

THE



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NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1831.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1832.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

Bombay, 5th April 1848.

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

Legislative Council.

30th August 1856.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 23rd August 1856, and is hereby promulgated for general information.

ACT No. XVII. of 1856.

An Act to provide for the execution of Criminal Process in Places out of the Jurisdiction of the Authority issuing the same.

Whereas by Act VII. of 1854 certain provisions were made for the execution, in any part of the territories

Preamble.

under the Government of the East India Company, of warrants of arrest issued by competent officers in any other parts thereof; and whereas it is expedient that similar means should be provided for the execution as aforesaid of all other Criminal process issued as aforesaid; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Any Criminal process whatever, including summonses, subpoenas, and search-warrants, as well as warrants of arrest, issued by any Magistrate having jurisdiction in any part of the territories under the Government of the East India Company, may be executed within the jurisdiction of any other Magistrate having jurisdiction in any part of the said territories, whether in the same Presidency or not, upon having a written authority under the hand and seal of the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction it may be executed, previously endorsed thereon. Provided that no summonses or subpoenas shall be issued by a Magistrate to compel the attendance of a defendant or witness from any place

All Criminal process may be executed in any part of India, after having been endorsed by the Magistrate of the place where it is executed.

ment of the East India Company, may be executed within the jurisdiction of any other Magistrate having jurisdiction in any part of the said territories, whether in the same Presidency or not, upon having a written authority under the hand and seal of the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction it may be executed, previously endorsed thereon. Provided that no summonses or subpoenas shall be issued by a Magistrate to compel the attendance of a defendant or witness from any place

beyond the local limits of his jurisdiction, unless special grounds shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate in support of the application, which grounds shall be recorded before the summonses or subpoena is issued.

II. The Magistrate endorsing any process under

Magistrate endorsing process not liable for illegality in the issuing thereof. this Act shall not be liable to any action or other proceeding in consequence of any illegality in the issuing of the process; but any Magistrate illegally or improperly issuing the same shall be liable for any act in pursuance of the endorsement, in the same manner, and to the same extent only, as if the process had been executed within his own jurisdiction.

III. The provisions of Act VII. of 1854 and of this

Provisions of Act VII. 1854, and of this Act, applicable to process executed within limits of Supreme Courts. Act do and shall extend and apply to any warrant or other process of any Magistrate having jurisdiction in the territories beyond the local limits of the Supreme Courts of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, which shall be executed within those limits. Provided that, if a Magistrate having jurisdiction within these limits shall object to endorse

any warrant or other process, on account of any apparent defect therein, or for any other cause, he shall refer such warrant or other process to a Judge of the Supreme Court, who shall deal therewith according to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1840.

IV. The word "Magistrate," as used in this Act,

Interpretation.

includes a Joint Magistrate, or any person lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate, and also a Justice of the Peace.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

30th August 1856.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 23rd August 1856, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XVIII. of 1856.

An Act relating to the Administration of the Public Revenues in the Town of Calcutta.

Whereas it is expedient that the Collector of Calcutta

Preamble.

should have charge of the collection of the Stamp duty within the Town of Calcutta, and that he should have power to employ any Deputy Collector subordinate to him, in the performance of any part of the duties of his office; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Such part of Section VI. Regulation XII. 1826,

Regulations modified.

of the Bengal Code, and such part of Section VI. of a Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for the Town of Calcutta, made and passed on the 14th day of June 1827, as prescribe that an Officer, being a Civil Servant of the Honorable Company, shall be specially appointed by the Governor General in Council to take charge of the collection of the Stamp duty within the City of Calcutta, are declared subject to the following modification.

II. The collection of the Stamp duty within the Town of Calcutta shall ordinarily, and unless the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal shall otherwise direct, be in the charge of the Collector of Calcutta.

Collection of Stamp Duty in Calcutta to be ordinarily in charge of the Collector.

III. It shall be lawful for the Collector of Calcutta to employ any Deputy Collector subordinate to him in the performance of any part of the duties of his office, under the said Regulation or under Act XI. of 1849, or Act XXIII. of 1850; and all Rules, Regulations, and Acts relating to the office of Deputy Collector shall be of the same force within the Town of Calcutta as in other parts of the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

30th August 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 30th August 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 3rd of December next:—

A Bill to make better provision for the Collection of Land Customs on certain Foreign Frontiers of the Presidency of Bombay.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the collection and management of Land Customs on certain Foreign Frontiers of the Presidency of Bombay; It is enacted as follows:—

Act II. 1852 repealed.

I. Act II. of 1852 is hereby repealed.

II. Duties of Customs shall be levied on goods passing by land into or out of

Customs Duty on Goods passing by land into or out of certain Foreign European Settlements.

Foreign European Settlements situated on the line of Coast within the limits of the Presidency of Bombay, at the rates prescribed in the Schedules of Act I. of 1852, at the ports of that Presidency.

III. The Governor of the Presidency of Bombay in Council may declare, by notice to be published in the Official Gazette of that Presidency, that the territory

of any Native Chief, not subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts and Civil authorities of that Presidency, shall be deemed to be Foreign Territory; and may declare goods passing into or out of such territory liable either to the duty fixed by the Schedules of Act I. of 1852 for goods imported or exported at the ports of that Presidency, or to double the said duties, as the Governor in Council may think fit.

IV. For the levy of Duties of Customs as above provided on goods exported by land to, or imported by land from, such Foreign Territories, Customs Stations may be established at such places as may be determined by the Governor in Council.

V. The Governor in Council may appoint such persons as he may deem fit for the control and supervision

Appointment of Officers.

of the collection and management of the Customs payable under this Act as Collectors of Customs, or under such other designation as the said Governor in Council shall determine; the persons so appointed shall be subject to the authority and control of the Commissioner or Commissioners, for the time being, appointed under Act I. of 1852, in such manner and to such extent as the said Governor in Council, from time to time, may direct.

VI. The Governor in Council may appoint all other proper persons to execute the duties of the several subordinate

Subordinate Office.

Offices necessary to the due management and collection of the Customs under this Act, and may require from such persons such securities for their good conduct therein as the said Governor in Council may deem necessary; and may, from time to time, transfer any part of the duties and powers of any Officer of Customs under this Act to any other Officer, in such cases, and under such restrictions as the said Governor in Council may deem fit; and every Officer of Customs appointed or employed on any duty relating to the said Customs, shall hold his Office during the pleasure of the Governor of Bombay in Council; all persons holding any Office or employment in the said Customs, at the time of the passing of this Act, shall continue to be so employed therein under this Act until duly removed therefrom.

VII. The Governor of Bombay in Council may delegate the whole or any portion of the powers with which he is invested by the preceding Section to any Commissioner appointed under Act I. of 1852, or to any Collector or other Officer of Customs regularly appointed under the provisions of this Act; and all subordinate Officers of Customs, who may be appointed by such Commissioner or Collector, or other Officer of Customs, by virtue of such delegated power, shall be liable to be dismissed, suspended, or fined to an extent not exceeding two months' pay, by the authority by which they were respectively appointed, subject to the control of Government, or of superior authority in the Customs Department.

VIII. The Governor in Council may prescribe, by public notice in the Official Gazette, by what ways goods shall be allowed to pass into or out of any such Foreign territory as is described in Sections I. and II. of this Act; and after such notice, goods which may be brought to any Station established on other roads or passes than those so prescribed, shall, if provided with a certificate, be sent back, and if not provided with a certificate, shall be detained, and shall be liable to confiscation by the Collector of Customs, unless the person in charge thereof shall be able to satisfy the said Collector that his carrying them by that road or pass was from ignorance or accident.

IX. Goods unlawfully passed, or attempted to be passed unlawfully, across any Frontier guarded by Stations, between sunset and sunrise, shall be seized and confiscated.

Goods not to be passed across the Frontier after sunset.

X. Whoever intentionally obstructs any Officer in the exercise of any powers given by this Act to such Officer, shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees, or both.

XI. Whoever offers a bribe to any Officer appointed under this Act, in order to induce such Officer to act in a manner inconsistent with his duty, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or both.

XII. Any Officers authorised to receive money on account of the said Customs, shall grant certificates of the payment thereof; and any such certificate being delivered to an Officer at a Station established for the passing of goods, shall entitle the goods therein mentioned to cross the Frontier into or out of the East India Company's territories, provided that the goods correspond with the specification thereof contained in such certificates, and that the certificates show the entire amount of duty leviable on those goods to have been duly paid; and if, upon examination, the goods brought to any such Station be found not to correspond with the specification entered in the certificate presented with the same, the difference shall be noted on the face of the certificate, and if the payment of duty certified therein shall not cover the entire amount of duty leviable on the goods, as ascertained at such examination, the goods shall be detained until further certificate for the difference shall be produced.

XIII. No Officer shall grant a certificate under this Act, unless a written application, according to a form to be prescribed by the Collector of Customs, shall have been made by the owner or person in charge, for permission to pass such goods; and such application shall contain a true description of the goods, with the marks, numbers, and description of the packages containing the same, and a declaration of their value. If any goods shall be passed or attempted to be passed without such an application in writing as is above described, they shall be liable to be seized and confiscated.

XIV. Goods in respect of which a certificate shall be applied for under this Act shall be liable to confiscation if the packages in which the same may be contained shall be found not to correspond with the description of them given in the application, or if the contents thereof be found not to have been correctly described in regard to sort, quality, or quantity, or if, in or among the packages, any goods not stated in the application be found concealed or mixed up with the specified goods.

XV. The Governor in Council, from time to time, by notice in the Official Gazette, may fix a value for any article, or number of articles, liable to duty under this Act, upon their value; and the value so fixed for such articles shall, till altered by similar notice, be taken to be the value of such articles for the purpose of levying duty on the same under this Act.

XVI. When goods liable to duty, for which a value has been fixed by such notice, or for which a fixed duty has been declared by the said Schedules, are brought to any Station where there is an Officer appointed to receive Customs Duties under this Act, in a damaged state, and such damage is declared previously to the assessment of Customs on such goods, the Officer authorised to grant a certificate, or any other Officer authorised in this behalf, may make an abatement of Customs in proportion to the damage received; and, in estimating such damage, he

shall be guided by such rules as the Governor of Bombay in Council may from time to time determine and notify; but if the value of the goods be not determined more than one-fifth part thereof, no abatement of Customs shall be allowed.

XVII. When goods liable to duty, for which a value has not been fixed by such a notice as is above directed, or for which a fixed duty has not been declared by the said Schedules, are brought to any such Station as in the last preceding Section mentioned, the duty leviable on such goods shall be levied according to the market value of such goods.

XVIII. The market value for assessment of duties on the goods indicated in the preceding Section shall be that declared in the application to be made as aforesaid. Provided always, that the value so declared be admitted by the Officer appointed to appraise goods; but if the value of the whole or any part of the goods entered in the declaration shall seem to such Officer to be under-stated in such declaration, he shall have power to take the goods, or any part thereof, as purchased for the Government at the price so declared; and whenever he shall so take goods for the Government, payment thereof shall be made for the same within one month from the date of the declaration, and the Officer shall sell the goods so taken on account of Government; and, if they shall realize on sale a sum exceeding all charges incurred on them by Government, a proportion not more than one-half of the excess shall, at the discretion of the Collector, be payable to the Officer who reported the under-valuation of the goods; who shall in like manner be liable to pay one-half of the net loss that may accrue on the sale of the said goods.

XIX. No goods entered in either of the said Schedules as liable to duty shall be exempted from the payment of such duty, or of any part thereof, except under special order from the Governor in Council; and every Officer at a Station established on any road by which goods may be passed into or out of any such Foreign territory shall detain all goods subject to duty under this Act until such duty shall have been duly paid. Provided always, that such Officer may, at his discretion, pass free of duty any passenger's personal baggage in actual use; and if any person shall apply to have goods passed as such baggage, the Officer acting under the orders of Government shall determine whether they be passenger's personal baggage in actual use, or goods subject to duty under the provisions of this Act.

XX. No certificate shall be received at any Station that shall bear date more than thirty days before the date when the goods arrived at such Station; but any person, who has taken out a certificate from any authorised receiver of Customs Duties, shall be entitled, at any time within the said period of thirty days, on satisfying such receiver that such certificate has not been used, and on delivering up the original, to receive a renewed certificate with a fresh date without further payment of duty.

XXI. If any certificate, or other Custom-house documents, be lost by any person to whom they may have been issued by the Officer authorised to issue the same, the Collector of Customs, on being satisfied that no fraud has been committed or was intended, may grant a duplicate of such lost document upon payment of a fee of not less than one Rupee, nor exceeding ten Rupees; and further, the Collector may authorise any amendment to be made in any application made under this Act, but, if such amendment be required after such application is entered and recorded in the Custom-house books, then upon payment of a like fee for any document so entered.

XXII. If any certificate, or other Custom-house documents, be lost by any person to whom they may have been issued by the Officer authorised to issue the same, the Collector of Customs, on being satisfied that no fraud has been committed or was intended, may grant a duplicate of such lost document upon payment of a fee of not less than one Rupee, nor exceeding ten Rupees; and further, the Collector may authorise any amendment to be made in any application made under this Act, but, if such amendment be required after such application is entered and recorded in the Custom-house books, then upon payment of a like fee for any document so entered.

XXII. Whoever counterfeits or falsifies, or wilfully falsification of Documents. uses when counterfeited or falsified, any certificate of payment or any document for the purpose of passing, or having Customs Duties assessed on, any goods under this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

XXIII. If any person in charge of, or owning goods passing into or out of any such Foreign territory, shall have become liable to any fine on account of any act or omission relating to the Customs, any Officer in charge of a Station may detain such goods until the fine is discharged.

XXIV. Any Officer at a Station established on any road by which goods may be passed into or out of any such Foreign territory shall have power to detain goods, and to examine the quantities and kinds thereof, in order to ascertain that such goods are covered by a sufficient certificate.

XXV. Any Station Officer who shall permit goods to pass across the Frontier, when not covered by a sufficient certificate, or who shall permit goods to pass by any road or pass other than the prescribed ways, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, and to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment for a further period of six months.

XXVI. Any Station Officer who shall needlessly and vexatiously injure goods under the pretence of examination, or in the course of his examination, or who shall wrongfully detain goods for which there is produced a sufficient certificate, shall, on conviction before any Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, and to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment for a further period of six months.

XXVII. All fines, for the recovery of which no special provision is hereinbefore made, may be recovered on conviction of the offender before a Magistrate or other person competent to adjudicate on the offences, and payment thereof may be enforced under Act II. of 1839.

XXVIII. All penalties under this Act, except those specified in any judicial award of the Collector or other adjudicating Officer, as provided for in Section XXX. of this Act, shall be adjudged and determined by the Officiating Magistrate of the place where the offence shall have been committed; and any Collector, being a Justice of the Peace, or Deputy or Assistant Collector authorised in such behalf by his superior, and being a Justice of the Peace, may take informations, and depositions on oath or solemn affirmation or declaration touching any matters involving a breach of any of the provisions of this Act; and, if taken in the presence of the party or parties charged with such breach, the same shall be received in evidence by such Magistrate in the like manner and to the same extent as if taken before him, and shall be deemed sufficient for him to adjudicate thereon; but nothing herein contained shall prevent such Magistrate from taking any information or deposition afresh, or from taking other and further depositions in the matter, if he think fit.

XXIX. In all cases in which, under this Act, goods are liable to confiscation, and in all cases in which, under this Act, any person, being the owner or in charge of goods, is liable to a penalty, the Commissioner or Commissioners appointed under Act I. of 1852, or a Collector of Customs appointed under this Act, may adjudicate such confiscation or such penalty, or the same may be adjudged by a Deputy or by an Assistant Collector of Customs appointed under this Act, being a Justice of the Peace: Provided that the power to adjudicate confiscation shall not extend, as regards a Deputy Collector, to goods beyond the value of one thousand Rupees, nor, as regards an Assistant Collector, to goods beyond the value of one hundred Rupees; nor shall any Deputy Collector impose any fine beyond the amount of fifty Rupees, nor any Assistant Collector beyond the amount of ten Rupees; and all cases adjudicated by a Deputy or Assistant Collector shall be liable to revision by a Collector of Customs on appeal.

