત કીં નવીન વહિવાટ મળજે કલકત્તાચી વહિવાટ યેયે ચાલૂ શાલ્યાવર એક હજાર તોલે સ્ટાન્ડર્ડ (મળજે માસલ્યા પ્રમાણચે) સોન્યા બલ પ્રથમ ગાળળાવલ ૩-૧૨ વેતોલ આળિ એક હજાર તોલે સ્ટાન્ડર્ડ (મળજે માસલ્યા પ્રમાણચે) રુપ્યા બલ પ્રથમ ગાળળાવલ એક રુપ્યા વેતોલ, પ્રથમ ગાળળ્યાચે સદર્હ ચર્ચાંસીં આળિ નાળે પાડળ્યા બલ નેહમીચા ચર્ચે પડતો ત્યા ચર્ચાંસીં કાંહી સંબંધ નાહીં.

૪ કાપળ્યાબલ વ જાળળ્યાબલ વ પ્રથમ તપાસળ્યાબલ હલ્કીં જો ચર્ચે ઘેતાત તો સર્વ નવીન વહિવાટ ચાલૂ શાલ્યાવર બંદ હોઈલ.

૫ કલકત્તાચે વ મુંબઈચે ટાંકસાલેતોલ વહિવાટ અધીક એકસારચી વ્હાવી મળળોન મિન્ટ માસ્ટર આળચી જાહિર કરિતાત કીં તારીખ ૧ જ્યાનેવારી સન ૧૮૫૭ પાસૂન સોને વ ચાંદી કિંવા નાળે દેળ્યાસ આળિતોલ તેં વાસ્તવિક પોંચલ્યાવર વ નોંદલ્યાવર ત્યા બલ તિજોરીવર વીસ દિવસાચે મુદતોલ્યા ટાંકસાલેતૂન ચિટ્યા દેતોલ—જ્યા દિવસીં વાસ્તવિક કીમત ઠરેલ મળજે પ્રથમ ગાળળ્યાચે વ ટચ કાઢળ્યાચે કામ જ્યા દિવસીં પૂરે હોઈલ ત્યા દિવસાપાસૂન પાવતીચી વ નોંદીચી તારીખ સુલૂ હોઈલ.

સહી.

જેમ્સ હેનરી બર્ક, કપતાન,

મિન્ટ માસ્ટર.

તારીખ ૧ માહે જુલઈ સન ૧૮૫૬ ઇસવી મુા.
મુંબઈ ટાંકસાલ.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

Notice is hereby given, that the Mint Master is prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 500 TONS of COAL, or of any smaller quantity, not less than 50 tons, for Mint use.

The Coal is to be the best steam coal, and certificates of its quality and description, with a sample, should be forwarded with the tender.

The rate tendered should include all landing and other charges, and also the expense of weighing and of storage on the Mint premises.

The coal shall, if deemed necessary by the Mint Master, be subject to the inspection and approval or otherwise of a Committee of Government Officers, and be at the risk of the tenderer until actual delivery and receipt at the Mint.

The form of tender below given should be adopted without alteration, and Government reserves to itself the right to reject, without assigning reason, any tender, although it may appear to be the lowest.

(Form of Tender.)

To the MINT MASTER, Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to the Notice in the Bombay Gazette dated the 17th July 1856, we hereby tender, for the service of Government, Coal of the undermentioned description, and at the price hereunto annexed :—

Description of Coal.	Per what Ship.	No. of Tons.	Price per Ton of 20 cwt. including all charges.			Amount in Words.
			Rs.	a.	p.	

We agree to each and all of the conditions contained in the Notification above referred to.

We are, &c.

Bombay (Date).

J. H. BURKE, Captain,
Mint Master.

Bombay Mint, 10th July 1856.

બહારના મુ.

કોલના પુરા પાડવા વિશેના અરજી.

એલેક્ઝાન્ડ્રી ટેન્કરાલમાં કામસાઈ ૫૦૦ ટન અથવા ઓછામ ઓછા ૫૦ ટન કોલના પુરા પાડવા વિશેના અરજી મીટ માસ્ટર લેસે.

બાકુના અંત્ર લાએક સારા અવલ જાતના કોલના નોંધાએ અને તે ફેરવા છે તથા કહી જાતના છે એ વિશેની સરકારી ફટ તથા તેનો નમુનો અરજ સાથે મોકલવો.

અરજમાં ભાવ લખ્યા તે કોલના કીનારે ઉતારવાનો તથા જોખીને ટેન્કરાલમાં ભરી આપવા વગેરે સર્વે ખર્ચે શુધાં લખવો.

મીટ માસ્ટરને જરૂર પડે તો સરકારી અંમલદારની કાનેટી પાસે કોલનાની તપાસ કરાવીને પરાંદ કરીને લેસે અને ટેન્કરાલમાં કોલના જોખીને સોપવામાં આવશે તાંદાં શુધીનું જોખમ અરજદારને માથે રહેશે.

અરજનો નીચે નમુનો લખે છે તે પ્રમાણે કોઈ ફેરફાર ન કરતાં અરજ કસ્ટી નોંધાએ અને એકાદી અરજમાં લખેલા દર સર્વેથી કમી હશે તો એપણ તેનું કારણ કહાવગર તે અરજ રદ કરવાને સરકાર સુખત્યાર છે.

અરજનો નમુનો.

મુંબઈના મીટ માસ્ટર સાહેબ જોગ.

સને ૧૮૫૬ ઇસવીના જુલઈ મહિનાની સત્તરમી તારીખ.

ના મુંબઈ જાણી જાતના વર્તમાનપત્રમાં જાહેરખબર છાપી છે તે ઉપરથી નીચે લખેલી જાતના તથા ભાવથી કોલના સરકારી કાંમ સાથે આપવાને અમે રાજી છીએ.

કોલનાની જાત.	ફેરવા વાળાં ફેરવાનાં અંશક રૂબ.	અંશક રૂબ.	સર્વે ખર્ચે શુધાં ૨૦ હજાર જોડના ટેનનો ભાવ.	અંક.
			રૂ. આ. પ.	

સદરહુ જાહેરખબરમાં લખેલી સર્વે સર્તી અમારે કબજા છે. અરજ કરનારની સહી.

મુકામ મુંબઈ તા.

મીટ માસ્ટર કપતાન જેમ્સ હેનરી બર્ક સાહેબ બાહાદુરની સહી.

જાહિરનામા.

કોલસે પુરવિણ્યા વિષયી અર્જ.

એસા જે ટાંકશાઝેતીલ કામાકરતા ૫૦૦ ટન કિંવા કમીત કમી ૫૦ ટન કોલસે પુરવિણ્યાવિષયી અર્જ મિટ માસ્ટર પેતીલ.

વાફેચે યંત્રાલયક વાંગલે ઉત્તમ પ્રતીચે કોલસે અસાવેત આણિ તે કસે આહેત વ કોળેતે પ્રતીચે આહેત યાવિશીંચીં સર્ટિફિકેટ વ ત્યાવા નમુના અર્જા બરાબર પાઠવાવા.

અર્જીત દર લિહિણે તો કોલસે કિનાન્યાસ ઉતરણ્યાચે વ જોખૂન ટાંકશાઝેત ભરૂન દેણ્યાચે લર્ચી સુધ્યાં ત્યાહાવા.

મિટ માસ્ટર યાંસ જરૂર વાટેલ તર સર્કારી અંમલદારાચે કમિટી જવજૂન કોલશાચી પાહણી કરૂન પસંત કરૂન પેતીલ આણિ ટાંકશાઝેત કોલસે સોપડન દેણ્યાંત યેત તોપર્યેત ત્યાચે જોલ્હામ અર્જદારાચે માર્થી રાહીલ.

અર્જીચા ખાલી નમુના લિહિલા આહે ત્યા પ્રમાણે કોઈ ફેરફાર કેલ્યા વાંચૂન અર્જી કેલી પાહિજે આણિ અર્જાદે અર્જીત લિહિલેલા દર સર્વાહૂન કમી અસેલ તથાપિ કારણ સાંગિતન્યા વાંચૂન તો અર્જ રદ કરાવાસ સરકાર મુલત્યાર આહે.

અર્જીચા મસુદા.

મુંબઈચે મિટ માસ્ટર સાહેબ યાંસ.

સન ૧૮૫૬ ઇસવીચા જુલે મહિન્યાચા સત્તરમી તારખેચા મુંબઈ ગ્યાજેટ યા નાવાચા વર્તમાનપત્રાંત જાહિરખબર છાપલી આહે ત્યાવરૂન ખાલી લિહિલેલે પ્રકારચે વ દરાને કોલસે સર્કારી કામાકરતાં દેણ્યાસ આમ્હી રાજી આહોંત.

કોલશાચા પ્રકાર.	કોલશાચા વાંગલે ઉત્તમ પ્રતીચે સર્ટિફિકેટ વ ત્યાવા નમુના અર્જા બરાબર પાઠવાવા.	અર્જીત દર લિહિણે તો કોલસે કિનાન્યાસ ઉતરણ્યાચે વ જોખૂન ટાંકશાઝેત ભરૂન દેણ્યાચે લર્ચી સુધ્યાં ત્યાહાવા.	મિટ માસ્ટર યાંસ જરૂર વાટેલ તર સર્કારી અંમલદારાચે કમિટી જવજૂન કોલશાચી પાહણી કરૂન પસંત કરૂન પેતીલ આણિ ટાંકશાઝેત કોલસે સોપડન દેણ્યાંત યેત તોપર્યેત ત્યાચે જોલ્હામ અર્જદારાચે માર્થી રાહીલ.	રકમ અ-ક્ષરી.

સદરહુ જાહિર ખબર લિહિલેલ્યા સર્વે શર્તી આમ્હાસ કબૂલ આહેત.

મા મુંબઈ તારીખ

અર્જ કરનારાચી સહી.

મિટ માસ્ટર કપતાન જેમ્સ હેનરી બર્ક

સાહેબ બાહાદુર યાચી સહી.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the SUMS on account of the ESTATES of the undermentioned DECEASED NATIVE SEAMEN, of the Ships specified herein, have been received into my Office, and the same will be paid by me to their legal representatives, on application with full particulars (post-paid) :—

Seamen's Names.	No. of Register Ticket.	From what Port held.	Capacity.	To what Ship belonged.	Of the Port of	Amount.
						Rs. a. p.
Ahmed Buksh.....	16258	Bombay ..	Coal Trimmer.	Str. Chusan....	London....	1 12 4
Kader Buksh Shaik Bechoo	16715	Do.	Barber	Regina	Bombay ..	48 14 9
Dawood Oomer	2141	Calcutta ..	Lascar	Do.	Do.	2 3 2
Adam Husson	9999	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	14 4 9
Rama Abba.....	2596	Bombay ..	Fifer	Do.	Do.	28 0 0

C. KINGCOME,

Registrar of Merchant Sea men.

Register of Seamen Office, Bombay, 14th July 1856.

اشتهار نامہ

ظاہر کیا جاتا ہے کہ کچھ روپیے بابت مال اور اسباب خلاصیوں متوفی کے کہ جنکا اور جنکے جہازوں کا نام نیچے لکھا گیا ہے میرے آفس میں جمع ہوئے ہیں جو کوئی انکا وارث ہوگا اور انکا کام حصول دیگر اپنی درخواست مع اثبات اپنی حقیقت کے میرے پاس پہنچا تو وہ روپیے اُسکو دئے جائینگے

خلاصیوں کے نام	رجسٹرنگت کا نمبر	رجسٹرنگت کوئے بندر سے رجسٹرنگت ملا	ہمدہ	کوئے جہاز پر نوکر تھا	کوئے بندر کا	مبلغ
احمد بخش.....	16258	بہائی ..	کوبے والا..	آگبوت چوسان ..	لندن	1 12 4
قادر بخش شیخ بچو.....	16715	ایضا ..	حجام ..	رچنا	بہائی	48 14 9
داود عمر	2141	کلکتہ ..	لسکر	ایضا	ایضا	2 3 2
آدم حسن	9999	ایضا ..	ایضا			14 4 9
راما ابا	2596	بہائی ..	بگل والا..			28 0 0

بہائی رجسٹر آف سیمن آفس

تاریخ 14 ماہ جولائی سنہ 1856

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

(صحیح) سی کننگوم صاحب
بیپاری جہازوں کے خلاصیوں کا دفتر دار

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.
Francisco Fernandes	13313	Bombay....	Topass....	Regina.....	Bombay ..	10 7 2

C. KINGCOME,

Registrar of Merchant Seamen.

Register of Seamen Office, Bombay, 14th July 1856.

Annuncio.

Tendo se recebido neste Escriptorio, a seguinte sôma, por conta do ESTADO do finado MARINHEIRO (Nativo) abaixo nomeado, ella será paga por mim quem se me apresentar, legalmente abilitado para a receber, fornecendo me com os necessarios promenpres (porte-pago):—

Nome.	Numero de Registro.	De que Porto.	Natureza de emprego.	A que Navio pertencente.	Do Porto de	Soma.
						Rs. a. p.
Francisco Fernandes	13313	Bombaim ..	(Topass) Varredor ..	Regina	Bombaim..	10 7 2

(Assignado) C. KINGCOME,

Registrador dos Marinheiros de Navios Mercantes.

Escriptorio da Registração dos Marinheiros,
Bombaim, 14 de Julho de 1856.

(True translation)

N. FERNANDES,

Portuguese Translator to Government.

General Orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 10th July 1856.

No. 560 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, 16th June 1856, No. 859 :—

“The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify that the Honorable the Court of Directors, in their letter No. 56, of the 25th April 1856, have communicated the following decisions regarding the New Furlough Rules published in Government General Order No. 1150, dated the 17th November 1854 :—

“Referring to Rules 6, 7.—Officers who take their first furlough after twenty years’ service in India, may take their second furlough after an additional service of five years from the date of their last return to duty.

“Referring to Rule 9.—Absence for six months, under this Rule, does not preclude an Officer from taking his furlough to Europe after ten years’ service.

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

Bombay Castle, 11th July 1856.

No. 561 of 1856.—The following appointments are made :—

Surgeon Seaward to be Medical Storekeeper at Bombay, vice Impey, appointed Post Master General.

Assistant Surgeon Mills acted as Medical Storekeeper from the 12th March to the 5th July last.

