

1853

be considered expedient to do so; and in all such cases (30) thirty per cent. upon the amount of expenses incurred, or a fine of Rupees (30) thirty to (120) one hundred and twenty, at the option of the executive Commissariat Officer, will be levied as liquidated damages for each and every such breach of contract; it being understood that the simple condemnation of any article by a Committee constitutes such a breach of contract, whether the rejected articles be replaced by the contractor or by this department; in every such case, also, it is to be understood that the contract may be cancelled at the discretion of the Commissary General, and that if the contract be so cancelled, the cash deposit of Rupees (214) two hundred and fourteen, mentioned in para. 3 of this Notice, will be forfeited to Government.

5. It is also to be understood that any negligence, evasion; or refusal on the part of a contractor to make supplies, or obey orders, or any attempt on his part, or that of his agents, to pass off articles of an inferior quality in lieu of those he is bound to supply, or any neglect to deliver them at the time and place ordered, will subject him, in every instance, to be fined to the extent of (25) twenty-five Rupees, at the option of the executive Commissariat Officer, from whose order an appeal may be made to the Commissary General, whose decision is to be final; but in cases where it may be deemed fit to exact any of the penalties provided for in the preceding clause, no further penalty shall be leviable under this clause.

6. It is further to be understood that the Contractor, an accredited Agent on his part, approved of by the executive Commissariat Officer, is to attend at this Office during the usual hours of business, i. e. from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), also at such other time or place as may be indicated by the executive Commissariat Officer, when he may consider it desirable for the Public Service to require such attendance.

7. Any party whose offer is accepted will be required to produce his sureties for the approval of the Honorable Company's Solicitor, within fifteen days from the date of the acceptance of his offer, or the contract will be resold; no reason will be stated for rejecting any security offered.

8. Bills for articles supplied under this contract must be preferred within one month from the date of the delivery of the articles, in default of which the contractor will forfeit the full value of the supplies for which bills have not been so preferred, unless it clearly appear to the satisfaction of the Commissary General that the delay was unavoidable.

9. The amount of retrenchments made by the Military Board on the contractor's bills will be recovered from the first bills preferred for payment; but in the event of such retrenchments, or any portion thereof, being remitted, the amount remitted will be refunded.

10. Any party who, after offering for the contract, fails to furnish the necessary security, as provided for in Clause 7th of this Notice, will be interdicted from bidding on future occasions, unless he produces a certificate from individuals of unexceptionable character and sufficient means, guaranteeing the due execution and performance of the contract, on his offer being accepted.

11. The annual outlay on the above contract is estimated at Rupees 4,282.

12. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any offer.

J. RAMSAY, Captain,
Acting Deputy Commissary General.
Bombay, Depy. Comm'y. Genl.'s Office,
21st June 1853.

Notice

Is hereby given, that persons desirous of entering into a contract for supplying good wholesome Biscuit and Flour to this Department, for the term of one year from the 1st day of August next, may, on application at this office from 11 A. M. till 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) obtain copies of the Schedule or List of Prices, and such information relating thereto as they may require.

2. Verbal offers for the contract will be received at this office on Wednesday the 13th proximo, at 2 P. M. precisely, when intending contractors will be required to bid a per-centage above or below the prices exhibited in the above list at which the supply will be made, on the understanding that the articles supplied are to be of unexceptionable quality, according to musters which may be seen in this office, or of the sort usually supplied, and are to be delivered, in the first instance at the Commissariat Stores, if required, and afterwards to the indenting Departments, in good condition, free of all charges beyond the stipulated price, in such quantities as may from time to time be demanded, and that the same are liable to examination and rejection by the executive Commissariat Officer, or by the indenting or receiving Officer; or by a Committee of Officers appointed on the part of Government, in the event of the contractor being dissatisfied with the decision of the above Officers, or either of them; it being understood that the decision of such Committee is to be final, and binding on all parties.

3. No person will be allowed to bid for the contract unless he previously deposits in this office, in cash, the sum of Rupees (487) four hundred and eighty-seven, which sum will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal on the part of the contractor to execute the necessary deed of contract, whenever required to do so, on his offer being accepted, in which latter case he must be prepared to give unexceptionable bonded security to the further amount of Rupees (1,950) one thousand nine hundred and fifty, which, together with the amount previously deposited, will be held as a guarantee for the due fulfilment of his contract.

4. A contractor must comply immediately with all emergent demands, and meet others of less urgency within the periods stated in the requisitions made upon him; in failure whereof, or if any supply be condemned by a Committee of Officers as aforesaid, the articles, or such others as may be required in lieu thereof, shall be purchased by this Department without delay, at his risk and cost, if it be considered expedient to do so; and in all such cases thirty per cent. upon the amount of expenses incurred, or a fine of from Rupees (30) thirty to (200) two hundred, at the option of the executive Commissariat Officer, will be levied as liquidated damages for each and every such breach of contract; it being understood that the simple condemnation of any article by a Committee constitutes such a breach of contract, whether the rejected articles be replaced by the contractor or by this Department; in every such case, also, it is to be understood that the contract may be cancelled, at the discretion of the Commissary General, and that

if the contract be so cancelled, the cash deposit of Rupees (487) four hundred and eighty-seven, mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Notice, will be forfeited to Government.

5. It is also to be understood that any negligence, evasion, or refusal on the part of a contractor to make supplies, or obey orders, or any attempt on his part, or that of his agents, to pass off articles of an inferior quality in lieu of those he is bound to supply, or any neglect to deliver them at the time and place ordered, will subject him, in every instance, to be fined to the extent of twenty-five rupees, at the option of the executive Commissariat Officer, from whose order an appeal may be made to the Commissary General, whose decision is to be final; but in cases when it may be deemed fit to exact any of the penalties provided for in the preceding clause, no further penalty shall be leviable under this Clause.

6. The party whose offer may be accepted must take the Honorable Company's Bakery, with its appurtenances, situated in Bake House Lane, at a monthly rent of Company's Rupees 130, the occupant renewing the Salt required to be kept in the ovens of the said Bakery as often as it may be deemed necessary by the executive Commissariat Officer, during the continuance of the contract, the annual repairs being made at the expense of Government.

7. It is further to be understood that the contractor, or an accredited agent on his part, approved of by the executive Commissariat Officer, is to attend at this office during the usual hours of business, *i. e.* from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) also at such other time or place as may be indicated by the executive Commissariat Officer, when he may consider it desirable for the public service to require such attendance.

8. Any party whose offer is accepted will be required to produce his sureties for the approval of the Honorable Company's Solicitor, within fifteen days from the date of the acceptance of his offer, or the contract will be resold. No reason will be stated for rejecting any security offered.

9. Bills for articles supplied under this contract must be preferred within one month from the date of the delivery of the articles, in default of which the contractor will forfeit the full value of the supplies for which bills have not been so preferred, unless it clearly appear, to the satisfaction of the Commissary General, that the delay was unavoidable.

10. The amount of retrenchments made by the Military Board on the contractors' bills will be recovered from the first bills preferred for payment; but in the event of such retrenchments, or any portion thereof, being remitted, the amount remitted will be refunded.

11. Any party who, after offering for the contract, fails to furnish the necessary security, as provided for in Clause 8 of this Notice, will be interdicted from bidding on future occasions, unless he produces a certificate from individuals of unexceptionable character and sufficient means, guaranteeing the due execution and performance of the contract, on his offer being accepted.

12. The annual outlay on the above contract is estimated at Rupees 9,752.

13. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any offer.

J. RAMSAY, Captain,
Acting Deputy Commissary General.

Deputy Commissary General's Office,
Bombay, 21st June 1853.

Notice

Is hereby given, that verbal offers will be received at this Office, and sealed tenders at the Commissary General's Office in Bombay, on the 15th proximo, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the exclusive privilege of selling Arrack and Country Liquor, and also for Opium, both for the Town and Cantonment of Ahmednuggur, for one year, from the 1st August 1853 to the 31st July 1854.

The Troops composing the Brigade are as follows:—

Head Quarters 1st Battalion Artillery.
4th Company 2nd Battalion Artillery attached to 1st Battalion Artillery.

Head Quarters 4th Battalion Artillery.. 119
Gun Lascars and Drivers attached to the 1st and 4th Battalions Artillery.. 145

26th Regiment Native Infantry 767

Camp inhabitants and Followers, about 4,500

The Revenue of these respective contracts is apportioned as follows:—

One-half for the Troops and other inhabitants of the Cantonment.

One-half for the City of Ahmednuggur.

No deduction will be allowed except for Troops who may leave the Cantonment.

It will be requisite for each person bidding or tendering for the Liquor contract to deposit the sum of Rupees 800 previous to the commencement of biddings, or at the time of delivering the Tender, which sum will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary deed of contract by the individual whose tender is accepted.

A deposit of Rupees fifty-five will be required on account of the Opium contract, on the above terms.

Each bidder or person tendering for these contracts must be prepared to furnish at the same time two unexceptionable securities for the due performance of the contract, in the event of his tender being accepted.

The necessary articles of agreement to be entered into by the contractors may be seen at this Office, or at that of the Commissary General at Bombay, on every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 A. M till 4 P. M.

The Distillery will be made over to the contractor at the valuation of a Committee of European Officers, should a new contractor take the Liquor contract, and fail to agree with the present owner as to the terms of the transfer.

Only one Shop will be allowed out of the precincts of the Sudder Bazar, which is to be situated opposite to the Police Chokee, at the place called "Mundace"; and for the purpose of suppressing the clandestine sale in this locality of spirituous liquors to the European Troops, the contractor is to defray the expenses of maintaining a permanent Preventive Police, consisting of three men, to be increased when, and placed wherever, the Brigadier Commanding may deem necessary.

The Opium contractor will have the privilege of selling Ganjah and Bojah in the Cantonment.

H. HOLLAND, Lieutenant,
Superintendent of Bazars and Police.

Ahmednuggur, Bazar Office,
21st June 1853.

FORT WILLIAM,
HOME DEPARTMENT,
LEGISLATIVE,
The 27th May 1853.

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 27th May 1853:—

Act No. — of 1853.

An Act to raise Funds by Assessment and Taxes for Municipal Purposes, throughout the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca.

I. It is hereby enacted that from the day of 185 , Act No. IX. of 1848 is repealed, except as to anything done or omitted to be done under or according to the directions of the said Act, and except as to any assessment which shall have been made, or to any money which shall have become due, under the said Act, or as to any proceedings already commenced, or hereafter to be commenced, for the recovery thereof, or in respect of anything done or omitted as aforesaid. Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall revive Act No. XII. of 1839, or Act No. XII. of 1840.

II. From the day of 185 , an assessment, at a rate not exceeding ten per cent., to be fixed and determined from time to time as hereinafter mentioned, shall be levied either quarterly or half-yearly in advance upon the actual rent (in cases where rent is paid or payable), and upon the estimated rent (in cases where no rent is paid or payable) of all houses, shops, and other buildings, within the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, to be paid by the tenant or tenants, or occupier or occupiers, of such houses, shops, or other buildings charged; and all houses, shops, or other buildings which shall have been used or occupied thirty days during any one quarter, or sixty days during any half-year, shall be liable to be assessed at the rate aforesaid for the whole of that quarter or half-year, as the case may be; and such assessment may be levied and demanded, and shall be payable at any time before the expiration of the quarter or half-year for which the same shall be charged, in the same manner as if the same had been demanded in advance.

III. Provided always that the following buildings shall be exempted from assessment under this Act:—

1. Any house, shop, or other building, of which the actual or estimated rent per annum shall be less than six dollars, if it shall be the sole assessable property of the person or persons charged therewith.
2. Places of public worship.
3. Charitable institutions recognized by the Government of the said Settlement.
4. Mills, drying and boiling houses, and laborers' huts attached to plantations.
5. Barracks, cantonments, lines for soldiers and sepoy, and officers' quarters situated therein.
6. Police offices and stations.
7. Jails and convict lines.
8. Public buildings.
9. Schools not used as private residences.

IV. From the day of 185 , an assessment, at a rate not exceeding five per cent., to be fixed and determined from time to time as hereinafter mentioned, shall be levied half-yearly or annually upon the actual rent (in cases where rent is actually paid or payable), or on the estimated rent (in cases where no rent is paid or payable) of all lands situated within the said Settlement, and also of all lands situated in Province Wellesley, a dependency of Prince of Wales' Island aforesaid, to be paid by the proprietor or his agent, or by the person or persons in charge of such lands; Provided always, that no assessment shall be levied on any land of which the actual or estimated rent per annum shall be less than six dollars, if it shall be the sole assessable property of the person or persons charged, nor on any land belonging to, claimed by, or in the

possession or occupation of, the East India Company, nor on any quit rent paid to the said Company.

V. From and after the day of 185 , a tax shall be levied, either quarterly or half-yearly in advance, on all carriages, waggons, carts, horses, ponies, mares, mules, asses, and elephants, which are or may be kept or used in the said Settlement and its dependencies, to be paid by the owners or persons in charge of the same, at the following rates per annum, namely:—

For every four or three wheeled carriage	Sp. Dra.	10	0
For every two wheeled carriage		8	0
For every waggon drawn by man or beast		8	0
For every cart drawn by any description of } cattle		6	0
For every cart drawn by man		4	0
For every horse, poney, mare, mule, or ass		2	0
For every elephant		12	0

and such taxes, or any of them, may be levied and demanded, and shall be payable at any time during the quarter or half-year for which the same shall be charged.

Provided always, that no horses, ponies, or mares, or any carriages or other vehicles, shall be liable to be taxed under this Act, which shall have been imported into the said Settlement for sale, and not in use; provided, that the same shall be in the hands of the importer thereof, or his agent.

VI. It is provided further, that the several vehicles and animals hereinafter mentioned shall be exempted from taxation under this Act, namely:—

1. Waggons and carts belonging to Government, and employed exclusively in the public service.
2. Waggons and carts kept exclusively within estates of plantations, not used upon the public highways, having the name of the owner painted upon some conspicuous part thereof, in letters not less than two inches in length, and registered at the office of the Collector of Assessment and Taxes.
3. Hearses kept only for the removal of corpses.
4. Brood mares, foals, and elephants kept within estates or plantations, and not brought or used upon the public roads or bridges.

VII. For the purposes of this Act, the dependency of Province Wellesley shall be considered as part and parcel of the station of Prince of Wales' Island, and every matter and thing in this Act contained in any wise relating to the said station of Prince of Wales' Island, not otherwise specially provided for, shall be held to include and apply to the dependency of Province Wellesley aforesaid.

VIII. There shall be a Committee, to consist of five persons, for executing such of the powers of this Act as are not otherwise provided for, at each of the stations of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca; two of the Members of each Committee shall be appointed by the Chief Civil Authority for the time being of the said Settlement, and the other three Members thereof shall be elected at each of the said stations, in manner hereinafter mentioned, and each such Committee, when so constituted, shall be styled the "Municipal Committee."

IX. Every person residing in the said Settlement, whose annual payment of assessment on lands and houses; under this Act, shall amount to the sum of twenty dollars and upwards, shall be entitled to vote in the election of the said three last mentioned Members of the Municipal Committee, and shall be qualified to be a Member of the Municipal Committee of the station at which he shall at the time of election be residing.

X. All elections under this Act shall be under the management of the Sheriff of the said Settlement, who shall appoint a deputy to act for him at each of the stations of the said Settlement at which he shall not himself be present, and every such deputy, while so acting for the Sheriff, shall have the same powers and duties as the Sheriff, with respect to the station in which he shall be acting.

XI. The elective Members of the Municipal Committees shall be chosen on any day within the first

week of December in each year, such day to be appointed by the Sheriff or his deputies; of which day, and also of the place of election, the said Sheriff or his deputy shall give public notice thirty days at least before the day of election.

XII. The Sheriff or his deputies shall cause to be prepared in each year correct lists of the persons qualified to vote at each of the stations of the said Settlement, which lists shall be published, and shall be open for public inspection at the office of the Sheriff or his deputies, between the hours of ten in the morning and three in the afternoon on every day, Sundays excepted, between the 31st day of October and the day of election, when the said lists shall be taken to the place of election, for the use of the said Sheriff or his deputies. Provided always, that the said lists shall or may be revised or amended by the Court of Judicature of the said Settlement on the application of any person qualified to vote at any such election, provided that such application be made at least five days before the day of election. For the purpose of preparing such lists, it shall be lawful for the said Sheriff or his deputies at any time or times to inspect all assessment books, accounts, records, and papers kept by or in the custody or control of the Collector of Assessment and Taxes appointed under this Act.

XIII. At the time and place appointed for the election, the Sheriff or his deputy shall attend with a closed box, with an opening for the reception of voting tickets. Every voting ticket shall bear the signature of the voter, and the names of the persons for whom he shall vote, in the following form, namely:—I, the undersigned, being a rate-payer and voter, duly qualified, do hereby give my vote for _____ as a Member of the Municipal Committee for the _____ day of _____

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

XV. As soon as the election is completed, the Sheriff or his deputy, in the presence of the voters, or such of them as shall be present, shall ascertain the number of votes given for each person, and the Sheriff or his deputy shall thereupon publicly declare the names of the three persons for whom the greatest number of votes has been given, and shall declare such persons to be duly elected Members of the Municipal Committee of the Station at which such election took place.

XVI. In case the persons so elected, or any of them, shall refuse to serve as Members of the Municipal Committee, the Sheriff or his deputies shall, immediately after such refusal, declare the name or names of the person or persons for whom the next greatest number of votes has been given, and shall declare such last mentioned person or persons to be duly elected a Member or Members of the said Municipal Committee, in the place of such person or persons first elected, who shall refuse to serve as aforesaid. Provided always, that no person shall be competent to be elected a Member of the Municipal Committee of either of the said stations unless the number of votes given in his favor shall exceed ten.

XVII. The names of the persons elected at every election shall be certified by the Sheriff or his deputies to the Chief Civil Authority of the said Settlement, who shall cause notice thereof, together with the names of the Members appointed by the said Chief Civil Authority, to be given in a newspaper at such of the said stations in which a newspaper is published, and at such of the stations in which no newspaper is published, in such public manner as the said Chief Civil Authority shall think fit.

XVIII. In case it shall be found impracticable to obtain three elective Members to serve upon the Mu-

nicipal Committee at any of the said stations, from refusal to act, failure of election, or otherwise, or if any vacancy from any cause whatever shall happen before the month of December in any one year, in any of the said Municipal Committees, it shall be lawful for the Chief Civil Authority of the said Settlement at the station at which he shall then happen to be present, and at the other stations for the Resident Councillors thereof respectively, to nominate and appoint such other person or persons, being rate-payers, to be a Member or Members of the Municipal Committee, at each such station, and such appointment shall be as valid and effectual as if the person or persons so appointed had been elected in manner hereinbefore provided for.

XIX. The Municipal Committee at each of the said stations shall enter upon their office on the _____ day of _____ of each year, and shall hold their office regularly for one year, or until their successors shall be duly constituted.

XX. Of the two Members of each of the said Municipal Committees to be appointed by the Chief Civil Authority of the said Settlement under Section VIII. of this Act, one shall be the Resident Councillor of the station at which such Committee shall be constituted, and such Resident Councillor shall be the President of such Committee. In the absence of the President such other Member of the said Committee as shall be chosen by the Members present shall act as Chairman of the Meeting of the Committee. On all questions on which the Members of the Committee present are equally divided in opinion, the President, or, in his absence, the Chairman, shall have a second or casting vote. Three Members shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting.

XXI. The Municipal Committee at each of the said stations shall fix and determine, at such time as they shall think fit, the rate or rates of assessment on houses and lands provided for in Sections II. and IV. of this Act, to be levied during each year, and the rate or rates so fixed and determined by them shall be published for general information, and shall be the rate of assessment for the year indicated.

XXII. For the purpose of assessment under this Act, the Municipal Committee at each of the said stations shall fix the amount of the estimated rent of all houses, shops, and other buildings, and of all lands situated within the said settlement, in all cases where no rent is paid or payable.

XXIII. The Municipal Committee at each of the said stations shall have power to remit or refund any part or portion of any assessment paid by any person on any house, shop, or other building, levied under authority of this Act, in any case of partial occupancy in which it shall appear to such Committee expedient or desirable so to do.

XXIV. In order to enable the Municipal Committee to arrive at a fair valuation of the estimated rent of any lands liable to assessment under this Act, it shall be lawful for the said Municipal Committee to require the proprietor, agent, or person in charge of any lands, to furnish them with such returns of the nature, extent, and expense of cultivation of such lands, and of the quantity and value of all produce derived therefrom, including sugar, rum, and molasses, but not including minerals, as the said Municipal Committee shall think fit; and for the like purpose it shall be lawful for the said Municipal Committee, or any Member or Members thereof, or any person or persons appointed by them for that purpose, at any time, to enter on and inspect such lands, after having given two days previous notice of such their intention to the proprietor, or person or persons in charge of such lands; and any proprietor or agent, or person in charge of any such lands, who shall refuse or shall fail to furnish any such return for the space of one month from the day on which he shall have been required so to do, or who shall knowingly make a false or incorrect return, and any person who shall hinder, obstruct, or prevent any Member of the Municipal Committee, or any person appointed by the

said Municipal Committee as aforesaid, from entering upon, or inspecting any such land, shall be liable, on conviction before two Justices of the Peace, to pay a fine, not exceeding two hundred dollars.

XXV. In case the proprietor, agent, or person in charge of any land, or the tenant or occupier of any house, shop, or other building, shall feel himself aggrieved by the valuation or amount of the estimated rent fixed by the Municipal Committee of any property for the assessment whereof he shall be chargeable under this Act, it shall be lawful for the said Municipal Committee, with the consent of the person so feeling himself aggrieved, to refer the matter in dispute to the decision of three indifferent persons, one to be appointed by the said Municipal Committee, one by the person so aggrieved, and the third by the two persons so chosen, and the decision of a majority of such persons shall be final and binding on the said Municipal Committee, and also on the person so feeling himself aggrieved as aforesaid.