XXX. In case any goods shall be seized as forfeited, or detained as undervalued, under this Act, the adjudicating Officer may order the same to be restored, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as he thinks fit to direct; and if the owner of the same accepts such terms and conditions, he shall not have or maintain any action for recompense or damage on account of such seizure or detention, and the adjudicating Officer shall not proceed to condemnation.

XXXI. Any Officer, authorised to adjudicate Customs cases, if he shall decide that a seizure of goods made under the authority of this Act was vexatious and unnecessary, may adjudge damages to be paid to the owner by the Officer who made such seizure, beside ordering the immediate release of the goods; and if the owner accepts such damages, no action shall thereafter lie against such Officer in any Court of Justice on account of such seizure; and if such adjudicating Officer shall decide that the seizure was warranted, but shall deem that the penalty of confiscation is unduly severe, he may mitigate the same by levying on the goods so seized as aforesaid, any portion of the market value of such goods not less than one-tenth of such value; and if the said Officer adjudges confiscation, or any penalty in mitigation of confiscation, he may order that, from the sale of the goods, or from the proceeds of any penalty inflicted in mitigation of confiscation, a proportion not exceeding, in all cases of seizure, except seizures of Salt or Tobacco, one-half of the sum remaining after payment of all Government demands, shall be distributed in rewards amongst such Officers as he deems entitled thereto, and in such proportion as he directs to each respectively; but in awarding rewards for the seizure of confiscated Salt or Tobacco, he may award one-half of the proceeds of sale, without making any deduction on account of Government demands.

XXXII. Any Officer, authorised to adjudicate Customs cases, if he shall decide that a seizure of goods made under the authority of this Act was vexatious and unnecessary, may adjudge damages to be paid to the owner by the Officer who made such seizure, beside ordering the immediate release of the goods; and if the owner accepts such damages, no action shall thereafter lie against such Officer in any Court of Justice on account of such seizure; and if such adjudicating Officer shall decide that the seizure was warranted, but shall deem that the penalty of confiscation is unduly severe, he may mitigate the same by levying on the goods so seized as aforesaid, any portion of the market value of such goods not less than one-tenth of such value; and if the said Officer adjudges confiscation, or any penalty in mitigation of confiscation, he may order that, from the sale of the goods, or from the proceeds of any penalty inflicted in mitigation of confiscation, a proportion not exceeding, in all cases of seizure, except seizures of Salt or Tobacco, one-half of the sum remaining after payment of all Government demands, shall be distributed in rewards amongst such Officers as he deems entitled thereto, and in such proportion as he directs to each respectively; but in awarding rewards for the seizure of confiscated Salt or Tobacco, he may award one-half of the proceeds of sale, without making any deduction on account of Government demands.

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XXXIV. Any Officer, authorised to adjudicate Customs cases, if he shall decide that a seizure of goods made under the authority of this Act was vexatious and unnecessary, may adjudge damages to be paid to the owner by the Officer who made such seizure, beside ordering the immediate release of the goods; and if the owner accepts such damages, no action shall thereafter lie against such Officer in any Court of Justice on account of such seizure; and if such adjudicating Officer shall decide that the seizure was warranted, but shall deem that the penalty of confiscation is unduly severe, he may mitigate the same by levying on the goods so seized as aforesaid, any portion of the market value of such goods not less than one-tenth of such value; and if the said Officer adjudges confiscation, or any penalty in mitigation of confiscation, he may order that, from the sale of the goods, or from the proceeds of any penalty inflicted in mitigation of confiscation, a proportion not exceeding, in all cases of seizure, except seizures of Salt or Tobacco, one-half of the sum remaining after payment of all Government demands, shall be distributed in rewards amongst such Officers as he deems entitled thereto, and in such proportion as he directs to each respectively; but in awarding rewards for the seizure of confiscated Salt or Tobacco, he may award one-half of the proceeds of sale, without making any deduction on account of Government demands.

XXXV. Any Officer, authorised to adjudicate Customs cases, if he shall decide that a seizure of goods made under the authority of this Act was vexatious and unnecessary, may adjudge damages to be paid to the owner by the Officer who made such seizure, beside ordering the immediate release of the goods; and if the owner accepts such damages, no action shall thereafter lie against such Officer in any Court of Justice on account of such seizure; and if such adjudicating Officer shall decide that the seizure was warranted, but shall deem that the penalty of confiscation is unduly severe, he may mitigate the same by levying on the goods so seized as aforesaid, any portion of the market value of such goods not less than one-tenth of such value; and if the said Officer adjudges confiscation, or any penalty in mitigation of confiscation, he may order that, from the sale of the goods, or from the proceeds of any penalty inflicted in mitigation of confiscation, a proportion not exceeding, in all cases of seizure, except seizures of Salt or Tobacco, one-half of the sum remaining after payment of all Government demands, shall be distributed in rewards amongst such Officers as he deems entitled thereto, and in such proportion as he directs to each respectively; but in awarding rewards for the seizure of confiscated Salt or Tobacco, he may award one-half of the proceeds of sale, without making any deduction on account of Government demands.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

6th September 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 6th September 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 10th of November next:—

A Bill to make better Provision for the Order and Good Government of the Suburbs of Calcutta and of the Station of Howrah.

Whereas Acts have been passed for regulating the Police, and for the conservancy and improvement of the Town of Calcutta and of the other Presidency Towns; and whereas large portions of the Suburbs of the said Town of Calcutta and of the Station of Howrah are not less populous than parts of the said Town, and

it will conduce to the order and good government of the said Suburbs and Station that some of the provisions of the said Acts, with certain necessary modifications, should be extended to the said Suburbs and Stations; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Whoever is charged with having committed any of the offences mentioned in this Act within the limits of the said Suburbs or Station, as described in the Schedule hereunto annexed, may be tried for any such offence by the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the offence is alleged to have been committed, and, on conviction, may be sentenced by such Magistrate to the punishment hereinafter prescribed for the offence.

II. *Clause 1.*—Whoever has in his possession, or conveys in any manner, anything which may be reasonably suspected of being stolen property.

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 Magistrate that any person so brought before him had possession of such thing, and

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

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.

III. Any person found between sunset and sunrise armed with any dangerous or offensive instrument whatsoever, with intent to commit any felonious act; any reputed thief found between sunset and sunrise on board any vessel or boat, or lying or loitering in any bazar, street, 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 presence 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, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three months; and any such person may be taken into custody by any Police Officer without a warrant.

Apprehension and punishment of reputed thieves, &c.

IV. 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 two hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to both.

Disturbing an assembly engaged in religious worship.

V. 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

Penalty for carrying arms without authority.

armed with any sword, spear, gun, or other offensive weapon, in any street, thoroughfare, or public place, unless by leave of the Magistrate, 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 Magistrate, not exceeding ten Rupees.

VI. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, or any legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain himself, it shall be lawful for the 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 in which fines may be levied, 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.

VII. Whoever, being the keeper of any house or place licensed for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, 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.

Disorderly conduct in houses of public entertainment.

VIII. Whoever in any place 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.

IX. Whoever, being the owner or occupier, or having the use of any house, room, or place, 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 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 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 two hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months.

X. 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 one 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-

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

Penalty for being found playing in a gaming-house.

2

house, during any gaming or playing therein, shall be presumed, until the contrary be proved, to have been there for the purpose of gaming.

XI. If the Magistrate, 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 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.

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

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

XIV. A Police Officer may apprehend without warrant any person found gaming with cards, dice, counters, money, or other instruments of gaming, in any public street, place, or thoroughfare; 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.

XV. If any property, regarding which written or printed information shall be given by any Police Officer to any pawnbroker 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 pawnbroker, dealer, or money-changer, he shall, without unnecessary delay, give information at the nearest 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 pawnbroker 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 pawnbroker or dealer.

XVI. If any pawnbroker, 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 Magistrate, and it shall be found that such metals, goods, or articles were stolen, embezzled, or fraudulently disposed of by the person from whom such pawnbroker, dealer, or worker received the same, or by any other person, then and in such case it shall be held that such pawnbroker, dealer, or worker knew that such metals, goods, or articles were stolen, embezzled, or fraudulently disposed of, and such pawnbroker, 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.

XVII. Whoever manufactures Gunpowder, or, without a license from the Magistrate, 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 two hundred Rupees, and also to forfeit such Gunpowder so manufactured or possessed, together with the vessel or receptacle in which it may be contained.

XVIII. The Magistrate 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 be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and to forfeit all Gunpowder so kept in deposit contrary thereto, and the vessels containing it, and also to forfeit his license.

XIX. Whoever is found drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, or is guilty of any riotous or indecent behaviour, in any street or thoroughfare, or in any place of public amusement or resort, and whoever is guilty of violent behaviour in any Police Office, 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.

XX. 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.

XXI. 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 a term not exceeding fourteen days.

XXII. 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.

XXIII. Whoever, 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.

2. 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.

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

4. Whoever sets fire to, or burns, any straw or other matter, or lights any bon-fire, or wantonly discharges any fire-arm or air-gun, or lets off, or throws any fire-work, or sends up any fire-balloon.

5. 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.

XXIV. 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, except in such places, and in such manner, and at such hours, as shall be fixed by the Magistrate, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten Rupees.

XXV. 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 fine not exceeding ten Rupees.

XXVI. 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 fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees; and the Magistrate 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.

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

XXVIII. The Magistrate 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 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 name or number, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees.

XXIX. The Magistrate 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 Magistrate, and, in default thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the Magistrate 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.

XXX. When any house or building, any part of which projects beyond the regular line of a public street or beyond the front of the house or building on either side thereof, has been taken down in order to be rebuilt or altered, the Magistrate 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 Magistrate 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 provided by the laws in force for the settlement of disputes respecting compensation for lands taken for public purposes.

XXXI. The Magistrate may give notice to the owner or occupier of any land, to cut and trim any hedges and 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 Magistrate may cause the said hedges and trees to be cut and trimmed in the manner required; and the expense incurred by the Magistrate in respect thereof shall be paid by the owners, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

XXXII. If in any street, any house, building, or wall, or anything affixed thereon, be deemed by the Magistrate 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, he may cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of his jurisdiction, and may 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 Magistrate may cause all or so much of such house, building, wall, or thing, as he shall think necessary, to be taken down, repaired, or otherwise secured; and all the expenses shall be paid by the owner of the premises, and shall be recoverable from him as hereinafter provided.

XXXIII. If any such house, building, or wall, or any part of the same, be pulled down by virtue of the powers aforesaid, the

Salvage of materials of ruinous houses.

Magistrate 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 Magistrate, although he 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 him for compelling the payment of the whole of the said expenses.

XXXIV. Whoever, being the occupier of a house in or near any street, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours,

Penalty on occupier of a house not removing filth.

or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, bones, ashes, nightsoil, 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 fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

XXXV. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of

Filthy houses, &c.

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 fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, and to a fine not exceeding five Rupees for every day after conviction for such offence during which the offence is continued.

XXXVI. Whoever, being the owner or keeper of

Penalty for keeping sheep-pen, &c. in a filthy state.

any cattle, sheep, or pigs, suffers the stall, pen, or place in which they are kept in or near any street, to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to remove the filth therefrom, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees.

XXXVII. The Magistrate may license such neces-

Licensing of public necessities.

saries for public accommodation as he 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 cleansing the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees; and the license may be cancelled.

XXXVIII. Whoever, being the owner of any private

Penalty for keeping private drain, &c. in improper state.

drain, privy, or cess-pool, neglects or refuses, after warning from the Magistrate, to keep the same in a proper state, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

XXXIX. Whoever bathes in any public tank, the

Fouling water by—

Bathing.

water of which shall have been declared by the Magistrate to be appropriated to the domestic use of the inhabitants; 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 pur-

poses, 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,

Throwing rubbish, &c.

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 there-

Allowing drains, &c. to flow.

unto 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 fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

XL. When any private tank or low marshy ground,

Power to fill up unwholesome tanks on private premises.

or any waste or stagnant water, being within any private enclosure, appears to the Magistrate to be injurious to health, or to be offensive to the neighbourhood, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate 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 Magistrate, his Officers, and workmen, may enter into the said premises and do all necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, as he shall think fit; and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner of such premises, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

XLI. The Magistrate may, from time to time, as

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

he shall see fit, 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 him 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.

XLII. No person intending to build, or take down,

Penalty for not lighting deposits of building materials or excavations.

alter, or repair any building, shall deposit any building materials, or make a hole in any street, without the permission of the Magistrate; 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 fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day while the offence is continued after twenty-four hours' notice from the Magistrate.

XLIII. If any building, tank, well, or hole, or

Dangerous places near streets to be repaired or enclosed.

other place, be, for want of sufficient repair, protection, or enclosure, dangerous to passengers, the Magistrate 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 by the owner of the property so repaired, protected, or enclosed, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

XLIV. No place, which is not used as a slaughter-

Penalty for establishing a slaughter-house without license, after passing of Act.

house at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be so used without a license in writing from the Magistrate;

and whoever uses as a slaughter-house any place not so used at the time of the passing of this Act, without such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence during which the said offence is continued.

XLV. Every owner or occupier of any slaughter-house, or of any market or shop for the sale of butcher's meat, fish, or vegetables, shall keep the same in a cleanly and proper state, and shall admit at all reasonable hours any person authorised by the Magistrate to enter and inspect the same; and the owner or occupier of any such slaughter-house, market, or shop, which shall not be kept in a cleanly and proper state, shall be liable for every default to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees.

XLVI. Whoever keeps in any market, shop, 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 fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

XLVII. Within the limits which shall be prescribed for the purposes of this Section by the Local Government, no place shall be newly used, except under license from the Magistrate, 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 depot for hay, straw, wood, or coal; and whoever, without a license, uses any such place for such purpose, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence during which the said offence is continued.

XLVIII. No burial or burning-ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed after the passing of this Act, otherwise than by or under the authority of the Local Government, without a license from the Magistrate; and whoever shall bury or burn, or cause, permit, or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in any burial or burning-ground, made or formed without such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

XLIX. If, upon the evidence of competent persons, it shall appear to the Magistrate that any burial or burning-ground is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, and also that a convenient place for interment or burning, as the case may be, exists within a convenient distance, and is available, the Magistrate, with the sanction of the Local Government previously obtained, may, by notification to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the ground, appoint a time, not being less than two months, for the closing of such burial or burning-ground; and whoever, after the time so appointed, buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burned, any corpse therein, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

L. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate, 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.

LI. Any Police Officer may arrest, without a warrant, any person committing in his view any offence against this Act, if the name and address of such person be unknown to him.

LII. 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.

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

LIV. Upon any information or complaint laid before the Magistrate of any offence committed against this Act, the Magistrate may summon the person charged to appear at a time to be mentioned in the summons, or if he see sufficient cause for so doing, may issue a warrant for his apprehension. The provisions of the General Regulations of the Bengal Code and Acts of the Government of India for the time being in force, relative to the issue and service of summonses and warrants, to the summons, attendance, and examination of witnesses, and generally to the trial of cases, to the recovery of fines and penalties, and to appeals against orders and sentences passed by a Magistrate, shall be applicable to all cases under this Act. Provided that, in all cases of offences not of a criminal nature, if, after due service of summons, the person charged shall not appear in pursuance thereof, the Magistrate, at his discretion, may hear and determine the case in his absence. Provided, also, that the prosecution for any offence not of a criminal nature shall be commenced within three months from the commission of the offence and not otherwise.

LV. In all cases where any costs or expenses are by this Act directed to be paid, the amount of the same shall be ascertained and determined by the Magistrate, and the Magistrate may, for that purpose, summon the parties, and examine them and the witnesses on their behalf; and such amount, together with the costs of the inquiry, shall be recoverable in the same manner as fines may be recovered.

LVI. Any Joint Magistrate, or Deputy Magistrate duly authorised to exercise the powers of a Magistrate, may, in cases referred to him by the Magistrate, exercise all the powers vested in a Magistrate by this Act.

LVII. All fines imposed and levied under this Act shall be applied in aid of any fund applicable to Police and Conservancy purposes in the said Suburbs or Station; and all costs and expenses which the Magistrate is hereby authorised to incur shall be paid from and repaid to such fund; or, if there be no such fund, all such fines as aforesaid shall be applied by the Magistrate to the cleansing or otherwise improving of the said Suburbs or Station.