Assistant Surgeon Coles, M.D., is appointed to act as Medical Storekeeper, from the 6th July last, until Surgeon Seaward joins, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Mills will act as Deputy Storekeeper while Assistant Surgeon Coles acts as Storekeeper, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1856.

No. 562 of 1856.—The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer, proceeding in charge of a Detachment of H. M.’s 86th Regiment, were accommodated on board the “Assaye,” at the Messes specified against their names, from the 18th April to 10th May, and from the 24th May to 2nd June 1856 :—

Captain C. Darby, H. M.’s 86th Regt., at Commander’s Mess.

Assistant Surgeon Gordon Asher, at Gunroom Mess.

Assistant Apothecary D. Wright, at Warrant Officers’ Mess.

No. 563 of 1856.—Captain Bell, Executive Engineer, Khandeish Collectorate, has been granted privileged leave of absence for thirty days, from the 22nd July.

No. 564 of 1856.—Lieutenant W. Waddington, Assistant Superintendent Poona and Tanna Revenue Survey, has been granted privileged leave of absence, under the New Furlough Regulations, from the 1st to the 15th July 1856.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1856.

No. 565 of 1856.—Assistant Surgeon H. Cook, general duty, Sind, is placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the Service, and directed to join.

No. 566 of 1856.—The following Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointments by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment :—

Infantry.

Date of Arrival at Bombay.

No. 637, Mr. Thomas Henry Sangster..... } 5th July 1856.

No. 646, Mr. May Jephson James Mignon..... }

Captain C. J. Symons, of the 5th Regt. N. L. I., 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. 567 of 1856.—Serjeant W. Robotham, of the Public Works Department, is allowed his discharge from the Honorable Company’s Service, under the provisions of Article 46, Section XXI. of Jameson’s Code.

No. 568 of 1856.—The following promotions are made :—

2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant W. M. S. Bolton to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign T. N. Hicks to be Lieutenant, from the 30th June 1856, in succession to Captain W. F. Leeson, deceased.

8th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) F. W. Mackenzie to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign C. D. J. Dodd to be Lieutenant, from the 30th June 1856, in succession to Captain D. H. Jameson, deceased.

No. 569 of 1856.—Serjeant Murray, of the Public Works Department, in the Central Province, is placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 570 of 1856.—The following promotion is made :—

Ordnance Department.

Acting Sub-Conductor J. Farrell to be Sub-Conductor, to complete the establishment sanctioned for the Kurrachee Arsenal.

No. 571 of 1856.—Mr. Alexander Pyne Glass 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, 5th July 1856.

Bombay Castle, 15th July 1856.

No. 572 of 1856.—Lieutenant F. G. Steuart, 9th Regt. N. I., is appointed a Probationer in the Commissariat Department.

No. 573 of 1856.—The services of Lieutenant G. B. Crispin, of the 4th Regt. N. I. (Rifles), are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

No. 574 of 1856.—Ensign G. S. Pope, of the 26th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for eighteen months, under the New Furlough Regulations.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

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

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th July 1856.

No. 121 of 1856.—Mr. A. Dinsdale, Captain's Clerk, is allowed a furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for eighteen months, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 122 of 1856.—Lieutenant W. Lithgow is allowed a furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for three years, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

No. 123 of 1856.—Mr. W. W. Dawson, Mate, is allowed a furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for one year, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1856.

No. 124 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.

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

Names.	Rank.	Vessel.	Date.
Mr. A. Dinsdale	Clerk in Charge	"Tigris"	{ At the Sanitarium, from the 7th June 1856.
Mr. W. Partridge	Assistant Surgeon	"Tigris"	{ Out of the Sanitarium, from the 12th June 1856.
Mr. F. Bond	Assistant Surgeon	"Euphrates"	{ At the Sanitarium, from the 14th June 1856.

Mr. A. Carncross, Acting 1st Class 2nd Master, of the "Berenice," and Mr. A. Harrison, Acting 1st Class 2nd Master, of the "Acbar," to be Acting Masters, the former on the 1st and the latter on the 11th June 1856.

Lieutenant Holt, of the "Acbar," to be Store Accountant of that vessel, and Superintendent of Pattamars, from the 11th June 1856, vice Lieutenant Hellard, appointed to act as Assistant Storekeeper.

Lieutenant Constable, Commanding the "Euphrates," to perform the duties of Clerk in Charge of that vessel, in addition, on the 20th June 1856, there being no other Officer available.

Lieutenant Nesbitt, of the "Acbar," to the temporary command of the "Assaye," on the 21st June 1856, vice Commander Young, appointed Master Attendant.

Mr. Dashwood, Acting 2nd Class 2nd Master, of the "Euphrates," to be Acting 1st Class 2nd Master of that vessel, on the 21st June 1856.

Lieutenant Douglas, of the "Assaye," to be Store Accountant of that vessel, on the 7th March 1856.

Acting Lieutenant Philbrick, of the "Auckland," to be Store Accountant of that vessel, on the 1st August 1855, there being no other Officer available.

Aden Squadron Orders.

Mr. Hewett, Purser, of the "Elphinstone," to perform the duties of Senior Naval Officer's Clerk, in addition, from the 29th May 1856, vice Mr. Bruce, Midshipman, sent to the "Mahi."

Mr. H. Morland, Midshipman, of the "Mahi," to reside on shore at Aden, for the benefit of his health, from the 28th May 1856.

Lieutenant W. Lithgow, of the "Queen," proceeding to Bombay on medical certificate, to be accommodated on board the Merchant Ship "Roscoe," at the Commander's Mess, on the 8th June 1856.

Lieutenant G. N. Adams, Commanding the "Queen," to perform the duties of Acting Senior Naval Officer, vice Captain Frushard, proceeding to Bombay on medical certificate, on the 13th June 1856.

Lieutenant H. Lamb, from the "Queen" to the temporary command of the "Elphinstone," on the 13th June 1856, vice Captain Frushard, proceeding to Bombay on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1856.

No. 125 of 1856.—Assistant Surgeon H. Cook, general duty, Sind, is placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the Service, and directed to join.

No. 126 of 1856.—Mr. R. Williams, Mate, is allowed leave of absence for three months, from the 16th of May last, to proceed to the Neilgherries, on medical certificate, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 15th July 1856.

No. 127 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Table of the Rates at which Eighths and Savings on the Provisions of the Honorable Company's Vessels of War will be paid from and after the 1st August 1856 :—

Description of Articles.	Rate.			Per
	Rs.	a.	p.	
Beer { In Quart bottles	4	12	0	Dozen.
{ In Pint bottles	3	4	0	„
Biscuit, 1st sort	0	1	5	lb.
Coffee, Bourbon, 2nd sort	0	3	1	„
Dholl, Broach, 2nd sort	0	0	7	„
Fish, salt { large }	0	0	9	„
{ small }	0	1	0	„
Flour, 1st sort	0	3	9	„
Ghee, Kurrachee, 1st sort	0	1	8	„
Raisins	0	0	6	„
Rice, Mangalore, 1st sort	0	4	8	„
Salt Meat { Beef }	0	13	8	Imp. Gall.
{ Pork }	0	1	8	lb.
Spirits, 24 degrees under London Proof	0	12	0	„
Sugar, Bengal, 2nd sort				
Tea { black, coarse }				
{ green, coarse }				

N.B.—All Provision Accounts of the Indian Navy are to be made up to the 31st July 1856, to which date the allowances will be made at the old rate.

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, 16th July 1856.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, subject to the confirmation of the Honorable the Court of Directors, to recognise Mr. Augustus Gumpert as Acting Consul at Bombay for Hamburg and the Free City of Bremen, during the absence of the Consul, Mr. G. Ventz.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th July 1856.

Captain J. S. Kemball, Superintendent of Police, Tanna, is allowed privilege leave for thirty days.

Mr. T. Thornton, Magistrate of Police, is allowed leave of absence, on private affairs, for one month, under Section VI. of the Absentee Rules for Uncovenanted Servants.

Erratum.

At page 855 of the *Government Gazette* of the 26th ultimo, for "Captain W. Southey to be Deputy Magistrate in charge of the Shikarpoor Adawlut," read "Captain W. Southey to be Acting Deputy Magistrate in charge of the Shikarpoor Adawlut."

Bombay Castle, 16th July 1856.

Mr. Bhaskur Soonderjee, Second Assistant Registrar of the Sudder Adawlut, returned to his duties on the 11th ultimo, from the leave of absence granted to him on the 28th May last.

Mr. J. L. Warden, Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkun, joined his appointment on the 27th ultimo.

Lieutenant G. E. Thomas assumed charge of the office of Officiating Superintendent of Police at Rutnagherry on the 3rd instant.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

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

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1856.

Rao Bahadoor Madhowrao Ramchunder has been appointed Dufterdar to the Collector of Surat, from the 1st July 1856, on which date the leave of absence for three months granted to the late Dufterdar, Rao Bahadoor Ramchunder Ambajee, expired.

Bombay Castle, 16th July 1856.

Lieutenant W. Lambert is appointed a Settlement Officer in the Hyderabad Collectorate in Sind.

Lieutenant R. Cowpar is appointed a First Class Deputy Collector and Magistrate in the Hyderabad Collectorate in Sind.

With reference to Government Notification of the 27th February 1856, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain L. Pelly Acting Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind.

Lieutenant W. C. Lester, Deputy Collector in the Shikarpoor Collectorate, has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month, commencing from the 10th instant.

Rao Bahadoor Shreeneewas Sesho, Dufterdar to the Collector of Rutnagherry, has been appointed Dufterdar to the Collector of Ahmednuggur.

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

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th July 1856.

Mr. J. D. Freeman has been appointed Acting Emigration Agent at Bombay for the Mauritius Government.

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1856.

First Hospital Assistant Dorabjee Jamasjee, of the Civil Hospital, Surat, has been transferred from the Civil to the Military Department.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1856.

Surgeon G. M. S. Seaward to be Professor of Materia Medica in the Grant Medical College.

Assistant Surgeon W. C. Coles to act as Professor of Materia Medica in the Grant Medical College until Surgeon Seaward assumes charge of that office, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1856.

Lieutenant C. W. Finch will, as a temporary arrangement, take charge of the office of Executive Engineer at Kurrachee, from the date of Major Tremenheere's departure from that Station.

Bombay Castle, 16th July 1856.

Captain Curtis, Executive Engineer of Deesa, is allowed an extension of thirty days of the leave of absence granted to him in the Government Notification of 29th May 1856.

Sub-Assistant Surveyor and Builder Fulchund Golabchund has been allowed two months' leave of absence, on private affairs.

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

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 Towns of MEHUR, THUREREE, KUKKUR, and KYRPOOR, in the Mehur Deputy Collectorate in Shikarpoor, Sind, 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 Towns of MEHUR, THUREREE, KUKKUR, and KYRPOOR 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 Towns of MEHUR, THUREREE, KUKKUR, and KYRPOOR, for the purposes described in the application aforesaid, or any of them, may declare themselves accordingly before the Deputy Magistrate of Mehur, 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, 14th July 1856.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Revised List of Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Dharwar :—

Ex officio President.

The Magistrate.

Vice-President.

G. J. Forbes, Esq., Assistant Magistrate.

Members.

Rago Govind, Dufterdar.

Shreeneewasrow, Pensioner.

Yeshwuntrow Jatar.

Vearow Desace.

Narrainrow Deshpandey.

Buslingapa Bettigeeree.

Umrupa Godee.

Ravunseedapa Moorsaveerapa Jowlee.

Jukapa Gowlee.

Syed Boodun.

Hoossein Saheb Kunttee.

Fukeerapa Nerindra.

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

W. HART,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 16th July 1856.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Revised List of Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Hooblee :—

Ex officio President.

The Magistrate.

Vice-President.

S. St. J. Gordon, Esq., First Assistant Magistrate.

Members.

The Mamlutdar of Hooblee.

Bhow Naik Tubeeb.

Subunna Naik Kulgutghee.

Rujuck Saheb Muzayet.

Meera Saheb Bundeewad.

Kenchapa Maulguttee.

Pursuppa Prutum Shetee.

Neelkuntapa.

Chunbusapa Shindgee.

Sungunbusapa Shindgee.

Sungapa Algoondce.

Venosa Jetoree.

Krishnasa Kubadee.

Vittoba Lokundee.

Peetapa Gondker.

Chunbusapa Patel.

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

W. HART,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 16th 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.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

REVENUE.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish the appointment of Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nassick from the 10th July 1856. The districts comprising that Sub-Collectorate will continue to form a part of the Collectorate, and their Revenue and Magisterial duties will accordingly be conducted under the orders of the Collector of Ahmednuggur.

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

H. YOUNG,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 15th July 1856.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

CIVIL.

Acting Second Hospital Assistant Gungadhur Bhikajee, of the Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad, is transferred to the Jail Hospital, Ahmedabad.

First Grade Apprentice Sewram Bhow, of the Charitable Dispensary, Oorun, to be appointed to the Charitable Dispensary, Malligaum.

Second Grade Apprentice Shaik Ahmed, 22nd Regt. N. I., to be attached to the Charitable Dispensary, Malligaum.

Second Hospital Assistant Bhowanee Deen Aheer, of the 1st Belooch Battalion, is appointed to the Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad.

Bombay, Medical Board Office, 12th July 1856.

Consequent upon the discharge of Assistant Vaccinator Shaboodeen Karkur, of the Vaccinating Establishment, Konkun Division, in Medical Board's Notification dated 27th June 1856, the following arrangements are made in that Division :—

Senior Apprentice Bhvroo Yadow is promoted to the rank of Assistant Vaccinator.

Sudashew Balshet is admitted into the Service as Junior Apprentice, to fill the vacancy in the Establishment.

Bombay, Medical Board Office, 15th July 1856.

By order of the Medical Board,

F. MANISTY, Surgeon,

Secretary Medical Board.

Advertisement.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSRS. THACKER & Co. have for sale, on account of Government, at One Rupee per Copy, Copies of the Report of Cases decided by the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut during the month of May last.