XXVI. The Municipal Committee at each of the said stations shall appoint an officer under them, who shall be called the "Collector of Assessment and Taxes," and such other officers as they may deem necessary for collecting or levying the assessment and taxes herein mentioned, and may assign such duties to such collector or other officers, and may prescribe such rules, and take such security for the due execution of the duties of such collector or other officers, as they may deem expedient; and such collector and other officers shall receive such salary or remuneration, to be paid out of the said assessment and taxes, as the said Municipal Committee shall, from time to time, appoint. And the said Collector shall keep a register of all houses, shops, and other buildings, and also of all lands liable to assessment under this Act, showing the road, street, or district, wherein the same are situated, the number, and name of the owner or occupier thereof, and the amount of the actual or estimated rent thereof respectively, with such other information as the Municipal Committee may direct; and such register shall be open to the inspection of any rate-payer, on such days, and at such times, as the Municipal Committee shall fix and determine. The said Municipal Committee shall have power to compound with the proprietor, agent, or person in charge of any lands, and with the tenant or occupier of any house, shop, or other building, for any assessment to which the same may be liable under this Act, and also to compound with any proprietor or person in charge of any vehicle or horse kept for the purpose of being let out to hire, for the payment of any tax to which such person may be liable under this Act.

XXVII. All monies levied, collected, or received under and by virtue of this Act at the said stations, shall form a fund, which shall be called the "Municipal Fund" of the station at which the same shall have been so levied, collected, or received, and the same shall be under the direction, management, and control of the Municipal Committee of such station; and such Municipal Fund shall be applied at the said stations respectively, and to any dependency thereof, to the following purposes, namely, to the payment of the salaries of the collector of assessment and taxes, and the other officers appointed for the collection of such assessment and taxes; to the payment and maintenance of an efficient Police; to the payment of the Office Establishments of the sitting magistrate and superintendent of Police (but not including the salary of any such sitting magistrate); to the constructing, renewing, repairing, cleansing, and upholding all public roads, streets, and other public thoroughfares, and public drains, wells, tanks, canals, channels and water-courses, and all public bridges, jetties, landing-places, quays, aqueducts, sluices, sewers and sluice gates; to the lighting and watching of the said stations; and to such other purposes as may be considered by the said Municipal Committee to be of public utility, or necessary to the comfort, security, protection, and well-being of the inhabitants. Provided always, that all roads and bridges lead-

ing to any Government building, or to any public building in the use or occupation of the Government of the said Settlement, or to any place of public worship or charitable institution recognized by Government, shall be deemed to be public roads and bridges within the meaning of this Act.

XXVIII. The Municipal Committee at each of the said stations shall have power to call upon all persons residing therein to furnish them, at such time or times as they shall think fit, with a return or returns of the number of vehicles and animals specified in Section V. of this Act, belonging to such persons, or in their possession, or kept or used by them, whether liable to be taxed or not, during any quarter or half-year for which such return shall be required; and any person who shall refuse, neglect, or omit to make such return, or who shall knowingly give an incorrect or false return, shall, on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

XXIX. Every proprietor of any carriage, palanquin, buggy, waggon, cart, or other vehicle, intended or kept for the purpose of being let to hire at any of the said stations, shall, between the first and fifteenth day of January, and between the first and fifteenth day of July of each year, attend with their respective vehicles at the office of the Collector of Assessment and Taxes, for the purpose of having such vehicle registered and numbered, and of receiving a license to let out the same to hire; and the said Collector is hereby required to grant a license for every such vehicle, and to register the same, and to cause a number to be painted in legible figures on some conspicuous part of such vehicle; and any person who shall neglect to appear and cause such vehicle to be so registered, and any person who shall let out any vehicle to hire without first obtaining such license, and any person who shall remove, alter, deface, or destroy such number from any such vehicle, without the consent and authority of such Collector, shall, on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, on the complaint of the Collector, for every such offence, be liable to pay a fine, not exceeding twenty dollars.

XXX. Any person who shall sell, transfer, or dispose of, or pledge or mortgage to another, and any person who shall receive in pledge or mortgage any license to let out any vehicle to hire, granted under the authority of this Act, shall, on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to pay a fine not exceeding twenty dollars.

XXXI. Whenever any person, being the proprietor of any vehicle intended or kept for the purpose of being let out to hire, shall sell or dispose of any such vehicle, such person shall report the same, and deliver up his license to the Collector of Assessment and Taxes, and shall, together with the purchaser, attend to have such sale or transfer registered by such Collector; and no sale or transfer of any such vehicle shall be recognized or admitted in any Court of Justice, unless the same shall have been so registered.

XXXII. It shall be lawful for the Collector of Assessment and Taxes to grant a license to any proprietor of any vehicle intended or kept for the purpose of being let out to hire, and to register and number the same, at any time after the fifteenth day of January and fifteenth day of July in any year, on the application of the proprietor thereof; provided the tax to which such vehicle may be liable shall have been first paid.

XXXIII. It shall be lawful for the Collector of Assessment and Taxes to refuse to grant a license, and to refuse to register and number any vehicle intended to be let out to hire, until the proprietor or person in charge thereof shall have paid the amount of taxes due by such person, either for the said or any other vehicle or animal liable to be taxed under this Act.

XXXIV. When payment of any assessment or tax leviable under this Act shall not be duly made, the Collector of Assessment and Taxes may certify the same in writing to any Justice of the Peace, who shall thereupon summon the person or persons so in default

to appear before him to answer such charge, and if upon such person or persons appearing, or failing to appear after having been duly summoned, such Justice shall be satisfied that due diligence has been used to obtain payment of such assessment or tax, and that the same has been improperly withheld, then such Justice shall or may issue a warrant under his hand for levying the amount of such assessment or tax, together with the costs of such proceedings, by seizure and sale of the goods and chattels of the person or persons so making default, or of any goods or chattels found in the house, shop, or building charged, and any growing crops or produce, or any goods or chattels found upon the land charged, to whomsoever belonging; and in all such cases the overplus, if any, after deducting the amount adjudged, and the expenses of such seizure and sale, shall be paid to the person or persons in whose possession such goods, chattels, growing crops or produce, shall have been found.

XXXV. It shall be lawful for the Collector of Assessment and Taxes, under authority of the Municipal Committee, in lieu of proceeding against defaulters by warrant as aforesaid, to sue any such defaulters in his own name as such Collector, for the recovery of any assessment or taxes, in any Court or Courts of Justice to which such defaulters shall or may be amenable.

XXXVI. The Municipal Committee at each of the said stations shall, at the end of every year, draw up a statement, showing the nature and amount of the receipts and disbursements of the Municipal Fund for that year, and such statement shall be published for general information.

XXXVII. In consideration of the services to be performed by the Municipal Committee at each of the said stations, each elective Member thereof shall be exempted from the payment of assessment on the dwelling-house in his immediate occupation, and from the payment of all taxes under this Act for the year during which he shall serve as a Member of such Committee.

XXXVIII. In case any person shall feel himself aggrieved by any charge or demand for assessment or tax made upon him under authority of this Act, or by any act or proceeding of the Municipal Committee or Collector of Assessment and Taxes, or by any decision or order of any Justice of the Peace, for anything alleged to be done or omitted to be done by such person, in pursuance of this Act, such person shall be at liberty to appeal to the Court of Judicature of the said Settlement, by petition, stating shortly the grounds of his appeal, to be verified by affidavit, and the said Court shall allow or refuse such appeal, or proceed therein in such summary way, as it shall deem meet. Provided always, that no appeal shall be allowed by the said Court against any demand or charge for assessment or tax, unless the amount of such assessment or tax shall have been first paid; nor shall an appeal be allowed in any case, unless the appellant shall have satisfied the said Court that he has given ten days' previous notice of his intention to appeal, to the person or persons against whose demand, charge, act, or decision such appeal is preferred; and provided also that no appeal shall be heard by the said Court unless the same shall have been prosecuted within six months from the date on which such notice shall have been given.

XXXIX. In case of the non-payment of any fine imposed by any Justice of the Peace, in any case of conviction under this Act, it shall be lawful for such Justice, in his discretion, either to issue a warrant under his hand for levying the amount of such fine, by seizure and sale of the goods and chattels of the person so convicted, or to commit such person to her Majesty's Jail, there to be kept and imprisoned for any period not exceeding six calendar months.

XL. No charge or demand of assessment or tax made under authority of this Act shall be impeached, affected, set aside, or quashed, by reason of any mistake in the name of any person liable to pay the same, or of anything chargeable with assessment or tax, or of any mis-

take in the amount of assessment or tax charged, provided the directions of this Act be in substance and effect complied with, and no proceedings, or other matter or thing had or done under this Act shall be quashed or set aside for want of form in any Court or Courts of Justice.

XLI. No proceedings by seizure and sale of goods, chattels, growing crops or produce, under authority of this Act, shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser on account of any defect or want of form in the notice, schedule, summons, notice of demand, warrant, inventory, or other process relating thereto, nor shall he be deemed a trespasser from the beginning on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by such party.

XLII. All fines and forfeitures imposed, and all fees and poundage levied by the Court of Quarter Session, and by or before any Justice of the Peace of the said settlement, shall be paid by the proper officer or officers receiving the same, to the Collector of Assessment and Taxes of the station at which the same shall have been imposed, levied, or received, to be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund of such station, and to be applied and used for the general purposes of this Act.

XLIII. This Act shall come into operation on the day of 18 ; but the acts and proceedings of the Municipal Committee and the Collector of Assessments at each of the said stations, appointed under Act No. IX. of 1848, shall nevertheless be good and valid, and they shall continue in office until their respective successors shall be constituted or appointed under the provisions of this Act.

XLIV. In construing this Act all words used in the singular number shall be held to include several persons and things, and words in the plural number shall be held to include the singular number; and all words importing the masculine gender shall extend and be applied to females as well as males, unless there is something in the context inconsistent with such construction.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be reconsidered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 27th day of August next.

J. P. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
HOME DEPARTMENT,
LEGISLATIVE,

The 27th May 1853.

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 27th of May 1853:—
ACT NO. — OF 1853.

An Act relating to the Police of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend divers Rules and Regulations, which have been made in the said Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, by Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions assembled, under the Charter of Her Majesty's Court of Judicature; It is enacted as follows:—

I. All the Rules, Ordinances, and Regulations that have heretofore been passed in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, by the Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions assembled, are hereby repealed.

II. If any person within the said Settlement, having sufficient means or employment, shall not duly maintain his wife, or his legitimate or illegitimate children, and shall be thereof convicted before a Justice of the

Justices of the Peace may make order of maintenance for wives and children.

Peace, upon his own confession, or the oath of one or more credible witnesses, the said Justice may make an order upon such person for the maintenance of such wife and children, or any of them, at such monthly rate as to the Justice seems reasonable, and upon non-compliance with the said order for any one month, or longer period, any Justice, by warrant under his hand and seal, may commit the person so convicted to the common jail of the station without labour, or to the house of correction to hard labour, for any time not exceeding two calendar months.

III. Every person who shall be brought before a Justice of the Peace, charged with having in his possession, or in his premises with his knowledge, or with conveying in any manner, anything which may be reasonably suspected of being stolen, or unlawfully obtained, and who shall not give an account to the satisfaction of such Justice how he came by the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before such Justice, should be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, or, in the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding three calendar months.

IV. When any person shall be brought before a Justice of the Peace, charged with having in his possession, or in his premises, with his knowledge, or with conveying anything stolen or unlawfully obtained, and 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, such Justice shall cause every such person, and also, if necessary, every former and pretended purchaser, or other person through whose possession the same shall have passed, to be brought before him and examined, and shall examine witnesses upon oath touching the same; and if it shall appear to such Justice that any person shall have had possession of such thing, and had reasonable cause to believe the same to have been stolen, or unlawfully obtained, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a penalty, not exceeding one hundred rupees, or, in the discretion of the Justice, may be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding three calendar months. Every such person shall be deemed to have had possession of such thing at the time and place when and where the same shall have been found or seized, and the possession of a carrier, agent, or servant, shall be deemed to be the possession of the person who shall have employed such carrier, agent, or servant, to keep or convey the same.

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

such thing, knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect the same to have been stolen, or otherwise unlawfully obtained.

VI. If information shall be given to any superintendent or head constable, belonging to the police, that there is reasonable cause for suspecting that any stolen property is concealed or lodged in any dwelling-house or other place, and the said superintendent, or head constable, shall have good grounds for believing that, by reason of the delay in obtaining a search warrant, the property is likely to be removed, the said superintendent, or head constable, in virtue of his office, may search for specific articles alleged to have been stolen in the houses and places specified; Provided always, that a list of the articles stolen or missing be delivered and taken down in writing, with a declaration stating that the robbery has been committed, and that the informant has good ground to believe that the property is deposited in such house or place; and provided further, that the person who lost the goods, or his representative, accompany the officer in the search.

VII. All persons charged with the commission of any of the offences specified in Acts XXI. of 1839, and III. of 1842, to cases in which property stolen does not exceed fifty Rupees in value. Acts XXI. of 1839, and III. of 1842, and XIV. of 1850, may be tried by any Justice of the Peace for the said Settlement, provided the value of the property, which the prisoner is charged with having stolen does not, according to the belief of such Justice, exceed fifty rupees, anything in the said Acts to the contrary notwithstanding, and all the powers by Act XXI. of 1839 (except Section VIII. aforesaid), and Act III. of 1842, and Act XIV. of 1850, given or reserved to any such Justice, for the trial, conviction, and sentence of parties charged with having stolen property not exceeding twenty rupees in value, and all the provisions of the said Acts (except as aforesaid) shall extend and be applicable to the trial, conviction, and sentence of parties charged with having stolen property, not exceeding, according to the belief of the Justice, fifty rupees in value.

VIII. Every person charged with the offence of feloniously receiving goods or money, knowing the same to be stolen, may be tried by any Justice of the Peace; provided that the value of the property stolen or received does not, according to the belief of the Justice, exceed fifty rupees; and every such person, on conviction of any such offence, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Justice, to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding six calendar months; and all the powers and provisions of Act III. of 1842, and Act XXI. of 1839, except Section VIII. aforesaid, and of Act XIV. of 1850, shall apply, so far as they may be applicable, to the trial, conviction, and sentence of any person charged under this Section with the offence of feloniously receiving goods or money, knowing the same to be stolen; provided always, that if it shall appear to the said Justice that such person has been previously convicted of, or is in the habit of receiving stolen goods, knowing the same to be stolen, the said Justice shall commit such person for trial before the Court of Judicature.

IX. Every person who is accessory, before or after the fact, to any felony which is punishable on summary conviction before any Justice, is liable to be tried and convicted summarily before such Justice, on his own confession, or the oath of one or more credible witnesses, and the convicting Justice shall have power to sentence any such accessory to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding six calendar months, or in his or their discretion, instead of

Persons convicted of having or conveying stolen goods, liable to penalty.

Persons in whose possession stolen goods are found to be examined, &c.

On suspicion of goods being stolen or unlawfully obtained, Justice may grant search warrant.

Summary conviction of persons accessory to the commission of certain felonies.

trying him, to commit him for trial to the Court of Judicature, or other Court having authority to try him.

X. Whenever any boy under the age of sixteen years is convicted before a Justice of the Peace, either of simple larceny under the said Acts XXI. of 1839 and XIV. of 1850, or under this Act, of feloniously receiving goods or money, knowing the same to be stolen, or of being an accessory to any felony which is punishable on summary conviction before any Justice, or of the offences enumerated in the next succeeding clause of this Act, the said Justice, if he thinks fit, may sentence him to receive corporal punishment, not exceeding fifteen stripes of a light rattan, instead of sentencing him to imprisonment.

XI. Any person who shall commit any assault, forcible entry, or other injury, accompanied with force, not being felony, within the said Settlement, against the person or property of any person whatsoever, shall be liable, on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and the said Justice may award the whole, or any part of such fine, to the party or parties aggrieved, by way of satisfaction for such injury, or, in the discretion of such Justice, such person shall be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding four calendar months.

XII. Any superintendent or head constable of police may take into custody, or authorize a constable to take into custody, without warrant, any person who, within the said Settlement, shall be charged by any other person with committing an aggravated assault, in every case in which such superintendent of police shall have good reason to believe that such assault has been committed, although not within view of such superintendent, and that by reason of the recent commission of the offence a warrant could not have been obtained for the appearance of the offender.

XIII. If complaint shall be made before any Justice that any person within the said Settlement has unlawfully taken, or caused to be taken away, against her will, any woman, or has unlawfully taken, or caused to be taken, or enticed away, any female child under the age of sixteen years, out of the possession or protection, and against the will of the husband, father, mother, guardian, or other person who has the lawful order, keeping, education, or government of such child, for the purpose of living in adultery with such woman or child, or for purposes of prostitution, or of deflowering, or disposing of her in marriage, it shall be lawful for the said Justice to make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, father, mother, guardian, or such other person as aforesaid, as the case may be, and to compel compliance with such order; and if it be necessary to use force for that purpose, any superintendent or constable of police, duly authorized by the Justice in that behalf, with such assistants as he may deem necessary, may break open doors, or otherwise compel compliance with the same, and the said Justice may commit any person charged with taking, or causing to be taken, or enticing any woman or female child as aforesaid, for any of the purposes aforesaid, for trial before the Court of Judicature.

XIV. Every person who, under the provisions of Act XIV. of 1851, shall have or keep any house, shop, room, or place of public resort or entertainment, within the said Settlement, wherein provisions, liquors, or refreshments of any kind shall

Disorderly conduct, and illegal harbouring of deserters in houses of public entertainment.

be sold or consumed (whether the same shall be kept or retailed therein, or procured elsewhere,) and who shall knowingly or wilfully permit drunkenness or other disorderly behaviour in such house, shop, room, or place, or who shall knowingly suffer any unlawful games or any gaming whatsoever therein, or who shall knowingly permit prostitutes, or persons of notoriously bad character, to meet or remain therein, or who shall wilfully harbour or conceal any seaman or apprentice who shall have deserted, knowing or having reason to believe such seaman or apprentice so harboured or concealed to be a deserter, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, and shall be liable to forfeiture of his license, in addition to any other penalty or punishment that shall be imposed on him.

XV. Any superintendent or constable of police may at any time of the day or night enter such licensed houses, shops, rooms, or places of public resort or amusement, and, if necessary, may use force for the purpose of effecting such entry, whether by breaking open doors or otherwise.

XVI. Every person who shall take or throw, or attempt to take or throw, into any jail or house of correction of the Settlement, any quantity of spirituous liquors, wine, or intoxicating drugs, without the license or consent of the jailor, or keeper of such jail or house of correction, respectively, shall be liable for every such offence, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding two months.

XVII. Every person who shall have been committed to any jail or house of correction, or who shall be in custody at any police office or station, and who shall unlawfully break or escape from such jail, house of correction, police office, or station, shall be liable, for every such offence, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding three months, and such imprisonment shall commence and take effect from and after the expiration of any other sentence of imprisonment under which such person may be imprisoned at the time of committing the offence aforesaid.

XVIII. Every person who shall be found drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, in any street or public thoroughfare, or who shall be guilty of any riotous or indecent behaviour in any street, public thoroughfare, police office, or station, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for every such offence, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding fourteen days, and any constable or other officer of police may take into custody, and lodge in the nearest station house, any such person so found drunk, or incapable of taking care of himself, and such person may be retained in such custody until recovered from drunkenness, when he shall be brought before a Justice of the Peace.

XIX. Any constable or peace officer may take into custody, without a warrant, any person who shall be found between sunset and sunrise, armed with any dangerous or offensive instrument whatsoever, with intent to break or enter into any house or other building whatsoever, or any loose, idle, or disorderly persons whom he shall find disturbing the public peace, or whom he shall have good cause to suspect of having committed, or being about to commit, any felony, misdemeanor, or breach of the peace, or any reputed thief, whom he shall find between sunset and sunrise on board any boat in the river, or lying, or

Rogues and vagabonds.

loitering in any bazar, street, road, yard, thoroughfare, or other place, and not giving a satisfactory account of himself, or any person having in his possession without lawful excuse (the proof of which excuse shall lie on such person) any picklock, key, crow, jack, bit, or other implement of house-breaking, or any person found between sunset and sunrise having his face blackened, or otherwise disguised, with intent to commit any felony, or any person who shall be found between sunset and sunrise in any dwelling-house or other building whatsoever, with intent to commit any felony therein, and every such offender, on conviction before a Justice, either on his own confession, or on the evidence of one or more credible witnesses, shall be liable, at the discretion of the said Justice, to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding four calendar months.

XX. Every person who shall beg or apply for alms or relief in any public road, street, or thoroughfare, or who shall expose or exhibit any sores, wounds, bodily ailment, or deformity, in such roads, streets, or public thoroughfares, with the object of exciting charity, or of obtaining alms or relief, or who shall seek for or obtain alms or relief by means of any false statements or pretences, or who shall cause, aid, or abet any such person as aforesaid in the commission of any of the said offences, shall, for every such offence, on conviction before a Justice, be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding two calendar months.

Beggars.
Furious driving.
thereof before a Justice, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, or, in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment for any period not exceeding one calendar month.

XXI. Every person who shall drive or ride furiously in any of the said streets or public thoroughfares, shall for every such offence, on conviction thereof before a Justice, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, or, in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment for any period not exceeding one calendar month.

XXII. Every person who shall drive any vehicle of any description, at any time between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, without having a lighted lamp affixed to such vehicle, shall, for every such offence, on conviction thereof before a Justice, be liable to a penalty of not more than fifty rupees, or, in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment for any period not exceeding one calendar month.

XXIII. All persons who deal in any articles by retail by weight or measure, and who have, in or about their shops or premises, or otherwise in their possession, any false or deficient weight, measure, beam, or scale, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding one calendar month; and every such false and defective weight, measure, beam, or scale, shall be forfeited, and the said Justice shall cause the same to be destroyed; and it shall be lawful for the superintendent of police from time to time to issue public notices at the police office and thannahs, and such places as to him appear suitable, of the exact weight and measure of just weights and measures, and to keep at the police office and thannahs standard weights and measures, for the information of the public.

XXIV. Any Justice of the Peace may issue his warrant, directing any superintendent or head constable of police to enter into any shop or other place where articles are bought and sold by retail, and to search for and to examine the weights and measures therein, and seize all such as he may suspect to be forfeited as false and deficient in weight.

XXV. If any seaman, whether British or Foreign,

Justice of the Peace may take cognizance of cases of desertion, or unauthorized absence from their ship of foreign and Asiatic seamen.

shall wilfully, and without leave or lawful excuse, absent himself from his vessel, any Justice of the Peace, upon complaint upon oath, and at the instance of any of the officers of the said vessel, may issue his warrant to apprehend and detain the seaman, and convey him on board of his vessel, and whenever any seaman shall have been imprisoned, it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, on the release of such seaman from imprisonment, to cause him to be conveyed on board of the vessel to which he may belong, and all *bond fide* expenses incurred in so doing shall be made good by the Commander of such vessel, and in failure of paying the bill for the same on presentation, the said Justice of the Peace may issue his warrant to levy the amount of the same by distress on the said vessel, in the manner laid down in Section XXXIX. of this Act.