SCHEDULE

Of Places included in the Suburbs of Calcutta and Station of Howrah.

SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA.

The Villages composing the Government Estate of Panchanogram.

Garden Reach or Moocheekhola.

Ramnuggur.

Singeratee.

Indree.

Sonaie.

Borrieriah.

Rajahrampoor.

Bhookylas.

Dukhin Sherepore.

Kidderpore.

Bykantpore.

Adee Gunga Chur.

Ramchunderpore.

Ekkalpore.

Mominpore.

Balrampore.

Alleepore.

Jeeraut.

Radhanuggur.

Gopalnuggur.

Doorgapoor.

Chetlah.

Jarool.

Dowlutpore.

Sonadanga.

Manjrat.

Moyapoor.

Shurkarpore.

STATION OF HOWRAH.

Seebpore.

Howrah.

Sulkeah.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

13th September 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 13th September 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 17th of December next:—

A Bill relating to the Imprisonment of Criminals in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Whereas doubts have arisen whether the Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca has power to sentence any person, convicted before it of an offence punishable with imprisonment, to be imprisoned in any Gaol or House of Correction wherein such person will not be in the custody of the Sheriff of the said Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, or of one of his Deputies; and whereas it is expedient that the said Court should have such power in certain cases; It is enacted and declared as follows (that is to say):—

I. It shall be lawful for the said Court of Judicature, whether sitting as a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol delivery, or holding General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to sentence any person convicted before it of an offence punishable with imprisonment and hard labour, or with imprisonment and solitary confinement during any portion or portions of such imprisonment, to be imprisoned in any Gaol or House of Correction within the said Settlement which the Governor of the said Settlement shall, by writing under his hand, declare to be fit for the reception of prisoners so sentenced.

Convicts sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour or in solitary confinement may be imprisoned in a Gaol appointed by the Governor.

for the said Court of Judicature, whether sitting as a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol delivery, or holding General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to sentence any person convicted before it of an offence punishable with imprisonment and hard labour, or with imprisonment and solitary confinement during any portion or portions of such imprisonment, to be imprisoned in any Gaol or House of Correction within the said Settlement which the Governor of the said Settlement shall, by writing under his hand, declare to be fit for the reception of prisoners so sentenced.

II. Any person, who has heretofore been sentenced by the said Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to be imprisoned for any term warranted by law in any Gaol or House of Correction in the said Settlement, shall be liable to be detained in such Gaol or House of Correction for so much of the said term of imprisonment as shall remain unexpired; and nothing heretofore done in conformity with any such sentence shall be called in question in any Court of Law.

Persons now under sentence of imprisonment in any Gaol may be detained there.

III. It shall be lawful for the Governor of the said Settlement to order any prisoner, who is now in the custody of the Sheriff of the said Settlement, and is subject, under any sentence of the said Court of Judicature, to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, or to be imprisoned and kept in solitary confinement for any portion or portions of such imprisonment, to be removed to any Gaol or House of Correction within the said Settlement wherein he may more conveniently or effectually undergo such punishment, and to be detained therein during the remainder of the term of imprisonment to which he has been sentenced.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

13th September 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 13th September 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 17th of December next:—

A Bill for the Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the acquisition of land needed for public purposes within the territories in the possession and under the government of the East India Company, and for the determination of the amount of compensation to be made for the same; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Sections I. to VII. inclusive, Regulation I. 1824 of the Bengal Code; so much of Act XXVIII. of 1839 as is in force; Act I. of 1850; Act XVII. of 1850; Act XLII. of 1850; Act XX. of 1852; and Act I. of 1854 are hereby repealed, except so far as they repeal the whole or any part of any other Regulation or Act, and except as to suits commenced, contracts made, acts done, and liabilities incurred before the passing of this Act.

II. Whenever it shall appear to the Local Government that any land is needed for a public purpose, a declaration shall be made to that effect under the signature of a Secretary to the Government, or of some duly authorised Officer, and such declaration shall be conclusive evidence that the purpose for which the land is needed is a public purpose; and after making such declaration, the Government may take any such land in the manner hereinafter provided.

III. Whenever any land shall have been declared to be needed for a public purpose, the Government shall direct the Collector of the District or some other Officer to cause the land to be marked out and measured.

IV. After the land has been so marked out and measured, the Collector or other Officer shall give notice to the occupier (if any)

After declaration that land is needed for a public purpose, Government may take possession.

After declaration the land to be marked out and measured.

Notice to all persons interested in the land.

thereof, and to all persons known or believed to be interested therein, that the land is about to be taken by Government for a public purpose, and shall cause a notice to the same effect to be affixed in some conspicuous place upon the land, and published by proclamation in the neighbouring bazars and villages. Such notice shall contain a citation, calling on all persons interested in the land to appear at a time and place therein mentioned, such time not being less than fifteen days after the date of notice, and to state the nature of their interests in the land, and the amount and particulars of their claims to compensation for the same.

V. On the day fixed, the Collector or other Officer shall inquire summarily into the value of the land, and the amount of compensation to be awarded, and into the rights of all persons having or claiming any interest therein; and if he and all the persons whose claims appear to him to be valid, and who have attended in pursuance of the notice, agree as to the amount of compensation to be allowed and the apportionment thereof, shall make an award for the same; and such award, so far as it respects the value of the land, and the amount of compensation thereby awarded for the same, shall be final and conclusive.

VI. If the Collector or other Officer shall be unable to agree with the persons whose claims appear to him to be valid, and who have attended in pursuance of the notice, as to the amount of compensation to be awarded, or if any dispute shall arise as to the division or apportionment of such amount, the matter in dispute shall be referred to the determination of arbitrators, to be appointed in the manner hereinafter provided.

VII. When the Collector or other Officer has made an award, or directed a reference to arbitration, he may take immediate possession of the land, which shall thenceforward be vested absolutely in the Government, rights, titles, and interests. Provided always that nothing in this Act contained shall affect the liability of any person who may receive the value of any land so taken without having a good title to the same.

VIII. If the Collector or other Officer is opposed or impeded in taking possession of such land, he shall apply to the Magistrate of the District, who shall enforce the surrender of the land.

IX. *Clause 1.*—When any case is referred to arbitration, the Collector or other Officer, and the person interested in the matter in dispute, shall, unless they concur in the appointment of a single arbitrator, each appoint one arbitrator; if there be several persons having a joint interest in the matter in dispute, and they cannot agree in the appointment of an arbitrator, such disagreement shall be deemed a refusal to appoint within the meaning of the next following Section.

Clause 2.—If there be several persons having distinct and separate interests in the matter in dispute, and they cannot agree in the appointment of an arbitrator on their behalf, it shall be competent to the Collector (subject to the orders of the Commissioner or other superior Revenue Authority) either to refer each of such distinct and separate interests to a separate arbitration, or to select any one of such persons whose interest appears to him of such a description as to qualify such person to represent the others; and the person so selected shall appoint an arbitrator on behalf of all the persons interested in the matter in dispute.

In every case the appointment shall be in writing, and neither of the parties to the arbitration shall have power to revoke the same without the consent of the other.

X. If the persons interested in the matter in dispute, or authorised to act in that behalf, refuse or neglect for the period of one week to appoint an arbitrator, then a single arbitrator appointed by the said Collector or Officer shall arbitrate the matter.

XI. When more than one arbitrator shall be appointed, the arbitrators shall, before they enter upon the matter referred to them, nominate and appoint by writing a third person to act with them as arbitrator; and in case the arbitrators shall neglect to appoint such third person for a period of one week after having been required to do so, the Collector or other Officer shall appoint a third arbitrator.

XII. If any person, on being appointed an arbitrator, shall refuse to act, or, after accepting the appointment, shall die, or become incapable of acting, another person shall be appointed in his stead, in the same manner in which the first person was appointed.

XIII. After the arbitrators have accepted the appointment, the Collector or other Officer shall be competent to exercise towards them such powers and authority for securing their attendance, and the due completion of their award, as the Collector may legally exercise towards witnesses summoned before him when acting judicially, for the purpose of compelling them to attend and give evidence.

XIV. If no award be made within a period to be fixed for that purpose by the Collector or other Officer, he may order that the matter shall be referred to another arbitrator, or other arbitrators, to be chosen in the same manner and subject to the same rules as the first.

XV. The Collector or other Officer shall furnish to the arbitrators, or, so far as may be in his power, procure for them any information which his records or those of any public department may afford, connected with the subject of inquiry. He shall, on the application of the arbitrators, summon any witnesses whom the arbitrators may call for, and whom the parties may not be able to produce before them without such process, and require the persons so summoned to bring and produce before them all such books, papers, deeds, writings, maps, and plans as they shall require. He shall also cause the proper affirmation to be made by any witness whom the arbitrators may desire to examine upon affirmation, or he may empower the arbitrators to cause such affirmation to be made before them. Any witness who shall refuse or omit to appear when duly summoned by the Collector or other Officer, or who shall appear but shall refuse to make such affirmation, or who shall refuse to give evidence, shall be liable to the same punishment which would be incurred under the law by a witness refusing to appear or give evidence before the Collector when acting judicially. Any person giving intentionally and deliberately a false deposition under an affirmation, in

Collector to ascertain the value of the land, and the rights of the persons interested.

Collector to make award, which shall be conclusive as to the value.

Collector to exercise certain powers for securing completion of award.

In default of appointment of arbitrator by persons interested, the arbitrator appointed by the Collector shall act.

Arbitrator refusing or becoming incapable to act, &c.

In default of award within a specified period, fresh arbitrators may be chosen.

Collector, &c. to furnish information to the arbitrators, and to enforce the attendance and examination of witnesses, &c.

any case referred to arbitration as above, shall be held to be guilty of perjury, and shall be liable to the penalties prescribed for that offence by law.

XVI. On the close of the inquiry, the arbitrators, or a majority of them, shall deliver a full and complete award of the arbitrators.

award in respect of the matter referred to them, and shall therein specify (as the nature of the case may require) the amount and particulars of compensation awarded by them, the persons entitled thereto, and the proportions in which they are so entitled. The proceedings of the arbitration shall be deposited in the office of the Collector or other Officer, and every person interested therein shall be entitled to a copy of the award on plain paper, under the seal and signature of the Collector or other Officer, which copy shall be *prima facie* evidence thereof.

XVII. When any land is taken under the provisions of this Act, the amount of compensation to be awarded shall include any damage which may be done thereby to any adjoining land.

XVIII. When any land taken under this Act forms part of an estate paying revenue to Government, the award shall specify the net rent of the land, including the Government revenue, and the computed value of such rent; and it shall be at the discretion of the Revenue Authorities either to pay over the whole of such value to the owner of the estate, on the condition of his continuing to pay the jumma thereof without abatement, or to determine what proportion of the net rent shall be allowed as a remission of revenue, in which case a deduction shall be made from the said value proportionate to the value of such remission.

XIX. If there exist any ground which, in the judgment of the Collector or other Officer, renders it improper to make immediate payment of the compensation, or of any portion thereof, to any of the persons having or claiming any interest in the land or in the compensation awarded in respect thereof, the amount, or such portion of the amount as he may deem sufficient, shall be invested in Government Securities, and held in deposit until an order of Court shall be obtained for the payment thereof.

XX. Upon the application by petition of any person claiming the amount so deposited, or any part thereof, any Court of competent jurisdiction may, in summary way, order such money to be or to continue invested in Government Securities, or may order the distribution thereof, or payment of the interest thereof, according to the respective rights and interests of all persons making claim to such money or any part thereof, or may make such other order as the Court shall deem fit.

XXI. No award of arbitrators made under this Act, so far as regards the amount of compensation thereby awarded, shall be liable to be reversed or altered, except by the decision of a Civil Court, on the ground of corruption or misconduct of the arbitrators; and in no case shall a suit to set aside an award under this Act be entertained, unless it be instituted within three months from the date of the award. In case the award shall be reversed on the ground of corruption or misconduct of the arbitrators, the matter shall be referred to another arbitrator or other arbitrators, to be appointed in the same manner as the first.

XXII. The provisions of this Act shall not be put in force for the purpose of acquiring a part only of any house or other building or

manufactory, if the owner desire that the whole of such house, building, or manufactory shall be taken.

XXIII. Whenever any land is needed for a road, canal, railway, or the like, and the Local Government makes the declaration provided in Section II., it shall not be necessary to specify the extent, limits, or position of the land, but it shall be sufficient to declare the general direction of the line of the work, and the average breadth of the land required for the same.

XXIV. When any declaration has been made under the provisions of Section II. of this Act, any person authorised by Government in that behalf, with his servants and workmen, may enter upon the land for the purpose of making a survey thereof, and, in the case of a road, canal, or railway, may set out the intended line thereof, and may mark such line by cutting a trench or placing land-marks, and where otherwise the survey cannot be completed, and the line marked, may, with the sanction of the Government or of any Officer appointed by Government for this purpose, cut down and clear away any part of any jungle or tope of trees in the direction of the intended line. Provided that no person shall enter upon the curtilage of any house or any enclosed garden (unless with the consent of the occupier thereof) without previously giving the said occupier twenty-four hours' notice of his intention to do so.

XXV. It shall be the duty of the Officer so appointed by the Government to take account of all necessary damage done as aforesaid, that it may be allowed for in the compensation to be awarded.

XXVI. Whoever wilfully obstructs any person in lawfully setting out the line of any road, canal, or railway, or wilfully destroys, damages, or displaces any land-mark, or effaces or fills any trench intended to mark such line, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding six months, or to fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

XXVII. The powers of this Act shall extend, in the case of any road, canal, or railway, to authorise the temporary occupation of any land not more than one hundred yards from the centre line of the road, canal, or railway, as marked on the ground, for taking earth or other materials for making or repairing the road, canal, or railway, or for depositing thereon superfluous earth or other materials, or erecting temporary buildings and work-shops thereon, or any land which may be needed for making temporary roads from any public road to the intended line of railway; and for the temporary occupation of any such land, and for any permanent damage done by such occupation and use of the land, including the full value of all clay, stone, gravel, sand, and other materials taken thence, compensation shall be paid to and among all persons having an interest therein, to be ascertained, in case of disagreement, in the same manner as compensation for land permanently taken.

XXVIII. When any person, with the sanction of Government, shall undertake at his own cost any work of public utility, the Local Government may declare that any land required by such person for the execution of the work is needed for a public purpose, and thereupon

such land may be taken under the provisions of this Act, and the Government may vest such land in such person on his paying the compensation awarded under this Act, and all other expenses incurred in the acquisition of the land.

XXIX. In any proceedings under this Act, the following persons shall be deemed persons entitled to act as and to the extent hereinafter provided (that is

Trustees, Committees of lunatics, &c. empowered to act.

to say)—a trustee or trustees for other persons beneficially interested shall in all cases be deemed the person or persons entitled to act with reference to any such proceedings, and that to the same extent as the persons beneficially interested could have acted if free from disability. A married woman, in cases to which the English Law is applicable, shall be deemed the person so entitled to act, and whether of full age or not, to the same extent as if she were unmarried and of full age. The guardians of minors and the Committees of lunatics or idiots shall be deemed respectively the persons so entitled to act to the same extent as the minors, lunatics, or idiots themselves, if free from disability, could have acted.

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

The words "the 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 land in question is situate.

The word "land" shall extend to tenements and hereditaments of any tenure, and all houses, buildings, trees, or appurtenances thereupon, as well as land.

The expression "person interested in the land" shall include all persons interested in the land, either for life or for years, or in remainder, reversion, or succession, and all mortgagees, leaseholders, or tenants, not being tenants by the month, or at will, of such land.

The word "Collector" shall mean any Collector, Deputy Collector, or other Revenue Officer in independent charge of any District or portion of a District.

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

Words importing the masculine gender only shall include females.

The word "person" shall include a corporation.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

13th September 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 13th September 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 17th of December next:—

A Bill for the Regulation of Native Passenger Ships.

Whereas abuses have occurred in the over-crowding of Ships conveying Native Passengers from ports and places within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company to other ports and places within the said territories and elsewhere; and whereas it is expedient to prevent such abuses, and to provide for the regulation of all Ships carrying Native Passengers which shall depart from or arrive at any of the ports or places within the said territories; It is enacted as follows.