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

H. L. ANDERSON,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 16th July 1856.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Notice is hereby given, that the following Petitions have been filed, and the following Adjudications have been pronounced thereon, and which are published as required by the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. Clause LXXXII :—

Nos. of Proceedings.	NAMES OF INSOLVENTS.	Dates of Petitions.	Dates of Adjudications.	Dates of Confirmations.
		1856	1856	1856
1307	Dhondee bin Condiba and Mulloo bin Condiba	26th Jan.	26th Jan.	7th April
1309	Sudasew Dusruthjee and Juggonnath Sudasewjee	1st Feb.	2nd Feb.	Ditto
1316	Khetta Parpia	30th Jan.	6th Feb.	Ditto
1317	Sebastian Rodrigues	11th Feb.	11th Feb.	Ditto
1318	Toolseydass Nundoo	12th Feb.	15th Feb.	Ditto
		1855	1855	
1290	John Damasceno Gonsalves	18th Dec.	18th Dec.	21st April
		1856	1856	
1320	John Frederick Clarkson	19th Feb.	19th Feb.	Ditto
		1855	1855	
1280	William Stafford Smith	1st Dec.	1st Dec.	5th May
		1856	1856	
1311	Poonja Chapsey	2nd Feb.	2nd Feb.	Ditto
1322	Antonio John Burnabe	22nd Feb.	22nd Feb.	Ditto
1329	Mallee Gungajee, Vudjoo Gungajee, Rama Gungajee, Sewram Gungajee, and Bhembabae Widow	15th Mar.	15th Mar.	Ditto
1330	Shaik Moideen bin Fukeer Mahomed	15th Mar.	15th Mar.	Ditto
1331	Caroline Kane	15th Mar.	15th Mar.	Ditto
		1855	1855	
1265	Pootoba Gunnoba	27th Oct.	27th Oct.	19th May
		1856	1856	
1295	Nagoree Ismaljee Omerjee	2nd Jan.	3rd Jan.	Ditto
1321	Muckoond Canjee, Luxumou Muckoondjee, and Govind Muckoondjee	19th Feb.	20th Feb.	Ditto
1324	Moroba Chinnajee	25th Feb.	27th Feb.	Ditto
1332	Fukeer Topun Cursondass	17th Mar.	17th Mar.	Ditto
1333	Dinnanath Atmaramjee	31st Mar.	31st Mar.	Ditto
1335	George Smith Collett	2nd April	2nd April	Ditto
1319	Shaik Hoossan wulud Shaik Sallay Mahomed, and Kalay Khan wulud Ahmed Khan	14th Feb.	18th Feb.	2nd June
1325	John George Franke	3rd Mar.	3rd Mar.	Ditto
1336	Mahomed Ally Rujub Ally and Caderbhoy Rujub Ally	9th April	9th April	Ditto
1342	Gowree Naiqueen, Auvudee Naiqueen, Jankee Naiqueen, and Sobasing Luckmonsing	1st May	1st May	16th June
1345	Rustomjee Pestonjee Ghandee	3rd May	3rd May	Ditto

J. A. McKENZIE,
Clerk of the Court.

*Bombay, Clerk of the Court's Office,
Bell Lane, this 16th day of 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 Es-

timates, 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 Certificate 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 इंजिनीअरचे खात्यांत सात गंवडी हुशार मेस्त्री पाहिजेत त्यांस जिल्ह्याचे तालुक्यांतील जावाचे रिपेरी करितां व दुसरीं चिल्हर धाकटी कामे करण्याचे कामावर नेमतील.

सदहू मेस्त्री लोक यांचे आंगी जे गुण असावे ते.
त्यांचे कसब त्यांस पक्कें माहित असावे.

त्यांस चिल्हर धाकटे कामाचा आंदाज गुणाकार वगैरे त्यांचे भाषेत करण्यास येत असला पाहिजे व त्यांचे 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 वाहेर 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 वाकवगार असेल तोच या कामास योग्य आहे. त्या मनुष्यास वर लिहिलेला पगार ही मोठा आहे.

कोणी मेस्त्री वर लिहिलेली एक जागा मिळविण्यास इच्छील तर त्याणे मेहेरवान एक्सीक्यूटिव इंजिनीअर साहेब जिल्हा धारवाड यांस त्याचें सर्टिफिकेट अर्जी वरोबर पोस्ट पेड म्हणजे हाशिल देउन पाठवावें.

त्याचे हाताचें लिहिणे व कच्चा नकाशा कोणत्याही इमारतीचा तयार करून अर्जी वरोबर पाठवाव.

अधिक मतलब कोणास पाहिजे तर मेहेरवान एक्सीक्यूटिव इंजिनीअर साहेबाकडे अर्जी पोस्ट पेड म्हणजे हासील देउन पाठविली तर मिळेल.—जवाबाविशीं अर्जीत टपालाचे हाशिलाचें एक टिकिट पाठवावें.

तारिख २७ वी माहे मे सन १८५६

इसवी मु॥ धारवाड.

J. W. PLAYFAIR, Lieutenant,
Executive Engineer, Dharwar Collectorate.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM for the Week ending Tuesday, 15th July 1856.

YEARS.	PASSESGRANTED AT INDORE			IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY				EXPORTED BY SEA			Balance unaccounted for.	OF THE SEASON 1854-55. Per Steamer "Chusan", Chests 4½
	Up to 8th July 1856.	From 9th to 15th July 1856.	Total.	Up to 8th July 1856.	From 9th to 15th July 1856.	Lost on the road.	Total.	Up to 8th July 1856.	From 9th to 15th July 1856.	Total.		
For 1852-53	27,955½	..	27,955½	27,940½	..	6	27,955½	27,808½	..	27,808½	51½	OF THE SEASON 1855-56. Per Steamer "Chusan", Chests 1,284½
" 1853-54	25,266	..	25,266	25,262½	..	3½	25,266	25,251½	..	25,251½	11	Per Ship "Chinchin", " 242
" 1854-55	27,688	..	27,688	27,685½	..	2½	27,688	27,646½	4½	27,651½	34	Total.... Chests 1,531
" 1855-56	25,368	187	25,555	24,414½	370	3½	24,788	19,380½	1,520½	20,857½	3,927½	

Detail of Exports from 9th to 15th July 1856.

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

Bombay, Office of Commr. of Customs, Salt, and Opium, 16th July 1856.

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.	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Brahmun..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Lingaet and Bhatia	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Hindoo of other Caste	..	2	10	..	48	2	..	14	22	..	1	..	15	..	..	2	..	115
Hindoo Out-caste	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13
Moosulman	..	..	2	..	28	1	..	5	14	..	3	1	..	8	..	..	..	62
Parsee ..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	14
Jew ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Native-Christian..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Indo-European ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
European ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Negro-African ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other and Unknown Caste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3	15	..	..	108	3	..	28	48	..	5	2	27	1	1	3	..	241
Mean of the corresponding Weeks in the preceding Eight Years.. }	..	29	6	1	118	12	..	28	43	..	2	1	14	1	3	4	..	264

Bombay, 16th July 1856.

A. H. LEITH,
In charge of Mortuary Returns.**MILITARY**
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

1856 ARRIVALS.

- 8th July.—Ensign G. S. Pope, 20th Regt. N. I., on sick leave, from Sattara.
- 13th „ Assistant Surgeon J. Mennie, Medical Establishment, to join, from England.
- „ „ Lieutenant R. S. Burge, 3rd Madras European Regiment, en route to join, from England.
- „ „ Assistant Surgeon C. R. Colston, Medical Establishment, to join, from England.
- 15th „ Lieutenant F. Barrow, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Madras Army, to join Regiment on service, from Mhow.
- 16th „ Captain J. Rose, Staff, on leave, from Khandeish.

1856 DEPARTURES.

- 12th July.—Lieutenant and Adjutant T. Leith, 14th Regt. N. I., on medical certificate, to Poona and the Deccan.
- 15th „ Assistant Surgeon R. C. M'Connell, 3rd European Regiment, to join, to Poona.

Bombay, Town Major's Office,
16th July 1856.**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**

1856 ARRIVALS.

- 10th July.—Ship Aetos, D. McLaughlin, from Liverpool 23rd April.
Passenger—Mr. Oldham.
- 11th „ Barque Marmion, W. H. Beiglehole, from Calcutta 16th April.
- „ „ Ship Salem, M. Flynn, from Melbourne 19th May.
Passengers—Rev. G. A. Parker, and 1 Native.
- 12th „ Ship Dinapore, J. Lovlet, from London 8th March.
Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Paul.
- 13th „ Ship Euroclydon of Philadelphia, N. Spooner, from London 10th April.

- 13th July.—Ship Conflict, R. Deas, from Liverpool 20th April.
Passengers—Captain and Mrs. Murphy; Lieut. and Mrs. Hutchinson, and Child; Dr. and Mrs. Buckle; Dr. and Mrs. Mennie; Dr. and Mrs. Colston; Lieut. Burge; Mr. and Mrs. Brockman; Mr. Simpson; Mr. Elkington; Mr. Armstrong; Mr. Lane; Mr. A. Beckett; Mr. Brind; Mr. Burt; Mr. Downe, and one Native Servant.
- 15th „ Ship Coronella, S. Gale, from Sydney 18th May.
Passenger—Mrs. Gale.

1856 DEPARTURES.

- 10th July.—French Ship Ille et Vilaine, F. Canteur, to China.
- 11th „ P. & O. Co.'s Steamer Norna, J. W. Purchase, to Aden.
Passengers—For Aden: R. H. M. Elles, Esq.; A. J. Kitty, Esq.; J. Williams, Esq.; Mr. W. Wilson; 2 Government Troopers; and 2 Servants. For Alexandria: Dr. Hewlett; Dr. Turner; Captain H. Hughes. For Suez: Mrs. H. Moore; Lieut. Whish; Lieut. H. W. Lumsden; Captain the Hon. L. Carey; W. Howard, Esq. For Southampton: Lieut. Phillips; Assistant Surgeon A. H. Thompson; W. P. Adams, Esq.; Mrs. Adams; and Mr. T. S. Borrodaile.
- „ „ Ship Fatty Allum, M. Pereira, to Calcutta.
- 12th „ American Ship 'Jacob Bell', C. Balin, to Penang and Singapore.
- 13th „ Ship Alarm, J. Gibson, to Liverpool.
Passengers—Mrs. Gibson, and Daughter.
- 15th „ Barque Surprise, M. Barton, to Calcutta.
Passenger—Mrs. Barton.
- „ „ French Ship Nil, E. S. Loden, to Marseilles.
- „ „ P. & O. Co.'s Steamer Chusaa, R. Curling, to China.
Passengers—P. W. LeGeyt, Esq.; and 15 Natives.

W. CRAWFORD,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

Bombay, Police Office, 16th July 1856.

15

[1008]

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.

Post Office Notifications.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer will be closed on TUESDAY, the 29th 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 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 30th July.	On 4th October.	On 17th November.
" 13th August.	" 18th October.	" 4th December.
" 30th August.	" 3rd November.	" 18th December.
" 13th September.		

T. GARRETT,
Officiating Post Master.

Bombay Post Office, 16th July 1856.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that a PAID BHANGY PARCEL despatched from this Office to Secunderabad, addressed to Major Brice, and weighing 98 Tolas, has been abstracted whilst in transit between Sedashepatt and Neldroog, in the Madras Presidency.

The Sender of the above Parcel is requested to call at the Bombay Post Office any day between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to give the required particulars of its contents and value.

T. GARRETT,
Officiating Post Master.

Bombay Post Office, 15th July 1856.

NOTICE.

A Post Office has been opened at Coompta, in North Canara, between the Stations of Sadashegurl and Honore.

Each Post Office will make up a separate Packet for Coompta.

(Signed) F. J. JAMES, Head Assistant,
For Post Master General.
Madras, Post Master General's Office, 11th March 1856.

E. IMPEY,
Officiating Post Master General.

Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 26th March 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	Serora, 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, 16th 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 dāk, 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, 26th May 1855.

E. IMPEY,

Officiating Post Master General.

21st 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.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 16th April 1856.

E. IMPEY,

Officiating Post Master General.

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.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 31st March 1856.

E. IMPEY,

Officiating Post Master General.

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.			Explanatory Notes.
	Letter Mails on Week-days.	Letter Mails on Sundays.	Banghy Dawk.	
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, Mahabeshwur, 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, Dhodia, and other places on the route to Indore and North-West Provinces, and Punjab..	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. Musjid Bunder.
Mumbadevy. Colaba.
Gowalla.

1. Upper Colaba.
2. Lower Colaba.
3. Fort Bazar Gato.
4. Native Market.
5. Dhobee Tallow.
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.	} Travellers can halt, when and wherever disposed, by naming the places when engaging the Shigram.
Two do. each do. do.	6 do.	
Three do. do. 20 do. do.	4 do.	

By Government Mail Cart.

Only one Seat on each Cart available, and the Traveller must go with the Mail; per mile $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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.....	13½	Sindwah..... 15½	
Maunpoor	13½	Pulasnair	14½
Keenerghat.....	3	Seerpoor	16½
Goozree	10½	Nuldanah	12
Ackberpoor or Khul	14½	Soonghier	10½
Koorumpoor	12½	Dhoolia	12½
Jhelwunah.....	15½		

Total.... 165

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 23rd April 1856.

E. IMPEY,
Officiating Post Master General.

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.

Agra, the 1st April 1856.

(Signed) S. CLARK,
Officiating Post Master General, N. W. Provinces.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 18th April 1856.

E. IMPEY,
Officiating Post Master General.

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.

Calcutta, 4th March 1856.

(Signed) H. B. RIDDELL,
Director General of the Post Office in India.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 19th March 1856.

E. IMPEY,
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.

Camp, 7th November 1855.

(Signed) H. B. RIDDELL,
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 Munde,

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.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 3rd May 1856.

E. IMPEY,
Offg. Post Master General.

पोस्टनुं जाहिरनासुं.

अमुंने अंतर्देशीय भाषां पत्रो उपर क्षम उक्तायुं लખवानी हालनी पद्धतीची धावु अउय पडे छे, अने पोस्ट आशी-
सने ले अप्पर नउर लेख्ये ते तेने धावु क्रीने अने रीते लખ्याथी मलती नथी, अथेले लेनां नामनुं पत्र लेय ते आप्तनी
सधली विगत मलती नथी अने अंतर्देशीय भाषां पत्रो नहीं पोलिंयानुं कारण धावु क्रीने अने छे, अमुं मास पड्युं छे
वास्ते सर्व लोकांने तेमां विशेषे क्रीने अंतर्देशीय लोकांने जेहेर किंवा मां आवे छे, ते अमुं पोतानां पत्रो उपर सधला मरा
तय लखवानो मुद्रा देधने लेनां नामनुं पत्र लेय तेनुं सधलुं नाम, मात्र लखयुं, अने ले सेलेमां अथवा, कसयां, अथवा
गांमं, तथा मेलेलामां, अथवा उक्तायुं ते रेहेतो लेय ते सेलेनुं, अथवा कसयां, अथवा गांमं, तथा मेलेलामां, अथवा
उक्तायुं नाम लखयुं, ते शुदी शुदी लोकी कोरीने लखयुं ; पण पत्र रवाना करतां चुक नहीं पडे तथा नीवउतां नर नहीं
लागे अथवा साहे ले गांम पत्र लखानुं लेय ते गांमं नाम हमेरां शुदी लिटी अने मेहेर अक्षरे लखयुं.