XXVI. The superintendent of police at each station, The regulation of from time to time, and as occasions and persons sion may require, may make at places of public resort. regulations for keeping clear the

public ghauts and landing stairs, and for the route to be observed in the public streets and places by all carts, carriages, palanquins, hackeries, and other vehicles, and by all horses, cattle, and persons, and as to the times during which they may take the said routes, and for preventing obstruction of the streets and thoroughfares within the town on all times of public processions and native holidays, as also during the time of Divine Service, and also may give directions to the constables and other peace officers for keeping order, and for preventing any obstruction of the thoroughfares in the immediate neighbourhood of any place of public resort, and in any case when the ghauts, landing stairs, streets, or thoroughfares may be thronged, or may be liable to be obstructed, and every person opposing, or not obeying the orders so issued by the superintendent of police at each station, shall be liable to be arrested and detained by the police, and, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred rupees.

XXVII. Any police officer or constable who shall ask for or take any bribe, or unauthorized reward, in consideration of his doing or omitting to do any act in his official capacity, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty, not exceeding five hundred rupees, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding three months.

XXVIII. Any person who shall, within the limits of the said settlement, manufacture gunpowder or gun-cotton, or possession of gun- who shall, without a license for powder or gun-cotton. that purpose being first had and obtained from the sitting Magistrate of the station, have in his possession, in any house, shop, warehouse, or other building, at any one time, a greater quantity of gunpowder or gun-cotton, for sale or otherwise, than ten pounds, shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a forfeiture of all such gunpowder or gun-cotton so manufactured or possessed, together with the vessel or receptacle in which it may be seized, and also to a fine not exceeding in amount the sum of rupees five hundred.

XXIX. It shall be lawful for the sitting Magistrate to grant to any person (whom he shall deem fit and proper) a license for the sale or keeping in deposit, within the limits of the said Settlement, any quantity of imported or Indian manufactured gunpowder not exceeding fifty pounds, or any quantity of gun-cotton not exceeding twenty pounds, on such conditions as shall be specified in the license, and any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any of such conditions, shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to forfeiture of his

Sitting Magistrate to grant licenses for sale and deposit of gunpowder, &c.

license, and of all gunpowder or gun-cotton so kept in deposit contrary thereto, and also to a fine not exceeding rupees two hundred.

XXX. Every such license as is mentioned in the preceding Section shall be in force for a period of one year only, and no longer, but shall be renewable by the said sitting Magistrate at his discretion, on the same or any other terms and conditions, and such license shall also provide for the transit and carrying of gunpowder from one place to another within the limit of the said Settlement, in such manner and in such quantity as shall be deemed advisable for the safety of the inhabitants and of property within the said Settlement; and every person offending against such provisions shall be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees fifty.

XXXI. Any Justice of the Peace, on credible information laid before him on oath or solemn affirmation, that gunpowder or gun-cotton, or mixed materials for making the same, contrary to the provisions of this Act, are suspected to be stored, kept, or possessed by any person, may issue his warrant, authorizing any police officer to search in the day time any house, shop, magazine, or other building or place, in which he has reasonable ground to suspect any gunpowder or gun-cotton to be manufactured, sold, or kept, or any boat, carriage, cart, or other vehicle, in which any gunpowder or gun-cotton, or materials for manufacturing the same, may be suspected to be carried, or any person suspected of carrying the same contrary to such license, or to the provisions of this Act; and all gunpowder, gun-cotton, or materials for manufacturing the same, found on such search, shall, together with the vessels or receptacles in which they may be stored, be immediately seized, and brought before a Justice of the Peace, with whom the same shall be kept till it shall be adjudged whether the same shall be forfeited.

XXXII. The four last preceding Sections shall not extend to any Government Magazine, or store or building for the making or deposit of gunpowder or gun-cotton, under the authority, or for the use of the Government, or to any gunpowder, or gun-cotton, for the use of Her Majesty's or the East India Company's Troops, or otherwise for the Service of Government, or to any of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or the vessels of the Indian Navy, or of the East India Company's Marine, or to any other Vessel within the ports of the station laden with gunpowder for importation or exportation.

XXXIII. Commanders of vessels entering any of the ports of the said Settlement shall, within hours after anchoring, deposit in a Magazine, or place of deposit duly licensed for the purpose, all gunpowder such vessel, exceeding the quantity of fifty pounds, whether intended for sale, or for the use of the vessel, and such gunpowder shall remain in such Magazine until the sailing of the said vessel, unless sold for exportation, when a written application shall be made to the sitting Magistrate of the station for permission to remove the same, which permission shall be given, except where the exportation of ammunition shall require, under Act XVIII. of 1841, a license from a public officer, when the said license must accompany the application; and for every act done or omitted to be done contrary to the provisions of this Section by the Commander of any merchant vessel in the ports of the Settlement, the Commander aforesaid shall, on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, be liable to a penalty, not exceeding two hundred rupees; and the Harbour Master of the port is hereby empowered to search for any quantity of gunpowder which he may have reason to believe to be on board a merchant vessel in such port, contrary to the

provisions of this Act, and to seize and detain it as forfeited to Government, to be dealt with as the Governor of the Straits Settlement shall think right to direct.

XXXIV. Every officer belonging to the police is hereby authorized to arrest, without a warrant, any person committing in his view any offence against this Act, and every person taken into custody without warrant by any officer of the police shall be forthwith taken to the station-house to which the officer belongs, in order that such person may be detained until he can be brought before a Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with according to law, or in order that such person may give bail for his appearance before a Justice of the Peace, if the superintendent, or constable at the station, shall deem it prudent to take bail, in the manner hereinafter mentioned, which he is hereby authorized to do.

XXXV. Whenever any person is brought to the station-house as aforesaid, charged with misdemeanor, assault, or with having carelessly done any hurt or damage, or whenever any superintendent or constable in charge of a police lock-up shall deem it probable that any person so brought is falsely or maliciously charged with having committed a felony, and any such person as aforesaid shall be, without the warrant of a Magistrate, in the custody of any constable of the police, it shall be lawful for the superintendent of police, if he shall deem it prudent, to enlarge such person on his own recognizance, with or without sureties, conditioned as hereinafter mentioned.

XXXVI. Every recognizance so taken shall be without fee or reward, and shall be conditioned for the appearance of the person thereby bound before a Justice of the Peace at his next sitting, and the time and place of appearance, and the sum thereby acknowledged (not exceeding one thousand rupees), shall be specified in the said recognizance or the condition thereof, and the officer taking the recognizance shall enter into a book to be kept for the purpose the name, residence, and occupation of the party, and his surety or sureties (if any) entering into such recognizance, together with the condition thereof, and the sum thereby acknowledged, and shall return every such recognizance to the Justice present at the time and place, and when and where the party is bound to appear, and the said recognizance may be in either of the forms as the case may be in Schedule (A) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect.

XXXVII. In every case in which any person shall be given in charge to a constable, or in which any information or complaint of any offence shall be laid or made before any Justice of the Peace, and it shall appear to the Justice by whom the case shall be heard that there was no sufficient ground for making the charge, it shall be lawful for such Justice, at his discretion, to award such a mends, not more than the sum of fifty rupees, to be paid by the informer to the party informed or complained against for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as to the Justice shall seem meet.

XXXVIII. Every Justice of the Peace shall be empowered summarily to hear, and determine every complaint of an offence committed against this Act, and to convict any person charged with any such offence on the oath of one or more witnesses, or by his own confession, and to award the penalty or punishment herein provided for such offence.

XXXIX. Upon any information or complaint to be laid or made before any Justice of the Peace (which complaint need not be made upon oath) of

Persons apprehended without warrant to be taken first to the station-house, and if not admitted to bail to the police office.

Power to take recognizances at station-house or police lock-up on certain charges.

Condition of recognizance.

Act not applicable to Government powder, &c.

As to vessels arriving at the ports in the Straits with powder on board.

A mends may be awarded for false or malicious charges.

Offences how to be tried.

Justices may proceed by summons, and if

party does not appear any matter which such Justice may issue warrant. is authorized to hear and determine, either under this or any other Act or Regulation, he may summon the party charged, and if such party shall not appear according to the tenor of the summons, the Justice, upon proof of the service of the summons, may proceed, in all cases which are not of a criminal nature, if no sufficient cause shall be shown for the non-appearance of the party, to hear and determine the case in the absence of the party, and in all criminal cases shall issue his warrant for apprehending and bringing such party before him, or some other Justice, in order that the said information and complaint may be heard and determined.

XL. Every such summons may be served by delivering it, or a copy thereof, to the party, or to his wife, servant, or some inmate of his dwelling, or by delivering it at, or affixing it to, the door or wall of his usual place of abode.

How summons may be served.
or by delivering it at, or affixing it to, the door or wall of his usual place of abode.

XLII. A Justice of the Peace may, without issuing any summons, forthwith issue his warrant for the apprehension of any person charged with any offence cognizable before him, either under this or any other Act or Regulation, whenever good grounds for so doing shall be stated on oath before him.

Justices may issue warrant without summons.
either under this or any other Act or Regulation, whenever good grounds for so doing shall be stated on oath before him.

XLIII. Any Justice may summon any witness to appear and give evidence upon the matter of any offence cognizable before him, either under this or any other Act or Regulation, with which any person shall be charged before him, at a time and place appointed for hearing the information or complaint, and, by warrant under his hand and seal, may require any person to be brought before him, who shall neglect or refuse to give evidence at the time and place appointed on such summons, proof upon oath being first given of personal service of the summons upon the person against whom such warrant shall be granted; and such Justice may commit any person coming or brought before him, who shall refuse to give evidence, to the common jail of the station, for any time not exceeding fourteen days, or until such person shall sooner submit himself to be examined, and in case of such submission the order of such Justice shall be a sufficient warrant for the discharge of such person.

XLIII. When any Justice of the Peace is desirous of examining any prisoner confined in the jail or house of correction as a witness or defendant with respect to any charge, case, or proceeding pending before him, it shall be lawful for such Justice to issue an order in the form contained in Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, addressed to the keeper or governor of the said jail or house of correction, requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the police office for examination, and the keeper or governor of the said jail or house of correction, on the receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall take care for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from prison for the purpose aforesaid.

XLIV. If any person when under examination upon oath or solemn affirmation, before any Justice of the Peace, shall prevaricate, or wilfully conceal the truth, it shall be lawful for such Justice of the Peace then and there, in a summary manner, in open court, to adjudge the person so offending to forfeit a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding one month; and the sentence awarding such penalty or imprisonment shall set forth the nature of such offence in general terms only.

XLV. In cases of contempt of court, or of resisting or obstructing the officers of the law, when in attendance at any police court, or other open court presided over by a Justice of the Peace; it shall be lawful for the Justice of the Peace presiding, of his own motion, summarily, and without complaint or information made or laid, to adjudge the person so offending to forfeit a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding one month, and the sentence awarding such penalty or imprisonment shall set forth the nature of such offence in general terms only.

Penalty for contempt of court, or obstructing the officers of the law.
Arms carried by persons without due authority.

XLVI. No person, not being a soldier or sailor in the service of the Queen, or the East India Company, or a constable belonging to the police of the Settlement, shall be entitled to carry any sword, spear, gun, or other offensive weapon, in any street, thoroughfare, or public place, unless by leave of the sitting Magistrate, or other head of the police; and any person offending against this enactment shall be liable to be disarmed by any constable or other person acting under such instructions as shall be from time to time given by the sitting Magistrate, or other head of the police, and the weapons so seized shall be taken before the sitting Magistrate or other head of the police, and forfeited to the Government, if the sitting Magistrate, or other head of the police, in his discretion, shall think fit to declare them forfeited.

Recovery of penalties and forfeitures.

XLVII. All penalties and forfeitures, and other sums of money imposed, awarded, or ordered to be paid, by any Justice of the Peace, under the authority of this Act, and all sums of money which any person is bound to pay under any recognizance taken before a Justice of the Peace, or an officer of police empowered to take recognizances by this Act, and afterwards forfeited, in case of non-payment thereof, may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender or person liable to pay the same, by warrant under the hand of any Justice of the Peace, and in case any such penalty or forfeiture, or sum of money, shall not be forthwith paid, any Justice may order the party to be detained in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to such warrant of distress, unless such party shall give security, to the satisfaction of such Justice, for his appearance at such place and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress, and the Justice may take such security, by way of recognizance or otherwise; and if upon the return of such warrant it shall appear that no such sufficient distress could be had whereon to levy the said penalty or forfeiture, or sum of money, and the same shall not be forthwith paid, or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Justice, by the confession of the party or otherwise, that he has not sufficient goods and chattels whereupon such penalty, forfeiture, or sum of money could be levied if warrant of distress should be issued, the Justice, by warrant under his hand, may commit such party to the common jail of the station, there to remain for any time not exceeding two calendar months.

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

XLIX. In the construction of this Act the following words and expressions shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the context or subject repugnant to such construction, that is to say:—

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 "Justice," or "Justices of the Peace," shall mean the Justices of the Peace for the time being, acting within and for the several stations of the Settlement of the Straits of Malacca.

The word "oath" shall mean any oath or solemn affirmation in lieu of an oath.

SCHEDULE A.

FORM 1.

Town of } Be it remembered that on the day of
 in the year A. B.,
 of and C. D., of
 and E. F., of personally
 came before me, G. H.,
 and acknowledged themselves to
 owe to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, that
 is to say, the said A. B. the sum of
 and the said C. D. and E. F.
 each the sum of separately,
 of good and lawful money of British India,
 to be made and levied of their Goods and
 Chattels, Lands and Tenements respectively,
 to the use of our said Lady the Queen,
 her Heirs and Successors, if the said A. B.
 shall make default in the condition herein-
 under written.

Acknowledged before me,

G. H.,

The condition of the above-written recognizance is such, that if the said A. B. shall appear before J. P., Justice of the Peace, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the day of in the year at the then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

FORM 2.

Town of } Be it remembered that on the day of
 in the year A. B.,
 of personally came before
 me, G. H.,
 and acknowledged himself to owe to our
 Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of
 of good and lawful money of British
 India, to be made and levied of his Goods
 and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, to the
 use of our said Lady the Queen, her Heirs
 and Successors, if he, the said A. B., shall
 fail in the condition hereinunder written.

Acknowledged before me,

G. H.,

The condition of the above-written recognizance is such that if the said A. B. shall appear before J. P., Justice of the Peace, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the day of in the year at the then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

SCHEDULE B.

FORM OF ORDER.

To A. B., Keeper of the

Bring before me in safe custody on the day of in the year C. D., a prisoner now in the () in order

that the said C. D. may be examined by me as a (witness or defendant) with respect to (here state the charge, case, or proceeding in respect of which the evidence of the prisoner is required).

E. F.,

Justice of the Peace.

NOTE.—The words and figures in Italics in these Schedules to be filled up as the case may be.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be reconsidered at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 27th day of August next.

J. P. GRANT,

Secy. to the Government of India.

**FORT WILLIAM,
 HOME DEPARTMENT,
 LEGISLATIVE,
 The 3rd June 1853.**

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 3rd of June 1853:—

ACT No. — OF 1853.

An Act for the better Assessment of the Tax upon Shops and Stalls in Bombay, and for facilitating the Collection thereof.

It is hereby enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, the powers of assessing and collecting the Assessment on Shops and Stalls, which under Act XI. of 1845, Section V., are vested in the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay, and persons appointed by him, shall and may be exercised by any person or persons whom the Governor in Council of Bombay may from time to time appoint to assess and collect the same, and his and their appointees; and that wherever in the said Section of the said Act, the words "Collector of Land Revenue," or the word "Collector," are used, such words shall hereafter be deemed to mean the person or persons so to be appointed by the said Governor in Council.

II. Sections XIV. and XV. of Regulation XIX. of 1827 of the Bombay Code shall be held to be applicable to any Assessment under Section V. Act XI. of 1845 aforesaid, and to any Assessment hereafter to be made under the provisions of the said Section and of this Act, and also to be applicable to the recovery and levying of any arrears of any such assessment as in this Section is above mentioned, which shall be demanded after the passing of this Act, and to the commitment of any defaulter in the same manner and to the same extent in all respects as if any such Assessment hereinbefore mentioned had become due by virtue of the said Regulation, save and except that any Justice of the Peace at Bombay, whether he be the Collector of Land Revenue or not, may act under the Provisions of those Sections, although the Collector of Land Revenue may be a Justice of the Peace; and that the word "Collector" in Section XV. of the said Regulation shall be construed to mean the person or persons to be appointed by the Governor in Council as aforesaid, or any appointee or appointees of such person or persons, and except that in the form of warrant in Appendix F to the said Regulation the word "Act" shall be substituted for the word "Regulation," and that the words "as prescribed by Section Regulation XIX. A. D. 1827" shall be omitted from the said form, and that any warrant to be issued under this Act for levying by distress and sale may be to the effect contained in the said Appendix F.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be re-considered at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 3rd day of September next.

J. P. GRANT,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
HOME DEPARTMENT,
LEGISLATIVE,

The 27th May 1853.

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 27th of May 1853 :—

ACT No. — OF 1853.

An Act to confer certain Powers on the Municipal Committees for improving the several Stations in the Straits of Malacca.

Whereas it is expedient that the Municipal Committee of each of the stations of Penang, Singapore, and Malacca should be invested with the powers hereinafter mentioned; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

I. The said Municipal Committees may, subject to confirmation or disallowance by the Governor of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, nominate, appoint, and employ, respectively, such surveyors, inspectors, and other necessary officers and servants, as may be necessary or proper for the execution of the powers hereby vested in them; and such surveyors, inspectors, officers, and servants shall receive such salaries as to the Governor of the Straits shall seem meet.

Municipal Committees to appoint Surveyors and other officers.

The said Municipal Committees may, subject to confirmation or disallowance by the Governor of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, nominate, appoint, and employ, respectively, such surveyors, inspectors, and other necessary officers and servants, as may be necessary or proper for the execution of the powers hereby vested in them; and such surveyors, inspectors, officers, and servants shall receive such salaries as to the Governor of the Straits shall seem meet.

II. The management and control over all the streets and roads within the said stations of the said Settlement, existing at the time of the passing of this Act, and of all parts of the said stations which shall hereafter become streets and roads, and the pavements and other materials therein, and all erections and buildings, materials, implements, or other things provided for the said streets and roads by or under the authority of the Governor of the Straits, or by the Magistrates of the Settlements, or by the said Municipal Committees; and also the management and control of the public tanks, aqueducts, and canals, and of all sewers and drains, whether public or private, now made, or hereafter to be made, within the said stations, are hereby vested in the said Municipal Committees for the purposes of this Act.

Municipal Committee to have management and control over streets, roads, drains, &c.

III. The said Municipal Committees, by and with the consent of the Governor of the Straits, may lay out, make, build, and construct streets within the said stations, and may alter and widen narrow streets, regard being had to the compensation of owners of lands which may be required to be vested in the said Municipal Committees for any such purposes.

Municipal Committees empowered to make or widen streets.

The said Municipal Committees, by and with the consent of the Governor of the Straits, may lay out, make, build, and construct streets within the said stations, and may alter and widen narrow streets, regard being had to the compensation of owners of lands which may be required to be vested in the said Municipal Committees for any such purposes.

IV. The said Municipal Committees, with the consent and approbation of the Governor of the Straits, shall pave and water such of the public streets, existing in the said stations at the time of the passing of this Act, or at any future time, as they shall think fit, and it shall be lawful for the said Municipal Committees to excavate and provide convenient tanks or runs of water through the said stations, and to sink wells, and lay, erect, and place pipes, gutters, conduits, and pumps, in any of the said streets, and may remove and alter the same, when, and as the said Municipal Committees, respectively, shall think proper.

Power to Municipal Committees to pave water streets, &c., erect pumps, &c., and make convenient tanks, &c.

V. The said Municipal Committees, by and with the consent of the said Governor of the Straits, may, by agreement, or in conformity with the provisions of Act XXII. of 1847, purchase, or take absolutely, or on lease, for such terms as they may think fit, any water works, streams of water, lands, fixtures, or other property, which the said Municipal Committees may deem it necessary to purchase or take for any work

Power to Municipal Committees to purchase lands, &c., for the purposes of this Act.

any water works, streams of water, lands, fixtures, or other property, which the said Municipal Committees may deem it necessary to purchase or take for any work

or purpose which they are required or authorized to do and execute under this Act, or the Act No. of 185 ; and when the said Municipal Committees take and purchase any lands for the purposes of this Act, otherwise than with the consent of the owners and occupiers thereof, they shall, in exercising the powers so given, be subject to the provisions and restrictions contained in the said Act No. XXII. of 1847, and the said Municipal Committees shall make to the owners and occupiers of, and all other parties interested in, any such lands, taken for the purposes of this Act, full compensation for the value of the lands so taken, and for all damages sustained by such owners, occupiers, and other parties, by reason of the exercise, as regards such lands, of the powers vested in the Municipal Committees by this Act, and the amount of such compensation shall be determined in the manner provided by the said Act No. XXII. of 1847, for determining questions of compensation with regard to lands purchased or taken under the provisions thereof; and all provisions of the said Act No. XXII. of 1847 shall be applicable to determine the amount of any such compensation, and to enforce the payment, or other satisfaction thereof. Provided, and it is enacted, that on the application of the provisions of Act No. XXII. of 1847 to any of the purposes of this Act, the same shall be read and interpreted, as if instead of any word or words therein used, importing a Justice or Justices of the Peace, or Magistrate or Magistrates of Calcutta, words had been used designating a Justice or Justices of the Peace of the said Settlement, and as if instead of any words therein used importing the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, or any Judge or Judges of the said Court, words had been used designating the Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, or the Recorder of the said Court; and as if instead of any word or words therein used importing the Sheriff or Coroner of Calcutta, words had been used importing the Sheriff or Coroner of the said Settlement, or any deputy to be appointed by such Sheriff; and as if instead of words importing a jury of Calcutta, words had been used in the said Act importing a jury of the said Settlement, or any of the said stations there.