I. In the construction of this Act the words "Native Passenger Ship" shall mean every description of sea-going vessel carrying, upon any voyage to which this Act extends, more than thirty passengers, being natives of Asia or Africa; or carrying upon any such voyage any number whatsoever of such passengers, in case the whole number of persons on board amounts to the proportion of two persons to every three tons of the registered or estimated tonnage of the vessel.

II. This Act shall extend to every Native Passenger Ship proceeding on any voyage (other than the voyages specified in Section XXV.)

To what voyages this Act extends.

from a port or place within the said territories, to any other place whatsoever, whether within the said territories or not, where the duration of the voyage, to be prescribed as mentioned in Section XVII., shall exceed seven days.

III. No Native Passenger Ship shall depart upon any voyage to which this Act extends from any port or place within the said territories other than such ports

and places as the Local Government may from time to time appoint; and after the departure of any Native Passenger Ship upon any such voyage from a port or place so to be appointed, no person whatsoever shall be received on board as a passenger except at some other duly appointed port or place.

IV. No Native Passenger Ship shall depart upon any such voyage from any port or place appointed under this Act, until the Master shall have obtained a certificate from an Officer authorised to grant the same; nor until a bond shall have been entered into by the Master, as provided in Section XXI.

V. If any Native Passenger Ship departs upon a voyage from any port or place within the said territories, or if any person shall be received as a passenger on board a Native Passenger Ship in contravention of the provisions of the last two preceding Sections, the owner or Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees for every passenger unlawfully received on board; and the Ship, if found within two years in any place within the said territories, may be seized and detained by any Chief Officer of Customs, until the penalties incurred under this Act have been adjudicated, and the payment thereof, with all costs, have been enforced under the provisions of Section XXXIII.

VI. The local Government shall determine the persons who shall be authorised to exercise or perform the powers and duties conferred or imposed by this Act.

VII. The Master of any Native Passenger Ship sailing from any port or place appointed under this Act shall give notice to the proper Officer that the Ship is to carry native passengers, and of her destination, and of the proposed day of sailing; such notice shall be given not less than seven days before the proposed day of sailing.

VIII. After receiving such notice, the Officer aforesaid, or any person authorised by him, shall be at liberty at all times to enter and inspect the Ship and the fittings, provisions, and stores therein; and any person impeding or refusing to allow such inspection shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees for each offence.

IX. The Officer aforesaid may, if he think fit, cause the Ship to be surveyed at the expense of the Master by a competent surveyor, who shall report whether the

Power to enter and inspect ship.

Ship may be surveyed.

Ship is, in his opinion, sea-worthy, and fit for her intended voyage.

Officer to be satisfied before giving certificate.

X. The Officer aforesaid shall not give his certificate unless he shall be satisfied,—

1. That the Ship is sea-worthy, and properly manned, equipped, fitted, and ventilated; and has not on board any cargo likely, from its quality, quantity, or mode of stowage, to prejudice the health or safety of the passengers.

2. That the space appropriated to the passengers in the between-decks contains at the least twelve superficial and seventy-two cubical feet of space for board; that is to say, for every adult passenger on every passenger above twelve years of age, and for every two passengers between the ages of one year and twelve years.

3. That a space of five superficial feet per adult is left clear on the upper deck for the use of the passengers.

4. That provisions, fuel, and water have been placed on board, of good quality, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the passengers on board during the declared duration of the intended voyage, according to the scale hereinafter contained.

XI. No such Ship shall carry any greater number of passengers than, together with the Master and Crew, shall amount to the proportion of two persons for every three tons of the registered or estimated tonnage of the Ship.

XII. The Master of any such Ship shall, before commencing his voyage, sign two lists, specifying, as accurately as may be, the names and ages of all the passengers, and shall deliver them to the Officer aforesaid, who shall thereupon (after having first mustered the passengers, and compared the number and names of such passengers with the lists) countersign and return to the Master one of such lists. The Master shall note in writing on such last-mentioned list, and on any additional list to be made under this Act, the date and supposed cause of death of any passenger who may die on the voyage, and shall forthwith on the arrival of the ship, and before any passengers are landed, produce the list, with any additions thereto made, to any Chief Officer of Customs at any port in a British Colony, or to any person lawfully exercising Consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty in any Foreign port, or to any like Officer of Customs, or to the Officer (if any) appointed under this Act, at any port or place within the said territories, at which the passengers or any of them shall be landed. In case of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this Section on the part of the Master, or if such lists shall be wilfully false, the Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees for each offence.

XIII. If, after the Ship shall have commenced her voyage, any additional passengers are taken on board at a port or place within the said territories, appointed under this Act for the embarkation of passengers, or if such Ship shall, upon her voyage, touch or arrive at any such port, having previously received on board additional passengers at any place out of the said territories, the Master shall obtain a fresh certificate from the Officer at such port, and also lists of all such additional passengers shall be made; and all the provisions hereinbefore contained in that behalf shall be applicable to any certificate to be granted, or any list to be made under this Section.

Ship taking additional passengers, and touching at intermediate port.

Shall, every day during the voyage, including the time of detention at any place before the termination thereof, issue to each passenger, or to the head man of each mess (if any), for the use of all the members thereof, provisions and water of the description and according to the provisions mentioned in the last preceding

XIV. If any Master of a Ship, after having obtained

Penalty for fraudulent alteration in Ship after certificate obtained.

a certificate under Section IV. or Section XIII. of this Act, shall fraudulently do, or suffer to be done, any act or thing whereby such certificate shall become inapplicable to the altered state of the Ship, its passengers, or other matters to which such certificate relates, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two thousand Rupees.

XV. The Chief Officer of Customs, or the Officer

Information to be transmitted to ports of embarkation.

(if any) appointed under this Act, at any port or place within the said territories at which the Ship shall

touch or arrive, shall forthwith transmit any particulars which he may deem important respecting the Ship and the passengers conveyed thereby and the requirements of this Act, to the Officer at the port from which the Ship commenced her voyage, and also to the Officer at any other port within the said territories where the passengers or any of them embarked.

XVI. In any proceeding under this Act, or in

Report of Collector, Consul, &c., to be admissible in evidence.

respect of the bond hereby required, any document purporting to be a report of such particulars as are referred to in the last preceding Section, or a copy of the proceedings of any Court of Justice duly authenticated, and also any like document purporting to be made and signed by any Chief Officer of Customs at any port in a British Colony, or by any person lawfully exercising Consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty in any Foreign port, shall be received in evidence, if the same appears to have been officially transmitted to any Officer at or near the place where the proceeding under this Act is had.

XVII. It shall be lawful for the local Government, by any proclamation to be from time to time issued for that purpose and published in the *Government Gazette* (if any), or in one of the public newspapers, to declare what shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Act, the duration of the voyage of any Native Passenger Ship from any port or place to any other port or place.

XVIII. Every Native Passenger Ship, at the time of departure from the port or place at which passengers shall be embarked under this Act, shall have on board good and wholesome provisions for the use and consumption of the passengers, over and above the victualling of the crew, to the amount or in the proportion following; that is to say, a supply of water to the amount of five gallons to every week of the computed voyage for every passenger on board, such water being carried in tanks or sweet casks, and a supply of rice, bread, biscuit, flour, oatmeal, or bread stuffs, to the amount of seven pounds' weight to every week of the computed voyage for every such passenger; provided always, that, when any such Ship shall be destined to call at a port or place in the course of her voyage for the purpose of filling up her water-casks, a supply of water at the rate before mentioned for every week of an average voyage to such port or place of calling shall be deemed to be a compliance with this Act. The provision of this Section regarding food shall be deemed to have been complied with in any case where it shall appear that, by the special authority of the local Government, any other articles of food were substituted for the articles above enumerated as being equivalent thereto.

XIX. the Master of any Native Passenger Ship shall, every day during the voyage, including the time of detention at any place before the termination thereof, issue to each passenger, or to the head man of each mess (if any), for the use of all the members thereof, provisions and water of the description and according to the provisions mentioned in the last preceding

Issue of provisions.

shall, every day during the voyage, including the time of detention at any place before the termination thereof, issue to each passenger, or to the head man of each mess (if any), for the use of all the members thereof, provisions and water of the description and according to the provisions mentioned in the last preceding

ing Section; and in case of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this Section, the Master shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

XX. The requirements of this Act respecting the issue of provisions shall not, except as to the issue of water, be applicable to any passenger who may have contracted to furnish his own provisions.

XXI. Before the commencement of any voyage to which the provisions of this Act extend, the Master of any Native Passenger Ship, together with the owner or some other sufficient person to be approved by the Officer aforesaid, shall enter into a joint and several bond in the sum of five thousand Rupees to conform to the several requirements of this Act. The bond shall be executed in duplicate, that it may be put in suit either at the place of execution or at any other place within the said territories; and one copy thereof may be forwarded to any Chief Officer of Customs or other Officer at any port or place within the said territories, with a certificate endorsed thereon that the same has been duly executed, which certificate, purporting to be under the hand of the Officer at the place of the due execution thereof, shall be sufficient proof of the due execution of the bond.

XXII. The said penal sum of five thousand Rupees shall be due and recoverable, notwithstanding any penalty imposed by this Act, and whether such penalty shall have been sued for and recovered or not.

XXIII. If any Ship, bringing passengers into any port or place whatsoever within the said territories, shall have on board a greater number of passengers or persons than in the proportion prescribed by this Act, the Master of such Ship shall, in addition to any other penalty which he may have incurred under the provisions of this Act, be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for each person in excess of such proportion.

XXIV. The Master of every Ship bringing passengers to any port or place whatsoever within the said territories shall make, during the voyage, including any time of detention, issues of pure water and wholesome provisions in quantities not less in amount than in the proportions mentioned in Section XVIII.; and in case of non-compliance the Master shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for each offence.

XXV. Nothing in this Act contained shall be taken to apply to any vessel carrying emigrant labourers from the said territories to any British or Foreign Colonies, without the said territories, to which they may now or hereafter lawfully be conveyed under the laws applicable thereto; nor to any vessel carrying native passengers from any port under the Presidency of Fort St. George to any port on the Eastern Coast of Bay of Bengal, or in the Straits of Malacca, or in Ceylon, or reversely, under Act — of 1856.

XXVI. Nothing in this Act contained shall apply to any Ship-of-War or Transport belonging to or in the Service of Her Majesty or of the East India Company, or to any Ship-of-War belonging to any Foreign Prince or State, or to any Ship under contract with the Government of any European State, or to any Sea-

going Steam-vessel regularly employed in the conveyance of the public Mails under a contract. And none of the foregoing provisions of this Act shall apply to any other sea-going Steam-vessels which shall be exempted from the said provisions by a certificate to be granted under the next following Section.

XXVII. Sea-going Steam-vessels requiring certificates of exemption under the preceding Section, and also all sea-going Steam-vessels plying on coasting voyages from or to any port or place whatsoever within the said territories, whatever may be the duration of the voyage, shall procure certificates, to be granted to them only as is hereinafter provided; any such certificate shall be granted at the discretion of an Officer authorised to grant the same by the Local Government, and shall remain in force for the period therein specified, unless sooner revoked. The Officer so appointed shall not grant such certificate, or suffer the same to remain in force, unless he is satisfied, by inspection or survey (to be made at least twice in each year, at the expense of the Master or Owner, and upon payment of a fee not exceeding twenty Rupees), that such Steam-vessel is sea-worthy, and that the engines and machinery are in a fit state to enable her to proceed on her voyage. The certificate shall state the limits (if any) within which the vessel is to ply, and shall also contain a statement of the number of passengers which the vessel is fit to carry; such number to be subject to such conditions and variations according to the time of year, the nature of the voyage, and the cargo carried, as the case requires.

XXVIII. The Owner or Master of any such Steam-vessel shall put up in a conspicuous part of the Ship, so as to be visible to persons on board the same, a copy of the said certificate, and shall cause it to be continued in such position so long as the certificate remains in force, and in default, such Owner or Master shall, for each offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

XXIX. If such Steam-vessel has on board thereof any number of passengers which, having regard to the time of the year and other circumstances, is greater than the number allowed by the certificate, the Owner or Master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees for every passenger over and above the number allowed by the certificate.

XXX. In the grant or revocation of any certificate whatsoever under this Act, the Officer granting the same shall be subject to the control of the Local Government, or of any intermediate authority which that Government may appoint.

XXXI. If any native passenger in any Ship, whether a Native Passenger Ship within the meaning of this Act or not, shall be landed at any port or place other than the port or place at which he may have contracted to land, unless with his previous consent, or unless such landing is made necessary by perils of the sea or other unavoidable accident, the Master shall, for each offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

XXXII. Nothing in this Act contained shall take away or abridge any right of action which may accrue to any native passenger, or to any other person, in respect of the breach or non-performance of any contract made with the Master or Owner of the Ship or his Agent.

XXXIII. All offences against this Act shall be punishable in a summary manner by a Magistrate. The provisions of Act XIII. of 1856, relating to the adjudication of fines and penalties and the enforcing payment thereof, shall apply to penalties imposed under this Act in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca. In all other ports and places within the said territories, the penalties hereby imposed shall be recoverable under the provisions of Act II. of 1839. If the person directed to pay the penalty is the Master or Owner of a Ship, and the same is not paid at the time and in the manner prescribed by the order of payment, the Magistrate may, in addition to the means prescribed by law for enforcing payment, direct by warrant the amount remaining unpaid to be levied by distress and sale of the said Ship, her tackle, furniture, and apparel.

XXXIV. For the purpose of the adjudication of offences and penalties under this Act, any offence shall be deemed to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the place where the offender is found.

XXXV. The penalties to which Masters and Owners of Ships are liable by this Act shall be enforced only by information laid at the instance of the Officers appointed to grant certificates under this Act; or at any port or place where there is no such Officer, by the Chief Officer of Customs. The bond given by the Master shall not be put in suit, unless the person suing is authorised thereunto by the Chief Civil Authority of the place where the bond shall have been entered into.

XXXVI. Any Magistrate imposing any penalty under this Act may, if he thinks fit, direct the whole or any part thereof to be applied in compensating any person for any wrong or damage which he may have sustained by the act or default in respect of which such penalty is imposed, or in or towards payment of the expenses of the proceedings.

XXXVII. The word "Magistrate" in this Act shall include a Joint Magistrate, and any person lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate in places other than the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca; and in the places last mentioned, the word shall mean a Magistrate of Police appointed under Act XIII. of 1856.

The words "Local Government" shall mean the person or persons for the time being immediately administering the executive Government of that portion of the said territories where the port or place in question is situate.

The word "Master" shall include every person having command or charge of a Ship.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

13th September 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 13th September 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 17th December next:—

A Bill for taking account of the Population of the Town of Bombay.

Whereas it is expedient to take an account of the population of the Town of Bombay; It is enacted as follows.

Preamble.

I. At the time and in the manner hereinafter directed, an account shall be taken of the number of persons who, at the time of taking such account, shall be within the Town of Bombay; and the persons employed in taking such account shall set down the several particulars respecting the same which are hereinafter prescribed.

II. The Commissioner of Police shall have the care of superintending the taking of such account, and shall cause to be prepared, for the use of the persons to be employed, such forms and instructions as he shall, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, deem necessary, and such forms and instructions shall be issued to the persons for whose use they are intended; and all the expenses incurred under this Act shall be defrayed out of the Municipal Fund.

III. Each Police division of the Town shall be formed into one or more Enumeration Districts.

IV. The Commissioner of Police shall select from the Members of the Police force a sufficient number of competent persons, and, should it be necessary, may employ others as Special Constables under Section XX. of Act XIII. of 1856, to act as enumerators; and every such enumerator, under the direction of the Commissioner of Police, shall visit every house within his District, except as hereinafter provided, and shall take an account in writing of the name, sex, age, caste, tribe, and occupation of every living person who shall abide therein on the night immediately preceding the day hereinafter appointed, and shall also take an account of the occupied houses and the houses then building and therefore uninhabited, and also of all other uninhabited houses within his District, and in all respects conform to, and obey, the instructions which may be issued to him by the Commissioner of Police in this behalf.