समजानुने वास्ते क्षम उक्तायुं लखवानो नमुनो छेडल लख्ये छे.

शेख हींगल.

कलेक्टरनी डोरटना साहेब नागरने पोहोचि.

मुजफ्फरनो कुरो.

उक्तायुं शाहाजादी मंडी मये.

अमदावाद.

लेनां नामनुं पत्र लेय ते नहीं मये तो ते पत्र पोतानी पासे पाखुं आवे अथवा पत्र मोडलनास्ती धर्यो लेय तो तेले
पोतानुं नाम तथा क्षम उक्तायुं पत्रनी पीठउपर लखयुं. उपरनी आणुअने लखयुं नहीं.

उपुष्टी पोस्ट मास्तरां तथा तेमां हाथ हेडगना सर्व अमलदारां सधलु वहीवट लोकांने समजानीने ते अमलनां
लायवासाहे लेखी अने तेलेली तजवीज करी.

पोस्ट मास्तर जनरल हलाहल मंडी साहेब
बाहादुरनी सही.

तारीख ३ जु माहे मे सन १८५९ इसवी मुकाम नउरे
मुंमर्ध, पोस्ट मास्तर जनरलनी कचेरी.

पोस्टाचा जाहिरनामा.

ऐसाजे एतर्देशीय भाषां पत्रांवर पत्ता लिहिण्याची सांप्रतची पद्धती फारच गैर सांडची आहे, आणि पोस्ट आफिसास जी
वातमी पाहिजे ती त्यांस बहुधा तसे लिहिण्यावरून मिळत नाही म्हणजे जाचे नावाचें पत्र असेल त्याच विषयी सर्व तपशील
मिळत नाही, आणि एतर्देशीय भाषेतलीं पत्रें न पांचण्याचें कारण बहुधा हेंच आहे असें मालूम झालें आहे, ऐशियास सर्व
लोकांस व विशेषे करून एतर्देशीय लोकांस कळविण्यांत येतें की त्याणी आपले पत्रांवरील मरातव सर्व गाळून जाचे नावाचें पत्र
असेल त्याचें संपूर्ण नाव मात्र ल्याहावें; आणि जा शहरांत, किंवा कसव्यांत, किंवा गांवांत व जा आळींत, किंवा ठिकाणांत तो
राहात असेल त्या शहराचें, किंवा कसव्याचें, किंवा गांवाचें व आळीचें, किंवा ठिकाणाचें नाव ल्याहावें; हीं निरनिराळे ओळींत
ल्याहावीं; परंतु पत्र रवाना करण्यांत चूक होऊं नये व तीं निवडाय्यास वेळ लागूं नये म्हणून जा गांवां पत्र जाण्याचें असेल त्या
गांवाचें नाव तर नेहेमी निराळे ओळींत मोठ्या अक्षराने ल्याहावें.

समजुती करितां पत्ता लिहिण्याचा मसुदा खालीं लिहिला आहे.

शेख हिंगम

कलेक्टराचे कोर्टातील साहेब नाजर यांस

मुझफ्फर खानाचा कटरा

शाहाजादी 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 वाजूस लिहू नये.

सदहू वहीवाट लोकांस समजाऊन ती अमलांत येई अशी तजवीज वनूं शकेल तितकी डेपुटी पोस्टमास्तरांनी, व त्यांच्या
हाताखालील सर्व अंमलदारांनी करावी.

पोस्टमास्तर जनरल इलाहशा इंगी साहेब

बाहादुर यांची सही.

तारीख ३ माहे मे सन १८५९ इसवी मुकाम जंजिरे मुंबई,

पोस्टमास्तर जनरल यांची कचेरी.

VENAYEK WASSOODW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

యోగసంధర్శ-యశేష్దేవీయభాష్యయ్యత్రగ్రహ్యులీప్తేశోయమసాంప్రకరణక్షత్రిబ
దభూతిగ్రహసూయిద్దులదే, మప్తు సూక్ష్మలూకగేదావబాశలూ అవశ్యబోగేసూ అదు అవరి
నేగదభూతి రింగంబరియపచరమ్యతంబాశసూ చిల్లాతిగదశేదావజేసరినసత్త్ర అదే యోగ
అవరవిషయవల్లసవనశసళిలశిసువదిల్లాదుప్తయోగదేవీశ్యయభాష్యేష్దేవీశ్యగ్రహములచో
యరువకారణబదభూతి యోగేచంప్తా ద్వింగేమూలుమత్రినియదే. త్రియోగయావశ్యజనగ
ళిగనుత్తు విశేషమూరియోగదేవీశ్యయ జనరిగేతిళిసువదల్లబరతదల్లా అవశకంపుసత్తగళిమూప్రి
తనమరాశలయూవత్తుగాళిళిదారజేసరినసత్త్రదేయోగ అవశాసంమూణాజ్ఞేర్రహూత్తర
బోగసుత్తు దావశకరదల్ల అథవాశసలేదల్ల అథాగ్రామదల్లమత్తు దావమోణియల్ల అథవాతిశా
ణియల్ల అవయకుత్తిద్దానూ త్రియోగదేవీశ్యయ అథవాశసలేదయూ అథవాగ్రామదకుత్తు మోణియూ
అథవాతిశాణియ జేసరు బరియ బోగూ, యమూ బ్రాహ్మేరే బ్రాహ్మేరే పంత్రియల్ల బరియ బోగూ
వరత్తు సత్తరవాణీమాదోదదల్ల శచ్చితిగబారదూకుత్తు అవశగళినివరిసువదక్షివాప్రిళి
త్తబారదూయంబదాని దావగ్రామదల్ల సత్తరహాగశక్త్యద్వ అదేయోగ త్రియోగరినజ్జేచనీద
మోబ్రాహ్మేరే పంత్రియల్ల దేదల్లక్షర పిండ్లబరియ బోగూ

సమజ్జూత్తినదశియింతా ప్రశ్నో బరేమువచుసూర్యదేశేశగో బరేమయిదే-

స్వీతి రింగులు

కలెక్టరేట్ కు లింగమొగ్గననాడెంబనాటరంబున

ముక్తుభక్తానామకథా—

జ్ఞానశ్వాదిమంత్రము

అమదాబాద్

దాదాజీనాథుని ప్రసంగమును విని యాచార్యులు ముగిసినట్లు ప్రకటించి పరమేశ్వరుని పాదములకు నమస్కరించి విరమించిరి.

సకలదూరవిహారిజనగళగళినిలపట్టు అదు అమలనల్లబరువడాంగే కట ౨౧౭
 క్యూడిబంచస్థురేమాంబ్యమిష్టమగ్నశత్రుమక్త్రా అవశ్యకళగళనాస్థానమలదారకు
 మాదెబ్బిక్కు

[illegible]

Venayek Wassoodew,
Oriental Translator to Govt

ڈاک کا اشتہار نامہ

چونکہ اس ملک کی زبانوں میں لغافہ لکھنے کا طریقہ بہت بجا ہی اور بس چیز کی آگاہی کے لیے
آفس کو ضروری اکثر اس طریقے سے ملتی نہیں یعنی جس شخص کے نام کا کہ خط ہو اسکا تھکانا
اس سے برابر نہیں معلوم پڑتا اور اکثر اسی سبب سے اس ملک کی زبانوں میں لکھے ہوئے خط نہیں
پہنچتے اس لئے سب آدمیوں کو خصوصاً اس ملک کے رہنے والوں کو ظاہر کیا جاتا ہے کہ سرنامے پر اس
شخص کا نام کہ جس کو خط بھیجا جائے اور نام پھر کا یا قبیلے کا اور یا گانوں کا اور نام بازار کا یا محلے کا جہاں
کہ وہ رہتا ہو یہ سب جدی جدی سطر میں لکھنا چاہئے اور لکھنا خطاب تعارفانہ کا موقوف کیا
جاوے لیکن ہر نوع جہان کو کہ خط پہنچنے کا ہو اس جگہ کا نام پر کار قلم سے جدی سطر میں لکھنا چاہئے
تاکہ ایک جگہ کا خط دوسری جگہ نہ چلا جائے اور خط چہانتے میں دیر نہ لگے
لغافہ لکھنے کا طریقہ واسطے رہنمائی کے نیچے لکھا جاتا ہے

شیخ ہینگم کو

صاحب ناظر عدالت کلکتری کے

مظفر خان کے کتربے میں

شاہزادی مندی کے محلے میں

احمد آباد

اگر خط پہنچنے والی کو منظور ہو کہ در صورت نہ ملنے مالک خط کے اسکا خط اسے بھیجے تو اسکو لازم
ہی کہ لغافے کی پشت پر اپنا نام اور اپنا تھکانا لکھے لیکن رو سے لغافے پر نہ لکھے
وینیتو قی پوست ماسترون اور ملازمان ماتحت کو لازم ہی کہ مضمون مرقومہ بالا کو مشتر
کر کر جہان تک کہ ہو سکے اسکو مروج کرنے میں کوشش کریں

(صحیح) ایلائیڑا امپی صاحب

افیشی اتینگ پوست ماسترنل

بمبئی کے پوست ماستر صاحب جزل کی آفس
تاریخ تیسری ماہ ۱۲۵۶

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 *via* Southampton or *via* Marseilles, or Places to which pre-payment is optional. to Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Aden, Ceylon, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, or Hong-Kong, can be pre-paid or not at the option of the sender.
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.

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.

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.

	Rs. a. p.
Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce	0 4 0
From $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.	

This rate of Postage will include Indian Inland Postage as well as British Steam Postage.

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

Weight.	Combined British and Indian Rate.	Additional Charge.	Total Charge.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ of an Ounce	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 8 0
Ditto $\frac{1}{2}$ of an Ounce	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Ditto $\frac{3}{4}$ 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.

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.

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 *via* Southampton through England, liable to a Steam Postage charge of One Penny (9 pie), which must be pre-paid. Newspapers sent through Great Britain *via* Marseilles are liable to a Steam Postage charge of Four Pence (3 annas,) and if addressed to British North America *via* 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 *via* 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, 11th March 1856.

TABLE of POSTAGE leviable at the BOMBAY POST OFFICE on Letters, Prices Current, and Newspapers sent per Overland and China Mails.

Names of Places.	By what Route.	Postage on Letters.		Postage on Newspapers and Prices Current.	Particulars.	
			Rs. a. p.			
GREAT BRITAIN	Via Marseilles..	Weighing not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.....	0 8 0	Despatched Free of Postage...	Prepayment of Letters is optional, and no demand of Indian Postage.	
		„ more than $\frac{1}{4}$ but not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	0 12 0			
		„ more than $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	1 4 0			
		„ more than $\frac{3}{4}$ do. do. 1 oz.	1 8 0			
		and so on, adding 8 annas for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, and 4 annas French Postage for every additional $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce				
DITTO	Via Southampton	Weighing not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.....	0 4 0	Ditto	Ditto ditto.	
		„ more than $\frac{1}{4}$ but not exceeding 1 oz.	0 8 0			
		„ more than 1 oz. do. do. 2 oz.	1 0 0			
		and so on, adding 8 annas for every ounce or fraction of an ounce				
DITTO	Via Trieste.....	Ditto ditto		One penny or 9 pies Steam Postage must be Prepaid on all Newspapers and Prices Current to Foreign Europe, excepting France, or to any place via Trieste, Alexandria, Egypt, and Suez, and to any place by the China Mail.	Letters must be prepaid via Trieste.	
MALTA	Via Alexandria ..	Ditto ditto			Letters must be prepaid, and no demand for Indian Inland Postage.	
GIBRALTAR						
IONIAN ISLANDS, or any Foreign Port the route to which does not pass through Egypt						
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES						
MAURITIUS	Via Singapore and Galle..	Ditto ditto			Letters must be prepaid, and no demand for Indian Inland Postage.	
BOURBON, or any British Colony the route to which does not pass through Great Britain..						
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE						
CHINA (except Hongkong)						
MACAO	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto			Prepayment of Letters is optional, and no demand of Indian Inland Postage.	
CANTON						
MANILLA						
JAVA						
BATAVIA	Direct	Ditto ditto			Letters must be prepaid, and are subject to Indian Inland Postage.	
CEYLON						
MADRAS						
CALCUTTA						
PENANG	Via Trieste, Alexandria, or Marseilles	Ditto ditto			Letters must be prepaid, and are subject to Indian Inland Postage.	
SINGAPORE						
MALACCA						
HONGKONG						
ADEN	Via Egypt or Red Sea ..	Ditto ditto			Letters must be prepaid, and are subject to Indian Inland Postage.	
TRIESTE						
AUSTRIA						
GERMANY						
HUNGARY	Via Marseilles & G.Britain	Ditto ditto			Letters must be prepaid, and are subject to Indian Inland Postage.	
PRUSSIA, and other places in Foreign Europe						
ALEXANDRIA						
SUEZ or CAIRO						
BAGDAD, and places in EGYPT	Via Southampton.	Ditto ditto			Letters cannot be prepaid.	
FRANCE						
DITTO						
FOREIGN EUROPE ..						
UNITED STATES	Via Marseilles & the United States..	Ditto ditto			Letters cannot be prepaid.	
WEST INDIES						
DITTO						
CANADA or BRITISH NORTH AMERICA..						
DITTO	Via Southampton.	Ditto ditto				

The Mails from the undermentioned Stations reached the Bombay General Post Office in time for despatch by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "NORNA," which started on the morning of the 11th July 1856:—