VI. The said Municipal Committees, by and with the consent of the Governor of the Straits, may sell or dispose of any lands or other property vested in or acquired by them under the powers herein contained, which it may appear to the Municipal Committees may be properly sold or disposed of; and for completing and carrying any such sale of lands into effect, the Municipal Committees may make and execute a conveyance of the lands sold and disposed of as aforesaid, unto the purchaser, or as he shall direct; and such conveyance shall be under the hands of three of the Members of the Municipal Committees, and under the seal of the Municipal Committees, and a receipt, under the hands of three of the Members of the Municipal Committees, shall be a sufficient discharge to the purchaser of any such lands for the purchase money in such receipt expressed to be received, and the money to arise from such sale shall be applied to such of the purposes of this Act as the Municipal Committees shall think fit.

Power to Municipal Committees to improve and cleanse, or to discontinue drains, &c.

VII. The said Municipal Committees may, from time to time, as they shall see fit, widen, deepen, embank, alter, arch over, amend, clean and scour out all or any of the sewers or drains, within the said stations, as may be necessary, and also cleanse and drain off into any sewers or drains, or otherwise abate all stagnant pools, ditches, tanks, and other receptacles of foul water and filth, existing within the said stations, whether the same be the private property of any person or persons, or otherwise; and the said Municipal Committees, if they shall think fit, may take up, stop, fill in, and discontinue any sewers or drains, which they

shall deem useless or unnecessary; Provided always, that the expenses incurred in respect of any such works done or executed on the private property of any person, if not defrayed by such person on demand thereof, may be recovered by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such person; and any two of the said Members of the Municipal Committees may issue their warrant of distress accordingly.

VIII. Every Municipal Committee, and the Surveyor

to the Municipal Committees, with such subordinate officers or persons as they may require, shall, when it shall be necessary or convenient, for the purpose of making any survey or examination of any sewers or drains, or of making, or repairing, or cleansing any sewers, drains, or works, within the said stations, or of carrying into execution any of the powers entrusted to the Municipal Committees by this Act, have full power and authority, at all reasonable hours in the day time, to enter, examine, and lay open, or to direct their subordinate officers to enter, examine, and lay open, any house, building, or other erection, or any lands, without being liable to any action at law, or suit in equity, or any other legal proceedings or molestation whatsoever, for or on account of such entry, examination, or works, or of anything done, or to be done in any part of such house, building, erection, or land, in pursuance of this Act. Provided always, that except in cases of emergency, none of the persons above mentioned shall enter, examine, or lay open any house or building, or other erection, or lands which may be occupied at the time, unless with the consent of the occupier thereof, without previously giving the said occupier twenty-four hours' notice of their intended entry, and of the object thereof. Provided also, that compensation shall be made for any damage occasioned by such entry and works to all persons other than the owners and occupiers of any land or building in respect of which any private drain or sewer, or the state of drainage shall be inspected, cleansed, or repaired, and other than the owners or occupiers of any premises where any nuisance may exist, and other than the person who may have caused such nuisance; and provided also that in case no nuisance shall be found to exist in or on the house, building, or other erection, or land so entered, examined, and laid open as aforesaid, the said Municipal Committees shall, out of the rates and taxes aforesaid, cause the said house, building, or other erection, or lands, to be restored to the same state and condition in all respects as the same were in before they were so entered, examined, or laid open.

IX. If any house, building, or wall, or anything

affixed thereon, within the limits of the said stations, be deemed by the Municipal Committees, or their Surveyor, to be in a ruinous state, or badly built, or likely to fall, and also dangerous to passengers, or the occupiers of neighbouring buildings, such Surveyor shall immediately cause a proper board or fence to be put up, for the protection of passengers, and shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner of such house, building, or wall, or other thing, if he be known and resident within the said limits, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door or other conspicuous part of the said premises, or otherwise to be given to the occupier thereof (if any), requiring such owner or occupier forthwith to take down, secure, or repair such house, building, wall, or other thing, as the case shall require; and if such owner or occupier do not begin to repair, take down, or secure such house, building, wall, or other thing, within the space of three days after such notice has been given or put up as aforesaid, and complete the same as speedily as the nature of the case will admit, the said Municipal Committees shall, with all convenient speed, cause all, or so much of such house, building, wall, or other thing, as shall be in a ruinous condition, or badly built, or likely to fall, and also dangerous

as aforesaid, to be taken down, repaired, rebuilt, or otherwise secured, in such manner as shall be requisite; and all the expenses of putting up every such fence, and of taking down, repairing, rebuilding, or securing such building, wall, or other thing, shall be paid by the owner thereof, if such owner can be found within the said limits, and if, on demand of the expenses aforesaid, he neglect or refuse to pay the same, then such expenses may be levied by distress on the goods and chattels of the owner of the said house, building, wall, or other thing, and any two Members of the Municipal Committees may issue their warrant of distress accordingly.

X. If any such house, building, wall, or other

thing, or any part of the same, be pulled down by virtue of the powers aforesaid, the Municipal Committees may sell the materials thereof, or so much of the same as shall be pulled down, and apply the proceeds of such sale in payment of the expenses incurred in respect of such house, building, wall, or other thing, and the Municipal Committees shall restore any overplus arising from such sale to the owner of such house, building, wall, or other thing, on demand; nevertheless the Municipal Committees, although they sell such materials for the purposes aforesaid, shall have the same remedies for compelling the payment of so much of the said expenses as may remain due after the application of the proceeds of such sale, as are hereinbefore given to them for compelling the payment of the whole of the said expenses.

XI. The said Municipal Committees, by and with

consent of the Governor of the Straits, may construct, make, and lay, or cause to be constructed, made, and laid, such reservoirs, canals, aqueducts, channels, tanks, sewers, drains, bridges, banks, conduits, machinery, engines, waste-gates, stop-gates, stop-cocks, sluices, tunnels, water-pipes, and other works, as shall, in their opinion, be necessary and proper for obtaining water and supplying the same to the said stations, and for the effectual draining and cleansing of the said stations, and for the properly flushing and cleansing out such sewers, in, under, or across all or any of the streets therein, whether dedicated to the public use or not, and if needful through and across all under-ground cellars and vaults which they may find under any of the said streets, doing as little damage as may be; and also to cause such and so many rings and openings to be made or left in the sides of the said sewers, as will be sufficient for the making or branching any drain or drains from any or all of the houses built, and which may probably be built, adjoining or near thereto, into any of the said sewers, as the said Municipal Committees shall think necessary for that purpose; and in case it shall be found necessary for completing any of the aforesaid works to build, carry, or continue the same in, into, through, or over any enclosed lands, or other place, not being a public way, it shall be lawful for the said Municipal Committees to build, carry, or continue the same in, into, through, or over the said lands or other places accordingly, and the said Municipal Committees shall cause such sewers to communicate with, and empty themselves into any public river, stream, canal or water-course, whether within or without the said stations, or shall cause the refuse from such sewers to be conveyed by an appropriate channel to the most convenient site for its deposit, collection, and sale, and its application as manure for agricultural purposes or otherwise, as they shall deem most expedient, but so that the same shall in no case become a public nuisance or annoyance to the neighbourhood.

XII. If any building within the said settlement, by

reason of abandonment, or of disputed ownership or other cause, shall remain untenanted, and thereby become a receptacle for thieves and vagabonds, and be complain-

Power of Municipal Committees in case of untenanted or abandoned houses.

ed of by the neighbours as a nuisance, the Municipal Committees shall cause notice in writing to be put on the door or other conspicuous part of such building, requiring those concerned therein, whoever they may be, to take down or to secure the said building, in such manner as that strangers may not have access thereto; and if such notice be not complied with within a reasonable time from the date of such notice, the said Municipal Committees shall cause the necessary work to be executed, and all expenses incurred by the Municipal Committees in the execution of such work, whereby the nuisance caused by such building may have been removed, shall be levied in the manner hereinbefore provided in Section IX. of this Act.

XIII. The Municipal Committees shall cause all hedges lining public roads and foot paths to be cut and clipped, so that they may not exceed a height of six feet, or overhang the road in a manner to form obstructions to the traffic thereon, and to damage the said roads, and shall give notice to owners and proprietors of such hedges to reduce the same when requisite, and in the event of such notice not being complied with, within one week from the date of such notice, the Municipal Committees or their collector may cause the said hedges to be cut and clipped, in the manner required, and all expenses incurred in so cutting and clipping shall be paid by the owners and proprietors of the said hedges, and in the event of the said expenses not being paid by the said owners or proprietors within three days from the date of demand, the same shall be levied by distress on the goods and chattels of the said owners and proprietors.

XIV. The Municipal Committees shall cause to be exactly defined the proper limits of the towns of Penang, Singapore and Malacca, and shall cause a notification to be published in the local papers, so defining such limits, and from the date of the passing of this Act, the said Municipal Committees shall prevent any dwelling-house, shed, or other building, which shall hereafter be erected within such limits, from being covered with attaps, leaves, or grass, and the said Municipal Committees, or their collector, may cause the coverings of any such buildings so erected, after the passing of this Act, and so covered, as aforesaid, to be removed, at the expense of the person or persons so covering the same, such expenses to be recovered in the manner provided by Section IX. of this Act.

XV. It shall be lawful for the said Municipal Committees, their collector, surveyor, or other officer, subject to the restrictions in this Act contained, to enter upon the lands of any corporation or person adjoining to, or being within the distance of one hundred yards of the works by this Act authorized to be made, or any part thereof, for the purpose of depositing upon such lands, or any part thereof, any soil, gravel, sand, lime, brick, stone, or other materials, or for any other purposes connected with the formation of the said works, without making any previous payment, tender, or deposit, the said Municipal Committees, their collector, surveyor, or other officer, doing as little damage as may be in the exercise of the several powers hereby granted to them, and making compensation for such temporary occupation or temporary damage of the said lands to the owners and occupiers thereof, from time to time, and as often as any such temporary occupation shall be taken or any such temporary damage done, and making compensation to the owners also for the permanent injury (if any) to such lands; and in case the parties differ respecting the amount of the compensation, or the respective shares of several claimants of compensation, then and in every such case the said disputes respectively shall be settled and adjusted by arbitration, or by

the verdict of a jury summoned and assembled in manner provided in Act No. XXII. of 1847, to be interpreted in the manner pointed out by Section V. of this Act. Provided always, that before the said Municipal Committees make any such temporary use as aforesaid of the lands adjoining or lying near to the said works, they shall give fourteen days' notice of such their intention to the owners and occupiers of such lands, and shall separate and set apart by sufficient fences so much of the lands as shall be required to be used as aforesaid from the other lands adjoining thereto.

XVI. The said Municipal Committees, when executing any works hereby authorized to be made, shall, at their own expense, make and provide a sufficient number of convenient roads, ways, watering-places, wells, water-courses, drains, and channels for the irrigation and for the use of the adjoining lands, and for irrigating the same in those parts where the present roads, ways, watering-places, wells, water-courses, drains, and channels shall and may be taken away, or interrupted, injured, or rendered inconvenient or useless by reason of the execution of the said works, and in case of any difference arising between the said Municipal Committees and the owners of such adjoining lands, such difference shall be settled by arbitration, or by the verdict of a jury summoned and assembled in manner provided in Act No. XXII. of 1847, to be interpreted as aforesaid.

XVII. The said Municipal Committees shall make full compensation out of the rates and taxes to be levied by them to all persons sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Municipal Committees, or their officers or servants, under and by virtue of this Act.

XVIII. It shall be lawful for the said Municipal Committees to direct any prosecution before any Court of Justice of the Peace for any public nuisance whatsoever, which shall be permitted, suffered, or committed, within the said station, and to order proceedings to be taken for the recovery of any penalties, and for the punishment of any persons offending against the provisions of this Act, and to direct and order the expenses of such prosecutions and other proceedings to be paid and borne by and out of the Funds placed at their disposal, under the provisions of this or any other Act.

XIX. It shall be lawful for the said Municipal Committees, if they shall not think fit to take any other proceedings prescribed by this Act, to prefer any bill of indictment or information, or to take any other proceedings against any person who shall obstruct or molest the said Municipal Committees, or their collector, surveyor, or other officer or servant, or any workman, or other person employed by them in the performance and execution of their or his duty, under, or by virtue, or in consequence of this Act, or who shall steal, take, or carry away, or wilfully deface or injure any property, article, or thing belonging to the said Municipal Committees, and in every such case it shall be sufficient to state generally the property, article, or thing, in respect of which such proceeding shall have been taken, to be the property of the said Municipal Committees.

XX. It shall be lawful for any of the Municipal Committees, their collector, surveyor, superintendents, overseers, or any servants or persons employed by them, and for any Superintendent of Police, or policeman employed in the said stations, and such other person or persons whom he or they shall call to his or their

assistance, without any summons or warrant, or other authority than this Act, to seize and detain any unknown person who shall commit any offence against the provisions of this Act, and to take him immediately to a police station, where he shall be detained, in default of bail, until he can be taken before any Justice of the Peace, who is hereby required to proceed and act with respect to such offender according to the provisions of this Act.

XXI. The Municipal Committees, or any one of

Power to Municipal Committees to enter and inspect bazars, slaughter-houses, &c., and to seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale.

their Members, or any person appointed by them for that purpose, may at all reasonable times, with or without assistants, enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall, or place, kept or used for the sale of butcher's

meat, poultry, fish, or vegetables, or as a slaughter-house, and may examine any animal, carcass, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, or vegetables which may be therein; and in case any animal, carcass, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, or vegetables appear to be intended for the food of man, and to be unfit for such food, may seize, remove, and destroy the same, at the expense of the owner thereof, or the owner, occupier, or farmer of any such public market, bazar, or slaughter-house, or private shop, or stall, within the stations wherein the same shall be exposed, or allowed to be exposed for sale.

XXII. The Municipal Committees, or their surveyor,

Power to Municipal Committees to remove obstructions in streets.

shall have full power and authority to remove or order the removal of any wall, fence, rail, post, or other obstruction or encroachment, erected or being with-

out lawful excuse in any street, or in or over any drain, sewer, or aqueduct, within the said stations.

XXIII. When any private tank or low marshy

Power to Municipal Committees to fill up unwholesome tanks.

ground shall appear to the Municipal Committees to be offensive to the neighbourhood, or unwholesome, it shall be lawful for the

said Municipal Committees to require, by notice in writing, the owner thereof to cleanse or fill up the same, and if the said tank shall remain uncleansed or not filled up for seven days after such notice, it shall be lawful for the said Municipal Committees to enter into and upon the adjoining lands, and to cleanse or fill up the said tank as they shall think fit, and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner of such tank, to be recovered in manner hereinafter mentioned.

XXIV. The Municipal Committees may affix on or

Power to Municipal Committees to affix boards or plates to houses.

to the wall of any house or compound, or in or to any wall within the said stations, as they shall think fit, any board or metal plate, to indicate the name of the street

in which such house, compound, or wall is situate, or any lamp for the purpose of lighting the street.

XXV. It shall be lawful for the said Municipal

Power to Municipal Committees to kill dogs.

Committees, or their subordinate officers, as they shall think fit, to kill and destroy, or to order to

be killed and destroyed, all dogs that may be found loose in the said streets, and not accompanying their owners or some person in charge of them.

XXVI. The said Municipal Committees shall, so

Municipal Committees to repair streets, &c.

far as the funds at their disposal will admit, keep in good and sufficient repair every street now or at any future time existing in

the said stations.

XXVII. When any of the streets, sewers, or drains

Municipal Committees to take precautions when streets and drains under repair.

in the said stations are being made, or shall be under repair, the Municipal Committees, or their surveyor or other subordinate officer, shall take proper pre-

cautions against danger, by shoring up and protecting the adjoining houses, and shall fix and place, or cause to be fixed and placed, such and so many bars, chains, or posts, across or in any of the said streets, to prevent the passing and re-passing of carriages, carts, or other vehicles, cattle, or horses, during the time of such works and repairs being carried on as shall be necessary, and the said Municipal Committees, and their said surveyor, shall cause any sewer, or drain, or other works, during the construction or repair thereof by them, to be well and sufficiently lighted during the night, to prevent accidents.

XXVIII. The said Municipal Committees, so far as

Municipal Committees to light the stations.

the funds at their disposal will admit, shall provide lamps, for lighting such parts of the said stations as the said Municipal

Committees shall consider to require the same, and shall keep the said lamps in fit order for public use, and shall keep and employ a sufficient number of persons to cleanse, prepare, repair, and light the same, and shall also, from time to time, as shall be required, increase or otherwise alter the number and situation of the said lamps, as to them shall appear necessary for the lighting of the said station.

XXIX. The said Municipal Committees, and their

Municipal Committees to keep town clean, remove dirt, &c.

said surveyor and other officers, shall cause all the public streets of the said stations, together with the foot pavements, or foot-

paths therein, from time to time, to be properly swept and cleansed, and all dust, dirt, soil, ashes, rubbish, and filth of every sort, which may be found thereon, to be collected and removed therefrom at convenient hours and times, and shall cause all or any of the privies, cess-pools, and drains, within the said stations, to be cleansed and emptied in a sufficient and proper manner by the owners or occupiers of the premises; and the said surveyor, or other subordinate officer of the Municipal Committees, shall give such orders and directions to the owners and occupiers aforesaid, as to the said surveyor or other officer as aforesaid, acting under the orders and control of the said Municipal Committees, shall appear proper and necessary, and the said Municipal Committees may, in their discretion, order and direct where and in what places, and how and in what manner, the dust, dirt, soil, night-soil, ashes, rubbish, and filth collected in the said stations, shall be deposited and disposed of.

XXX. The owners of any private drains in the said

Owners to prevent effluvia from drains, &c.

stations shall, by providing proper traps or other coverings, or by ventilation, or by such other ways

and means as shall be practicable for that purpose, prevent as far as possible the effluvia of sewers and drains from exhaling from gully-holes, gratings, or any other openings whatsoever of drains or sewers, in streets or other places; and in case the owner of any private sewer or drain shall neglect or delay so to do, the surveyor of the said Municipal Committees shall give him notice to prevent as far as possible the effluvia of such sewer or drain from so exhaling, and if the same shall not be done by such owner within ten days after such notice shall have been given to him, the said surveyor shall forthwith provide and apply proper traps or other coverings, or such other means as aforesaid, so as effectually to prevent such effluvia from exhaling, and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner of such sewer or drain, to be recovered in manner hereinafter mentioned.

XXXI. If upon the representation of the surveyor

Municipal Committees to issue certificates, prohibiting improper burial places.

of the Municipal Committees, and after inquiry by such other ways and means as the Municipal Committees may think fit to direct,

the said Municipal Committees shall certify such certificate to be published in the local papers of the station, that any burial-ground situated

within the said stations is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof; or that any church, or other place of public worship within the station, is dangerous to the health of persons frequenting the same, by reason of the state of the vaults or graves within the walls of, or underneath the same, and that sufficient means of interment exist within a convenient distance from such burial-ground, church, or place of public worship, it shall not be lawful, after a time to be named in such certificate, to bury, or permit or suffer to be buried, any further corpses or coffin in, within, or under the ground, church, or place of worship to which the certificate relates, except in so far as may be allowed by such certificate; and whosoever, after notice of such certificate, buries, or causes, permits, or suffers to be buried, any corpse or coffin, contrary to this enactment, shall for every such offence be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Company's Rupees.

XXXII. No vault or grave shall be constructed or made within the walls of, or underneath any church, or other place of public worship, built in the said stations after the passing of this Act, and no burial-ground shall be made or formed within the said stations after the passing of this Act, without the consent of the Municipal Committees first had and obtained, and whosoever shall bury, or cause, permit, or suffer to be buried, any corpse or coffin in any vault, grave, or burial-ground, constructed, made, or formed contrary to this enactment, shall, for every such offence, be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding Company's Rupees five hundred.

XXXIII. No writ or process shall be issued out against, or served upon any Municipal Committees, or any collector, surveyor, or other officer, or person whomsoever, acting under the direction of the Municipal Committees, for anything done or intended to be done under the powers of this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered to him, or left at his office or place of abode, explicitly stating the cause of action, and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff, and of his attorney or agent in the cause; and upon trial of any such action the plaintiff shall not be permitted to go into evidence of any cause of action, except such as is stated in the notice so delivered, and unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant; and every such action shall be brought or commenced within three calendar months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards; and if any party shall have committed any irregularity, trespass, or other wrongful proceedings in the execution of this Act, or by virtue of any power or authority hereby given, and if before action brought in respect thereof such party shall make tender of sufficient amends to the party injured, such last mentioned party shall not recover in any such action when brought; and if no such tender shall have been made, it shall be lawful for the defendant in such action, by leave of the Court where such action shall be pending, at any time before issue joined, to pay into Court such sum of money as he shall think fit, and thereupon such proceedings shall be had as in other cases where defendants are allowed to pay money into Court.

XXXIV. No matter or thing done, or contract entered into, by the Municipal Committees, or any one of their Members, or by any collector, surveyor, or other officer or person whomsoever, acting under the direction of the Municipal Committees, shall, if the matter or thing were done, or the

No vault or burial place henceforth to be constructed without leave of Municipal Committees.

No writ to be sued out against them till after one month's notice, &c., action to be brought in three months. Municipal Committees may tender amends.

Municipal Committees and their servants not to be personally liable when act done *bona fide*.

contract were entered into *bona fide*, for the purpose of executing this Act, subject them or any of them personally to any action, liability, claim, or demand whatsoever, and any expense incurred by any such Municipal Committees, collector, surveyor, or other officer, or person acting as last aforesaid, shall be borne and repaid out of the funds under the control of the Municipal Committees.

XXXV. All the streets existing within the said stations at the time of the passing of this Act, and all parts of the said stations, which hereafter become streets, and also the pavements, stones, and other materials therein, and all erections, and building materials, implements, or other things provided for the said streets, by or under the authority of the Government of the Settlements, or by the Magistrates of the said stations, or by the said Municipal Committees, and also all public sewers and drains within the said stations, together with all works, materials, and things therewith connected and belonging, existing in the said stations at the time of the passing of this Act, or which shall hereafter be constructed and made therein by the said Municipal Committees, or otherwise; and also all canals, aqueducts, conduits, tunnels, water-works, cisterns, pumps, pipes, tanks, reservoirs, and wells, which now are or shall hereafter be provided, or lawfully applied to public use, and which are not the property of any private person, together with all buildings, engines, works, materials, and things therewith connected, existing in the said stations at the time of the passing of this Act, or which shall hereafter be constructed and made therein at the cost of the said Municipal Committees or otherwise; and also all lands surrounding and belonging to public tanks and slips of ground alongside of any street, drain, or aqueduct, not the property of any private person; and also all lands not legally appropriated, and also all dirt, dust, dry and liquid filth, ashes, and rubbish, to be collected from the streets, houses, privies, sewers, and cess-pools, and elsewhere within the said stations, shall be the property of, and are hereby vested in, the said Municipal Committees, as Trustees for the purposes of this Act.