V. The Commissioner of Police, when he may deem such a course to be advisable, may cause a Schedule, in such form as shall be sanctioned by the Governor in Council, to be delivered to any occupier of any dwelling-house who he shall have ascertained is able to write, and such occupier shall fill in all the particulars required in the form on the day to be appointed, and shall deliver the same to such persons as may be duly authorised to demand the same.

VI. Any Military or Naval Officers in command of bodies of Military or Naval men, or of Vessels of War, or any Master of a Merchant Vessel, or Nac-quadah or Tindal of a vessel or boat, or any person in charge of a Lunatic Asylum, Hospital, or Prison, or of any public or private charitable or scholastic institution, or any Keepers of Hotels or Lodging-houses, shall, if required, act as enumerators for the purpose of taking account of persons under their command or charge, or abiding in their houses on the night previous to the day to be appointed: every person so required to act as an enumerator shall receive and conform to all instructions in writing which may be issued to him by the Commissioner of Police in this behalf.

VII. The Commissioner of Police shall obtain, by such ways and means as shall appear to him best adapted for the purpose, and as shall be sanctioned by the Governor in Council, returns of the particulars required by this Act with respect to all houseless persons, and all persons who, during the said night of the day to be appointed, were on out-door night duty, or for any other reason were not abiding in any house of which account is to be taken by the enumerators.

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 ascer-

J. H. BURKE, Captain,
Mint Master.

Bombay Mint, 1st July 1856.

જાહેર નામુ.

એહું ને મીન્ટ માસ્ટર જાહેર કરે છે કે તારીખ ૧ જી જાન્યુઆરી રાને ૧૮૫૭ થી તથા તાર પછી સોનુ તથા ચાંદી તથા સોનાં રૂપાં નાંચું ટંકશાલમાં સીકો પાડવા સાર આપરો તે લીધાની અગાઉ અથવા તેનો ટય કાઢાડાની અગાઉ કલકત્તાની ટંકશાલના વહીવટ પ્રમાણે ટંકશાલમાંના પ્રથમ ગાળવાના આતામાં તે ગાળીને તેની લગડી પાડરો.

૨. પ્રથમ ગાળવી વખતે પોતાનું હીત થાએ એવો બંદોબસ્ત રાખવાસાર સોનું તથા ચાંદી આપનારઓએ પોતાનાં માંચું સો મોકલવાં.

૩. રાને ૧૮૪૬ ના ગવર્નમેન્ટ આજ્ઞાના ૬૭૧ મે પાને જાહેરનાંચું છાપું છે તેમાં ચાંદી પ્રથમ ગાળવાના અરચનો દર દેરવેલા છે. એટલે વેપારી લોકોની ચાંદીના ૧૦,૦૦૦ તોલાની કુંડીએ રૂ. ૧૧-૧૨-૦ પ્રથમ ગલામણી લેવી એહું દર શરવીઓ છે. તે દર ફેરવીને મીન્ટ માસ્ટર જાહેર કરે છે કે નવા વહીવટ એટલે કલકત્તાનો વહીવટ આંહીઆં ચાલુ થઆં પછી ૧૦૦૦ તોલા ધરિયાંડડ. (એટલે મારાલા પ્રમાણેના) સોનાં અહલ પ્રથમ ગલામણી રૂ. ૩-૧૨-૦ લેરો અને ૧૦૦૦ તોલા ધરિયાંડડ (એટલે મારાલા પ્રમાણેના) રૂપાં અહલ પ્રથમ ગલામણીનો રૂ. ૧ લેરો. પ્રથમ ગાળવાના મદદુ અરચનો નાંચું પાડવા બાબત હંમેશાં અરચપડ છે તે અરચ સાચે કાંઈ અંધ નથી.

૪. કાપવા અહલ તથા બાળવા અહલ તથા પ્રથમ તપાસવા

અહલ હાલમાં ને અરચ લે છે તે રાચે અરચ નવાં વહીવટ ચાલુ થયા પછી બંદ થારો.

૫. કલકત્તા તથા મુંબઈની ટંકશાળનો વહીવટ વધારે એકસરખો કરવાસાર મીન્ટ માસ્ટર વહી જાહેર કરે છે કે તારીખ ૧ જી માહે જાન્યુઆરી રાને ૧૮૫૭ થી સોનુ તથા ચાંદી તથા નાંચું આપવાને લાવરો તે બરોબર પોહોચા પછી તથા નોંધા પછી તે અહલ તોજેરી ઉપર વીરા દિવસની મુદતની ટંકશાલમાંથી ચાંદી આપરો. — ને દાહડે બરાબર કીમત દરરો એટલે પ્રથમ ગાળવાનું તથા ટય કાઢાડવાનું કાંમ ને દાહડે પુરું થારો તે દિવસથી પોંચની તથા નોંધની તારીખ રાચે થારો.

સહી.
જેમ્સ હેનરી બર્ક, કપતાન.

મીન્ટ માસ્ટર.

તારીખ ૧ જી માહે જુલાઈ રાને ૧૮૫૬ ઇસવી
મુંબઈ મુંબઈ ટંકશાલ.

જાહિરનામા.

એસા જે મિન્ટ માસ્ટર જાહિર કરતાત કીં તારીખ ૧ માહે જાન્યુઆરી સન ૧૮૫૭ પાસૂન વ જ્યાનંતર સોને વ ચાંદી વ સોનેરુપ્યાચેં નાળે ટાંકસાલેંત શિક્કા પાડળ્યા કરતાં દેતીલ તેં ઘેળ્યાચે પૂર્વી કિંવા ત્યાંચા ટચ કાઢળ્યાચે પૂર્વી કલકત્તા વેચીલ ટાંકસાલેંતીલ વહિવાટી પ્રમાણે ટાંકસાલેંતીલ પ્રથમ ગાળનારે ખાત્યાંત તેં ગાળૂન ત્યાંચા લગડ્યા કરીતીલ.

૨ પ્રથમ ગાળતેવેલોં આપેલે હિતાચા વંદોવસ્ત ઠેવળ્યાસારોં સોને વ ચાંદી દેળારાની આપેલી મનુષ્ય પાઠવાવી.

૩ સન ૧૮૪૬ જે ગવર્નમેન્ટ ગ્યાહિટાચે ૬૭૧ જે પાનાવર જાહિરનામા છાપિલા આહે ત્યાંત ચાંદી પ્રથમ ગાળળ્યાચે દોહાંજી દર ટરવિલા આહે મળજે વ્યાપારી લોકાંચે ચાંદીચે દોહાંજી દર ટરવિલા આહે તો દર ફિરકડન મિન્ટ માસ્ટર જાહિર કરતાત કીં નવીન વહિવાટ મળજે કલકત્યાંચી વહિવાટ યેયે ચાલૂ જાળ્યાવર એક હજાર તોલે સ્ટાન્ડર્ડ (મળજે માસલ્યા પ્રમાણચે) સોન્યા વઢલ પ્રથમ ગાળળાવઢ ૩-૧૨ વેતીલ આળિ એક હજાર તોલે સ્ટાન્ડર્ડ (મળજે માસલ્યા પ્રમાણચે) રૂપ્યા વઢલ પ્રથમ ગાળળાવઢ એક રૂપ્યા વેતીલ, પ્રથમ ગાળળ્યાચે સદહૂં જીર્ણાં આળિ નાળે પાડળ્યા વઢલ નેહમીચા જીર્ણ પડતો ત્યા જીર્ણાં કોહી સંવંધ નાહી.

૪ કાપળ્યાવઢલ વ જાળળ્યાવઢલ વ પ્રથમ તપાસળ્યાવઢલ હલોં જો જીર્ણ વેતાત તો સર્વ નવીન વહિવાટ ચાલૂ જાળ્યાવર વંદ હોઈલ.

૫ કલકત્યાંચે વ મુંબઈચે ટાંકસાલેંતીલ વહિવાટ અધીક એકસારલ્હી વ્હાવી મળળેન મિન્ટ માસ્ટર આળલ્હી જાહિર કરતાત કીં તારીખ ૧ જાન્યુઆરી સન ૧૮૫૭ પાસૂન સોને વ ચાંદી કિંવા નાળે દેળ્યાસ આળિતીલ તેં વાસ્તવિક પાંચળ્યાવર વ નોંદળ્યાવર ત્યા વઢલ તિજોરીવર વીસ દિવસાચે મુદતીંચા ટાંકસાલેંતૂન ચિટ્યા દેતીલ. — જ્યા દિવસીં વાસ્તવિક કિંમત ટેરલ મળજે પ્રથમ ગાળળ્યાચેં વ ટચ કાઢળ્યાચેં કામ જ્યા દિવસીં પુરું હોઈલ ત્યા દિવસાપાસૂન પાવતીંચી વ નોંદીંચી તારીખ મુલૂ હોઈલ.

સહી.

જેમ્સ હેનરી બર્ક, કપતાન,

મિન્ટ માસ્ટર.

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

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

Notice

Is hereby given, that sealed TENDERS will be received at Lieutenant Fuller's Bungalow, at Coorla, for the undermentioned Works in the TANNA COLLECTORATE, on the 8th October 1856, at 12 A. M. precisely.

2. From and after the 8th September next inclusive (Sundays and other holidays excepted), the Plans will be open to inspection between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Schedules of Quantities, and all other information required, can be obtained on application to the abovementioned Officer.

New Road from Khopoollee, at the foot of the Bhoire Ghaut, *via* Penn, to Dhurumther, on the bank of the Nagotna river; bridged and drained throughout; length upwards of 23 miles.

Office for the Sir Karkoon at Oorun. Fourteen Chowkees at the Salt-works in Salsette.

Moonsiff's Court House at Moorbar.

Enlarging and putting on a new Roof to the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, at Oorun.

Public Necessaries for the accommodation of a Wing of a Regiment N. I. quartered at Tanna.

Kutcherree for the Sir Karkoon at Trombay.

Quarters for the Second Class Servants attached to the Establishment of the Military Hospital at Tanna.

3. Each party, on presenting his tender for all or any of the abovementioned Works, will be called upon to pay down 2 per cent. thereon; failing which, his tender will not be received for submission to Government. The successful competitor in each case will also be called upon to pay a further deposit of 8 per cent. immediately on receiving intimation in writing from the Executive Engineer, Tanna Collectorate, of his tender having been accepted, for every Work the amount of tender for which does not exceed Rupees ten thousand (10,000); in which case approved bonded security at a similar per-centage will be accepted, provided such is lodged with the Executive Engineer within one month of the acceptance of the tender being made known in writing.

4. The deposits of 2 per cent. will be forfeited from those parties whose tenders may be accepted, in the event of any evasion or delay in signing the necessary Deed or Deeds of Contract, but will be returned immediately to those whose tenders are rejected, on application for the same being made.

5. No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of all or any of the tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lieutenant,
Executive Engineer Tanna Collectorate.

Executive Engineer's Office, Tanna Collectorate,
Coorla, 30th August 1856.

जाहिरनामा.

ऐसा जे तारीख ८ वे आक्टोबर सन १८५६ रोजी दिवसास बराबर बारा वाजतां ठाणे जिल्ह्यातील खाली लिहिलेले कामाबद्दल मोहरबंद अर्ज कुल्ले येथे लेफ्टनंट फुलर साहेब यांचे बंगल्यांत घेतले जातील.

२. येते सप्टेंबर महिन्याचे ८ वे तारखेस व त्या पुढे अदितवार व सणाचे दिवस खेरीज करून दुसरे कोणतेही

दिवसीं सकाळचे ११ वाजत्यापासून ३ वाजत तों पयत सदहू कामाबद्दल नकाशे व कामाचे संख्याच्या यादी पाहाण्याकरितां दिल्या जातील व दुसरी काही माहिती पाहिजे असेल तर सदरी लिहिलेले साहेबांस विचारणी म्हणजे मिळेल.

बोरघाटचे पायथ्यासी खोंपली पासून पेणेवरून नागोठणे नदीचे कांटी धरमतर पर्यंत नवीन रस्ता मोठ्या पुला सुधां करणे. सदहू रस्त्याची लांबी सुमारे (२३) मैलांपेक्षा काही जास्त आहे.

उरण येथे सरकारकुनाकरितां कचेरी बांधणे.

साष्टी तालुक्यांत माठागरांत १४ चौक्या बांधणे.

मुरबाड येथे मुनसीफाचे कोडत नवीन बांधणे.

उरण येथील डिप्टी कमिशनर आफ कस्टम् यांचे हापिस वाढऊन रूप नवीन घालणे.

ठाणे येथील काळे पायदळ पलटणी लोकांकरितां नवीन काकुसखाने बांधणे.

तुरमें येथे सरकारकुनाकरितां कचेरी बांधणे.

ठाणे येथील मिलिटरी हास्याताळचे किरकोळ नौकर लोकांकरितां घरे बांधणे.

३. प्रत्येक मनुष्याने सदरी लिहिलेले एक अथवा सर्व कामाबद्दल अर्ज दिल्यास त्याजला त्याचे प्रत्येक अर्जाचे बरेजे अन्वये दर शेंकडा टके दोन प्रमाणे ऐवज तात्काळ अमानत ठेविला पाहिजे नाही तर त्याचा अर्ज सरकारास पाठाव्याकरितां घेतला जाणार नाही. ज्या अर्जदाराचा अर्ज सरकारांतून पसंत होऊन येईल त्यास एग्जिक्युटिव इंजिनियर जिल्हा ठाणे यांजकडून सदहू बदल लेखी हुकुम मिळतांच त्याणे त्या अर्जाची बरोज (१००००) दाहा हजार रुपयांवर नसेल तर शेंकडा टके ८ आठ प्रमाणे अणखी जास्त ऐवज अमानत ठेविला पाहिजे परंतु दाहा हजार रुपयांवर असेल तर चांगला लायक जामीन सदहू ऐवजी घेतला जाईल परंतु जामीनकदबा एग्जिक्युटिव इंजिनियर साहेब यांजकडेस अर्जदार यांस त्याचा अर्ज पसंत झाल्याचे लेखी कळविल्याचे तारखेपासून एक महिन्याचे आंत त्यांजकडेस राहाण्याकरितां आणून ठेविला पाहिजे.

४ जे अर्जदार त्यांचे अर्ज पसंत होऊन आल्यावर करारनाम्यावर सही करण्यास टाळाटाळ अथवा विलंब करतील त्यांचे शेंकडा टके दोन प्रमाणे ठेविलेला अमानत ऐवज सरकार जमा होईल परंतु ज्या लोकांचे अर्ज ना पसंत होतात त्यांचा ऐवज त्यांस अर्ज करितांच परत मिळेल.

५ कोणचाही एक अथवा सर्व अर्ज ना पसंत केल्यास त्यांचे कारण सांगितले जाणार नाही.

J. A. FULLER, Lieutenant,
Executive Engineer, Tanna Collectorate.

एग्जिक्युटिव इंजिनियर जिल्हा ठाणे यांची कचेरी

मुकाम कुरलें तारीख ३० माहे आगष्ट

सन १८५६ इसवी.

Notice.

All CLAIMS received against the ESTATE of the late Serjeant Assistant Overseer R. P. BRICE, of the Engineer Department, together with the Balance, Rs. 127-2-4, 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 on June 30th, 1856, accompanied by Affidavit.

C. B. LATOUCHE,
President Committee of Adjustment.
Bhoj, September 22nd, 1856.

Memorandum.

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

Scale.	Price of each.
Map of the Dharwar Collectorate, 4 miles to an inch.	
Ditto Sholapoor ditto ditto.	
Ditto Rutnagherry ditto ditto.	Rs. a. p.
Ditto Poona ditto ditto.	2 8 0
Ditto Ahmednuggur ditto ditto.	or Rs. 3
Ditto Sattara Territory ditto.	mounted on cloth.
Ditto Surat Collectorate 2 miles to an inch.	
Ditto Broach ditto ditto.	
Ditto Malcolmpeth 500 feet to an inch.	
Ditto Matheran Hill, one furlong to an inch.	
Ditto Kaira Collectorate 2 miles to an inch, Rs. 1-12-0 or Rs. 2 mounted on cloth.	
Ditto City of Poona 300 feet to an inch, Rs. 1-4-0 or Rs. 2 mounted on cloth.	
Ditto Peint State 2 miles to an inch, Rs. 0-12-0 or Rs. 1 mounted on cloth.	
Ditto Roads in the Bombay Presidency 20 miles to an inch, Rs. 3-8-0 or Rs. 4 mounted on cloth.	