1856	1856	1856	1856
Agra 5 July	Chunar 2 July	Kolapoor 7 July	Oolwa 9 July
Ajmere 1 "	Coompta 4 "	Kulladghee .. 5 "	Peshawur 30 June
Asseerghur.... 6 "	DeraGazeeKhan 28 June	Kurnool..... 3 "	Panwell..... 9 July
Ahmedabad .. 3 "	Delhi 3 July	Kirkee 9 "	Pallee 4 "
Aurungabad .. 7 "	Dhurrungaum. 5 "	Kaira..... 3 "	Palamcotta .. 28 June
Allahabad 2 "	Dhoolia 8 "	Khandalla .. 9 "	Ponany 28 "
Ahmednuggur. 8 "	Deesa..... 2 "	Kunhur 3 "	Poona 9 July
Alleppy 29 June	Dhollera 3 "	Kotree 2 "	Paulghaut.... 29 June
Allighur..... 3 July	Damaun 7 "	Kotah 2 "	Punderpore .. 7 July
Arrah..... 28 June	Dharwar 6 "	Kurrachee ... 2 "	Parola 7 "
Akote..... 3 July	Dapoollee ... 7 "	Kullianwaree.. 6 "	Penn 8 "
Aboo 1 "	Dinapore 29 June	Kuddalore 1 "	Quilon 27 June
Asnee..... 29 June	Dhar 6 July	Lahore 2 "	Rutlam 4 July
Anuntapore .. 2 July	Dholka 2 "	Linsoogoor .. 5 "	Roree 30 June
Almorah 1 "	Erinpoorah .. 1 "	Loodianah 3 "	Rutnagherry .. 6 July
Augur 4 "	Ellichpoor... 5 "	Luchmungur .. 27 June	Ramandroog .. 4 "
Allahabad.... 28 June	Etowah 2 "	Lucknow 2 July	Rawulpindee .. 30 June
Bhopaul..... 4 July	Futtyghur ... 3 "	Mahableschwur. 7 "	Roorkee..... 1 July
Booldanah.... 5 "	Futtypore 2 "	Mominabad .. 4 "	Rajkote..... 4 "
Benares 2 "	Gwalior 5 "	Murree 30 June	Ramghur 29 June
Belgaum 6 "	Gohogur 6 "	Madras 3 July	Sukkur 30 "
Bellary 5 "	Gogo 4 "	Mhow 7 "	Shikarpoor... 30 "
Bangalore 4 "	Ghazeepoor .. 1 "	Mundissore .. 4 "	Surat 6 July
Bassein 8 "	Gootty 3 "	Malligaum.... 8 "	Saugor 3 "
Broach 4 "	Goonah 3 "	Mooltan 29 June	Sealkote 30 June
Baroda 3 "	Goruckpore .. 30 June	Meerut 4 July	Sawunt Warree. 5 July
Bhownuggur .. 4 "	Gyah 30 "	Mynpoory 2 "	Seroor 8 "
Bhoj 3 "	Hingolee 5 July	Mirzapore 2 "	Shreemogha .. 3 "
Bulsar 7 "	Hoonsoor 27 June	Mundleshur .. 6 "	Shajapur 4 "
Bellimora 7 "	Hoosingabad .. 2 July	Mhar 7 "	Secunderabad . 3 "
Bolarum 6 "	Honore 4 "	Mangalore 3 "	Shahjehanpore. 1 "
Banda 30 June	Hydrabad(Dec.) 3 "	Mandvie..... 2 "	Sehore 4 "
Badoan 30 "	Ditto (Sind) 2 "	Masulipatam .. 30 June	Sirree 5 "
Buxar 30 "	Hooble 6 "	Mysore..... 3 July	Sirsa 30 June
Bhewady 9 July	Hurryhur 4 "	Madapolam ... 27 June	Sattara 8 July
Bejapore 1 "	Hauper 3 "	Mehidpoor 5 July	Sungumnair .. 7 "
Boorhanpoor.. 6 "	Hursole 1 "	Madura 27 June	Saharunpore .. 2 "
Bhopawar 6 "	Indore 7 "	Muttora 4 July	Sassoor 8 "
Bendrubin 1 "	Jhelum 7 "	Malwan 5 "	Salem..... 2 "
Barreilly 1 "	Jooria 4 "	Nagpore 5 "	Seepree 3 "
Ballapore 4 "	Jaulnah 7 "	Nundoorbar .. 6 "	Tanna 10 "
Calcutta..... 29 June	Jumbooseer .. 3 "	Narranpett .. 1 "	Tarrapore 7 "
Cannanore.... 1 July	Jubbulpore .. 3 "	Nigapatam .. 27 June	Tatta 2 "
Calicut 1 "	Jeypore 1 "	Nusseerabad .. 1 July	Tellicherry 4 "
Cochin 30 June	Jeejooree 8 "	Nassick 8 "	Trichinopoly .. 30 June
Cambay 2 July	Julgaum..... 6 "	Nineetal..... 2 "	Trevandrum ... 26 "
Coonor..... 30 June	Jooneer 8 "	Naigong 1 "	Umritsur 1 July
Colombq 25 "	Jhansie 3 "	Neemuch 4 "	Umballa..... 3 "
Coimbatoor .. 28 "	Jacobabad 30 June	Nowshera 29 June	Vingorla 5 "
Chiploon 6 July	Julown 1 July	Nagode..... 2 July	Wassind 10 "
Cawnpore 3 "	Jaccatalla ... 2 "	Oomrawuttee. 5 "	Wagotun 5 "
Chandore 7 "	Khamgaum .. 5 "	Oodepoor 2 "	Yeolah 6 "
Cullian 10 "	Kamptee 3 "	Ootacamund .. 2 "	
Campoolee.... 9 "	Karanjah 5 "	Oojein 5 "	

Bombay Post Office, 15th July 1856.

T. GARRETT,
Officiating Post Master.

“A BILL RELATING TO TRESPASSES BY CATTLE.”—Murathee.

खालीं लिहिलेला आक्टाचा मसूदा सन १८५६ चे एप्रिल महिन्याचे १२ वे तारिखेस लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिलांत दुसरे वेळीं वाचून सिलेक्ट कमिटीकडे सोंपला, ती कमिटी येत्या जुलै महिन्याचे १६ वे तारिखेनंतर त्या मसूद्याविषयी रिपोर्ट करणार आहे :—

गुरांचे *अतिक्रमणाविषयीचे आक्टाचा मसूदा.

गुरांचे अतिक्रमणाने जमिनीचे पिकाची, व इतर उत्पन्नाची खराबी होऊन जमिनीची लागवड, व वहिवाट करणारांस तोटा, व नुकसानी होते यास्तव; आणि खराबी करणारे गुरांस धरून अटकवून ठेवण्या विषयी अधिकार देणे, व सदहून प्रकारची खराबी बुध्दा करविणारे मनुष्यांस शिक्षा करण्याविषयी नियम ठरविणे योग्य आहे यास्तव; खालीं लिहिल्या प्रमाणे ठरविलें आहे :—

उद्देश.

१. बंगालचे कायदे पुस्तकांतील सन १८३० चे ५ वे कायद्याचें ४ थें कलम रद्द केलें आहे. आणि मद्रासचे कायदे पुस्तकांतील सन १८१६ चे ११ वे कायद्याचे १२ वे, व ५२ वे कलमाचे जेवढे भागा वरून, व मुंबईचे कायदे पुस्तकांतील सन १८२७ चे १२ वे कायद्याचे १९ वे, व ४५ वे, व ५३ वे कलमाचे जेवढे भागावरून चुकारू गुरें स्वाधीन घेऊन त्यांची व्यवस्था करण्याविषयी माजिस्ट्रेटांस, किंवा पोलिस अंमलदारांस अधिकार आहे त्या भागांत खालीं लिहिल्याप्रमाणे कपेश केले आहेत.

कायदे रद्द केले, व त्यांत कपेश केले त्या विषयी.

२. जमिनीवर अतिक्रमण करून तिचे पिकाची, किंवा उत्पन्नाची खराबी करणारे गुरांस धरण्याचा, किंवा धरविण्याचा, आणि जा गांवांत ती जमीन असेल त्या गांवासाठीं केलेले कोडवाड्यांत त्या गुरांस नेण्याचा अधिकार जमिनीची लागवड, किंवा वहिवाट करणारास आहे. जमिनीची लागवड व वहिवाट करणारे सदहून प्रमाणे गुरें धरीत असतील तेव्हां त्याहीं, गांवचे व इतर पोलिसचे अंमलदाराजवळ मदत मागितली असतां त्या अंमलदारानी मदत द्यावी.

पिकास किंवा उत्पन्नास खराबी करणारीं गुरें धरून त्यांस कोडवाड्याचा अधिकार आहे त्याविषयी.

३. ठाण्यांत आणि ठिकठिकाणचे सरकाराचे हुकुमावरून माजिस्ट्रेट इतर जागा ठरवितील त्या इतर जाग्यांत कोडवाडे करावे. अमुक गांवाने किंवा अमुक गांवांनी अमुक कोडवाड्यांचा उपयोग करावा हें माजिस्ट्रेटाने ठरवून जाहीर करावें; आणि जेव्हां एके गांवाहून अधिक गांवांचे उपयोग करितां एकच कोडवाडा ठरविला असेल, तेव्हां कोडवाड्या करितां गुरें हाकून न्यावयाचीं, तीं, ५ मैलांहून अधिक अंतरावर हाकून न्यावीं न लागत असें त्या कोडवाड्याचें ठिकाण ठरवावें.

कोडवाडे कोठे व किती अंतरावर करावे त्याविषयी.

४. कोडवाडे जिल्ह्याचे माजिस्ट्रेटचे ताब्यांत असावे. आणि प्रत्येक कोडवाड्या करितां कोडवाडेवाला नेमावा. ठिकठिकाणचें सरकार फरमावील त्याप्रमाणे कोडवाडेवाल्याने नोंदवद्दा ठेवाव्या, व तखते पाठवावे. आणि असें ठरविलें आहे कीं मद्रास, व मुंबई प्रेसिडेन्सींत गांवचे मुख्य, व पोलिस पाटील याणी आपले हुद्याचे नात्याने गांवचे कोडवाड्याचें काम करावें.

कोडवाड्याचे ताब्या विषयी व वहिवाटी विषयी.

५. जेव्हां गुरें कोडवाड्यांत आणतील तेव्हां कोडवाडेवाल्याने त्या जनावरांची संख्या, व वर्णन, आणि धरणारांचें नांव, व राहाण्याचें ठिकाण, आणि माहीत असल्यास मालकाचें नांव, व राहाण्याचें ठिकाण आपले नोंदवद्दींत दाखल करून त्या नोंदीची नकल धरणारास द्यावी. कोडवाडेवाल्याने गुरू आपले स्वाधीन घेऊन या आक्टांत पुढें सांगितल्या प्रमाणे त्याची व्यवस्था होई ती पर्यंत त्यास चारावें.

धरलेलीं गुरें नोंदवीं व कोडवाडेवाल्याने गुरांस चारावें त्याविषयी.

६. मालक हजीर होऊन गुराविषयी दावा करील, आणि जा जागीं कोडवाडा असेल त्या जाग्यांतील कोणी ओळखीचा मनुष्य मालकाचे दाव्याविषयी साक्ष देईल तर, खालीं लिहिलेले परिमाणे अन्यथे प्रत्येक गुरांचा दंड, आणि ठिकठिकाणचे सरकारचे हुकुमावरून माजिस्ट्रेटाने दिवसाचा दर ठरविला असेल त्या दराप्रमाणे गुरांस चारण्या बदल खर्च, मालकाने दिल्यावर तीं गुरें त्याचे स्वाधीन करावीं. मालकाने आपलीं गुरें परत घेते वेळीं त्याबद्दल कोडवाडेवाल्यास पावती द्यावी; आणि त्याचे दाव्याविषयी जाणे साक्ष दिली असेल त्याणेही त्या पावतीवर सही करावी.

मालक हजीर होऊन गुराविषयी दावा करील तर काय करावें त्याविषयी.

* आपलें चदीबाहेर जाणें त्यास अतिक्रमण असें न्णतात.

† गुरें कोडून ठेवण्याची जागा.

उंट किंवा म्हईस.	आणे	८
घोडा, किंवा तड्ड, पोळ, किंवा बईल, किंवा गाय.	"	४
वासरूं, किंवा गाढव.	"	२
मेंढरूं, किंवा शेरदुं.	"	१

नेमलेले वेळांत गुरां-
विषयी दावा न केला
तर काय करावें त्या
विषयी.

७. सात दिवसांचे आंत गुराविषयी कोणी दावा न केला तर, कोंडवाडेवाल्याने दरोग्यास म्हणजे तालुक्याचे पोलिस अंमलदारास रिपोर्ट करावा. मग दरोग्याने पोलीस कचेरीचा जो भाग लोकांचे सहज दृष्टीस पडत असेल त्या भागांत एक नोटीस (सुचना) लावावी; त्या नोटीशीत गुरांची संख्या, व वर्णन, व ज्या ठिकाणी तीं धरलीं असतील ती जागा, व जा ठिकाणी कोंडलीं असतील तें ठिकाण त्याहांवें-आणि गुरें धरण्याचे ठिकाणाजवळ जो गांव, व बाजार असेल त्या गांवांत, व बाजारांत देंडी पिटवावी. नोटीस लावल्याचे तारिखेपासून दाहा दिवसांचे आंत गुराविषयी कोणी दावा न केला तर, दरोग्याने म्हणजे तालुक्याचे पोलिस अंमलदाराने तीं गुरें जाहीर लिलांव करून विकारीं, किंवा या कामासाठीं दरोग्याचे कचेरींतून कामगार पाठविला असेल त्याणे जाहीर लिलांव करून तीं विकारीं.

मालक हजीर हो-
उन दंड व खर्च
देण्यास नाहीं म्हणेल
किंवा न देईल तर
काय करावें त्याविषयी.