XXXVI. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to render lawful any act or omission of the part of any person, which is, or but for this Act would be deemed and adjudged to be a nuisance at Common Law; nor to exempt any person guilty of a nuisance at Common Law from prosecution or action in respect thereof. Provided always, that if any person convicted of an offence under this Act shall have paid the whole amount adjudged to be paid under such conviction, and the costs thereof, or shall have suffered imprisonment in respect of such offence, in every such case he shall be released from all further or other criminal proceedings for the same offence.

XXXVII. It shall be lawful for any person at his own expense, to make or branch any drain into any of the sewers vested in the said Municipal Committees, or authorized to be made by virtue of this Act, or otherwise acquired by the said Municipal Committees; such drain being made of such a size and in such a manner of communication in all respects as the said surveyor of the said Municipal Committees shall direct, and for that purpose to take up and remove, with the permission of the Municipal Committees, so much of the pavement and other materials of any street as may be required, unless the said Municipal Committees shall consent and agree, which they are hereby authorized to do, to form so much and such portion of such drain as shall lead from the point of communication in such sewer to the extremity of such street, and in case any person shall make or branch any drain into any of the said

Streets, drains, filth, &c., the property of Municipal Committees as Trustees.

Act not to exempt parties guilty of nuisance from prosecution or action.

Parties may make branch drains into public sewers, as Surveyor of Municipal Committees shall order. Penalty for offences against this Section.

sewers, so vested in the said Municipal Committees, or authorized to be made under and by virtue of this Act, of a different size, or in a different manner and form of communication than shall be directed or appointed by the said surveyor, every person so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned for any period not exceeding one month; and the said Justice shall order the said person so offending to alter such drain as required by the said Municipal Committees within ten days, and in default the said Municipal Committees shall, at the expense of the maker of such drain, alter or destroy the same, as they shall think fit; and in case the expense of making such alteration or destruction shall not be paid by the owner or maker of such drain, the expense incurred thereby shall be recovered in manner hereinafter mentioned.

XXXVIII. It shall be lawful for the said Municipal

Municipal Committees may contract with owners to make such drains at their expense.

Committees to contract and agree with the owners of any houses or other tenements within the said stations, that any drains required to be constructed and made by the

such owners shall be constructed and made by the surveyor of the said Municipal Committees, and the cost price of making such drains (as certified by the said surveyor of the said Municipal Committees), shall be repaid by such owners to the said Municipal Committees, and in default of such payment the same may be recovered in the manner hereinafter provided.

XXXIX. Before

Notice to be given to Municipal Committees before any new sewer or building is commenced to be built, as surveyor shall direct.

beginning to dig or lay the foundations of any new house, building, or wall, within the said stations, or to rebuild any house, building, or wall therein, contiguous or near to any street, and not being within the compound wall

of any premises, and also before making any sewer or drain for the purpose of draining water directly or indirectly from any land or tenement into any sewer under the jurisdiction of the said Municipal Committees, fourteen clear days' notice in writing shall be given to the Collector to the said Municipal Committees, by delivering the same to him, or leaving it at his office, by the person intending to build or rebuild such house, building, or wall, or to make such sewer or drain; and every foundation of any such house, building, or wall, and the drains within the same, shall be laid at such level as the surveyor of the said Municipal Committees shall direct, and so as that no part of the said house, building, or wall shall project or encroach into or over the adjoining street, drain, or aqueduct, and so as that the said drains may be properly built with reference to the adjoining public drains, and every such branch-drain shall be made in such direction, manner, and form, and of such materials and workmanship as the said surveyor shall order; and the building or rebuilding of any such house, building, or wall, shall be under the survey and control of the said Municipal Committees, and their surveyor, so far as may be necessary to prevent any projection or encroachment in or over any street, drain, or aqueduct, and to insure that the level of the drains within such house, building, or wall shall be properly built with reference to the public drains; and in default of such notice as aforesaid, or if such building or drain shall be begun or made without, or in any respect contrary to, any order of the said surveyor, or of the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for the said Municipal Committees to cause such building to be demolished, and to cause such drain to be relaid, amended, destroyed, or re-made, as the case may require, and to cause the expenses thereof to be levied and repaid to them from and by the owner thereof, in manner hereinafter provided.

XL. Every person, upon conviction before any

Penalties for certain offences in the streets.

Justice of the Peace, on the testimony of one or more credible witnesses, shall be liable to a

penalty of not more than fifty rupees, or in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month, who, within the limits of the said stations, shall commit any one of the following offences (that is to say):

1. Every person who shall throw or put, or cause, or order, or allow his servants to throw or put, or from whose premises shall be thrown or put, any dirt, dung, mud, dust, ashes, garden or stable refuse, or rubbish of any kind, or the carcase of any dog or other animal, or any flesh or other part of an animal, or any animal matter, upon any of the public streets, except between the hours of midnight and seven in the morning.
 - For throwing dirt, &c. in streets.
2. Every person who shall throw or put, or cause or allow to be thrown or put, or from whose premises shall be thrown or put, any broken bottles, glass, china or crockery-ware, upon or into any street, drain, or aqueduct.
 - For throwing bottles, glass, &c.
3. Every person who shall keep, or allow to be kept, for more than twenty-four hours, any dirt, dung, mud, dust, bones, ashes, night-soil, or other rubbish of a perishable and noisome kind, in or upon any house, out-house, yard, or ground occupied by him.
 - For keeping dirt, &c. in houses.
4. Every person, being the owner or occupier of any private tatty, drain, sewer, cess-pool, tannery, or other receptacle of filth, who shall neglect or refuse to keep the same in a clean and proper state, or to employ proper means to remove any noisome smell, or the filth therefrom, or who shall expose the contents of such privy to the view of the passers by in the street.
 - For neglecting to keep drains, &c. clean.
5. Every person, being the owner or occupier of any house, hut, building, or lands, whether tenanted or otherwise, who shall suffer the same to be in a filthy and unwholesome state, or overgrown with rank and noisome vegetation.
 - For allowing house or ground to be in a filthy or unwholesome state.
6. Every person who shall cause or allow the water of any sink, sewer, or drain, or other offensive liquid matter, belonging to him, or running through, or being on his land, to run, drain, or be carried into or upon any of the streets, tanks, aqueducts, or reservoirs, belonging to the Municipal Committees, or who shall commit or cause any act whatsoever whereby the water provided for the domestic use of the inhabitants of the stations shall be in any way fouled or corrupted, or who shall throw or put, or cause, or order, or allow his servants to throw or put, or from whose premises shall be thrown or put, any dirt, dung, mud, dust, ashes, night-soil, garden or stable refuse, or other rubbish, into any of the public sewers or drains, or into any reservoirs, tanks, aqueducts, or other water-works belonging to the Municipal Committees.
 - For allowing offensive liquids to drain into tanks or water-works.
7. Every person who shall have or keep any common tatty, privy, or urinal, on any ground owned or occupied by him within the said stations, without a license first had from the Municipal Committees, who are hereby authorized to grant the same under the hand of their Collector; such license shall be granted for one year, and shall be renewed or not every year, according to the discretion of the Municipal Committees.
 - For keeping common privy without license.
8. Every person, being the owner or farmer of any licensed tatty, privy, or urinal, within the said stations, who shall suffer such tatty, privy, or urinal to be kept in a filthy and unclean state, or shall neglect to employ proper means for cleaning and regulating it.
 - For keeping common privies filthy.
9. Every person who shall wantonly or willfully destroy, injure, or deface any of the lamps or lamp posts in the said streets, or extinguish any
 - For destroying lamps or street-boards, &c.

light therein, or abstract or take away from any of the said lamps any oil, or other matter or thing therein, or any part thereof, without the order of the said Municipal Committees, or of their said surveyor, or who shall wantonly or wilfully destroy, injure, or deface any board bearing on it the name of any street, or the number of any building or land within the said stations, or any notice of the said Municipal Committees fixed or posted up in any place.

10. Every person who shall displace, take up, or make any alteration in the pavements, flags, stones, fences, posts, or other materials of any foot or carriage-way, in any street, without the consent in writing of the said Municipal Committees, or of their said surveyor, or who shall cause any obstruction to, or make any encroachments upon, any street, or upon any sewer, drain, aqueduct, or space of ground alongside a street, drain, or aqueduct.

11. Every person who shall take down or remove any fences or boards, or any bars, chains, or posts erected by the said Municipal Committees, or extinguish any light attached to, or connected with, the said fences, boards, bars, chains, or posts, without the authority or consent of the said Municipal Committees, or their surveyor.

12. Every person who shall carry, or cause to be carried, in carts, pots, handies, or other vessels, any night-soil or urine, or other noisome or offensive matter, through the public streets, except between the hours of midnight and eight in the morning, or who shall carry, or cause to be carried, any night-soil, or urine, in such manner that any offensive smell or drainings issue therefrom, or who shall place or set down in any public place any vessel containing night-soil or urine, or who shall carry, or cause the same to be carried, in any other than covered carts or vessels, or who shall throw or deposit any night-soil in or upon any street.

13. Every person, who shall bathe or wash any part of his person in any public street, or upon, or in any of the tanks, reservoirs, aqueducts, water-works, or drains, belonging to the Municipal Committees, except in such of the said tanks, reservoirs, aqueducts, water-works, or drains, as the Municipal Committees shall set apart for that purpose.

14. Every person, who shall wash or cause to be washed any horse, dog, or other animal, or any cloth, wearing apparel, leather, or skin of any animal, or any foul or offensive thing on any street, in or near any tanks, reservoirs, aqueducts, water-works, or drains, belonging to the Municipal Committees, or on or in the road adjoining thereto, except in such of the said tanks, reservoirs, aqueducts, water-works, or drains as the said Municipal Committees shall set apart for that purpose.

15. Every person who shall wilfully and indecently expose his person, or who shall commit nuisance in any of the public streets.

16. Every person, being the owner or occupier of any house, hut, or building within the stations, which has a drain on the same side of the street wherein such house, hut, or building is situate, who shall cause or allow any water or liquid matter from or on such house, hut, or building to flow or be carried through pipes, gutters, water-spouts, or other means on any part of any public street, or on any place but his own land, or the public drain, or who shall refuse or neglect to remove or alter the direction of any such pipe, gutter, or water-spout, after the expiration of ten days'

notice for that purpose given by the surveyor of the said Municipal Committees; and any person, being the owner or occupier of any house, hut, or building in the said stations, which has not a drain on the same side of the street as such house, hut, or building, who shall convey the water from the said house, hut, or building in or upon any public street through pipes or water-spouts, the mouths of which shall be higher than two feet from the ground.

17. Every person, being the owner or occupier of any house, hut, or building, who shall cause or allow any verandah, balcony, sun-shade, or other part of any house, hut, or building, to overhang and project into any public street or public place, at a height of less than eleven feet from the level of the road-way, or to a distance exceeding four feet from the house, and who shall refuse or neglect to take down and remove such verandah, balcony, sun-shade, or other projection after the expiration of fifteen days' notice for that purpose given by the surveyor.

18. Every person who shall, after the passing of this Act, erect or set up any verandah, balcony, sun-shade, or other projection of any kind which may overhang and project into the road at any height, and to any distance, without license first obtained from the Municipal Committees, under the hand of their surveyor.

19. Every person who shall wash or cleanse, or cause or order to allow his servants to wash or cleanse any carriage or other conveyance, or horse, or other animal, or whose carriage or other conveyance, or horse or other animal shall be washed or cleansed in any public street or other public place.

20. Every person who shall place, set up, or build in any public street within the stations any board, scaffolding, post, bar, rail, boards, or other thing by way of inclosure for the purpose of making mortar, or of depositing, sifting, screening, or stacking any bricks, stone, lime, sand, or any other materials, for building or repairing any house or other building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, without license first obtained from the Municipal Committees, who are hereby authorized to grant such license, under the hand of their surveyor, or who shall set up or build the same in any other manner, or allow or cause the same to be continued for any longer time than shall be allowed or expressed in such license, or who shall cause or allow any of the building materials or other things to extend beyond the distance expressed in the license.

21. Every person who shall have been allowed by the Municipal Committees to set up any scaffolding, or deposit any bricks, stone, lime, sand, or other building materials on the public streets, and who shall not cause a light to be set up every night from sunset to sunrise on every such erection or obstruction.

22. Every person who shall build any wall or erect any fence or obstruction, or set up any post, so as to be an obstruction in any street, whether the proprietary right to such street shall be in dispute or not.

23. Every person who shall set out, place, or expose, or cause to be set out, placed, or exposed, whether for sale or otherwise, any stall, booth, show board, basket, cask, or meat, fish, vegetable, fruit, groceries, or any other merchandise, or goods of any kind, or any stone, bricks, earthen-ware, hardware, timber, or any other thing whatsoever, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral, in or upon any of the public streets, or on or over any drain, sewer, or aqueduct.

24. Every person who shall sift or clean, or cause to be sifted or cleansed, or exposed for any other purpose any cotton, grain, seeds, rice, coffee, onions, or any other vegetable matter whatsoever, or who shall sift brickdust or lime on any public street, or on or over any public drain, sewer, reservoir, or aqueduct.

25. Every person who shall keep or leave any carriage, cart, hackery, or other conveyance, or any horse, ox, or other animal, on any public street, or on or over any public drain, sewer, or aqueduct, so as to cause an obstruction in the streets or public thoroughfare.

26. Every person who shall set fire to or burn any straw, hay, seeds, timber, or any other matter, or light any bonfire, or fire in any public street, or discharge any kind of fireworks, or any air-gun, or let off or throw any kind of fire-works, or send up any fire-balloon anywhere in the said stations.

27. Every person who shall beat or sound any musical or sounding instrument, or any brass or metal utensil, in the public streets, except at such times and places as shall be from time to time appointed by the sitting Magistrate upon application made to him for that purpose.

28. Every person, other than the said Municipal Committees, or their servants, who shall affix any bill, notice, or any paper against or upon any building, wall, fence, or board, or who shall write upon, deface, or mark with chalk, or paint, or in any way whatsoever, any building, wall, fence, or board, without the consent of the owner or occupier thereof.

29. Every person who shall expose or allow to be exposed within the limits of the said stations any animal carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, or vegetables in a decayed and unwholesome state, and unfit for the food of man.

30. Every person who shall keep in any street, house, out-house, yard, or ground within the towns of the said settlement any swine, except in styes erected on the sea side over ground covered by water at high-water mark.

31. Every person who shall keep as above any horned cattle, sheep, or goats, without the special permission of the said Municipal Committees, and every person having such permission, who shall allow the said cattle, sheep, or goats to be loose, and to stray in the streets and thoroughfares of the said Towns.

32. Every person who shall drive from the shafts of any vehicle, or from the inside of a palanquin carriage, unless a syce or horse-keeper be at the same time at the horse's head.

33. Every owner or driver of a buffalo that may be found on the public streets and highways, without a piece of wood fastened across its horns, according to a model in the office of the Municipal Committees.

34. Every driver of a buffalo or bullock cart, whose halter, or nose string, or other rope for guiding and controlling the animal, shall be found defective.

35. Every person detected in publicly fighting cocks or gambling in any other manner, or joining as a spectator of such cock-fighting or gambling.

36. Every person who may be found abroad with any kees, spear, or other offensive weapons, unless specially permitted by the chief civil authority of the stations.

XLII. It shall be lawful for the said Municipal Committees, with the concurrence of the sitting Magistrate, at their discretion, to grant a license to any person, permitting him to put up posts on the side of any public street, for the purpose of affixing thereon lamps to illuminate the said street, on occasions of festivals or ceremonies; and any person who shall put up any such post, or affix any such lamp for any purpose, without license first had and obtained from the Municipal Committees, under the hand of the collector or surveyor, shall, on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned for any period not exceeding one month.

XLIII. Every person, being the owner, occupier, or farmer of any public market, slaughter-houses to be registered; penalty for not registering. Slaughter-houses to be registered at the office of the Municipal Committees, with a general description of the place, size, number of shops and stalls, and kinds of goods therein exposed for sale; and if he shall refuse or neglect so to register the same, he shall forfeit and pay, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, a sum not exceeding one hundred rupees, and in default of payment thereof shall be liable to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding one month.

XLIV. No place shall be used or occupied as a slaughter-house within the said stations, which was not in such use and occupation at the time of the passing of this Act, and has not so continued ever since, unless and until a license for the erection thereof, or for the use and occupation thereof, as a slaughter-house, has been obtained from the Municipal Committees, and every person who, without having first obtained such license as aforesaid, shall use as a slaughter-house any place within the said limits not used as such at the time of the passing of this Act, and so continued to be used ever since, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, a sum not exceeding one hundred rupees, and in default of payment shall be liable to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding one month.

XLV. Every person, being the owner, occupier, or farmer of any market, bazar, tannery, or slaughter-house, within the said stations, is required to have such a number of drains therein as shall be considered sufficient by the Municipal Committees, and shall have all the floors and drains paved with stone or burnt brick, and he shall have also therein a supply of water sufficient, in the judgment of the Municipal Committees, to keep the whole place in a clean and wholesome state at all times, and in default thereof for four weeks after notice given to him by the surveyor, overseer, or superintendent of Police that such market, bazar, tannery, or slaughter-house is defective in any of the said particulars, shall forfeit and pay, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, a sum not exceeding one hundred rupees, and in default of payment shall be liable to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding two months.

XLVI. Any person who, after the passing of this Act, shall establish any new tannery, or other manufactory, within the said stations, from which an offensive or unwholesome smell may arise, shall forfeit and pay, on conviction before a

Justice of the Peace, a sum not exceeding two hundred rupees, and in default of payment shall be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two months.

XLVI. All doors and gates put up after the passing of this Act, within the limits of the said stations, and which open upon any street, shall be hung or placed so as not to open outwards, and if any such door or gate be hung or placed so as to open outwards on any street, the occupier of such house, building, yard, or land, shall, within eight days after notice from the Municipal Committees to that effect, cause the same to be altered so as not to open outwards, and in case he neglects so to do, the Municipal Committees may make such alteration, and the expenses of such alteration shall be paid to the Municipal Committees by such occupier, and shall be recoverable from him in manner hereafter mentioned. And if any such door or gate was before the passing of this Act hung so as to open outwards upon any street, the Municipal Committees may alter the same, or cause the same to be altered, so that no part thereof when open shall project over any public way.

XLVII. Every person, being the owner or occupier of a house in the stations, shall fix, at his own expense, in a conspicuous place outside of the house, or of his gate, in the street, the number of the same, as recorded in the Assessment Books, and no other number, and the said number shall be in legible figures, at least three inches in length, and any person who, after the expiration of three months after the publication of this Act, shall neglect or refuse to have such number affixed, shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty rupees.

XLVIII. Every person, being the occupier of a house in the said stations, and rated at a gross monthly rental of and upwards for the same, shall fix, at his own expense, in a conspicuous place, outside of his house, or if the said house be in a compound, outside of his gate, in the street, a lamp, of a pattern to be approved or allowed by the Municipal Committees, and the said occupier shall keep and maintain a good and sufficient light burning in the said lamp throughout the night, and any person who, after the expiration of three months next after the passing of this Act, shall neglect or refuse to have such lamp affixed as aforesaid, or who shall on any night after the expiration of the said three months, neglect or refuse to keep a good and sufficient light burning therein as aforesaid, shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred rupees.

XLIX. When any person shall have been convicted under the provisions of this Act, and shall not, within seven days after such conviction, discontinue the nuisance, or cease to commit the offence for which he was so convicted, such person shall be again liable to the penalties and punishments provided by this Act for such nuisance or offence, and may be again convicted or sentenced under this Act accordingly, and in cases where by the provisions of this Act offenders are required to have notice given them to remove the obstruction or nuisance previous to being liable to the penalties imposed by this Act, if such parties being once warned shall be convicted, and shall again offend against the provisions of this Act, it shall not be necessary to repeat the notice aforesaid, but the parties may be summoned at once.

L. Any person who shall wilfully obstruct or molest the said Municipal Committees, or any of them, or their collector, surveyor, or other officer or workman employed by them under the

provisions of this Act, or any person or company with whom they may have contracted under the provisions of this Act, or any person employed by them in the performance or execution of any duty or thing, which they are respectively required or authorized to do under this Act, shall, for every such offence, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred rupees, or, in the discretion of the said Justice before whom he is convicted, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding three months.

LI. No person shall be liable to the payment of any penalty or forfeiture imposed by virtue of this Act, for any offence complained of before a Justice of the Peace, unless the complaint respecting such offence shall have been made before such Justice within three months next after the commission of such offence. Provided always, that nothing in this Section contained shall be construed so as to prevent the removal at any time of any obstruction or encroachment in or upon any of the streets or lands, or the imposing at any time of any penalty or forfeiture in respect thereof.

LII. In all cases where any damages, costs, or expenses are by this Act directed to be paid, and the method of ascertaining the amount, or of enforcing the paying thereof, is not provided for, such amount in case of dispute shall be ascertained and determined by arbitration, in like manner as is provided for proceeding by arbitration under Act No. XXII. of 1847, interpreted in manner aforesaid, and if the parties cannot agree upon two persons or arbitrators, or the arbitrators fail to pronounce their award as aforesaid, then by any two Justices of the Settlement; and if the amount so ascertained be not paid by the said Municipal Committees, or by the other party liable to pay the same, as the case may be, within seven days after demand thereof, the amount may be recovered by action of debt or on the case in Her Majesty's Court of Judicature or the Court of Requests.

LIII. The said Municipal Committees shall publish short particulars of the several offences for which any penalty or punishment is imposed by this Act, affecting other persons than officers or servants of the said Municipal Committees, and of the amount of every such penalty and punishment, and shall cause such particulars to be painted on a board, or to be printed upon paper, and posted on a board in English, Chinese, and Malays, and shall cause such board to be hung up or affixed in some conspicuous place in the office of the Collector of the said Municipal Committees, and when any such penalties are of local application, shall cause such boards to be affixed in some conspicuous place of the immediate neighbourhood to which such penalties are applicable, or have reference.