CHARLES WADDINGTON,

Major General, Chief Engineer.

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

Auction Sale

OF SERVICEABLE SOUTHERN TEAK TIMBER, BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

To be sold by Auction, at the Timber Stores on the Esplanade and Middle Colaba, on Monday the 20th October 1856, a quantity of SOUTHERN TEAK TIMBER, in logs, of a quality and size not procurable in the market.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. on the lots being knocked down. The timber to be removed in ten (10) days from the day of sale, or the lots will be resold at the loss and risk of the first purchaser.

The Timber can be seen by applying to Mr. Williams, Assistant Conservator of Forests, in charge of Timber Depôt, Bombay.

A. GIBSON,
Conservator of Forests.

Bombay, Assist. Conservator's Office,
17th September 1856.

Venda em Leilao

DE MADEIRA DE TECCA DO SUL, EM ESTADO PRESTAVEL, POR ORDEM DO GOVERNO.

Vender se ha em leilao, no Armazem de Madeira na Esplanada e em Colabo Central (Middle Colaba), na Segunda feira, 20 d'Outubro de 1856, uma porção de Madeira de Tecca do Sul, em pedagos, ou troços de qualidade e grossura, que não se encontra no Bazar.

Condições de Venda.

Um deposito de 25 por cento sobre o valor de cada lote no momento em que for ultimado o lanço. A Madeira deverá ser removida dentro de dez (10) dias, contados desde o da venda; do contrario, ella será re-vendida por conta do primeiro lançador.

A Madeira pode ser inspecionada, recorrendo

se ao Sr. Williams, Assistente do Conservador das Matas, presentemente encarregado do Armazem de Madeira em Bombaim.

(Assignado) A. GIBSON,
Conservador das Matas.

Bombaim :

Escriptorio do Assistente do Conservador das Matas,
17 de Setembro de 1856.

(True translation)

N. FERNANDES,

Portuguese Translator to Government.

सरकारी सागवानी लांकडांचें लिलांव.

जाहिरखबर दिल्ली जाते जे मुंबईमध्ये आपालव बंदरानजीक कापावर जेथें सरकारी लांकडांच्या थड्या आहेत, त्या ठिकाणी सोमवारी तारीख २० माहे आक्टोबर सन १८५६ रोजी सरकारी व मोठी कामास पडण्यायोगी आणि ज्या प्रमाणे जातुची व लांबीची लांकडे बंदरांत हांकी मिळत नाहीत अशा प्रतीची मोठी लांकडे लिलावांत विकली जातील या लिलावाचे करार खाली लिहिल्या प्रमाणे.

१. जो कोणी लांकडांचा लाट विकत घेईल त्यास त्याच वेळी रुपये २५ पंचविस दर शेकडा म्हणजे १०० शंभर रुपयांचा माल घेतला तर आंगावर रुपये पंचवीस या प्रमाणे पैका भरावा लागेल व लाट विकले दिवसापासून दहा दिवसांचे आत लांकडे उचलून न्यावी लागतील जर दहा दिवसांचे आत न नेली तर ते लाट पुन्हा विकले जातील आणि व्यापासून जो काही तोटा होईल तो पहिले विकत घेणारास भरावा लागेल.

२. ज्या कोणास ही लांकडे पाहावयाची असतील त्याणी मिस्तर उलियम साहेब बाहादुर असिस्टन कान्सर्वटर आफ् फारीट यांचे हस्तक आहेत त्यांस विचारलें असतां ते दाखवतील.

सही.

आलेक्झांडर गिबसन,

रानाचा कान्सर्वटर.

तारीख १७ वी माहे सप्टेंबर सन १८५६ इसवी

मुकाम मुंबई आसिस्टंट कान्सर्वटरची कचेरी.

लीलांव.

सरकारना हुकूम उपरथी दक्षिणुमांना उपयोगी सागवानी लाकडांनु जेहेर लीलांव.

दक्षिणुमांना सागवानी लाकडां जे जतनां तथा भरतनां अजरभा मणतां नथी अहेलां राने १८५६ ना अकरोपर मळीनानी तारीख २० मी सोमवारने दिने कांय उपरना तथा नांहांना कुलाभा उपरना नथामां जेहेर लीलांव करीने वेचरो.

वेयांनुनो कशर—लाट लीथो अथेले ते उपर दर शेकडा २५ प्रमाणे अवेज तरत अंनान्त राखवो जेधेजे. लीलांवनी तारीखथी दश दीवशमां लाकडां काहाडी लध नवां जेधेये नहीं तो ते लाट करीथी वेचरो. अने तेहेनुं जेअंभ पेहेला अरीद्वारने माये रेहेरो.

जंगलना आसिस्टंट कंसर्वेटर भीस्तर डलीअंभस जे मुंयधंमथे लाकडांना नथाना कांभ उपर छे तेनें पुछेथी लाकडां जेवाने मजरो.

(सही.) अलेक्झांडर गीबसन,

जंगलनो कंसर्वेटर.

तारीख १७ मी माहे सप्टेंबर राने १८५६ इसवी

मुा मुंयधं आसिस्टंट कंसर्वेटरनी कचेरी.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

General Orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 25th September 1856.

No. 733 of 1856.—The following Order is confirmed :—

Dated 11th September 1856.—By Major Rolland, appointing Lieutenant Dawson to act as Adjutant to the 27th Regt. N. I., and to perform also the duties of the Staff Officer at Kolapoor, on the departure of Lieutenant Boulton from that Station, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 26th September 1856.

No. 734 of 1856.—Captain W. Loch, Paymaster Southern Division of the Army, is allowed an extended period of absence on leave for six months, without forfeiture of appointment, under the New Furlough Rules, subject to the confirmation of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Bombay Castle, 27th September 1856.

No. 735 of 1856.—Lieutenant E. H. Shewell, of the 23rd Regt. N. I., is appointed a Probationer in the Commissariat Department.

No. 736 of 1856.—Assistant Surgeon C. G. H. Ross is relieved from duty in the Indian Navy, and his services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Assistant Surgeon J. Pinkerton, attached to the Wing of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment at Aden, is placed under the orders of the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the Service.

No. 737 of 1856.—Assistant Surgeon H. Wakefield is placed under the orders of the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the Service.

Bombay Castle, 29th September 1856.

No. 738 of 1856.—The undermentioned Documents will be forwarded to the Honorable the Court of Directors by the next Overland Mail :—

1st.—General Roll, for the Quarter ending 31st July 1856, of Family Remittances of Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's Forces serving under this Presidency, from the 83rd Regiment of Foot.

2nd.—General Roll, for the Quarter ending 31st July 1856, of Family Remittances of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Forces serving under this Presidency, from the 64th, 83rd, and 86th Regiments of Foot, 14th Light Dragoons, and 78th Highlanders.

3rd.—General Roll, for the Quarter ending 31st July 1856, of Effects and Credits of deceased Commissioned Officers in Her Majesty's Forces serving under this Presidency, from the 83rd and 86th Regiments of Foot.

4th.—General Roll, of Effects and Credits of deceased Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's 64th, 83rd, and 86th Regiments of Foot.

5th.—General Roll, for the Quarter ending 31st July 1856, of Remittances on account of Regimental Necessaries of Her Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency, from the 64th, 83rd, and 86th Regiments of Foot, 14th Light Dragoons, and 78th Highlanders.

6th.—General Roll, for the Quarter ending 31st July 1856, of Remittances of Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Honorable Company's Service.

7th.—General Roll for the Quarter ending 31st July 1856, of Remittances of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Honorable Company's Regiments.

No. 739 of 1856.—The following appointment is made, viz :—

Brevet Colonel J. Hobson, of the 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers), to be 2nd Class Brigadier on the Establishment, vice Morris.

Bombay Castle, 30th September 1856.

No. 740 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the transfer of the supply of Oil and Copper Ware, including the Tinning of the latter, from the Barrack to the Commissariat Department, and to direct that the necessary Indents for the supply, from Corps and Departments, should be preferred on Commissariat Officers direct.

No. 741 of 1856.—The following temporary arrangement is made :—

Commissariat Department.

Sub-Conductor P. J. Rice to be Acting Conductor, during the indisposition of Conductor Delaney.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Lieutenant Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th September 1856.

No. 155 of 1856.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

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

Mr. Thomas Gibson to be Acting 1st Class 2nd Master of the "Acbar," on the 30th August 1856, to fill an existing vacancy.

Assistant Surgeon Moore, of the "Punjab," to afford medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the following vessels, from the date specified against each :—

"Tigris," from 13th to 27th June 1856.

"Semiramis," from 14th to 31st July 1856.

Lieutenant Constable, from the "Acbar" to the Command of the "Euphrates," on the 11th September 1856.

The following promotions of Pilots are made in the Master Attendant's Department, and to have effect from the 26th August 1856, consequent on the resignation of Mr. James, Senior Probationary Pilot.

Mr. Crawley, Junior Probationary Pilot No. 1, to be Senior Probationary Pilot, vice James, resigned.

Mr. MacDonald, Junior Probationary Pilot No. 2, to be Junior Probationary Pilot No. 1, vice Crawley, promoted.

Aden Squadron Order.

Mr. Carey, Mate, to the "Queen," as Acting Lieutenant, on the 12th August 1856, to complete her complement.

Burmah Squadron Orders.

Mr. G. C. Sconce, Mate, of the "Ferooz," to be Acting Lieutenant of that vessel, on the 23rd June 1856, to fill an existing vacancy in her complement.

Lieutenant A. W. Chitty, from shore, to the Command of the "Berenice," on the 1st July 1856, vice Commander Berthon, discharged to the shore.

Mr. C. E. Blowers, Clerk, supernumerary on board the "Ferooz," to be Clerk in Charge of the "Berenice," on the 3rd July 1856, vice Mr. Litchfield, proceeded to England on furlough.

Persian Gulf Squadron Order.

Commander Felix Jones, Indian Navy, Officiating Resident in the Persian Gulf, and Suite, not exceeding three persons, proceeding on duty on the Annual Tour round the Persian Gulf, to be accommodated on board the "Ajdaha," at the Commander's Mess, from the 3rd to the 28th May 1856.

No. 156 of 1856.—Mr. T. A. F. Leith, Captain's Clerk, is permitted to resign the Honorable Company's Service.

No. 157 of 1856.—Assistant Surgeon C. G. H. Ross is relieved from duty in the Indian Navy, and his services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Assistant Surgeon J. Pinkerton, attached to the Wing of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment at Aden, is placed under the orders of the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the Service.

No. 158 of 1856.—Captain Griffith Jenkins returned to his duty on the 18th instant, by the steamer "Cadiz," with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Mr. Henry Thomas Eaton, Captain's Clerk, has arrived by the Ship "Somnauth."

No. 159 of 1856.—Assistant Surgeon H. Wakefield is placed under the orders of the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the Service.

Bombay Castle, 29th September 1856.

No. 160 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract, para. 22, of the General Order No. 196, dated the 14th of December 1848, be republished, and to call the particular attention of Commanding Officers to their responsibilities, which the Government is determined fully to enforce, should any instance of unauthorised disbursements, or neglect, or carelessness in the proper rendering of the accounts, be brought specially to its notice :—

"22. All Officers in Command of Vessels are held responsible, as well as the Pursers, or Clerks in Charge, for all Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Vessel for the period they command, and also for the correct delivery of all Accounts and Vouchers; and in the event of the Parser, or Clerk in Charge, or their Securities, failing to indemnify Government for erroneous disbursements, or unauthorised outlays, the Commander is liable to make such loss good to the State."

Bombay Castle, 30th September 1856.

No. 161 of 1856.—Lieutenant James Tronson returned to his duty on the 18th instant, by the steamer "Cadiz," with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

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, 30th September 1856.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. Edward Touche as Consular Agent for the French Government at Bombay, during the absence, in Europe, of Mr. Maclean Lee.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
H. L. ANDERSON, *Secretary to Government.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 25th September 1856.

Mr. R. West, Civil Service, is placed under the Collector of Ahmednuggur, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Murathee language.

Mr. J. H. Pelly, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, is allowed leave of absence for three months, to proceed to the Deccan and Mahabeshwur, on medical certificate, under Section VI. of the Civil Absentee Regulations.

Mr. J. C. Hall, Supernumerary Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment in Guzerat, is allowed to proceed to the Presidency to appear before the next General Examination Committee, which is to assemble on the 10th proximo, to be examined in the Guzerathee language.

Bombay Castle, 27th September 1856.

Mr. W. Maher has been appointed 3rd Class Supernumerary Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Hyderabad (Sind), from the 10th ultimo. He is, however, to continue to act as Deputy Collector in charge of the Kurrachee Treasury.

Mr. H. Ingle has been confirmed in the appointment of Uncovenanted Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind, from the 10th ultimo.

Mr. G. B. Coulson, Civil Service, has been allowed to proceed from Sattara to the Presidency, to appear before the next Vernacular Examination Committee.

Bombay Castle, 29th September 1856.

Captain C. Hodgkinson, 28th Regt. N. I., has been confirmed in the appointment of 3rd Class Deputy Collector and Magistrate in the Kurrachee Collectorate.

Captain W. Southey, 48th Regt. Madras N. I., to be 3rd Class Deputy Collector and Magistrate in the Shikarpoor Collectorate, continuing to act as Deputy Magistrate in Charge of the Shikarpoor Adawlut.

Bombay Castle, 30th September 1856.

Mr. J. N. Rose, Collector of Sattara, is allowed to proceed into the Districts of that Collectorate on duty, from the 1st proximo.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th September 1856.

Serjeant Overseer W. Jones, employed under the Executive Engineer Belgaum Collectorate, is allowed leave of absence from the 10th to the 31st October 1856, on private affairs, preparatory to his retiring from the Service.

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

Bombay Castle, 29th September 1856.

Lieutenant G. J. Mellis received charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer Shikarpoor Collectorate, from Lieutenant Jopp, on the 15th September 1856.

Bombay Castle, 30th September 1856.

Lieutenant C. M. Browne, Assistant Executive Engineer, Central Province, is allowed leave of absence from the 8th to the 31st October 1856, to proceed to the Presidency, for the purpose of undergoing an Examination in the Hindoostanee language.

Bombay Castle, 1st October 1856.

Captain P. L. Hart, of the Engineers, is appointed Executive Engineer of Kurrachee.

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

REPORT OF BIRTH.

Date of Birth	
Abode	
Parent's	{ Name
	{ Occupation
Mother being	{ Only Wife now alive
	{ One of two Wives, both now alive
	{ One of three or more Wives, all now alive
Mother being Unmarried	
Child	{ Born alive
	{ Still-born
	{ Sex
	{ Caste or Race

REMARKS.

(Signature.)

This Report, when filled in, to be delivered to a Policeman at the nearest Station.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

W. HART,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 29th September 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. . .	..	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	13
Brahmun. . .	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Lingaet and Bhatia . . .	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
Hindoo of other Caste . . .	4	2	1	..	47	5	..	4	11	..	..	..	15	..	..	2	..	88
Hindoo Out-caste . . .	2	..	..	..	7	2	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	17
Moosulman . . .	4	..	..	..	24	2	..	6	5	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	1	45
Parsee . . .	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	16
Jew . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native-Christian.. . .	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	8
Indo-European . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
European. . .	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8
Negro-African . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other and Unknown Caste . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total. . .	11	2	1	..	111	16	..	18	23	..	1	..	28	..	4	3	1	208
Mean of the corresponding Weeks in the preceding Eight Years. . .	..	27	..	1	95	12	..	31	30	..	2	1	15	1	3	3	..	222

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

Bombay, 1st October 1856.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following Resolution, passed by the Government of India under date 10th September 1856, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 13th idem :—

No. 41.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 10th September 1856.