८. मालक हजीर होउन दंड, व खर्च देण्यास नाहीं म्हणेल, किंवा न देईल तर, सदहू प्रकारचा दंड, व खर्च वसूल करण्या करितां तीं गुरें, किंवा त्यां पैकीं जरूर असतील तितकीं दरोग्याने, किंवा वर सांगितलेले इतर कामगाराने जाहीर लिलांव करून विकारीं. आणि बाकीचीं गुरें, व विकरीचे ऐवजापेकीं बाकी राहिली असल्यास ती मालकास द्यावी; आणि गुरें किती धरलीं त्याचा, व तीं किती मुदत पर्यंत कोंडलीं होतीं त्या मुदतीचा, व दंड व खर्च मिळून किती पैका घेणे त्याचा, व किती गुरें विकलीं त्याचा, व लिलांवाचे उत्पन्नाचा, व त्या उत्पन्नाची कोणते रितीने व्यवस्था केली तिचा हिशोबही मालकास द्यावा; आणि आपले स्वाधीन गुरें होतील, व विकरीचे ऐवजांतून बाकी राहून ती आपणास दिली असेल त्या बद्दल सदहू हिशोबा प्रमाणे त्या मालकाने पावती द्यावी. परंतु असें ठरविलें आहे कीं गुरें धरण्याबद्दल या आक्टाचे १६ वे कलमाप्रमाणे फियाद झाली असेल तर, त्या खटल्याचा निवांडा होई तो पर्यंत लिलांव करूं नये, किंवा सदहू खटल्यांत हुकूम होईल त्या हुकुमा खेरीज इतर रितीने लिलांव करूं नये.

विशेष ठरावाविषयी.

या आक्टाप्रमाणे
गुरें विकतील तीं पो-
लिसचे अंमलदारानी
व कोंडवाडेवाल्यानी
खरेदी करूं नये.

९. या आक्टाप्रमाणे कोणतींही गुरें विकतील तीं पोलिस अंमलदारानी, व कोंडवाडेवाल्यानी खरेदी करूं नये; केलीं असतां त्यांस बरतफी मिळेल.

लिलांवाचे उत्पन्नाचे
व दंडाचे व खर्चाचे
व्यवस्थेविषयी.

१०. या आक्टाचे ठरावा प्रमाणे गुरें विकतील तेव्हां, या आक्टा प्रमाणे घेण्याचे दंड, व माजिस्ट्रेटाने ठरविलेले दराप्रमाणे गुरें चारण्याचा खर्च, व लिलांवाचा खर्च झाला असल्यास तो, लिलांवाचे उत्पन्नातून वजा करावा. याप्रमाणे दंड वसूल होतील ते, आणि कोंडवाडेवाल्याने ६ वे कलमाप्रमाणे दंड घेतले असतील ते सर्व दरोग्याने म्हणजे तालुक्याचे पोलिस अंमलदाराने माजिस्ट्रेटाकडे पाठवावे. मग माजिस्ट्रेटाने ते सरकारखातीं जमा करावे. गुरें चारण्याबद्दलचा खर्च लिलांव करून वसूल होईल तो कोंडवाडेवाल्यास द्यावा. ६ वे कलमाप्रमाणे सदहू प्रकारचे खर्चाबद्दल जा रकमा कोंडवाडेवाल्यास पांचतील त्या, त्याणे आपले जवळ ठेवाव्या, व खर्च कराव्या. दावा न केलेले गुरांचें लिलांव करून फाजील उत्पन्न राहिल तें माजिस्ट्रेटाकडे पाठवावें. माजिस्ट्रेटाने तो ऐवज तीन महिने पर्यंत अमानत ठेवावा आणि; त्या मुदतींत त्या ऐवजाविषयी कोणी दावा करून दाखीत न करील तर, मुदत सरल्यावर माजिस्ट्रेटाने तो ऐवज सरकारखातीं जमा करावा.

कोंडवाडेवाल्यांस
पगार ठरविण्याचे अ-
धिकाराविषयी.

११. कोंडवाडेवाल्यांचा पगार ठरविण्याचा अधिकार ठिकाणचे सरकारास आहे. दंडाबद्दल, व दावा न केलेले गुरांचे लिलांवाबद्दल रकमा सरकारखातीं जमा केल्या असतील त्यांतून तो पगार द्यावा.

दंडाबद्दल किंवा
खर्चाबद्दल विन हुक-
मी रकमा कोंडवाडे-
वाल्याने मागितल्या

१२. या आक्टाप्रमाणे घेण्याचे दंडाची, व कोंडलेले गुरांस चारण्याचे दर माजिस्ट्रेट ठरवितो त्या दरांची याद लोकांस सहज दृष्टीस पडे असे जागीं कोंडवाड्यावर, किंवा त्याचे जवळ लावावी. आणि कोणी कोंडवाडेवाला यां आक्टांत सांगितलेले दंडा पेक्षा जास्ती दंड मागेल, किंवा घेईल, अथवा गुरें चारण्याविषयी माजिस्ट्रेटाने ठरविलेले दरांहून जास्ती दराने गुरें चारण्याचा खर्च मागेल, किंवा हिशोबी

लिहील, आणि तो गुन्हा त्यावर माजिस्ट्रेटाने शाबीत केला म्हणजे, तो पराकाष्ठा तीन महिने पर्यंत कैदेचे शिक्षेस, किंवा शंभर रुपये पर्यंत दंडास, किंवा या दोन्ही शिक्षास पात्र होईल.

असतां किंवा घेतल्या किंवा हिशोबी लिहि-
ल्या असतां शिक्षा
होईल त्याविषयी.

१३. या आकटांत सांगितलेला दंड गुरांचे मालका जवळून, किंवा गुराविषयी दावा करणारा जवळून घेतल्या वांचून कोंडण्या करिता आपणा जवळ आणलेलें कोणतेही गुरू कोणताही कोंडवाडेवाला या आकटाचे १६ वे कलमा प्रमाणे मुनसफाने सोडण्याविषयी हुकूम केला नसतां सोडील, अथवा कोंडलेलें गुरू सोडण्या बदल त्यास दंड पोंचला असेल तो ठिकठिकाणचे सरकाराने नोंदवही ठेवण्यास सांगितली असेल तीत, व जो तखता मागविला असेल त्यांत दाखल न करील, आणि तो गुन्हा त्यावर माजिस्ट्रेटाने शाबीत केला म्हणजे, तो कोंडवाडेवाला सदरीं शेवटले कलमांत सांगितलेले शिक्षेस पात्र होईल.

दंड भरल्यावांचून
कोंडवाडेवाल्याने गुरें
सोडलीं तर किंवा
त्यास दंड पोंचला
असेल तो त्याने नोंदला
नाहीं तर त्यास शिक्षा
होईल त्याविषयी.

१४. आपले स्वाधीन केलेले गुरांस चारण्यास कोंडवाडेवाला हयगय करील तो ५० रुपये पर्यंत दंडास पात्र होईल. आणि सदहू प्रकारचे हयगईमुळें मालकाचा तोटा, किंवा नुकसानी झाली असेल त्याबद्दल सदहू सगळा दंड, किंवा त्याचा कांहीं भाग त्या मालकास द्यावा; आणि गुरांचे मालकाने फियाद केल्यावरून, किंवा इतर कोणी मनुष्याने वातमी दिल्यावरून सदहू विषयीं माजिस्ट्रेटाने चौकशी करून ठराव करावा.

कोंडवाडेवाल्याचे
स्वाधीन असलेलीं गुरें
चारण्यास त्याने हय-
गय केली असतां
त्यास दंड होईल त्या
विषयी.

१५. पिकाची किंवा जमिनीचे इतर उत्पन्नाची खराबी करणारीं गुरें धरण्याचे कामास कोणी मनुष्य बलात्काराने हरकत करील; अथवा धरल्यानंतर तीं कोंडवाड्यांतून, किंवा कोंडवाड्यास नेताना, किंवा नेण्याची तयारी करिताना धरणाऱ्यापासून बलात्काराने सोडवील तर, ती गोष्ट त्यावर माजिस्ट्रेटाने शाबीत केली म्हणजे तो पराकाष्ठा साहा महिने पर्यंत कैदेचे शिक्षेस, किंवा दोनशें रुपये पर्यंत दंडास, किंवा या दोन्ही शिक्षास पात्र होईल. या कलमांत सांगितलेले गुन्याची तजवीज बंगालचे कायदे पुस्तकांतील सन १८१७ चे २० वे कायद्याचे २५ वे कलमाप्रमाणे, आणि मद्रासचे कायदे पुस्तकांतील सन १८१६ चे ११ वे कायद्याचे २७ वे कलमाप्रमाणे, आणि मुंबईचे कायदे पुस्तकांतील सन १८२७ चे १२ वे कायद्याचे ४३ वे कलमाप्रमाणे पोलिस अंमलदारानी करावी.

गुरें धरण्याचे का-
मास बलात्काराने हर-
कत केली किंवा तीं
सोडविलीं तर शिक्षा
होईल त्याविषयी.

१६. पिकाची किंवा इतर उत्पन्नाची नुकसानी करण्याबद्दल कोणी मनुष्याचीं गुरें धरून अटकावून ठेवलीं असतील त्यास, तीं धरण्या बाबत धरण्याचे तारिखेपासून पंधरा दिवसांचे आत, कोणतेही वेळी, मुनसफाकडे फियाद करण्याचा अधिकार आहे. फियाद करणे ती मर्जीप्रमाणे मुखजवानाने करावी, किंवा ताचे कागदावर लेखी करावी; आणि ती फियाद करणाराने स्वतः, किंवा हकिमत प्रतक्ष माहीत असणारे मुखत्याराने करावी. मुखजवानाने फियाद होईल तेव्हा, त्या फियादीचा मतलब मुनसफाने लिहून घ्यावा. फियाद करणाराची, किंवा त्याचे मुखत्याराची जबाबी घेतल्यावर फियाद वाजवी आहे असें मानण्यास मुनसफाचे मतें सबब असेल तर, ज्या मनुष्यावर फियाद केली असेल त्यास त्याने समन करावें, आणि खटल्याची चौकशी संक्षिप्त रितीने करावी. गुरें धरलीं तीं कायद्या विरुद्ध धरलीं असें ठरेल तर, कायद्या विरुद्ध तीं धरून अटकावून ठेवण्यामुळें फियाद करणाराचा जो तोटा, किंवा नुकसानी झाली असेल त्या बदल, आणि तीं गुरें मोकळीं होण्याविषयी फियाद करणारास जो खर्च झाला असेल त्या सर्व खर्चाबद्दल, मुनसफास योग्य वाटेल त्याप्रमाणे फियाद करणारास मोबदला देववावा; परंतु मोबदला देवविणे तो कोणतेही प्रसंगी शंभर रुपयांहून अधिक देववूं नये. अथवा गुरें मोकळीं केलीं नसतील तर, नुकसानीचा मोबदला देण्याचा हुकूम केला असेल त्या खेरीज आणखी तीं सोडून देण्याविषयी ही हुकूम मुनसफाने करावा; आणि या आकटाप्रमाणे दंड, व खर्च घ्यावयाचे ते, गुरें धरणारे मनुष्याने घ्यावे असाही हुकूम करावा. या कलमाप्रमाणे मुनसफा निवाडे करतील ते सर्व आखरेचे आहेत असें समजावें. आणि त्यांवर अपील चालणार नाहीं. परंतु अपील करण्याची सबब कायद्याची तक्रार असेल, किंवा रेग्युलर मुकदम्यांत सेशियल अपील ज्या सबबे वरून होतें अशी सबब असेल तर अपील चालेल.

आपलीं गुरें धर-
ण्याचे तारिखे पासून
पंधरा दिवसांचे आत
मालकाने मर्जी अस-
ल्यास फियाद मुनस-
फा कडे करावी. काम
चालविण्याचे पद्धती
विषयी.

१७. कोणतेही पिकावर किंवा जमिनीचे इतर उत्पन्नावर कोणी मनुष्य गुरांस हाकून, किंवा त्यांस अतिक्रमण करूं देऊन त्या पिकास, किंवा जमिनीचे उत्पन्नास बुध्दा नुकसान करील, किंवा करवील, किंवा करूं देईल तर तो अशे गुन्याबद्दल पराकाष्ठा साहा महिने पर्यंत कैदेस, किंवा दोनशें रुपये पर्यंत दंडास, किंवा या दोन्ही शिक्षास पात्र होईल. या आकटाचे २ रे कलमांत सांगितल्या प्रमाणे गुरें धरण्यास अधिकार दिलेले मनुष्याने फियाद केली असतां, किंवा जमिनीची लागवड होऊन उत्पन्न मिळण्याविषयी ज्या मनुष्याने

कोणतेही पिकावर
किंवा उत्पन्नावर गुरें
हाकून किंवा त्यास
अतिक्रमण करूं देऊ-
न बुध्दा नुकसानी

वगैरे केली असतां शिक्षा होईल त्याविषयी.

ऐवज आगाऊ दिला असेल त्याणे फियाद केली असतां, सदहू शिक्षा ठरविण्याचा अधिकार माजिस्ट्रेटास आहे. गुरें अतिक्रमण करिताना धरलीं असोत, किंवा नसोत तथापि, आणि ज्या मनुष्यावर गुन्हा शाबित झाला असेल त्याचीं सदहू प्रकारचीं गुरें असोत, किंवा अतिक्रमण झालें तेव्हां तीं गुरें त्याचे स्वाधीन मान असोत तथापि, अतिक्रमण करणारीं सर्व गुरें, किंवा त्यांपैकीं काहीं विकून दंड वसूल करावा. जा नुकसानी वढल माजिस्ट्रेटाची खात्री करून दिली असेल, त्या नुकसानीचा मोबदला फियाद करणारास देण्याकडे या कलमाप्रमाणे वसूल केलेला सगळा दंड, किंवा त्याचा कांहीं भाग लावावा.

कोणतेही योग्य अधिकाराचे कोर्टांत नुकसानी वसूल करण्यासाठीं फियाद करण्याचा लोकांस हक्क राखण्याविषयी. विशेष ठरावाविषयी.

१८. गुरानी अतिक्रमण केल्यामुळें ज्या मनुष्याचे पिकाची, किंवा जमिनीचे इतर उखनाची खराबी झाली असेल त्या मनुष्यास कोणतेही योग्य अधिकाराचे कोर्टांत नुकसानी भरून घेण्याविषयीं फियाद करण्यास या आक्टातील कोणतेही ठरावावरून मनाई आहे असें समजूं नये. परंतु असें ठरविलें आहे कीं सदरीं शेवटले कलमाअन्वये सदहू प्रकारचे कोणतेही मनुष्यास मोबदला दिला असेल तो, सदहू प्रकारचे मुकदम्यांत जा रकमेविषयीं दावा केला असेल, किंवा जी रकम त्या नुकसानीवढल देविली असेल तींत मजूरें देउन वजा करावा.

कोणताही तालुका वगैरे गवरनर जनरल इन् कौन्सिल यांचे अनुमताने या आक्टाचे अमलाखालून काढण्याचा अधिकार ठिक ठिकाणचे सरकारास आहे त्या विषयी.