LIV. Every penalty of forfeiture imposed by this Act, or any expense incurred by the said Municipal Committees, in respect of any private drains, sewers, doors, or other things as aforesaid, the recovery of which is not otherwise provided for, may be recovered by summary proceeding before any Justice of the Peace of the Settlement, and on complaint being made to any such Justice, he shall issue his summons, requiring the party complained against to appear before him, at a time and place to be named in such summons, and every such summons shall be served on the party offending, either in person or by leaving the same at his usual or last known place of abode, and upon the appearance of the party claimed against, or in his absence, after proof of the due service of such summons, it shall be lawful for such Justice to proceed to the hearing of

Number of house to be affixed to it.

Manner in which damages, costs, and expenses are to be ascertained.

Municipal Committees to publish short particulars of offences.

All penalties, not otherwise provided, may be recovered before a Magistrate; form of procedure.

the complaint, which complaint shall be reduced to writing, and upon proof of the offence, or of the expense having been incurred, either by the confession of the party complained against, or upon the oath or solemn affirmation of one credible witness or more, it shall be lawful for such Justice to convict the offender or party summoned as aforesaid, and upon such conviction to adjudge the offender to pay the penalty, or forfeiture, or suffer the punishment, or to pay the expense incurred under the provisions of this Act, as well as such costs attending the conviction as such Justice shall think fit, which penalty or forfeiture and costs, so adjudged, may be levied by distress.

LV. Where in this Act any sum of money, whether in the nature of penalty or otherwise, is directed to be levied by distress, such sum of money shall be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the party liable to pay the same, and the overplus arising from such goods and chattels, after satisfying such sum of money and the expenses of the distress and sale, shall be returned on demand to the party whose goods shall have been distrained; or instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of any penalties, forfeitures, or expenses imposed or incurred under the provisions of this Act, the Municipal Committees, or any one or more of their Members, if they think fit, may authorize their collector or other person to sue the person liable to pay such penalty, forfeiture, or expenses, or any part thereof, in the Court of Requests, and the costs, if any, incurred in any such suit, which are not recovered in the suit, may be defrayed out of the taxes levied under the provisions of Act of 1853.

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

LVII. The Justice of the Peace by whom any such penalty or forfeiture shall be imposed, may, when the application thereof is not otherwise provided for, award not more than one-half thereof, or any less sum to the informer, if he shall think fit so to do, and shall award the remainder, or the whole thereof, to the said Municipal Committees, to be by them applied to the purposes of this Act as to them shall appear fit, and shall order the same to be paid over to the collector of the said Municipal Committees for that purpose, whose receipt shall be a good and sufficient discharge to the person so paying the same.

LVIII. If through any act, neglect, or default, on account whereof any person shall have incurred any penalty imposed by this Act, any damage to the property of the said Municipal Committees shall have been committed by such person, he shall be liable to make good such damage, as well as to pay such penalty, and if the amount of such damage shall not be paid on demand, the same may be recovered by action of debt, or on the case, in the said Court of Requests, or in Her Majesty's said Court of Judicature.

LIX. It shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace to summon any person to appear before him as a witness in any matter in which such Justice shall have jurisdiction under the provisions of this Act, at a time and place to be mentioned in such summons, and require from him, on oath

or solemn affirmation, that he will testify the truth in such matter; and if any person so summoned shall without reasonable cause refuse or neglect to appear at the time and place appointed for that purpose, having been paid or tendered a reasonable sum for his expenses, if from distance or any other cause he shall be lawfully entitled to claim such expenses, or if any person appearing shall refuse to be examined on his oath or solemn affirmation, according to law, or to give evidence before such Justice, every such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two hundred rupees, or at the discretion of such Justice, shall be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one month.

LX. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (that is to say): words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number; words importing the masculine gender only shall include females; the word "person" shall include corporations, whether aggregate or sole; the words "oath," "affirmation," and "solemn affirmation," when used alone, shall include oath or affirmation, or other declaration lawfully substituted for an oath in such case by any Legislative Act of the Governor General of India in Council, or by any Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland extended to India; the word "street" shall include any public square, circus, street, court, alley, foot-path, highway, lane, road, thoroughfare, public passage, or other public place within the said stations; the word "lands" shall include messuages, buildings, walls, tenements, and hereditaments of any tenure, as well as lands; the words the "said Municipal Committees," shall mean the Municipal Committees for the time being appointed or acting under the provisions of Act No. of 1853, and the word "month" shall mean calendar month.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be reconsidered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 27th day of August next.

J. P. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
HOME DEPARTMENT,
LEGISLATIVE,
The 10th June 1853.

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Governor General of India in Council, in the Legislative Branch of the Home Department, under date the 10th June 1853, is published for general information.

Read a second time the Draft of a proposed Act, dated the 5th November 1852, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th November 1852, for the amendment of Procedure in Cases of Appeal to the Sudder Courts in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Resolution.—The Governor General in Council resolves that the following revised Draft on the subject be published for general information:—

ACT No. — OF 1853.

An Act for the amendment of Procedure in Cases of Appeal to the Sudder Courts in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Whereas it is desirable to simplify and shorten the procedure and modes of pleading in regular appeals to the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut in the said Presidency; it is enacted as follows:

I. Act IV, 1850, and Sections II, III, and IV.,

Act XXX. 1850, are hereby repealed, except as to appeals presented before the passing of this Act.

II. Every petition of regular appeal in a case appealable to the Sudder Court shall be presented to the Court in which the decision was passed within six weeks from the day of the decision; unless the Sudder Court shall, upon sufficient cause shown, extend the time for presenting such appeal. Such petition of appeal shall contain only notice that the party, being dissatisfied with the judgment, is desirous of appealing from it, except in cases of petitions under Section XIII. of this Act.

III. On presentation of a petition of regular appeal to the Court in which the decision was passed, notice thereof to the respondent, as well as a proclamation to the same effect, shall immediately issue from that Court. If the notice cannot be personally served, the proclamation shall at once be fixed upon the door of the respondent's dwelling-house, or in some conspicuous place in the village where he usually resides; or in cases in which the respondent may not have a fixed residence within the jurisdiction of the Company's Courts, the proclamation may be fixed upon the door of his house of business or catchery, or the notice may be served on his known local agent. In case the proclamation cannot be fixed or served in the manner above mentioned, it shall be affixed in the Court-house of the said last mentioned Court, and also in such other place, if any, as the said last mentioned Court shall direct. The Nazir shall return the order of notice or proclamation with an endorsement, stating at what times and places it may have been served or fixed up. The return of the Nazir is to be filed in Court, and to form a part of the record of the trial.

IV. The Rule in Section XI. Regulation VI. 1793, which directs copies of all original papers transmitted to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut with the record of an appealed case to be made out and deposited in the Court in lieu of the originals, is hereby modified; and it shall be necessary to copy only the exhibits and any papers of importance which either of the parties may specify, including the pleadings, or any parts of them which may be desired by either of the parties.

V. The appeal record shall be certified to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut as soon as conveniently may be after the presentation of the petition of appeal.

VI. On arrival of the appeal record at the Sudder Court, notice shall be affixed in the Court-house of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, or given in such form and manner as that Court shall order by a Rule to be framed under Section II. Act XVII. 1841, requiring the appellant to file, within four weeks from the date thereof, his grounds of objection to the decision of the Court below. Within the said space of four weeks the appellant shall file in the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut his grounds of objection to the decision. Such grounds of objection shall be stated distinctly and concisely, without any argument or narrative of facts; they shall be numbered consecutively, and shall be on paper bearing the stamp duty prescribed by Article 9, Schedule B, Regulation X. 1829. On failure to file the grounds of objection within the said space of four weeks, the appeal shall be dismissed, unless the appellant shall show reasonable cause to the satisfaction of the Court for his default, in which case the Court may allow him to file his grounds of objection within such further time as the Court may order. A separate paper, containing detailed reasons in support of the grounds of objection, may, at the option of the appellant, be filed on plain paper within the said period of four weeks, or such further time, if any, as may be allowed by the Court for filing the grounds of objection.

VII. On the filing of the grounds of objection by the appellant, notice shall be given to the respondent, in the manner prescribed by the preceding Section of this Act, requiring him to file his grounds of objection, if any, to the decision within four weeks from the date of such notice; and any grounds of objection to the decision, whether involved in the appeal or in the objec-

tions filed by the appellant, or not, may be filed by the respondent within the said space of four weeks, or within such further time as the Sudder Court may allow for that purpose, upon reasonable cause shown to the satisfaction of the Court for such extension of time.

VIII. At the expiration of such last mentioned space of four weeks, or of such extended time as may be allowed by the Court as last aforesaid, the record shall be considered complete, and the case ready for hearing. The grounds of objection, if any, which shall be filed by the respondent, shall be stated distinctly and concisely, without any argument or narrative of facts; they shall be numbered consecutively, and shall be on paper bearing the stamp duty prescribed by Article 9, Schedule B, Regulation X. 1829.

IX. If any of the grounds of objection filed by the respondent shall not be involved in the appeal, on the grounds filed by the appellant, but would be the ground of a separate petition of appeal by the respondent, such grounds of objection shall be on paper bearing, in addition to the stamp above named, the stamp which would have been required on a separate petition of appeal filed by the respondent, unless the respondent shall have presented a separate petition of appeal in the case; Provided that, if the suit in appeal be referred back for further investigation and decision, without a judgment on the merits of the case, the last mentioned stamp duty paid by the respondent shall be returned to him in the same manner as if such stamp duty had been paid on a separate petition of appeal.

X. A separate paper, containing detailed reasons in support of the grounds of appeal filed by the respondent, or in answer to the detailed reasons, if any, filed by the appellant, may, at the option of the respondent, be filed on plain paper within the period of four weeks allowed for filing the respondent's objections, or within such further time as may be allowed by the Court for filing such objections.

XI. Either party may, by leave of the Sudder Court or any Judge thereof at any time before the hearing, amend his grounds of appeal, or add grounds of appeal to those filed, upon such terms and conditions, and within such time as the said Court or Judge may order. The said Court may also, upon the hearing of any appeal, allow either party to amend his grounds of objection, or to add further grounds, or to urge and be heard by himself or his vakeel, in support of any objection to the decision not included in his grounds of objection, upon such terms and conditions as to postponement of the cause, and as to the payment of costs or otherwise, as the Court may think just, to prevent the opposite party or his vakeel from being taken by surprise or otherwise. Without such leave of the Court, neither party shall be allowed to urge or be heard in support of any objection not included in his grounds of objection filed. But the Court shall not be confined to such grounds of objection on deciding the cause.

XII. If the grounds of objection filed by the appellant and respondent shall be upon points of law only, and shall not raise any question of fact, the Sudder Court, upon application on behalf of either party, may fix a day for the hearing and decision of the appeal, without regard to the place in which it may stand in the general list of appeals pending in the Court.

XIII. Appeals by paupers shall be preferred in all respects as heretofore; except that the distinct grounds of objection to the decision of the Court below shall be stated in the manner above mentioned, and written on plain paper, and presented within four weeks from the date of permission to appeal as a pauper. If detailed reasons for preferring the appeal be also presented, they shall be presented within the same four weeks.

XIV. If an appeal be preferred upon points of law only, without disputing any of the facts found by the judgment of the Lower Court, the appellant may give notice of his intention to appeal upon points of law only,

without specifying the points in his petition, and such notice shall bar him from any appeal upon the facts. If the appellant, in an appeal under this Section, shall intend to appeal against the construction put upon any document in the Court below, he shall give notice of such intention in his petition of appeal, in order that the document may be forwarded to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and unless such notice be given, the appellant shall not be at liberty to controvert the legal construction put upon such document in the Court below. The petition of appeal, however, shall merely give notice of the intention, but need not specify the objections to the construction put upon the document. An appeal under this Section shall be especially certified to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut as an appeal of law only. In such appeal it shall not be necessary to forward to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut any part of the record in the Lower Court, except the decree of the Court and the Nazir's return to the order for notice or proclamation of appeal, and any document of which the appellant may, in his petition of appeal, give notice of his intention to dispute the legal construction as above mentioned. In cases under this Section the respondent shall be bound to make appearance in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut within six weeks from the serving of notice, or the affixing of the proclamation of appeal in the manner provided by Section III. of this Act. At the expiration of the said space of six weeks, the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut shall fix such day as it may deem proper for the hearing and decision of the appeal upon objections of law to be laid before it, without regard to the place in which it may stand in the general list of appeals pending in the Court, and the Court shall also fix a day for the parties to bring in and file their grounds of objection.

XV. If upon an appeal preferred upon points of law only, the respondent shall file grounds of objection, raising any question of fact, the Court may hear the appeal upon the questions of law, in the first instance, in the manner pointed out in the last preceding Section; and if their decision of the case upon points of law shall render it necessary to determine the objections on matters of fact, they shall send for the remainder of the record, and the case shall be set down for hearing in the list of regular appeals for decision upon objections on matters of fact, and shall be determined upon such objections, in the same manner as any other regular appeal.

XVI. Upon the hearing of any appeal, the Court shall give judgment according to the justice of the case, without regard to any technical error or defect which does not affect the merits.

XVII. This Act extends only to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be reconsidered at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 10th day of July next.

J. P. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
HOME DEPARTMENT,
LEGISLATIVE,
The 10th June 1853.

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 10th of June 1853:—
Act No. — of 1853.

An Act for amending the Law of Special Appeals.

Act No. III. of 1843 is hereby repealed, except as to cases in which a petition for appeal shall have been presented before the time fixed for the commencement of this Act.

II. If any application for a special appeal shall have been presented before the time fixed for the commencement of this Act, and no order shall have been passed thereon before the time so fixed, such application shall be heard and determined in the same manner as an

appeal presented under this Act; and all the provisions of this Act shall extend to such application and to the hearing thereof, and to all subsequent proceedings thereon; and also to the hearing and determination of the appeal if the same shall be admitted.

III. If any such application shall have been presented, and the appeal admitted before the time so fixed as above mentioned, the appeal shall be heard and determined according to the provisions of the said Act No. III. of 1843, except only that the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, or the Court of Sudder Adawlut, as the case may be, shall determine the appeal without reference to the points certified, and may call for or refer to any part of the proceedings which may be necessary.

IV. A special appeal shall lie to the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at Calcutta, Agra, and Bombay, respectively, and to the Court of Sudder Adawlut at Madras, from any decision passed on regular appeal in any of the Civil Courts subordinate to the said Sudder Courts, respectively, on any of the following grounds, namely:—

1st. On the ground that the decision hath failed to determine all matters in difference in the cause, or hath determined the same or any of them contrary to law or usage having the force of law.

2nd. On the ground of a misconstruction of any document.

3rd. On the ground of any ambiguity in the decision in a matter important to a determination of the matters in difference in the cause, upon the merits.

4th. On the ground of any substantial error or defect in procedure, or in the investigation of the case, provided such error or defect be apparent on the record, and shall have produced, or be likely to have produced, any error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits. Provided always, that no such special appeal shall lie, nor shall any such decision be reversed, altered, or remanded by any of the said Sudder Courts, upon the ground that the decision of any question of fact is contrary to or not warranted by the evidence in the cause, or any probability deduced from the record.

V. A special appeal shall not be admitted unless a petition be presented to the proper Sudder Court within three months from the date of the decision appealed against, or unless the petitioner can show just and reasonable cause to the satisfaction of the said Sudder Court for not having presented it within such limited period, and every such petition shall be accompanied by copies of the several decrees previously passed in the case.

VI. Every petition for a special appeal shall set forth concisely and under distinct heads the particular grounds on which the application is made.

VII. The said Sudder Courts shall cause lists of the petitions which shall be presented for the admission of special appeals to be prepared weekly, and to be affixed in the Court-houses of the said Sudder Courts, respectively. The said lists shall set forth the dates on which such petitions are likely to be brought on for hearing, and the said Sudder Courts shall cause extracts from the said lists to be transmitted to the Courts in which the decisions on regular appeal were passed; such extracts shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in the last mentioned Courts, and extracts therefrom shall be transmitted by such Courts to the Courts in which the original suits were instituted, and such last mentioned extracts shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in the said last mentioned Courts. The time to be fixed by the Sudder Court for the hearing of any petition shall not be less than six weeks from the date of despatch of the extracts referring to the same from the Sudder Court.

VIII. It shall be lawful for the said Sudder Courts,

Court may order amendment, or may admit or reject special appeal, or may refer it to lower Court for information or explanation.

or any one or more of the Judges thereof, respectively, to hear applications for special appeals, duly presented as aforesaid, in the presence of the special appellant, or his vakeel, and also of the respondent or his vakeel, or such of them as shall attend, and it shall be competent for the said Court, or for such Judge or Judges thereof, to call for and peruse any document forming a part of the record of the cause; or to order the amendment of the petition of special appeal forthwith, or within such time as they or he may order, not exceeding one month from the date of such order; or to make an order of reference to the Court which pronounced the decree appealed from for further information or explanation; or to reject or admit such special appeal; or if it shall appear that the facts have not been sufficiently recorded, or that the case is otherwise so insufficient that the Sudder Court could not, if the appeal were admitted, pass a final decree thereon, to issue an injunction, setting forth the errors, irregularity, or other defects in the decision appealed against, and remanding the same to the Court by which the same shall have been passed, in order that such decision may be reviewed by the last mentioned Court, and such order or decree passed thereon as may be conformable to law. Provided always, that no such remand shall be ordered as aforesaid, except upon grounds whereon a special appeal will lie under this Act. If any such application shall be heard by only two Judges, and they differ in opinion as to admitting the appeal, it shall be admitted.

IX. When any petition for a special appeal shall be rejected as aforesaid, the order shall state the reason for disallowing each of the grounds set forth in such petition, and every such order of rejection may be once reviewed by the same Judge or Judges of the said Sudder Courts, respectively, or by any Judge or Judges sitting for or instead of him or them, if they or he shall think fit to review the same. Provided, that no such review shall be allowed unless application for the same be made within three months from the date of such order.

X. When any special appeal shall be admitted, the same shall be heard and determined by the said Sudder Courts, or any three or more of the Judges thereof, and such hearing and determination shall be upon all the grounds whereon a special appeal will lie under this Act.

XI. The existing Laws and Regulations of the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, relating to special appeals, shall continue in force, so far as they are not inconsistent with, or repealed by, this Act.

XII. This Act shall commence and take effect from the day of Commencement of 1853.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be reconsidered at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council of India, after the 10th day of September next.

J. P. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Notification.

Whereas the Honorable the Governor in Council having been pleased to cancel all Licences granted to certain individuals for the Assaying and Stamping of Gold and Silver, notice is hereby given, that parties who may wish to have tested the purity of any Gold or Silver, in whatever

shape, whether in Ornaments, Plate, or Bullion, may, on application at the Office of the Assay Master, have the same assayed and stamped, on payment of the following fees:—

On Silver Bullion, Ornaments, &c.

	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
For every single Assay, the parts of 100 only reported	1 0 0
For a double Silver Assay, the parts of 100 as well as the halves and quarters reported	2 8 0

Gold.

For every Assay of Gold, the parts of 100 only reported	3 0 0
For every double parting Assay, the parts of 100 as well as halves and quarters reported	5 0 0

Musters of Bullion should not be of less weight than 24 grains troy of Silver, and 15 grains troy of Gold, if of unworked metal.

On Plate, Jewels, Ornaments, and other Articles.

	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
For every Gold Ornament, &c. of less weight than one tola	0 1 0
For every Gold Ornament, &c. of one tola and upwards of ten tolas, per tola ...	0 0 9
All above ten tolas at the rate of per tola.	0 0 6
For every Silver Ornament, &c. of less weight than ten tolas	0 1 0
All above ten tolas, per ten tolas	0 0 5

Plate, Jewels, and other delicate articles, will be assayed on the principle in use at Goldsmiths' Hall, London.

Form of Application.

To the Assay Master,
Bombay Mint.

SIR,

Being desirous of knowing the quality of the Gold (or Silver, as the case may be) composing the accompanying (here describe the Bullion, Plate, or Ornaments), belonging to myself, I shall be obliged by your assaying the same, and causing it to be stamped according to its value.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
(Signed) P. W. LEGEYT,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

The above Notification is republished for general information.

A. K. CORFIELD,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

Bombay, Police Office,
25th June 1853.

બહુરનાંતુ.

એહુવુને શિવુ તથા રૂપુ કશીને છાપવા
શાએ નેઓનો પરા આપા છુ તે શરવે યંદ
ગાંન અલીનવાય મુશતેતાય હુનરત રાઇટ
હુનરાયલ ગવરનર શાહેય યાહાકુર દરથે
નલાય કાશલે રદ કરા છુ તે ઊપરથી બ
હેરમયર આપવાનાં આવે છુ ન કાંઈએ

શ્રાનાનાં અથવા રૂપાનાં દાગીના અથવા વાં
શણ અથવા લગડીઓને કરીને પરીખસા
કરાવાને નવોની પુશી હુએ તેઓએ આમે
નાશતરની કચેરીનાં અરજ કરેથી તેના ક
ચની પરીખસા કરીને નીચે લખેલી દસપુરી
આપા બપરથી છાપી આપમે.

રૂપાનાં લગડીઓ તથા દાગીના વીગેરે.
૩. આ. પા.

એકેરી આશણી કરવાની હોએ
તો શ્રોકચનાના ને ભાગ બી
તરમે તે ભાગ પરનાંએ અર
ધો પા આંબિમે ગણાવગર
કચ આપમે તે દરએક આચ
ણીને. ૧ ૦ ૦

બીજી આશણી કરવાની હોએ
તો શ્રોકચનાના ને ભાગ બી
તરમે તે પરનાંએ અરધો પા
પા આંબિમે સાથે ધરીને કચ
દમે એવા દરએક આશણીનાં. ૨ ૮ ૦

શ્રોતુ.

એકેરી આશણી કરવાની હોએ
તો તેનાં શ્રોકચના ને ભાગ બી
તરમે તે પરનાંએ અરધો પા
આંબિમે ગણાવગર કચ આ
પાનાં આપમે તે દરએક આ
શણીનાં. ૩ ૦ ૦

ને શ્રાનાનાં રૂપાનો ભેગ હુએ
તેની બીજી આશણી કરવાની
હોએ તો તે મધે શ્રોકચના
ના ને ભાગ બીતરમે તે પર
નાંએ અરધો પા આંબિમે સા
થે ધરીને કચ દમે એવા દર
એક આશણીનાં. ૫ ૦ ૦

લગડીના નમુના લાવે હોએ તે રૂપાનાં
હોએ તો વર્નનનાં ટરોઇવેટના ૨૪ ગરેન
કરતાં આંધા ન નાઇએ તથા શ્રાનાના હો
એતો વર્નનનાં ટરોઇવેટના ૧૫ ગરેન કરતાં
આંધા ન નાઇએ એ ધડા વગરનુ શ્રોતુ
તથા રૂપુ નાંએવુ.