Read a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 62 of 1856, dated the 23rd July,—

RESOLUTION.—In conformity with the instructions of the Honorable the Court of Directors in their Despatch abovementioned, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following addition to the Civil Absentee Rules :—

Civil Servants who have taken leave of absence upon Sick Certificate to Europe, or elsewhere beyond Sea, will be ineligible to Furlough on Private Affairs until they have served six years from their last return to duty. This Rule will not apply to short leaves to Sea.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) E. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

(A true copy)

(Signed) E. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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

W. HART,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 30th September 1856.

Bombay Presidency Trade Returns for 1855-56.

The above valuable Document is for Sale at the BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE, at Rs. 5 per Copy.

2. To prevent disappointment, very early application should be made, as only a very limited number of Copies have been published.

RICHARD SPOONER,

Offg. Comsr. of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Bombay Custom House, Reporter
General's Office, 26th September 1856.

Advertisement.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSRS. THACKER & Co. have FOR SALE, on account of Government, Copies of the Report of CASES DECIDED by the SUDDER FOUJDAREE ADALWUT, during the month of July last, at One Rupee per Copy.

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

H. L. ANDERSON,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 30th September 1856.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM for the Week ending Tuesday, 30th September 1856.

YEARS.	PASSES GRANTED AT INDORE			IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY			EXPORTED BY SEA			Balance unaccounted for.
	Up to 23rd Sept. 1856.	From Sept. 24th to 30th 1856.	Total.	Up to 23rd Sept. 1856.	From Sept. 24th to 30th 1856.	Total.	Up to 23rd Sept. 1856.	From Sept. 24th to 30th 1856.	Total.	
For 1852-53	27,055½	..	27,055½	27,940½	..	27,940½	27,901	..	27,901	48½
" 1853-54	25,206	..	25,206	25,262½	..	25,262½	25,262½	..	25,262½	9½
" 1854-55	27,088	..	27,088	27,088½	..	27,088½	27,008½	1	27,009½	15½
" 1855-56	27,141	974	27,315	26,469½	410	26,883	25,202½	742½	25,944½	93½

Detail of Exports from 24th to 30th September 1856.

Chests.	
Per Steamer "Singapore".....	1
Of THE SEASON 1854-55.....	789½
Per Steamer "Singapore".....	789½
Per Ship "Richard St. Malo".....	749½
Total.....	749½

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

Bombay, Office of Commr. of Customs, Salt, and Opium, 1st October 1856.

BANK OF BOMBAY.**DISCOUNT.**

On Government Bills	4 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 Months	6 ditto.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Government Notes and Railway Shares ..	4 ditto.
On Open Loans on ditto	5 ditto.
On Cash Credit Accounts	5 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 Gran 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, 7th August 1856.

MILITARY**ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.**

1856

ARRIVALS.

25th Sept.	Lieutenant Campbell, Madras Horse Artillery, on leave, from Aurungabad.
28th "	Lieutenant H. Le Cocq, Horse Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
" "	Lieutenant T. C. Crowe, Horse Artillery, on leave, from Poona.
20th "	Lieutenant W. W. Woodward, Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
" "	Lieutenant Colonel J. Liddell, 3rd European Regt., on leave, from Poona.
30th "	Major T. Stock, Deputy Adjutant General, on duty, from Poona.
" "	Lieutenant W. F. Stevenson, Artillery, on leave, from Bhooj.
" "	Lieutenant Ingram, 24th Regt. N. I., to join, from England.

1856

DEPARTURES.

26th Sept.	Ensign E. T. Webb, 20th Regt. N. I., to join, to Vingrola.
------------	--

26th Sept.	Lieutenant D. J. Smith, 6th Regt. N. I., to join to Poona.
29th "	Lieutenant A. R. Wilson, 7th Regt. N. I., to join, to Poona.

Bombay, Town Major's Office,

1st October 1856.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

1856

ARRIVALS.

24th Sept.	Steamer Sindian, G. Boyts, from Kurrachee 21st September.
	<i>Passengers</i> —Mr. J. Anderson; and 17 Natives.
25th "	Arab Ship Faze Robany, Nacoda, from Muscat 15th September.
	<i>Passengers</i> —15 Natives.
26th "	Brig Dadloy, Nacoda, from Judda 30th July.
	<i>Passengers</i> —110 Natives.
27th "	Steamer Phlox, J. Clarke, from Surat 23th September.
	<i>Passengers</i> —J. C. Hall, Esq.; and 110 Natives.
" "	Ship Hyderee, H. R. Miles, from Mauritius 6th September.
	<i>Passengers</i> —8 Natives.
" "	French Ship Sacramento, P. Hunt, from Buenos Ayres 31st July.
28th "	French Ship Napoleon, P. Dubois, from Marseilles 4th June.
" "	Steamer Mountstuart Elphinstone, C. W. Macdonald, from Surat 27th September.
	<i>Passengers</i> —Captain and Mrs. Jerome, and Children; Mr. Graham; and several Natives.
30th "	Ship Maria Gray, J. Dickson, from Kurrachee 24th September.
	<i>Passengers</i> —Mr. Lester and Lady; and 12 Natives.
1st Oct.	Ship Earl of Windsor, J. H. Crowe, from London 15th June.
	<i>Passengers</i> —Mrs. Nowell; Miss Lang; Lieutenant Ingram; Rev. Mr. Strobel; Rev. Mr. Hanson; Rev. Mr. Hendrich; Mr. A. Thomson; 1 Sergeant and 5 Privates in charge of a Prisoner; and 1 Native Servant.
" "	Ship El Dorado, R. Lyons, from Liverpool 7th June.

1856

DEPARTURES.

24th Sept.	Steamer Bombay, P. James, to Kurrachee.
25th "	Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, F. M. Ellis, to Surat.
" "	Ship Bride of the Seas, T. D. Nicholson, to Muscat.
	<i>Passengers</i> —Mr. Leakes, I. N., Transport Agent; and Servant.
" "	Ship General Windham, D. Bruce, to Whampoa.
" "	Ship Tiger, W. Robinson, to Liverpool.
26th "	Ship City of Manchester, J. Black, to Liverpool.
" "	Steamer Lowjee Family, G. Lee, to Surat.
27th "	Ship Bombay, Nacoda, to Singapore.
	<i>Passengers</i> —80 Natives.
" "	Ship Coronolla, S. Gale, to Liverpool.
	<i>Passenger</i> —Mrs. Gale.
" "	Ship Dinapore, J. Lentik, to London.
" "	Ship Nusser Sultan, J. McQueen, to Calcutta.
	<i>Passengers</i> —12 Natives.

W. CRAWFORD,

Senior Magistrate of Police.

Bombay, Police Office, 1st October 1856.

**INDIA AND LONDON
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

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

Extract from the Tables of Annual Premiums required for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000, or £100, at the Reduced Rates.

Age.	CIVILIANS.			MILITARY AND NAVAL.		
	One year.	Seven years.	Whole life.	One year.	Seven years.	Whole life.
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
18	18	20	27	24	26	32
25	22	23	31	28	29	36
30	25	26	34	31	32	39
35	28	30	38	34	36	43
40	31	33	43	37	39	47
45	35	37	48	41	43	52

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

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Bombay Agency.
EXCHANGE.

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

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" " 3 " "	2s. 0½d. "
" " 2 " "	2s. 0½d. "
" " 1 " "	2s. 0½d. "
" " 1 day's sight	2s. 0½d. "

On Scotland on demand 2s. "

On Ireland " 2s. "

Circular Notes " 1s. 11½d. "

On Paris at 3 days' sight 1s. 11½d. "

No Draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency, on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is one-quarter per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation takes charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation.... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of..... ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ½ per cent.

But if proceeds are remitted through the Corporation Without charge.

Hours of Business 10 to 4

Saturdays 10 to 1

Bombay, 1st October 1856.

Agra and United Service Bank.

THE Government of India having, by Notification of 26th January 1855, signified its intention to dissolve its existing connection with the Government Agency, the Agra and United Service Bank will, on being furnished with the necessary powers, receive charge of Government Paper and Bank Shares from the Agent, and realize the Interest when due, and Dividends as declared. The Bank will also sell, or invest in these Securities for Constituents.

Forms of Letters and Powers of Attorney may be obtained on application at this Agency.

When the proceeds of Government Paper or Shares sold, or of Interest and Dividends, are remitted by the Bank's Drafts on England, or on its Indian Branches, no Commission will be charged.

If otherwise paid, or when the Paper or Shares are delivered over the charge for Commission will be ½ per cent.

J. G. H. BROWN, Agent.

Bombay, 16th February 1855.

LONDON & EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

The Bombay Branch of this Corporation transacts business on the following terms:—

INTEREST.

On Deposits for 1 month	3 per cent.
2 months	3½ "
3 do.	4 "
6 do.	5 "
12 do.	6 "

Bank Post Bills will be given for sums deposited on the above terms.

The Bank does not reserve the right of paying of deposits till the expiry of the term for which they have been received.

On Current Accounts 2 per cent.

On deposits for 15 days, and thereafter requiring 15 days' notice previous to withdrawal 4½ per cent.

On deposits payable at call, subject to a Commission of ½ per cent. on all sums withdrawn 4½ per cent.

Deposits may be withdrawn without the usual notice if taken in the Bank's Bills on London at the advertised rates of the day.

No Cheques cashed nor money received under Rs. 10.

DISCOUNT

On Government Bills	6 per cent. per annum.
On Private Bills at 15 days	7 "
" 1 month	8 "
" 2 "	9 "
" 3 "	10 "

Private Bills secured by Government Paper will be discounted at reduced rates.

Rebate on uncovered Bills is allowed at Government rate.

CASH CREDIT

Granted on Government or other approved Securities, for sums ranging from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 30,000, at 7 and 8 per cent. per annum respectively.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 "	2s. 0½d. "
" 3 "	2s. 0½d. "
" 2 "	2s. 0½d. "
" 1 "	2s. 0½d. "
" 1 day's sight	2s. 0½d. "
Bills on Scotland at 30 days' sight	2s. 0½d. "
" 1 day's sight	2s. "

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay, the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe, by its *own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Remittances payable to "The London and Eastern Banking Corporation or Order"; and to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the term at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

On the Purchase or Sale of Government or other Securities.....One-Half per Cent.
On the Collection of Foreign Bills, &c.One-Half per Cent.
On Realising Interest or DividendsOne-Quarter per Cent.
If the funds realized on account of Constituents are to be remitted in Bills of the Corporation, no Commission will be charged.
The Bank grants Drafts on Calcutta, Agra, Simla, Delhi, &c.

C. F. BARCLAY, Sub-Manager in Charge.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st October 1856.

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1st July 1856.

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THE

BOMBAY ARMY LIST,

FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1856,

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COMPRISING ALSO THE

HYDRABAD CONTINGENT LIST,

THE

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AND THE

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST,

INCLUDING THE

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

PRICE, Rs. 2½

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, October 2nd 1856.

Post Office Notifications.**OVERLAND MAIL.**

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "MADRAS," will be closed on FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at the usual Office hour, 6 P. M.

An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, till two hours before the Steamer is advertised to leave the Harbour.

Letters for the United Kingdom, directed either *via* Marseilles or *via* Southampton, may be prepaid or not, at the option of the sender.

The Inland and Steam Postage on Letters for Foreign Europe, *via* Marseilles, or *via* Trieste, as well as for places in the Mediterranean, Egypt, and Suez, remains unaltered: eight annas per $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 *via* Southampton; and Letters for places in Egypt and the Mediterranean will be detained, and treated as Unclaimed Letters.

Post Office Packets for COCHIN, CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "SINGAPORE," will be closed on THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, at the usual Office hour, 6 P. M.; an After-Packet being kept open, on payment of the usual fee, till two hours before the Steamer is advertised to leave the Harbour.

Post Office Packets for KURRACHEE and SIND, per Bombay Steam Navigation Company's Steamer "SINDIAN," will be closed about 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail, expected on or about the 4th proximo.

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 4th October.	On 3rd November.	On 4th December.
„ 18th October.	„ 17th November.	„ 18th December.

Bombay Post Office, 1st October 1856.

T. GARRETT,
Officiating Post Master.

SHIP LETTERS.

The Ship Letter Office will despatch Letters, under the usual Regulations, by any of the following Ships.

N.B.—The Post Office takes every means in its power to ascertain the exact date on which the vessels enumerated below will leave the Harbour, but it cannot in any way guarantee their departure on the days mentioned in this List.

NAMES OF VESSELS.	AGENTS' NAMES.	DATE OF INTENDED DEPARTURE.	TO WHAT PORT.	WHERE TOUCHING.
Madras	P. & O. Steam Navigation Company ..	4th instant.....	Suez	Aden.
Singapore	Ditto ditto ditto ..	3rd ditto	Hongkong	Cochin, Galle, Penang, and Singapore.
Sindian.....	Bombay Steam Navigation Company ..	About 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail, ex- pected on or about the 4th instant.....		
Ardville	Messrs. Edward Bates & Co.....	3rd instant.....	Kurrachee. Liverpool.	
Rocher de St. Malo	Messrs. Vinay, Fils, & Co.....	3rd ditto	Calcutta.	
Alberta	Messrs. Volkart, Brothers, & Co.....	10th ditto	Antwerp.	
Skield	Ditto ditto	10th ditto	Genoa.	
Commodore Perry.....	Messrs. Dirom, Hunter, & Co.....	25th ditto	Liverpool.	

As a general rule, the Packets for sailing vessels will be closed the evening preceding the date of departure.

LIST OF PACKETS MADE UP during the last Week at the Bombay Post Office, for despatch by the following Vessels:—

NAMES OF VESSELS.	DATE OF DESPATCH.	TO WHAT PORT.
Bombay	24th September	Kurrachee.
Carnac	25th do.	Surat.
Phlox	30th do.	Do.

Bombay Post Office, 1st October 1856.

T. GARRETT,
Officiating Post Master.

NOTICE.

The Railway Company having fixed the hour for starting the TRAINS to CAMPOOLEE at 7½ P. M. on Week-days, to take effect from the 1st proximo, it is notified for public information that Letters and Newspapers for places on the *Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, and Southern Konkun* Lines, as specified below, will from the abovementioned date be received for despatch at the Bombay General Post Office up to 6 P. M.

Letters posted at the several *Receiving Houses* up to 5 P. M., and at the *Letter Boxes* up to 4 P. M., respectively, will be in time for despatch by the above Mails.

Bhangy Parcels will be received up to 5 P. M. at the *General Post Office* on *Week-days* only.

The hours of closing the *Khandeish, North-West Provinces, The Punjaub, Tanna, and Matheran* Mails are *unaltered*, viz. 4 P. M. at the *General Post Office*, and 3 P. M. and 2 P. M. at the *Receiving Houses and Pillar Boxes*.

On CALCUTTA LINE,	MADRAS LINE,	And SOUTHERN KONKUN LINE,
Mails for Poona, Ahmednuggur, Aurangabad, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, and Calcutta ;	Sattara, Mahableshwur, Kolapore, Belgaum, Dharwar, Madras, and Ceylon ;	Dapoolee, Nagotana, Rutnagherry, Vingorla, and The Malabar Coast,

Will close, at the *Bombay General Post Office* at 6 P. M.

„ Several *Receiving Houses* at 5 P. M.

„ *Letter Pillar Boxes* at 4 P. M.

„ Bhangy Parcels, at the *General Post Office* only, at 5 P. M.

On NORTH KONKUN, GUZERAT, AND SIND LINE,	KHANDEISH LINE,	And NORTH-WEST PROVINCES,
Mails for Bhewndy, Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Kattywar, Kutch, and Sind ;	Nassick, Malligaum, Dhoolia, Mhow, Neemuch, and Rajpootana ;	Indore, Gwalior, Agra, Delhi, Bhopaul, and The Punjaub,

Will close, at the *Bombay General Post Office* at 4 P. M.

„ *Receiving Houses* at 3 P. M.

„ *Letter Pillar Boxes* at 2 P. M.

„ Bhangy Parcels, at the *General Post Office* only, at 3 P. M.

The Letter Mails for all Stations throughout India will close at the *General Post Office* at 4 P. M. on Sundays.

No Bhangy Parcels will be received for despatch on Sundays.

T. GARRETT,
Officiating Post Master.

Bombay Post Office, 29th September 1856.

पोस्टाचा जाहिरनामा.