१९. कोणतेही तालुक्यास, किंवा मुलुकाचे भागास या आक्टातील ठराव लागू करणे योग्य वाटणार नाही तो तालुका, किंवा मुलुकाचा भाग गवरनर जनरल इन् कौन्सिल यांचे अनुमताने या आक्टाचे अमला खालून काढण्याचा अधिकार ठिकठिकाणचे सरकारास आहे.

अर्थाविषयी.

२०. या आक्टाचा अर्थ करिताना खालील लिहिलेले शब्दांचा अर्थ खालील लिहिल्याप्रमाणे समजावा: म्हणजे एकवचनी शब्दांत अनेकवचनाचा समावेश होतो, व अनेकवचनी शब्दांत एकवचनाचा समावेश होतो; पुल्लिङ्गी शब्दांत स्त्रियांचा समावेश होतो; “माजिस्ट्रेट” या शब्दांत जाईट माजिस्ट्रेटाचा, किंवा माजिस्ट्रेटाचा अधिकार कायद्याप्रमाणे चालविणारे इतर अंमलदाराचा समावेश होतो; “मुनसफ” या शब्दाचा अर्थ मद्रास इलाक्यांत डिस्ट्रिक्ट मुनसफ असा समजावा; आणि मुंबई इलाक्यांत व इतर ठिकाणी सदरअमीन, किंवा प्रिन्सिपल सदरअमीन, किंवा ज्या ठिकाणी मुनसफ नसेल त्या ठिकाणी अव्वल फियाद घेण्याचा अधिकार असणारा न्यायखात्यातील इतर अंमलदार समजावा.

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSOO DEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

“A BILL RELATING TO TRESPASSES BY CATTLE.”—Goozerattee.

આક્ટનો હેઠલ લખેલો મસુદો સન ૧૮૫૬ ના એપ્રિલ મહિનાની ૧૨ મી તારીખે લેજિસલેટિવ કૌન્સિલમાં વિજીવાર વાંચીને સિલેક્ટ કમિટીને સોંપ્યો, તે કમિટી આવતા જુલે મહિનાની ૧૬ મી તારીખપછી તે મસુદાબાબત રિપોર્ટ કરનાર છે.

દોરનાં *અતિક્રમણિવશેના આવટનો મસુદો.

દોરનાં અતિક્રમણથી જમીનના પાકનો, તથા વિજી ઉપજનો વિગાડ થાય છે તેથી જમીન છેડનારને, તથા વહિવટદારને તોટો, તથા નુકસાન લાગે છે વાસ્તે; અને વિગાડ કરનારાં દોરને પકડીને અટકાવી રાખવાબાબત અધિકાર આપવો, તથા સદરૂ પ્રકારનો વિગાડ જાણીજોઈને કરાવનારાં માંણસોને શિક્ષા કરવા બાબત નિયમ ઠરાવવાં યોગ્ય છે વાસ્તે; હેઠલ લખ્યાપ્રમાણે ઠરાવ્યું છે:—

ઉદ્દેશ.

૧. વંગાલાના કાયદા પુસ્તકમાહિના સન ૧૮૩૦ ના ૫ મા કાયદાની ૪ થી કલમ રદ કરી છે. અને મદ્રાસના કાયદા પુસ્તકમાહિના સન ૧૮૧૬ ના ૧૧ મા કાયદાની ૧૨ મી, તથા ૫૨ મી કલમના જે ભાગ ઉપરથી, તથા મુંબઈના કાયદા પુસ્તકમાહિના સન ૧૮૨૭ ના ૧૨ મા કાયદાની ૧૯ મી, તથા ૪૫ મી, તથા ૫૩ મી કલમના જે ભાગ ઉપરથી સુનેલ દોરો સ્વાધીન લેઈને તેનો વંદોબસ્ત કરવાવિશે માજિસ્ટ્રેટોને, અથવા પોલિસ અંમલદારોને અધિકાર છે તે ભાગમાં હેઠલ લખ્યાપ્રમાણે ફેરફાર કયો છે.

કાયદા રદ કયા, તથા તેમાં ફેરફાર કયા તે બાબત.

૨. જમીનઉપર અતિક્રમણ કરીને તેના પાકનો, અથવા ઉપજનો વિગાડ કરનારાં દોરને પકડવાનો, અથવા પકડાવવાનો, અને જે ગાંમની તે જમીન હોય તે ગાંમનેસારૂ કરેલાં †ડવાંમાં તે દોરોને લેઈ જવાનો અધિકાર જમીન છેડનારને, અથવા વહિવટદારને છે. જમીન છેડનાર, તથા વહિવટદાર સદરૂ પ્રમાણે દોર પકડતા હોય ત્યારે તેઓ ગાંમના, તથા વિજા પોલિસ અંમલદારપાસે મદત માગે તો તે અંમલદારોએ મદત કરવી.

પાકનો, અથવા ઉપજનો વિગાડ કરનારાં દોરો પકડીને તેઓને ગાંધી મુકવાનો અધિકાર છે તે બાબત.

૩. થાણાંમાં, તથા ઠેકાણાં ઠેકાણાંની સરકારના હુકમઉપરથી માજિસ્ટ્રેટ વિજી જગા ઠરાવે તે જગાએ ડવાં કરવાં. ફલાણાં ગાંમે, અથવા ગાંમેએ ફલાણાં ડવાંનો ઉપયોગ કરવો એ વાત માજિસ્ટ્રેટે ઠરાવીને જાહેર કરવી. અને એક કર્તા વત્તાં ગાંમના ઉપયોગસારૂ એકજ ડવું ઠરાવ્યું હોય ત્યારે, ગાંધાસારૂ દોરો હાંકી લાવવાં, તે ૫ મૈલ કર્તાં વંધારે છેટેથી હાંકી લાવવાં ન પડે તેવી જગા તે ડવાંની ઠરાવી.

ડવાં ક્યાંહાં, તથા કેટલે છેટે કરવાં તે બાબત.

૪. ડવાં જિલ્લા માજિસ્ટ્રેટના તાબામાં રહેશે. અને દરેક ડવાંઉપર એક એક ડવાંવાલો નેમવો. ઠેકાણાં ઠેકાણાંની સરકાર ફરમાવે તે પ્રમાણે તે ડવાંવાલો નાંધની ચોપડીઓ રાખવી, તથા પત્રકો મોકલવાં. અને એવું ઠરાવ્યું છે કે મદ્રાસ, તથા મુંબઈ પ્રેસિડેન્સીમાં ગાંમના મુખ્યોએ, તથા પોલિસ પટેલોએ પોતાના હુદના સબથો પોતાનાં ગાંમનાં ડવાંનું કામ કરવું.

ડવું કોના તાબામાં રહેશે, તથા તેનો વહિવટ કોણ કરશે તે બાબત.

૫. જ્યારે દોરોને ડવાંમાં આણે ત્યારે ડવાંવાલોએ તે જનાવરની સંખ્યા, તથા વર્ણન, અને પકડી લાવનારાનું નામ, તથા રહેવાનું ઠેકાણું, અને માલમ હોય તો દોરના ધણીનું નામ, તથા રહેવાનું ઠેકાણું પોતાની નાંધની ચોપડીમાં દાખલ કરીને તે નાંધની નકલ પકડનારને આપવી. ડવાંવાલોએ દોર પોતાને સ્વાધીન લેઈને આ આક્ટમાં આગલ કલ્યાપ્રમાણે તેનો નિકાલ થાય ત્યાંહાંમુધી તેને ઘાસ પૂંજો વગેરે નલાવવો.

પકડેલાં દોર નાંધવાં, અને તેઓને ડવાંવાલોએ ચારપૂંજો નિરવો તે તેબાબત.

૬. ધણી હાજર થઈને દોરવિશે દાવાં કરે અને જે જગાએ ડવું હોય તે જગાનો કોઈ ઓઠ્ઠીતો માંણસ ધણીના દાવાવિશે સાહેદી પૂરે તો, હેઠલ લખેલાં પરિમાણ પ્રમાણે દરેક દોરનો દંડ, અને ઠેકાણાં ઠેકાણાંની સરકારના હુકમથી માજિસ્ટ્રેટે રોજના સ્વર્ચનો દર ઠરાવ્યો હોય તે દર પ્રમાણે દોરને ઘાસ પૂંજો નિરવાનો સ્વર્ચ ધણી આપે એટલે તે દોર તેને સ્વાધીન કરવાં. ધણીએ પોતાનાં દોર પાછાં લેતી વખત તે બાબત ડવાંવાલોને પોંહોંચ આપવી. અને તેના દાવાવિશે જેણે સાહેદી પૂરી હોય તેણે પળ તે પોંહોંચ ઉપર સહી કરવી.

ધણી હાજર થઈને દોરબાબત દાવાં કરે તો શું કરવું તેબાબત.

* અતિક્રમણ એટલે હદ ઘાહાર જવું.

† ડવું એટલે દોર થોડો મુકવાની જગા.

ऊंट अथवा भैंस.	आना	८
घोड़ो अथवा तटू, सांड अथवा बळद, अथवा गाय.	"	४
वाछरडुं अथवा गधेडुं.	"	२
मेंढुं अथवा बोकडुं.	"	१

ठरावेली मुद्दतमां
दोर बावत कोईए
दावो नहीं कापो तो
शुं करवुं ते बावत.

७. सात दिवसनी अंदर दोर बावत कोई दावो न करे तो, डबांवाळाए दरोगाने एटले तालुकाना पोलिस अंमलदारने रिपोर्ट करवो; पछी दरोगाए पोलिस कचेरीनो जे भाग लोकानी दृष्टीए सेहेज पडतो होय ते भागमां एक (नोटीस) एटले सुचना मारवी; ते नोटीसमां दोरनी संख्या, तथा वर्णन, तथा जे ठेकाणे ते पकडायां होय ते ठेकाणुं, तथा जे ठेकाणे तेओने गोथ्यां होय ते ठेकाणुं लखवुं. अने दोरो पकड-वानी जगापासे जे गांम, तथा बजार होय ते गांममां, तथा बजारमां दोंडी पिटाववी. नोटीस माय्यांनो तारीखथी दस दिवसनी अंदर दोर बावत कोईए दावो न किथो तो दरोगाए एटले तालुकारा पोलिस अंमलदारे ते दोर जाहेर लिलांम करीने वेचवां, अथवा ए कामसारू दरोगानी कचेरीमांथी कामदार मोकल्यो होय तेणे जाहेर लिलांम करीने वेचवां.

धणी हाजर थईने
दंड तथा खर्च आप-
वानी ना कहे, अथवा
नहीं आपे तो शुं करवुं
ते बावत.

८. धणी हाजर थईने दंड तथा खर्च आपवानी ना कहे, अथवा नहीं आपे तो सदहू प्रकारनो दंड, तथा खर्च भरी लेवासारू ते दोर, अथवा ते मांहेथी जरूर होय तेठलां दरोगाए, अथवा उपर कहेला विजा कामदारे जाहेर लिलांम करीने वेचवां. अने बाकीनां दोर, तथा वेचांणना अवेजमांथी बाकी रही होय तो ते धणीने आपवी; अने दोर केठलां पकड्यां तेनो, तथा ते केठली मुद्दत सुधी गोंधी मुक्यां हतां ते मुद्दतनो, तथा दंड अने खर्च मळीने केठला रुपिया लेवा तेनो, तथा केठलां दोरो वेच्यां तेनो, तथा लिलांम-नी उपजनां, तथा ते उपजनी व्यवस्था शी रीते करी तेनो हिसाब धणीने आपवो; अने पोताने स्वाधीन जेठलां दोर थाय तथा वेचांणना अवेजमांथी बाकीनो अवेज पोताने मळ्यो होय तेनी सदहू हिसाब प्रमाणे धणीए पोंहोंच आपवी. पण एवुं ठराव्युं छे के दोर पकडवा बावत आ आकटनी १६ मा कलम प्रमाणे फरियाद थई होय तो ते मुकरदमानो फेसलो थाय त्याहां सुधी लिलांम करवुं नहीं, अथवा सदहू मुकर-दमामां हुकम थाय ते हुकम सिवाय विजी रीते लिलांम करवुं रहीं.

विशेष ठरावबावत.

आ आकट प्रमाणे
दोर वेचाय ते पोलिस
अंमलदारे, तथा डबां
वाळाए खरीद करवां
नहीं.

९. आ आकट प्रमाणे जे दोर वेचाय ते पोलिस अंमलदारे, तथा डबांवाळाए खरीदवां नहीं. खरीद करशे तो तेओ वरतरफ थशे.

लिलांमनी उपजनी,
तथा दंडनी, तथा ख-
र्चनी व्यवस्था बावत.

१०. आ आकटना ठराव प्रमाणे दोर वेचाय ल्यारे, आ आकट प्रमाणे लेवानो दंड, तथा माजिस्ट्रेटे ठरावेला दर प्रमाणे दोरने चार पूंजो निरवानो खर्च, तथा लिलांमनो खर्च थयो होय तो ते खर्च, लिलांम-नो उपजमांथी कापी लेवो. ए प्रमाणे दंड वसूल थाय ते, अने डबांवाळो ६ शी कलम प्रमाणे दंड ले ते सर्व, दरोगाए एटले तालुकाना पोलिस अंमलदारे माजिस्ट्रेटपासे मोकलवो. पछी माजिस्ट्रेटे ते सरकार खाते जमे करवो. दोरने चार पूंजो वगेर निरवानो खर्च लिलांमनी उपजमांथी कापी लिधो होय ते डबांवा-ळाने आपवो. ६ शी कलम प्रमाणे सदहू प्रकारना खर्च बावत जे रकमो डबांवाळाने पोंहोंचे ते, तेणे पोतानीपासे राखीने खर्च करवो. दावो कन्यावगरनां दोरनुं लिलांम करीने फाजल उपज रहे ते माजिस्ट्रेटनी पासे मोकलवी. माजिस्ट्रेटे ते अवेज त्रण महिनासुधी अनामत राखवो; अने ते मुद्दतमां ते अवेज बावत कोई दावो करीने साबित नहीं करे तो मुद्दत पुरी थयापछी माजिस्ट्रेटे त अवेज सरकार खाते जमे करवो.

डबांवाळानो पगार
ठराववाना अधिकार
बावत.