વાંશણ તથા દાગીના તથા બીજી
જણુશ્રોતુપર.
૩. આ. પા.

શ્રાનાના દાગીના વીગેરે એક
તોલાકરતાં વર્નનનાં કમી
હોએ તો દરએકના ૦ ૧ ૦

શ્રાનાના દાગીના વીગેરે એક તો
લાથી તે દસ તોલાશુધી વર્ન
નનાં હોએ તો તે દર એકના
દર તોલાના ૦ ૦ ૯

દસ તોલાકરતાં ને દાગીના વી
ગેરે વર્નનનાં વધારે હોએ
તે દરએક તોલાના ૦ ૦ ૬

રૂપાના દાગીના વીગેરે દસ તો
લાકરતાં ને વર્નનનાં કમી
હુએ તે દરએક દાગીનાના ૦ ૧ ૦
દસ તોલાકરતાં વધારે વર્નનના
શરવે દાગીના દર દસ તો
લાના ૦ ૦ ૫

વાંશણ તથા દાગીના તથા બીજી જણી
જણુશ્રોતુ કચ લંનડન શ્રેહરનાં ગોલકચનો
થ હાલ (એટલે શ્રાનીલોકાના કારનાનાનાં
નરોતે આશણી કરીને કચ કાહાડે છે તે વ
રનાંએ આંશણી કરીને છાપી આપમે.

અરજ કરવાનો મુશદો.

અર્જન આમે નાશતર શાહેય નીચપત
ટંકચાલ.

મુકાંમ મુંબઇ.

શાહેયની ખીજતનાં (નાંમ લખવુ) ના
રાઓનીસાથે અચારી (લગડી અથવા વાં
શણ અથવા દાગીના ને કાંઇ હોએ એવા
લખવા) મોકલા છે તેના શ્રાનાનો (અથવા
રૂપાનાં હોએતો રૂપાનો કચ શુછે તે બાણ
વાની મારી ઇછા છે વાસતે શાહેય નેર્યાં
ની કરીને તેના કચની પરીખસા કરી કીચ
ત પરનાંએ છાપી આપવુ એજ અરજ.

શહી.

તારીખ મહીનો શંને

ખનોજ્યે હુકમ પંદગાંન અલીનવાય
મુશતેતાય હનરત રાઇટ હનરાયલ
ગવરનર શાહેય પાહાકર દર ઇજ
લાય કોચલ.

શહી.

પી. કમ્લીબી. લીનર,

પોલીસનો શીનીઅર માજમતરેટ.

શદરહુ બહરનાંમુ શરવેને નાલંન થવા
શાર કરીથી બહર કરેલુ છે.

નીશાંણી.

એ. કે. કારકીલડ,

પોલીસનો શીનીઅર માજમતરેટ.

તારીખ ૨૫ મી માહે જુન

શને ૧૮૫૩ ઇસવી મુકાં

મ મુંબઇ પોલીસ કચેરી.

A. RICHARDSON, Depy. Secy. to Govt.

જાહિરનામા.

એસાજે સોને વ હપેં કસુન છાપ્પયાકરિતાં જ્યા લોકાંસ
પટે દિલ્હે આહેત તે સર્વે વંદિગાન આલીનવાબ મુસ્તતાબ હજ-
રત રૈટ હનરાબલ ગવરનર સાહેબ બાહાદુર દર હજલાસ
કૌંસલ યાળી રદ કેલે આહેત યાકરિતાં જાહિરખબર દિ-

ल्ही जाते जे सोने अथवा रुपें यांचे दागिने अथवा भांडी अथवा लगडी यांचा कस काय आहे याची परीक्षा व्हावी म्हणून ज्यांची खुपी असेल त्यांणी आसे मास्तर याचे कचेरीत अर्ज केले असता त्यांचे कसाची परीक्षा करून खाली लिहिलेल्या दराप्रमाणे दस्तुरी दिव्ही असतां छापून दिव्हा जातील.

रुप्याच्या लगडी व दागिने वगैरे.

रुपये. आणे. पै.

एकेरी चांचणी करावयाची असेल आणि तीमध्ये शंभर कसाचे जितके भाग नजरेस आले असतील तितकेच वरील निमे किंवा पाव हिंसा न धरितां कस छापून दिव्हे जातील त्या दर चांचणीस १ ० ०

दुसरी चांचणी करावयाची असेल आणि तीमध्ये शंभर कसाचे जितके भाग नजरेस आले असतील तितकेच वरील निमे किंवा पाव हिंसा धरून कस छापून दिव्हे जातील त्या दर चांचणीस २ ८ ०

सोने.

एकेरी चांचणी करावयाची असेल आणि तीमध्ये शंभर कसाचे जितके भाग नजरेस आले असतील तितकेच वरील निमे किंवा पाव हिंसा न धरितां कस छापून दिव्हे जातील त्या दर चांचणीस ३ ० ०

ज्या सोन्यांत रुपें मिसळले असेल त्याची चांचणी करावयाची असेल आणि तीमध्ये शंभर हिंशाचे जितके भाग नजरेस आले असतील तितकेच वरील निमे किंवा पाव हिंसा धरून कस छापून दिव्हे जातील त्या दर चांचणीस ५ ० ०

लगडीचे नमुने आणिले असतील ते रुप्याचे असल्यास वजनांत ट्रायवेंटाचे २४ ग्रॅनापेक्षा कमी नसावे व सोन्याचे असल्यास वजनांत ट्रायवेंटाचे १५ ग्रॅनापेक्षा कमी नसावे हें विंन घडलेले सोन्यारुप्यांविशीं जाणांवे.

भांडी व दागिने व दुसऱ्या जिनसा यांवर.

रुपये. आणे. पै.

सोन्याचे दागिने वगैरे एका तोळ्याहून वजनांत कमी असल्यास त्या दरएकास ० १ ०

सोन्याचे दागिने वगैरे एका तोळ्यापामून दाहा तोळे पर्यंत वजनाचे असतील त्या दरएकास दर तोळ्यास ० ० ९

दाहा तोळ्यांहून जे दागिने वगैरे वजनांत अधिक असतील त्यांस दर तोळ्यास ० ० ६

रुप्याचे दागिने वगैरे दाहा तोळ्यांहून कमी असतील त्या दरएक दागिन्यास ० १ ०

दाहा तोळ्यांहून वजनांत ज्याजती असतील त्या दरएक दाहा तोळ्यांस ० ० ५

भांडी व दागिने व दुसऱ्या नाजूक जिनसा यांचा कस लंडन शहरांत गोल्डस्मिथ् हाल म्हणजे सोनारांचे पेढीच्या कारखान्यांत ज्या रीतिने चांचणी करितात त्यारीतिने चांचणी करून छाप मारविला जाईल.

अर्जाचा मसुदा.

अजम आसे मास्तर साहेब निसवत टंकसाळ, जांजिरे मुंबई.

अर्जां वा (नाव त्याहावें) या बरोबर आमचे (लगडी अथवा भांडी अथवा दागिने जें कांहीं असेल तें त्याहावें) पाठविलें आहे त्याचे सोन्याचा (अथवा रुपें असल्यास त्याप्रमाणे त्याहावें) कस काय आहे तो जाणावयाची माझी इच्छा आहे या करितां आपण मेहरबानी करून त्याचे कसाची परीक्षा करून किमतीप्रमाणे छापवून देवावें हा अर्ज सही.

तारीख माहे सन

वमोजीवे हुकूम बंदिगान आलीनवाव मुस्तताव हजरत रैट हनरावल गवरनर साहेब बाहादूर दर इजलास कौंसल.

सही.

पो. डब्ल्यु. लिजेट,

पोलिसचे सिनीयर म्याजिस्ट्रेट.

सदरु जाहिरनामा सर्वास मालुम होण्याकरितां पुन्हा प्रगट केला असे.

निशाणी.

ए. के कारफील्ड,

पोलिसचे सिनीयर म्याजिस्ट्रेट.

तारीख २५ जून सन १८५३ इसवी

मुकाम मुंबई पोलिस कचेरी.

A. RICHARDSON, Depy. Secy. to Govt.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the privilege of cutting Grass and taking the Fruits of Mangoe and other Trees on a piece of Government Ground situated at Mattoonga, measuring about 4,253 Burgas, will be put up to Sale by Public Auction at this Office, on Saturday the 9th July next, at one o'clock P. M., for a period of three years, commencing from 1st June 1853.

The conditions of the Sale will be made known on application at this Office.

F. HUTCHINSON,

Collector of Bombay.

Bombay, Collector's Office,

23rd June 1853.

जाहिरनामा.

ऐसाजे माटुंगे येथे सरकारी जमीन ४२५३ वडगे आहे त्याजवरील गवत कापण्याचा व अर्बे वगैरे झाडांची फळे तां डण्याचा हक तारीख १ जून सन १८५३ पामून तीन वर्षांचे मुदतीने तारीख ९ जुलई सन १८५३ शनवारचे रोजी एक वाजतांना जमीनीचे वसुलाचे कालेकटरचे कचेरीत जाहिरलिलाव करून विकला जाईल.

निशाणी.

एफ. हाचिनसन,

मुंबईचे कालेकटर.

तारीख २३ माहे जून सन १८५३ इसवी

मुकाम मुंबई कालेकटरकचेरी.

GENERAL LIST of UNCLAIMED REMITTANCES in the Civil Treasuries on the 30th April 1853.

Alphabetical.	By whom remitted.	Station.	Month.	In whose favor.	Amount.	Total.
				Amount of unclaimed Remittances up to the 30th April 1853.	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 10,224 8 2
				<i>Deduct—</i> Paid on account of the above Remittances	9,114 15 2
					Total, Rupees	1,109 9 0
	GENERAL PAYMASTER.				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
B	Black, J., Lieutenant	Kattywar	January 1853 ..	Ruttonjee Cursetjee	40 4 0	
C	Clerk, P. W., Captain	Belgaum	January 1850 ..	Captain S. V. W. Hart, Superintendent Pensions	15 0 0	
	Collector of Kaira	Kaira	March do.	Ensign C. J. Prescott, Paymaster Marine Battalion	12 0 0	
	Collector of Rutnagherry ..	Rutnagherry ..	January 1853 ..	Mr. C. Forbes, late Senior Assistant Judge of Rutnagherry	132 14 1	
	Civil Fund, Subscribers to ..	Ahmednuggur ..	February do.	For Annuity and Provident Fund	30 10 0	
	Cormack, W. F., Captain	Dharwar	March do.	Mess 15th Regiment N. I., Bhooj	104 12 5	
F	French, P. T., Captain	Baroda	June 1849 ..	In favor of Public Dinner for 5th Regiment N. I.	1 1 3	
	Frere, W. E., Mr.	Dharwar	July 1850 ..	Secretary to Obstetric Institution	10 0 0	
	Frere, H. B. E., Mr.	Kurrachee	June 1851 ..	Mr. H. Green, Secretary Deccan Vernacular Society	10 8 0	
	Fulljames, G., Major	Baroda	October 1852 ..	Widows' Pensioner Institution, Bombay	12 0 0	
	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	The Oriental Christian Spectator	9 0 0	
G	Gordon, M. F., Captain	Poona	June 1851 ..	Eduljee Cursetjee	30 0 0	
H	Hartly, Mr.	Kurrachee	March 1853 ..	Messrs. Tacker & Co	1 8 0	
L	Lang, W., Major	Kattywar	December 1851 ..	Mess Secretary 21st Regiment N. I., Nusserabad	224 1 8	
M	Mitford, N. G., Mr.	Ahmedabad	February 1853 ..	Messrs. Adam & Co., Booksellers	8 0 0	
O	Ogilvy, Thomas, Mr.	Sattara	Ditto ..	Mr. J. M. Mitchell, on account of Tract Society	20 0 0	
P	Pigon, W., Surgeon	Ditto	Ditto ..	Messrs. Thacker & Co.	50 0 0	
R	Rose, J. N., Mr.	Poona	February 1850 ..	Sorabjee Dadabhoy	25 0 0	
	Ramsay, J., Major	Sattara	November do.	Bomonjee Pestonjee	22 8 0	
	Richardson, Mr.	Hydrabad	February 1853 ..	Lieutenant Dunsterville, Deputy Collector	150 0 0	
S	Suart, E. M., Mr.	Candeish	Ditto ..	Bombay School of Industry	88 5 11	
T	Townsend, E. H., Mr.	Poona	April 1850 ..	Dorabjee Framjee Panday	13 6 8	
	Travers, A. C., Mr.	Kaira	July do.	Secretary and Manager of the Subscription to Orphan Children Fund	50 0 0	
	Travers, J. S., Lieutenant ..	Ahmednuggur ..	February 1852 ..	Surgeon to European General Hospital	1 1 0	
V	Vaz, D. J. C., Mr.	Kurrachee	March 1853 ..	Official Assignee	8 0 0	
W	Whichie, C. G., Mr.	Broach	November 1849 ..	Secretary to Medical Board	2 8 0	

Warden, A. B., Mr.	Dharwar	November 1850.	On account Irecome Testimonial	25 0 0	
Witchill, S. C., Captain	Ahmedabad.....	June 1851.....	Lieutenant Field, Secretary European Widows' Pension Fund	12 0 0	
				Rupees	1,109 9 0
POONA COLLECTOR.					
Messrs. Diram, Hunter & Co.	Bombay	April 1853....	Mr. E. C. Jones	23 0 10	} Paid in May 1853.
„ Grey and Co.....	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto	12 0 0	
Cassinath Govind, First Hospital Assistant	Hydrabad	Ditto ..	Khosaldass Damodhurdass Shait	25 0 0	
				Rupees	60 0 10
TANNAH COLLECTOR.					
A. Malet, Esquire	Bombay	March 1853 ..	A. Malet, Esquire	50 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto	50 0 0	
Messrs. Remington and Co..	Ditto	Ditto ..	Mr. Fawcett	300 0 0	
Sir William Yardley, Knight.	Ditto	Ditto ..	Mr. Place	100 0 0	
Janordon Abbajee	Ditto	April 1853 ..	A. Malet, Esq.	200 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto	200 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto	200 0 0	
Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto	200 0 0	
Mr. George Place ..	Ditto	Ditto ..	Mrs. Place	450 0 0	
Messrs. Forbes and Co.....	Ditto	Ditto ..	Harry Phillips, Esq.	100 0 0	
				Rupees	1,850 0 0
KURRACHEE COLLECTOR.					
Lieutenant Colonel William Lang, Political Agent in Kattywar.....	} Kattywar..	} During the Quarter ending 30th April 1853. ..	Lieutenant Bates	Rupees	250 0 0

[1050]

Bombay, Accountant General's Office,
27th June 1853.

Published for general information.

E. E. ELLIOT,
Accountant General.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

ALTERATION in the HOURS of DEPARTURE and ARRIVAL of TRAINS.

The Public are respectfully informed that on SUNDAY the 1st of May, and from that date UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the Trains will depart from, and arrive at, the several Stations at the Hours named in the annexed Table, viz :—

WEEK-DAY TRAINS.

BOMBAY TO TANNAH.			TANNAH TO BOMBAY.		
	FIRST TRAIN.	SECOND TRAIN.		FIRST TRAIN.	SECOND TRAIN.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Departure	6 30	4 0	Tannah Departure	8 45	6 5
Bycullah "	6 43	4 13	Bhandoop "	9 1	6 21
Sion "	7 5	4 35	Sion "	9 25	6 45
Bhandoop "	7 29	4 59	Bycullah "	9 47	7 7
Tannah Arrival	7 45	5 15	Bombay Arrival	10 0	7 20

BOMBAY TO MAHIM.			MAHIM TO BOMBAY.		
	FIRST TRAIN.	SECOND TRAIN.		FIRST TRAIN.	SECOND TRAIN.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Departure	7 45	5 20	Mahim Departure	9 0	6 20
Bycullah "	8 0	5 35	Bycullah "	9 25	6 45
Mahim Arrival	8 25	6 0	Bombay Arrival	9 40	7 0

SUNDAY TRAINS.

The FORENOON TRAINS on Sundays will depart and arrive at the same hours as those on week-days.

The AFTERNOON SUNDAY TRAINS will depart and arrive at the hours below named, viz :—

BOMBAY TO TANNAH.		TANNAH TO BOMBAY.	
	SECOND TRAIN.		SECOND TRAIN.
	P. M.		P. M.
Bombay Departure	2 30	Tannah Departure	5 30
Bycullah "	2 43	Bhandoop "	5 46
Sion "	3 5	Sion "	6 10
Bhandoop "	3 29	Bycullah "	6 32
Tannah Arrival	3 45	Bombay Arrival	6 45

BOMBAY TO MAHIM.		MAHIM TO BOMBAY.	
	SECOND TRAIN.		SECOND TRAIN.
	P. M.		P. M.
Bombay Departure	4 0	Mahim Departure	5 40
Bycullah "	4 15	Bycullah "	6 5
Mahim Arrival	4 40	Bombay Arrival	6 20

Double Tickets.—First Class will be issued to and from the Terminal Stations, (available to return the same day, and not transferable,) at three-fourths of the ordinary double Fare.

Children.—Infants in arms will be carried free; Children under 10 years of age will be charged half fares.

Luggage.—100 lbs. of personal Baggage (not Merchandize) will be carried free for each First Class Passenger, 40 lbs. for each Second Class, and 20 lbs. for each Third Class Passenger. All excess over these specified allowances will be charged for.

Further information may be had at the several Stations.

(By order)

D. M. ROCHE, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, April 26th, 1853.

List of Unclaimed Sums in deposit in the Dock Yard Engineer's Office, on account of Wages due to Artificers and Biggarries returned from Aden.

No.	Names.	Amount of Wages.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
1	Mason Changoo Hurree ..	5	13	4
1	Miner Wittoo Bassette	5	13	4
1	Biggarree Hurree Pandoo ..	0	10	8
2	" Wagoo Coolia ..	4	10	8
3	" Wisram Powar ..	4	10	8
4	" Rama Hutker ..	5	13	4
5	" Ranoo Ballajee ..	5	13	4
6	" Hureoo Govind Jadlow ..	1	5	4
7	" Shaik Mahomed Shaik Ahmed ..	2	5	4
8	" Sewlal Bhowaraya ..	4	10	8
9	" Mulloo Camatee ..	5	13	4
10.	" Ragoo Jadow	6	14	4
11	" Babajee Saloolika ..	5	2	6
12	" Gungajee Sellar ..	6	7	2
Total, Rupees Sixty-six....		66	0	0

N.B.—All applications connected with the above Wages to be made at the Office of the Engineer to the Dock Yard, Presidency.

Bombay, Dock Yard Engineer's Office, 29th March 1853.

(Errors excepted)

C. W. TREMENHEERE, Captain,
Engineer to the Dock Yard.

आदनाहून कारागीर व विगारी लोक परत आले त्यांचे पगारा बाबत गोदीचे इंजीनियरचे कचेरीत दावा केल्या वाचून एवज अमानत आहे त्याची याद.

नंबर.	नांवें.	पगाराचा आंकडा.		
		रुपये.	आ.	पै.
१	गौडी चांगू हरी	५	१३	४
१	बेलदार वाटू वाळशेट.	५	१३	४
१	विगारी हरी पांडू.	०	१०	८
२	" वागू कुल्या	४	१०	८
३	" विश्राम पवार.	४	१०	८
४	" रामा हटकर.	५	१३	४
५	" राणू वाळाजी.	५	१३	४
६	" हरकू गोविंद जाधव.	१	५	४
७	" सेख महंमद सेख अहंमद.	२	५	४
८	" सीवलाल भावराया	४	१०	८
९	" मलू कामाठी.	५	१३	४
१०	" रागू ज्याधव.	६	१४	४
११	" बाबाजी साळुखा.	५	२	४
१२	" गंगाजी शेलार	६	७	२
एकूण साहासष्ट रुपये.		६६	०	०

ताजाकलम वर लिहिलेले पगाराविशीं अर्ज करणे ते मुंबई येथील गोदीचे इंजीनियरचे कचेरीत करावे.

मुकाम मुंबई गोदीचे इंजीनियरची कचेरी तारीख २९ मार्च सन १८५३ इसवी.
चुकभूल ध्यावी यावी.

निशाणी.

सी. डब्ल्यु. ट्रेमनहीयर, कपतान.

गोदीचे इंजीनियर.

A. RICHARDSON, Depy. Secy to Govt.

આઈનથી કારીગરો તથા બેગારીલોકો પાછાઆવા તેના પગારખાપત ગોદીના ઇનજનીઅર ની કચેરીમાં દાવા કરાવગરનો અવેન અંનાંનત છે તેની ઇઆદ.

નંબર	નામ.	પગારનો આંકડો.
		રૂ. આ. પ.
૧	ઢાડરોડો. ચાંચુ હરી.	૫ ૧૩ ૪
૧	બેલદાર. વીકુ બાલશેઠ	૫ ૧૩ ૪
૧	બેગારી. હરી પાંનકુ	૦ ૧૦ ૮
૨	.. વાચુ કુલીઆ	૪ ૧૦ ૮
૩	.. વીશરાંન પવાર	૪ ૧૦ ૮
૪	.. રાંના હટકર	૫ ૧૩ ૪
૫	.. રાચુ બાલાલ	૫ ૧૩ ૪
૬	.. હરકુ ગોવીંદ બદવ	૧ ૫ ૪
૭	.. શેમ માહનદ શેમ આહનદ	૨ ૫ ૪
૮	.. શીવલાલ ભાવરાએ	૪ ૧૦ ૮
૯	.. મહુ કાંનાઈ	૫ ૧૩ ૪
૧૦	.. રાચુ બદવ	૬ ૧૪ ૪
૧૧	.. બાબાલ શાહુભિકા	૫ ૨ ૪
૧૨	.. ગંગાલ શેલાર	૬ ૭ ૨
અંકે છાશટ રૂપેઆ.		૬૬ ૦ ૦

તાબકલંન ઊપર લખેલા પગારોવીએ અરજ કરવી તેમુબંધનાં ગોદીના ઇનજનીઅરની કચેરીમાં કરવી.

તુકાંન તુબંધ ગોદીના ઇનજનીઅરની કચેરી તારીખ ર૯ મી માહે મારચ શંને ૧૮૫૩ ઇસવી. ભુલચુક લેવી દેવી.