ऐसा जे पुढले महिन्याचे १ ले तारिखेपासून रविवार खेरीज करून इतर दिवसीं आगिची गाडी संध्याकाळी साडेसात वाजतां खोपवलीस जाण्याकरितां निघेल. असें रेलवे कंपनीनें ठरविल्यावरून सर्व लोकांस मालूम करण्यांत येतें कीं खाली लिहिल्याप्रमाणे कलकत्ता व मद्रास व दक्षिणकोकण यांचे रस्त्यावरील ठिकाणास पत्रे व वर्तमान पत्रे पाठविण्याचीं असतील तीं सदहू तारिखेपासून मुंबईचे जनरल पोस्ट आफिसांत संध्याकाळचे ६ वरापर्यंत पाठविण्याकरितां घेतील.

पत्रे घेण्याचे निरनिराळे ठिकाणीं संध्याकाळचे ५ वरा पर्यंत व पत्राचे पेट्यांत संध्याकाळचे ४ वरा पर्यंत पत्रे घालण्यांत येतील तीं सदहू डाकेंतून पाठविण्याकरितां योग्य वेळांत पोचलीं असें समजावें.

जनरल पोस्ट आफिसांत आदितवार खेरीज करून इतर दिवशीं मात्र संध्याकाळचे पांच वरा पर्यंत बंगीचा बिनझा घेण्यांत येतील.

खानदेश व वायव्य प्रांत व पंजाब व ठाणे व माथारान येथे जाणारे टपाल बंद होण्याची वेळा बदलली नाहीं; म्हणजे जनरल पोस्ट आफिसांत संध्याकाळचे ४ वरा पर्यंत पत्रे घेतील व पत्रे घेण्याचे इतर ठिकाणी संध्याकाळचे ३ वरा पर्यंत घेतील व स्तंभाकार पेट्यांत बराबर दोन वरे पर्यंत घेतील.

कच्छकत्याचे मार्गावर.

मद्रासचा मार्गावर.

व दक्षिणकोकणाचे मार्गावर.

पुणे.
अहमदनगर.
औरंगाबाद.
नागपुर.
जवळपूर, व
कलकत्ता.

सातारा.
महाबळेश्वर.
कल्हापुर.
बेळगांव.
धारवाड.
मद्रास, व
सिलोन.

दापोली.
नागोटणे.
रत्नागिरी.
वेंगुरल, व
मलबार कांठा.

एथे जाणारे टपाल.

मुंबईचे पोस्ट आफिसांत संध्याकाळचे ६ वाजता बंद होईल.

पत्रे घेण्याचे इतर ठिकाणी संध्याकाळचे ५ वाजता बंद होईल.

पत्राचा स्तंभाकार पेट्यांत संध्याकाळचे ४ वाजता बंद होईल.

बंगीच्या विनड्या जनरल पोस्ट आफिसांत संध्याकाळचे ५ वरापर्यंत मात्र घेतील.

उत्तरकोकणाचा व गुजराथचा
व सिंधदेशाचा मार्गावर.

खानदेशाचा मार्गावर.

व वायव्य प्रांताचा मार्गावर.

भिवंडी.
सुरत.
वडोदें.
अमदाबाद.
काठ्यावाड.
कच्छ, व
सिंध.

नाशीक.
मालेगांव.
धुळे.
मौ.
निमच.
राजस्थान.

इंदूर.
ग्वालर.
आग्रा.
भोपाळ, व
पंजाब.

एथे जाणारे टपाल.

मुंबईचा पोस्ट आफिसांत संध्याकाळचे ४ वाजता बंद होईल.

पत्रे घेण्याचे इतर ठिकाणी संध्याकाळचे ३ वाजता बंद होईल.

पत्राचा स्तंभाकार पेट्यांत संध्याकाळचे २ वाजता बंद होईल.

बंगीच्या विनड्यांत जनरल पोस्ट आफिसांत संध्याकाळचे तिन वरापर्यंत घेतील.

हिंदुस्थानातील कोणतेही ठिकाणी जाण्याची पत्राची टपाले जनरल पोस्ट आफिसांत आदितवारी संध्याकाळी ४ वाजता बंद होतील.

बंगीचा विनड्या पाठविण्या करिता आदितवारी घेण्यांत येणार नाहींत.

मुा मुंबई तारिख २९ माहे सप्तर सन् १८५६.

T. GARRETT,

Offg. Post Master.

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 to Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Aden, Ceylon, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, or Hong-Kong, can be pre-paid or not at the option of the sender.
Places to which pre-payment is optional.
3. Letters sent through Great Britain, to any Colony, or to any place in Foreign Europe, cannot be pre-paid in India.
4. Letters addressed to Great Britain *via* Trieste, to Malta, Gibraltar, the Ionian Islands, to any place in Egypt or Foreign Europe, to China, except Hong-Kong, or to the Australian Colonies, Manilla, Batavia, Java, Mauritius, Bourbon, or any place not a British Possession, must be pre-paid in India.
Places to which Letters must be pre-paid.
5. Unpaid letters addressed to, or paid letters received from, any of the places named in the margin, will be despatched or delivered, as the case may be, without any demand for Indian Postage.
Great Britain. | Aden.
Any Indian Port. | The Straits' Settlements.
6. Pre-paid letters addressed to, or unpaid letters received from Great Britain, any Port in India, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Ceylon, Aden, Hong-Kong, Malta, Gibraltar, the Ionian Islands, Australian Colonies, Mauritius, or any British Colony, the route Combined rate of Postage.

to which is not through Great Britain, or any Foreign Port, the route to which is not through Egypt, will, when conveyed by Her Majesty's Mail Packets, be liable to a combined Indian and English Postage rate of four annas per half ounce, according to the Table given in the margin. This rate of Postage will include Indian Inland Postage as well as British Steam Postage.

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.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
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.

Calcutta, 11th March 1856.

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.

पोस्ठनुं जळिरनासुं.

अमुंने अतेशीय भाषाभां पत्रो उपर हाम ठेकाळुं लपवानी हालनी पक्षतीथी धळी अड्यलु पडे छे, अने पोस्ठ आशीसने ने अमर नर नोभये ते तेने धळु करीने अ रीते लप्याथी मणती नथी, अशे नेनां नामनुं पत्र लेय ते आपतनी सधणी विगत मलती नथी अने अतेशीय भाषाभां पत्रो नही पाहोववानुं कारलु धळु करीने अशे छे अमुं मालम पजुं छे वास्ते सर्व लाडोने तेभां विरोध करीने अतेशीय लाडोने जळे डिधामां आवे छे, ते अमां पोतानां पत्रो उपर सधणी मरातम लपवानो सुक्री देधने नेनां नामनुं पत्र लेय तेनुं सधणी नाम, मात्र लपवुं, अने ने सेलेमां अथवा, कसपामां, अथवा गांमिं, तथा मोखिलामां, अथवा ठेकाळुं ते रेहेतो लेय ते सेलेनुं, अथवा कसपानुं, अथवा गांमनुं, तथा मोखिलानुं, अथवा ठेकाळुं नाम लपवुं, ते शुदी शुदी लीटी दोरीने लपवुं ; पण पत्र रवाना करतां न्ह्यु नही पडे तथा नीवडतां वार नही लागे अशेला साहे ने गांम पत्र लपवानुं लेय ते गांमनुं नाम हमेशां शुदी लिटीमे म्हेरे अक्षरे लपवुं.

समजलुने वास्ते हाम ठेकाळुं लपवानो नमुनो छेण लप्या छे.

शेअ हींगल.

कलेक्टरनी डोरटना साहेब नागरने पोहोचि.

मुलकरो कटरो.

ठेकाळुं शाहाजदी मंडी मधे.

अमदाबाद.

नेनां नामनुं पत्र लेय ते नही मणे तो ते पत्र पोतानी पासो पाळुं आवे अथवा पत्र मोडलनारनी धड्या लेय तो तेले पोतानुं नाम तथा हाम ठेकाळुं पत्रनी पीडउपर लपवुं. उपरनी पाणुमे लपवुं नही.

उपरी पोस्ठ मास्तरांमे तथा तेमोना हाथ छेणना सर्व अमलदरांमे सदरु वडीवट लाडोने समजवीने ते अमलमां लाववासाहे नेटली अने तेटली तळवीन करवी.

पोस्ठ मास्तर जनरल इलाहल धंधो साहेब

याहादुरनी सही.

तारीख ३ माहे मे सन १८५६ धिसवी मुकाम नजरे

मुंअर्, पोस्ठ मास्तर जनरलनी कचेरी.

पोस्ठाचा जाहिरनामा.

ऐसाजे एतेशीय भाषेंत पत्रांवर पत्ता लिहिण्याची सांप्रतची पद्धती फारच गैर सोईची आहे, आणि पोस्ट आफिसास जी बातमी पाहिजे ती त्यास बहुधा तसे लिहिण्यावरून मिळत नाही म्हणजे जाचे नावाचें पत्र असेल त्याजविषयी सर्व तपशील मिळत नाही, आणि एतेशीय भाषेंतलीं पत्रें न पांचण्याचें कारण बहुधा हेंच आहे असें मालूम झालें आहे, ऐशीयास सर्व लोकांस व विशेष करून एतेशीय लोकांस कळविण्यांत येतें कीं त्याणी आपले पत्रांवरील मरातम सर्व गाळून जाचे नावाचें पत्र असेल त्याचें सपूर्ण नाव मात्र ल्याहावें; आणि जा शहरांत, किंवा कसब्यांत, किंवा गांवांत व जा आळींत, किंवा ठिकाणांत तो राहात असेल त्या शहराचें, किंवा कसब्याचें, किंवा गांवाचें व आळीचें, किंवा ठिकाणाचें नाव ल्याहावें; हीं निरनिराळे ओळींत ल्याहावीं; परंतु पत्र रवाना करण्यांत चूक होऊं नये व तीं निवडाय्यास वेळ लागूं नये म्हणून जा गांवीं 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

शाहाझादी मंडी येथें

अमदाबाद

जाचे नावाचें पत्र असेल तो न सांपडल्यास तें पत्र आपणास परत यावें अशी पत्र पाठविणाराची इच्छा असेल तर, त्याणे आपलें नाव व पत्ता पत्राचे पाठीवर ल्याहावा पुढले बाजूस लिहूं नये.

सदरु व्हिवाट लोकांस समजाऊन ती अमलांत येई अशी तजवीज व नू शेकल तितकी डेपुटी पोस्टमास्तरानी, व त्यांच्या हाताखालील सर्व अंमलदारांनी करावी.

पोस्टमास्तर जनरल इलाहल धंधो साहेब

याहादुर यांची सही.

तारीख ३ माहे मे सन १८५६ इसवी मुकाम जंजिरे मुंबई,

पोस्टमास्तर जनरल यांची कचेरी.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

1 2

• సమజాత్రినదళియంద్రాప్రకృతిబలియకమహూదేశిభగవదయిధే-

శలీకల్పకకూర్చి నూనెనీటి బనాజురయ్యవారికి

శాడృషాదిమంత్రియ

దారణేన సంపత్తవచ్యో లుకను శాన్ ద్రిహాద్ బల్యాశ్రుతానాం కర్మబరహ్యమాజ్ఞానే
పితృభిసుకవయి ణీయైద్ బల్యాలవనూ శంసృజేనప్రుకుప్తక్రాంతరవింశింద్వైబలియజ్యే మా
మందిన హా జూదల్ల బలియ బారదూ

క్రాంతివిప్లవసాధకమహాసభగృహముననున్న మౌనమహాస్థరజనసభయిలానియున్న
జంటిమొలకలమహాస్థరజనసభయనకలగిరి నాగిడిబాడచూరయిచరనది

Oriental Translator to Govt.

ٹاک کا اشتہار نامہ

چونکہ اس ملک کی زبانوں میں لغافہ لکھنے کا طریقہ بہت بجا اور حسن چیز کی آگاہی کہ پوسٹ
 آفس کو ضروری اکثر اس طریقہ سے ملتی نہیں ہے جس شخص کے نام کا کہ خط ہوا اس کا پتہ ٹھکانا
 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 سزاوارتہ
 شخص کا نام کہ جس کو خط بھیجا جائے اور نام شہر کا یا قصبہ کا اور یا گانو 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 بہر حال جہاں کو کہ خط پہنچنے کا ہوا اس جگہ کا نام ہر کار قلم سے جدی سطر میں لکھنا چاہئے
 تاکہ ایک جگہ کا خط دوسری جگہ نہ چلا جائے اور خط چھانٹنے میں دیر نہ لگے
 لغافہ لکھنے کا طریقہ واسطے رہنمائی کے نیچے لکھا جاتا ہے

شیخ ہنگم کو

صاحب ناظر عدالت کلکٹری کے

مظفر خان کے کتربے میں

شاہراوی منڈی کے محلے میں

احمد آباد

اگر خط پہنچنے والا کو منظور ہو کہ در صورت نہ ملنے مالک خط کے اس کا خط اسے پیچھے ملے تو اس کو لازم ہے
 کہ لغافہ کی پشت پر اپنا نام اور اپنا ٹھکانا لکھے لیکن روس لغافہ پر نہ لکھے
 ڈپٹی پوسٹ ماسٹرون اور ملازمان ماتحت کو لازم ہے کہ مضمون مرقومہ بالا کو مشہر
 کہ کر چھانک کہ ہو سکے اس کو مروج کرنے میں کوشش کریں

(صحیح) ایلائیڑا امبی صاحب

افیشی ایٹنگ پوسٹ ماسٹر جنرل

بمبئی کے پوسٹ ماسٹر صاحب جنرل کی آفس

تاریخ تیسری ماہ ۱۸۵۶ء

Venayek Wassoodew,

Oriental Translator to Govt.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1348.

FORT WILLIAM, HOME DEPARTMENT—POST OFFICE,

The 9th September 1856.

In modification of the List published by order of the Government of India, in this Department, dated the 29th September 1854, it is hereby declared that Secretaries to Municipal Boards, Commissions, or Committees, are not authorised to send Letters, Packets, or Parcels by Post on the Public Service, without payment of Postage.

(Signed) CECIL BEADON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

E. IMPEY,
Post Master General.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 30th September 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 } 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
Maunpoor	13½
Keenerghat.....	3
Goozree	10½
Ackberpoor or Khul	14½
Koorumpoor	12½
Jhelwunah.....	15½
Sindwah.....	15¾
Pulasnair	14½
Seerpoor	16½
Nuldanah	12
Soonghier	10½
Dhoolia	12½

Total.... 165

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

There being two places of the name of Futtypore in the North-West Provinces, the Public are hereby requested, when directing Letters to the above places, to observe the following distinction, in view to prevent their Letters being mis-sent:—

2. Letters for Futtypore on the Grand Trunk Road should be directed to "Futtypore near Allahabad," and the other "Futtypore Shackhowutty."

Agra, 28th August 1856.

(Signed) S. CLARKE,
Offg. Post Master General, N. W. Provinces.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 10th September 1856.

E. IMPEY,
Post Master General.

NOTICE.

A Post Office has been opened at Sholinghur, in the District of North Arcot, about 15½ miles East of Arcot, and eight from the Railway Station of Sholinghur.

The distinguishing Number of the New Post Office is 155.

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

Madras Post Master General's Office, 4th July 1856.

(Signed) R. H. WILLIAMSON,
Post Master General.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 10th September 1856.

E. IMPEY,
Post Master General.

NOTICE.

A new Post Office has been opened at Hoomnabad, within the Hyderabad Division, between Hyderabad and Sholapoor.

The distinguishing Number of the new Post Office will be 54.

Each Post Office will make up a separate packet for Hoomnabad.

Madras Post Master General's Office, 8th August 1856.

(Signed) R. H. WILLIAMSON,
Post Master General.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 21st August 1856.

E. IMPEY,
Post Master General.

NOTICE.

A Post Office has been opened at Nitchindipore, in the District of Nuddea, about 20 miles to the North-East of Kishnaghur.

Calcutta Post Master General's Office, 20th August 1856.

(Signed) J. R. B. BENNETT,
Post Master General of Bengal.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 24th September 1856.

E. IMPEY,
Post Master General.

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.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 26th May 1855.

(Signed) DUNCAN DAVIDSON,
Post Master General.

21st 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.

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.

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