११. डबांवाळानो पगार ठराववानो अधिकार ठेकाणां ठेकाणीनी सरकारने छे. दंडनी, तथा दावो कन्यावगरनां दोरनां लिलांमनी रकमो सरकारखाते जमे थई होय तेमांथी ते पगार आपवो.

जेठलो दंड, अ-
थवा खर्च लेवानी
सत्ता होय ते कर्ता
वत्तो दंड, अथवा

१२. आ आकट प्रमाणे लेवानां दंडनी तथा गोंधेलां दोरने चार पूंजो निरवानो दर माजिस्ट्रेट ठरावे ते दरनी यादी लोकानी दृष्टीए सेहेज पडे तेवी जगाए डबांउपर, अथवा तेनीपासे मारवी. अने कोई डबांवाळो, आ आकटमां फरमावेला दंड कर्ता वत्तो दंड मागवो, अथवा लेवो, अथवा दोरने घास पूंजो खवडाववानो माजिस्ट्रेटे ठरावेला दर कर्ता जास्ती दरप्रमाणे दोरने घास पूंजो नाखवानो खर्च मागवो.

અથવા હિસાબે લખશે અને તે ગુન્હો તેની ઉપર માજિસ્ટ્રેટે સાબિત કન્યો ઇટલે તે ઘણામાં ઘણાં ત્રણ મહિના-સુધી કેદની સજાને અથવા સો રૂપિયા સુધી દંડને, અથવા એ વેડુ શિક્ષાને પાત્ર થશે.

૧૩. આ આક્ટમાં ફરમાવેલો દંડ ટોરના ધણીપાસેથી, અથવા ટોરવાત દાવો કરનારાપાસેથી લિધા-વગર ગોંધવાસાલ પોતાનીપાસે આપેલું ટોર કોઈ ડબાંવાલો, આ આક્ટની ૧૬ મી કલમ પ્રમાણે મુનસફે છોડી મુકવાનો હુકમ કન્યાવગર છોડી મુકશે, અથવા ગોંધેલું ટોર છોડી મુકવાવાત તેણે દંડ લિધો હોય તે ટેકાંનાં ટેકાંનાંની સરકારે નોંધની ચોપડી રાખવાનું ફરમાવ્યું હોય તેમાં, તથા જે પત્રક મંગાવ્યું હોય તેમાં દાખલ નહીં કરશે અને તે ગુન્હો તેની ઉપર માજિસ્ટ્રેટે સાબિત કન્યો ઇટલે તે ડબાંવાલો ઉપરની છેલ્લી કલમમાં કહેલી શિક્ષાને પાત્ર થશે.

૧૪. પોતાને સ્વાધીન કરેલાં ટોરને ધાસ પૂંજો વગેરે નિરવાની ડબાંવાલો ગફલત કરશે તો, તે ૫૦ રૂપિયા-સુધી દંડને પાત્ર થશે. અને સદહૂ પ્રકારની ગફલતથી ધણીનો તોટો, અથવા નુકસાની થઈ હોય તેના વદલામાં સદહૂ સઘલો દંડ અથવા તેનો કોઈ ભાગ તે ધણીને આપવો. અને ટોરનો ધણી ફરિયાદ કરે, અથવા વિજું કોઈ માણસ ધરવ કરે ઇટલે સદહૂ વાતની માજિસ્ટ્રેટે તજવીજ કરીને ઠરાવ કરવો.

૧૫. પાકનો, અથવા જમીનની વિજી ઉપજનો વિગાડ કરનારાં ટોરને પકડવાનાં કામમાં કોઈ માણસ જોરાવરીથી હરકત કરશે, અથવા પકડ્યા પછી તેઓને ડબાંમાંથી, અથવા ડબાંમાં લઈ જતાં, અથવા લઈ જવાની તૈયારી કરતાં કરતાં પકડનારા પાસેથી જોરાવરી છોડાવશે, અને તે વાત તેની ઉપર માજિસ્ટ્રેટે સાબિત કરી ઇટલે તે ઘણામાં ઘણા છ મહિના સુધી કેદની શિક્ષાને અથવા વસેં રૂપિયા સુધી દંડને, અથવા એ વેડુ શિક્ષાને પાત્ર થશે. આ કલમમાં કહેલા ગુન્હાની તજવીજ, વંગાલાના કાયદા પુસ્તકમાં હિના સન ૧૮૧૭ ના ૨૦ મા કાયદાની ૨૫ મી કલમ પ્રમાણે, અને મદ્રાસના કાયદા પુસ્તકમાં હિના સન ૧૮૧૬ ના ૧૧ મા કાયદાની ૨૭ મી કલમ પ્રમાણે, અને મુંબઈના કાયદા પુસ્તકમાં હિના સન ૧૮૨૭ ના ૧૨ મા કાયદાની ૪૩ મી કલમ પ્રમાણે પોલિસ ઓમલદારોએ કરવો.

૧૬. પાકનો, અથવા વિજી ઉપજનો વિગાડ કરવાવાત કોઈ માણસનાં ટોર પકડીને અટકાવ્યાં હોય તેને તે ટોરો પકડવાવાત પકડાયોની તારિખની પંદર દિવસની અંદર ગમે તે વખત મુનસફને ત્યાંનાં ફરિયાદ કરવાનો અધિકાર છે. ફરિયાદ કરવી તે, નજરમાં આવે તો મુખજુવાનીએ કરવી, અથવા સાદા કાગળ પર લખીને કરવી; અને તે ફરિયાદ કરનારે પોતાની જાતે ફરિયાદ કરવી, અથવા જે માણસને તે વાતની હકીકત પ્રત્યક્ષ માલમ હોય તેવા મુખત્યારની પાસે કરાવવી. મુખજુવાનીએ ફરિયાદ થાય ત્યારે તે ફરિયાદની મતલબ મુનસફે લખી લેવી. ફરિયાદ કરનારની, અથવા તેના મુખત્યારની જુવાની લિધાપછી ફરિયાદ વાજવી છે એવું માનવાનો મુનસફની નજરમાં સવવ આવે તો જે માણસ ઉપર ફરિયાદ કરી હોય તેને તેણે સમન કરવો. અને મુકરદમાની સંક્ષેપ રીતે ચોક્કસી કરવી. ટોર પકડ્યાં તે વાત કાયદા વિરુદ્ધ છે એવું ઠરે તો કાયદા વિરુદ્ધ તેઓને પકડીને અટકાવી રાખ્યા વાત ફરિયાદ કરનારનો જે તોટો, અથવા નુકસાન થયું હોય તે વાત તથા તે ટોર છોડાવવાનો ફરિયાદ કરનારને જે ધરવ થયો હોય તે સર્વ ધરવ વાત મુનસફને યોગ્ય લાગે તે પ્રમાણે ફરિયાદ કરનારને વદલો અપાવવો. પણ વદલો અપાવવો તે કોઈ વખતે સો રૂપિયા કર્તી વત્તો અપાવવો નહીં. અથવા ટોર છોડી મુક્યાં નહીં હોય તો વદલો આપવાનો હુકમ કન્યો-હોય તે સિવાય તે ટોર છોડી મુકવાનો પણ મુનસફે હુકમ કરવો; અને આ આક્ટ પ્રમાણે દંડ તથા ધરવ લેવો તે, ટોર પકડી લારનારે લેવો એવા પણ હુકમ કરવો. આ કલમ પ્રમાણે મુનસફ ફેસલા કરશે તે આ-ખરના સમજવા. અને તે ઉપર અપીલ ચાલશે નહીં. પણ અપીલ કરવાનો સવવ, કાયદાની તકરાર હોય, અથવા રેગ્યુલર મુકરદમામાં સેશિઅલ અપીલ જે સવવથી થાય છે તેવો સવવ હશે તો અપીલ ચાલશે.

૧૭. હરકોઈ પાક ઉપર, અથવા જમીનની વિજી ઉપજ ઉપર કોઈ માણસ ટોર હાકીને, અથવા તેઓને અતિક્રમણ કરવા દેઈને તે પાકનો, અથવા જમીનની ઉપજનો જાળીજોઈને વિગાડ કરશે, અથવા કરાવશે, અથવા કરવા દેશે તો, તે એવા ગુન્હાવાત ઘણામાં ઘણા છ મહિના સુધી કેદને અથવા વસેં રૂપિયા સુધી દંડને, અથવા એ વેડુ શિક્ષાને પાત્ર થશે. આ આક્ટની ૨ જી કલમમાં કદ્યા પ્રમાણે ટોર પકડવાનો અધિકાર જે માણસને આપ્યો છે તે માણસ ફરિયાદ કરે, અથવા જમીન ખેડાઈને ઉપજ પોતાને મળે એવા દરાદાથી જે માણસે અગાડ અવેજ ધી-ધી હોય તે માણસ ફરિયાદ કરે તો, સદહૂ શિક્ષા ઠરાવવાનો અધિકાર માજિસ્ટ્રેટે

ધરવ ડબાંવાલોમાં માગ-શે, અથવા લેશે, અથવા હિસાબમાં લખ-શે તો શિક્ષા થશે તે વાત.

દંડ લિધાવગર ડબાંવાલો ટોર છોડી મુકશે, અથવા દંડ લિધો હોય તે નોંધશે નહીં તો, તેને શિક્ષા થશે તેવાવત.

ડબાંવાલોને સ્વાધીન ટોર હોય તેઓને ધામ પૂંજો વગેરે નિરવાની તે ગફલત કરશે તો તેને દંડ થશે તેવાવત.

ટોર પકડવાનાં કા-મમાં જોરાવરીથી હ-રકત કરી, અથવા તે છોડાવ્યાં તો શિક્ષા થશે તે વાત.

ધણીએ ટોરો પકડા-યાની તારિખથી પંદર દિવસમાં મર્જી હોય તો મુનસફને ત્યાંનાં ફરિયાદ કરવી. કામ ચલાવવાની પદ્ધતિ વાત.

હરકોઈ પાક ઉપર અથવા ઉપજ ઉપર ટોર હાકીને, અથવા તેઓ-ને અતિક્રમણ કરવા દેઈને, જાળી જોઈને નુકસાની વગેરે કરશે

તો શિક્ષા થયો તે
વાગ્દત.

છે. ઢોરો અતિક્રમણ કરતાં પકડ્યાં હોય અથવા ન હોય તોપણ, અને જે માંણસઉપર ગુન્હો સાવિત થયો
હોય તેનાં તે ઢોર હોય, અથવા અતિક્રમણ થયું ત્યારે તે ઢોર ફક્ત તેને સ્વાધીનજ હોય તોપણ અતિક્રમણ
કરનારાં સઘઠાં ઢોર, અથવા તેમહિનાં કેટલાંએક વેંચીને દંડ ભરી લેવો. જે નુકસાનીવાગ્દત માજિસ્ટ્રેટની
ખાતરી કરી અપી હોય તે નુકસાનીના વદલામાં ફરિયાદ કરનારને આ કલમપ્રમાણે આવેલો સઘઠો દંડ,
અથવા તેનો કોઈ ભાગ અપાવવો.

નુકસાની ભરીલે-
વાસાલુ હરકોઈ મુખ-
ચાર કોરટમાં ફરિ-
યાદ કરવાનોલોકોનો
હક રાખવા વાગ્દત-
વિશેષ ઠરાવવાગ્દત.

૧૮. ઢોરે અતિક્રમણ કન્યાથી જે માંણસના પાકનો, અથવા જમીનનો વિજી ઉપજનો બિગાડ થયો હોય
તે માંણસને હરકોઈ મુખચાર કોરટમાં નુકસાની ભરી લેવાસાલુ ફરિયાદ કરવાની, આ આક્ટમાંહેના કોઈ
ઠરાવ ઉપરથી મનાઈ છે એવું સમજવું નહીં. પણ એવું ઠરાવ્યું છે કે ઉપરની છેલ્લી કલમપ્રમાણે સદહૂ
પ્રકારનાં કોઈ માંણસને વદલો આપ્યો હોય તે, સદહૂ પ્રકારના મુકરદમામાં જેટલા રૂપિયાનો દાવો કન્યા
હોય, અથવા જે રકમ તેને નુકસાનીના વદલામાં અપાવવાને ઠરાવી હોય તેમાં મજરે લેઈને કાપી લેવો.

ગવરનર જનરલ ઇન્
કૌંસિલનાં અનુમતથી
હર કોઈ તાલુકા વગે-
રેમાં આ આક્ટ નહીં
ચલાવવાનો અધિકાર
ઠેકાણાંઠેકાણાંની સર-
કારને છે તે વાગ્દત.
અર્થવાગ્દત.

૧૯. કોઈ તાલુકામાં, અથવા મુલકના ભાગમાં આ આક્ટના ઠરાવ લાગૂ કરવાનું યોગ્ય લાગતું નહીં
હોય તે તાલુકામાં, અથવા મુલકના ભાગમાં આ આક્ટ નહીં ચલાવવાનો ઠરાવ, ગવરનર જનરલ ઇન્ કૌંસિલ-
નાં અનુમતથી, કરવાનો અધિકાર ઠેકાણાં ઠેકાણાંની સરકારને છે.

૨૦. આ આક્ટનો અર્થ કરતી વખત હેઠલ લખેલા શબ્દોનો અર્થ હેઠલ લખ્યાપ્રમાણે સમજવો
એટલે: એકવચની શબ્દમાં અનેક વચનનો સમાસ થાય છે તથા અનેક વચની શબ્દમાં એકવચનનો સમાસ
થાય છે; પુલિંગી શબ્દમાં સ્ત્રિઓનો સમાસ થાય છે; “માજિસ્ટ્રેટ” આ શબ્દમાં જૉડંટ માજિસ્ટ્રેટનો,
અથવા માજિસ્ટ્રેટનો અધિકાર કાયદાપ્રમાણે ચલાવનારા વિજા અંમલદારનો સમાસ થાય છે; “મુનસફ”
આ શબ્દનો અર્થ મદ્રાસ ઇલાકામાં, ડિસ્ટ્રિક્ટ મુનસફ, એવો સમજવો; અને મુંબઈ ઇલાકામાં, તથા વિજે
ઠેકાણે સદર અમીન, અથવા પ્રિન્સિપાલ સદર અમીન, અથવા જે ઠેકાણે મુનસફ ન હોય તે ઠેકાણે અસલ
ફરિયાદ લેવાનો અધિકાર ન્યાયસ્થાતામાંહેના જે વિજા અંમલદારને હોય તે અંમલદાર સમજવા.

(True translation)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.