નીશાંણી.
શી. ડબ્લ્યુ. ડી. રીચર્ડસન, કપતાંન.
ગોદીનો ઇનજનીઅર.
A. RICHARDSON, Depy. Secy. to Govt.

List of Unclaimed Sums deposited in the Dock Yard Engineer's Office, on account of the Estates of the Biggarries of the Engineer Department at Aden, deceased on the voyage from Aden to Bombay.

When deposited.	By whom deposited.	On account of whose Estates.	Amount.
1853. March.	Captain J. J. F. Cruickshank, Garrison Engineer and Civil Architect, Presidency.	Biggarree Wittoo Bassette	Rs. as. p. 4 12 0
		" Shaik Mahomed Shaik Ahmed	9 0 0
		Total, Rupees Thirteen and Annas Twelve	13 12 0

N.B.—All applications connected with the above Estates to be made at the Office of the Engineer to the Dock Yard, Presidency.

Bombay, Dock Yard Engineer's Office, 29th March 1853.
(Errors excepted)
C. W. TREMENHEERE, Captain,
Engineer to the Dock Yard.

आदन येथे इंजीनियर खात्यातील विगारी लोक आदनहून मुंबईस येताना मरण पावले त्याचे जिंदगी बदल गोदीचे इंजीनियरचे कचेरीत दावा केल्यावाचून एवज अमानत आहे त्याचा याद.

कर्षी ठेविला.	कोणी ठेविला.	कोणाचे जिंदगी बदल.	किती.
सन १८५३ मार्च.	मुंबई येथील ग्यारीसन इंजीनियर व सिविल आर्किटेक्ट कपतान जे. जे. एफ. कृकशांक.	विगारी विठू वाळशेट " सेख महमद सेख अहमद. एकंदर तेरा रूपये बारा आणे.	रु. आ. पै. ४ १२ ० ९ ० ० १३ १२ ०

ताजाकलम वर लिहिलेले जिंदगी बदल अज करणे ते मुंबई येथील गोदीचे इंजीनियरचे कचेरीत करावे.

मुकाम मुंबई गोदाचे इंजीनियरची कचेरी तारीख २९ मार्च सन १८५३ इसवी.
चुकमूल घ्यावी याची.

निशाणी

सी. डब्ल्यु. ट्रेमेनहीयर, कपतान.

गोदीचे इंजीनियर.

A. RICHARDSON, Depy. Secy. to Govt.

आंननां धेनछनीअर भातानांना येगारीविडे आईनथी बुंयधे आपतां नरएपांना छे तेओनी छंनछगीयायत गोदीना धेनछनीअरनी कचेरीनां दावा करावगर अवेळ आनांन छे तेनी छंयाद.

काहारेराओ.	कांछे राओ.	कोनी छंनछगी यदल.	केटवी.
शेने १८५३ नारअ.	बुयधेनां गारीशंन धेनछनीअर तथा शीवील आरकीटेकर कपतां न न. न. अेक. क३कशांक.	येगारी. वीडू यालशेट. " शे म नाई नई शे " अयाड नई. अंके तेर ३पेया अने या २ आंना	३. आ. प. ४ १२ ० ८ ० ० १३ १२ ०

ताजुकलम छपर लपेदी छंनछगी यदल अरळकरवी तेबुयधेनां गोदीना धेनछनीअरनी कचेरीनां करवी.

मुकाम बुयधे गोदीना धेनछनीअरनी कचेरी तारीख २८ नी नाडे नारअ शेने १८५३ छेशवी.
बुलबुल देवी देवी.

नीशाणी.

शी. डपलीओ. ट्रेमेनहीयर, कपतान.

गोदीचे धेनछनीअर.

A. RICHARDSON, Depy. Secy. to Govt.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNT.

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

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Government Notes	5 ditto.
On Cash Credits and Loans on Government Notes.....	6 ditto.
On Loans and deposit of Goods, &c.	7 ditto.

The rate of advance on deposit of 5 per cent. Government Notes is 95 per cent., on 4 per cent. Government Notes, 90 per cent., and on Goods, three-fourths the approved value.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. STUART,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 1st July 1853.

Advertisement.

The undermentioned Maps and Books are on sale at the Quarter Master General's Office in Bombay:—

A Route Map of the Bombay Presidency.....	Rs. 15
A Route Book do. do.	15
Map of the Hyderabad Col- lectorate, mounted on Cloth, scale 2 miles to an inch	30
Map of the Kurrachee do. do.	15

The money must be paid into the Office of the Presidency Pay Master, and the Receipt presented at the Office of the Quarter Master General, before the Maps or Books can be issued.

W. S. ADAMS, Major,

Deputy Quarter Master General.

Quarter Master General's Office,
Bombay, 25th April 1853.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT

OF MEAT, POULTRY, FRUIT, BREAD, FLOUR, ROLONG, SAGO, BUTTER, MILK, FIREWOOD, OIL, CANDLES, SOAP, GHEE, SUGAR, GRAIN, &c. &c.—QUOTED BY THE DEALERS.

ARTICLES.		PRICES.	ARTICLES.		PRICES.	ARTICLES.		PRICES.
BEEF.			PORK, FRESH & SALT (continued).			SUGAR OF SORTS:		
Prime pieces.....	1st sort	8 lbs. 1	Trotters, small	per four.	1	Sugar, Pinfa.....	per md. of 28 lbs.	8
"	2nd do.	10 "	Pig's Liver & Heart.....	"	2	" Candy, 1st sort.....	"	5
"	3rd do.	16 "	Pork, salt, country.....	8 lbs.	1	" " 2nd do.....	"	4
Brisket and Round, 1st sort	12 "	1	POULTRY.			" " 3rd do.....	"	4
"	2nd do.	14 "	Geese.....	each	3	" soft, 1st do.....	"	4
"	3rd do.	10 "	Turkey cock, Bombay.....	"	3	" " 2nd do.....	"	2
Meat for Soup.....	10 "	1	" hen,	"	2	" brown.....	"	2
Shin.....	large	each 3	" cock, Goa.....	"	2	Jaggree.....	"	1
"	small	" 3	" hen,	"	2	GHEE OF SORTS.		
Ox Tails.....	large	" 3	Fowls, large, Surat.....	"	1	Ghee, Kurmachee, per md. of 28 lbs.	4	8
Tongue.....	large	" 3	" small,	"	1	" Surat.....	"	6
"	small	" 3	" large, Bombay.....	"	8	" Blownuggur.....	"	5
Heart.....	large	" 3	" small,	"	8	" Balghatty.....	"	5
"	small	" 2	Ducks, large.....	"	8	" Ghanty.....	"	4
Marrow-bone.....	small	" 2	" small,	"	9	" Rajapoor.....	"	4
Ox Palates.....	small	" 2	Chickens, large.....	per dozen.	2	" Jaffrahud.....	"	7
Feet.....	small	" 2	" small.....	"	12	GRAIN OF SORTS.		
Suet.....	four.	4	Hens Eggs.....	each.	3	Wheat, Hansia.....	pr. Cdy. of 8 pharas.	23
Tongues (salted, dry), Poona, each.	4	4	Ducks'	"	3	" Jumbooseer, 1st sort.	"	17
" (pickled) Bombay.....	5	5	FRUITS OF SORTS.			" " 2nd do.	"	16
VEAL, SMALL.			Pine-apples, Bombay, large	each.	12	" Blownuggur, 1st do.	"	15
Hind Quarter.....	1st sort	4 lbs. 1	" " small,	"	8	" " 2nd do.	"	14
"	2nd do.	5 "	" Goa..... large,	"	3	Ghantee.....	"	13
"	3rd do.	6 "	" " small	"	2	Sindee.....	"	12
Fore Quarter.....	1st do.	4 "	Pomeles.....	large,	12	Gram, Jumbooseer.....	"	17
"	2nd do.	5 "	" " small,	"	8	Ghogaree, new.....	"	16
"	3rd do.	6 "	Guavas.....	large,	8	" " old.....	"	15
VEAL, LARGE.			" " small,	"	6	" Ghantee, new.....	"	15
Hind Quarter.....	1st sort	4 lbs. 1	Oranges.....	large,	6	" " old.....	"	14
"	2nd do.	5 "	" " small,	"	6	Wooreed, Ghantee.....	"	12
"	3rd do.	6 "	Grapes, black.....	per seer	3	" Malabar.....	"	12
Fore Quarter.....	1st do.	5 "	" green.....	"	3	" Cutch.....	"	8
"	2nd do.	6 "	Melons, water, large.....	each.	1	" Ghogaree.....	"	12
"	3rd do.	7 "	" " small	"	1	" " 2nd do.....	"	12
Head.....	1st do.	each 12	" Musk, large.....	"	1	Mutt.....	"	12
"	2nd do.	10 "	" " small.....	"	1	" Ghantee.....	"	12
"	3rd do.	8 "	Plantains, red, large.....	"	8	Cutch.....	"	12
Feet.....	four.	8	" " small.....	"	6	Mugg.....	"	18
Liver & Heart.....	each	1	" yellow, large.....	"	4	Ghogaree.....	"	13
MUTTON FOR EUROPEANS.			" small.....	"	3	Bazaree, Ghantee.....	"	12
Saddle.....	1st sort per lb.	3	Limes, sweet.....	"	1	Blownuggur, 1st sort	"	15
"	2nd do.	2	" sour.....	"	1	" " 2nd do.	"	14
"	3rd do.	2	Potatoes, Neigherries, large, per seer.	"	1	" Rajapoor.....	"	13
Leg, Loin, Neck, and Shoulder.....	1st do.	2	" " small	"	1	Barley.....	new	11
"	2nd do.	2	" Mahabeshwur, large.....	"	8	" " old	"	10
"	3rd do.	3	" " small.....	"	6	Toor.....	1st sort.	15
Breast.....	1st do.	2	" Poona, large.....	"	6	" " 2nd do.	"	12
"	2nd do.	1	" " small.....	"	4	Jourae.....	"	11
"	3rd do.	1	" Surat, large.....	"	5	Nacheny.....	"	10
Tongue, Sheep's.....	each.	6	" " small.....	"	4	Vattum.....	"	13
Brains.....	"	6	Yams, white.....	"	8	Chowley.....	per phara.	2
Head.....	"	2	" red.....	"	8	Dall, Branch.....	"	2
Liver and Heart.....	"	1	Onions.....	"	10	" Surat.....	"	3
Kidneys.....	"	4	DRY FRUITS OF SORTS.			UNBOILED RICE OF SORTS.		
Feet.....	four.	4	Plums, fine.....	per seer weight.	2	Rice, Putney.....	per phara	2
Suet.....	per lb.	4	" coarse.....	"	6	" Sindy, red.....	"	2
MUTTON FOR NATIVES.			Currants, fine.....	"	10	" raw.....	"	2
First sort.....	10 lbs.	1	" coarse.....	"	8	" red.....	"	1
Second ".....	12 "	1	Prunes, new.....	"	3	BEATEN RICE OF SORTS.		
Third ".....	16 "	1	" old.....	"	2	Rice, Jerusalem, 1st sort	per phara	3
KID, SMALL.			Almonds, sweet.....	"	1	" " 2nd do.....	"	3
Hind Quarter.....	1st sort	3 lbs. 1	" bitter.....	"	2	" Vergole, 1st do.....	"	2
"	2nd do.	4 "	BREAD, &c.			" " 2nd do.....	"	2
"	3rd do.	5 "	A loaf, 1st sort.....	13 oz. each.	1	" Sindy ratra.....	"	3
Fore Quarter.....	1st do.	4 "	" " 2nd do.....	13 oz.	1	" Segundee.....	"	3
"	2nd do.	5 "	" brown.....	32 oz.	2	" Putney.....	"	2
"	3rd do.	6 "	" " 16 oz.	"	1	" raw.....	"	2
Head, Feet, Liver, & Heart.....	each	4	Flour, wheat.....	per seer measure	3	MANGALORE RICE OF SORTS.		
KID, LARGE.			Rolong.....	"	4	Rice, unboiled, 1st sort	per robin.	2
Hind Quarter.....	1st sort	4 lbs. 1	Sago, fine.....	" weight.	2	" " 2nd do.....	"	2
"	2nd do.	5 "	" coarse.....	"	6	" boiled, 1st do.....	"	2
"	3rd do.	6 "	Arrowroot, best.....	"	2	" " 2nd do.....	"	2
Fore Quarter.....	1st do.	5 "	" coarse.....	"	6	BENGAL RICE OF SORTS.		
"	2nd do.	5 "	MILK AND BUTTER.			Rice, unboiled, 1st sort. { per bag of 108 lbs.	7	
"	3rd do.	6 "	Cows' milk.....	per seer measure.	1	" " 2nd do.....	"	6
LAMB, SMALL.			" butter.....	per cup of 2 oz.	2	" boiled, 1st do.....	"	4
Hind Quarter.....	1st sort	4 lbs. 1	Buffaloes' milk.....	per seer measure	1	" " 2nd do.....	"	4
"	2nd do.	5 "	" butter.....	per cup of 2 oz.	1	BHATT.		
"	3rd do.	6 "	FIREWOOD.			Bhatt, Putney, per moora.....	25 pharas.	23
Fore Quarter.....	1st do.	5 "	Babool, per candy of 28 mds.	78 1/2 lbs.	3	" raw.....	"	2
"	2nd do.	5 "	Khair.....	"	10	" red.....	"	20
"	3rd do.	6 "	Ainc.....	"	8	SUNDRIES.		
Head, Feet, Liver, & Heart.....	each	4	Kurnell.....	"	4	Saltpetre, Europe, per md. of 28 lbs.	2	8
LAMB, LARGE.			OILS, CANDLES, AND SOAP.			" Bengal.....	"	3
Hind Quarter.....	1st sort	4 lbs. 1	Cocconut oil, 1st sort, pr. md. of 28 lbs.	"	7	" Rajapoor.....	"	1
"	2nd do.	5 "	Jeenglee.....	"	2	Pepper, black, 1st sort.....	per seer.	1
"	3rd do.	6 "	" Ghantee.....	"	2	" " 2nd do.....	"	1
Fore Quarter.....	1st do.	5 "	Erundin, or Castor Oil.....	"	15	" white.....	"	3
"	2nd do.	5 "	Candles, Europe.....	"	18	Garlick, large.....	"	6
"	3rd do.	6 "	" Goa.....	"	15	" small.....	"	4
PORK, FRESH AND SALT.			" Cochin.....	"	16	Camphor.....	per pound.	8
Pork, fresh.....	10 lbs.	1	Soap, country.....	"	18	Salt, table.....	per seer.	1
Pig, roasting, large size.....	each.	4	" Europe, yellow.....	"	8	" common, white.....	pyice.	1
" small do.....	"	1	" white.....	"	8	" black.....	"	1
Pig's Head.....	20 lbs.	1	Fish and Vegetables generally sold according to the quantity in the Market, and the choice of them.					
Sausages.....	4 "	1	Bombay measures by which the articles are sold:—4 Seers are one Pylee—17 Pylees are one Phara—8 Pharas are one Cany—25 Pharas are one Moora.					
Trotters, large.....	per four.	1	A Robin of Rice averages about 15 Pylees.					

Bombay weights by which the articles are sold:—1 Seer is 11 ozs. and 1 drs.—10 Seers are 1 Maund.—1 Maund is 28 English pounds.
 Published by order of the Board of Conservancy.
 J. WATSON, Clerk of the Market.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Notice is hereby given, that a Dividend for the half-year ending 30th ultimo, of Rupees Thirty per Share, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per Annum on the Capital Stock of the Bank, will be paid to the Proprietors on and after Wednesday the 6th instant.

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

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
To Six Months' Dividend on the Capital Stock, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum	1,56,750 0 0	By Reserved Surplus Fund, 31st December 1852	20,580 7 10
„ Balance of Reserved Surplus Fund.....	49,934 13 7	„ Net Profit of the half-year ending 30th June 1853, after paying all current Expenses of the Bank	1,86,104 5 9
Rs.	2,06,684 13 7	Rs.	2,06,684 13 7

Published for the information of the Proprietors.

(Errors excepted)

WALTER TAYLOR,
Head Accountant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN STUART, Secy. & Treasurer.

Bombay, 1st July 1853.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.

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

Names.	Profession.	Denomination.	Place of Residence in Bombay.	Dates of Petitions filed.		
				Day.	Month.	Year.
Dewjee Sewjee.....	A General Merchant.....	Hindoo.....	Within the Fort, near Thakoordwar.	27th	June	1853.
Natha Metha.....	A Dyer	Mahomedan..	Without the Fort, in Jamblee Mollah.	28th	„	„
Mahomed Ismail Rogay.	None.....	Mahomedan..	Without the Fort, in Nakhooda's Mollah.	1st	July	„
Balcrustna Juggonathjee.	Late a Clerk to Mr. Pollock.	Hindoo.....	Without the Fort, in Chawoolwady.	2nd	„	„
Sayed Peerum bin Sayed Dawood.	A Stone Cutter	Mahomedan..	Without the Fort, in Gora Mollah.	4th	„	„
Muncherjee Merwanjee.	A Dealer in Fruits	Parsee	Without the Fort, in Parsee Mollah.	„	„	„
Dorabjee Bhicajee..	Caulker	Parsee	Without the Fort, near Washerman's Tank.	„	„	„

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

Days appointed for Hearing the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Names.	Time.		
	Day.	Month.	Hour.
Vussonjee Khimjee	1st Monday	August next	11 o'clock.
Danjee Woomersey	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Cassinath Rungnathjee	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Muncherjee Merwanjee	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Dorabjee Bhicajee	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Balcrustna Juggonathjee.....	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

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

J. A. MCKENZIE, Clerk of the Court.

Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 5th day of July 1853.

નાદાર દેવાદારોની કોટરનધે.

બહુર ખમ્મર એ ઊપરથી આપવાનાં આવે છે, જે નામ ખમ્મનશાયે નીચે શખશો લખીયા છે, તેઓએ મુંબઈની નાદાર દેણદાર લોકોનાં છુટકા કરનારી કોટરને અરજીઓ આપી છે, કે વીકટોરી આના અગીઆરને વરસે જે ધારો બનાવી પચાર કરીએ છે, તેના એકવીશમાં બાબ પરનાં છે કીરપા કરીને હુમોને દાદને પોહાંઆડો.

નામ.	ધંધો.	ખત.	રેહવાળું દેકાણું મુંબઈનધે.	અરજીઓ દાખલ કરીઆની તારીખ.		
				જાન્યુ.	માસ.	વરસ.
દેવજી શીવજી	ચરવે ચીજનો વેપારી	હોંડુ.	કોટરનધે ઠાકોરકુ વાર પાશે.	૨૭	જુન.	૧૮૫૩
નાથા મીઠા	રંગરેજ	મુશલ માંન.	કોટપાર બનલી મોલાનાં.	૨૮	જુન.	"
મહંમદ ઇશનાએલ રોગી.	કથનકથે	મુશલ માંન.	કોટપાર નાપ્રદા ના મોલાનાં.	૧	જુલાઈ	"
બાલકૃશણ નર્ગનાથજી	આગલમી. પાલકને તાંલખનારો.	હોંડુ.	કોટપાર એવુલ વાડીનાં.	૨	"	"
શઈએદ પીરંન શઈએદ દાઊદ.	ખીનશલાટ	મુશલ માંન.	કોટપાર ગોરા મુલાનાં.	૪	"	"
મંનચેરજી મેરવાંનજી.	મેવો વચનાર	પારશી.	કોટપાર પારશી મોલા.	૪	"	"
દોરાબજી ભીખાજી	વાંણને કલકાત કરનાર	પારશી.	કોટપાર ઘોભીત લાવ પાશે.	૪	"	"

ઊપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની બાબતનાં શીરશતા પરનાં છે હુકમ થયા છે, કે ઊપર લખેલા ધારાની શાતમી કલમ પરનાં છે નાદાર દેવાદાર નબકુરોની શયાવર તથા નંગમ મીલકત તથા મીજવશત આ નામદાર કોટરનાં આફીશીઆલ આશાએનીના તાબામાં આપે *

નીચે લખેલા નાદાર દેણદારની અરજીઓ શાંભલવાશા રાવલા દીવશ *

નામ.	વખત.		
	દીવશ.	માસ.	કલાક.
વશંતજી ખીમજી	૧ લો શોનવાર.	આવતો આગસ્ટ	૧૧
દાંમજી ઊનરશી	એન	એન	એન
કાશીનાથ રંગનાથજી	એન	એન	એન
મંનચેરજી મેરવાંનજી	એન	એન	એન
દોરાબજી ભીખાજી	એન	એન	એન
બાલકૃશણ નર્ગનાથજી	એન	એન	એન

આડા આવનાર લેણદારોએ, થોડાનાં થોડા શાંભલવાના તણ દાહડા અગાઊ, શોગણનાં માથી શા ખીત કીધેલા પોતાના દાવા-હમારી આફીશીનાં દાખલ કરવા નાઈએ, તથા શીરશતા પરનાં છે ફી આપવી નાઈએ. ઊપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોએ પોતાનાં દેવાની, તથા માલમીલકતની, ટીપો હમારી આફીશીનાં દાખલ કરાવી છે *

શ્રી મુંબઈના કોટરનધે, કોટરના કલારકની આફીશીનાં, લખી તારીખ ૫ મી જુલાઈ સને ૧૮૫૩.

જ.—એ.—મકેનજી,
કોટરનાં કલારક શહી.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL,

Via Marseilles, and Southampton.

The Overland Mail, *via* Marseilles, and Southampton, per H. C. Steamer "SEMRAMIS," will be closed on WEDNESDAY the 20th proximo, at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely.

An After-packet will be kept open, for Bearing Letters only, until 2 o'clock P. M., on the usual terms.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 22nd June 1853.

Packets per P. and O. Company's Steamer "GANGES," for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, AUSTRALIA, MAURITIUS, and the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, will be closed on SATURDAY the 16th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 6th July 1853.

DUNCAN DAVIDSON,
Post Master General.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The following Sections of the Post Office Rules of 30th August 1837 are published for general information:—

"XXIV. Whatever Postage is marked on a Letter, Paper, or Parcel, must be paid at once, on delivery," &c.

"XXXI. The Servants at the several Post Offices are not bound to give Change to parties sending or receiving Letters, in any case."

No Letters will be delivered except on immediate payment of the Postage, and parties sending for their Overland Letters are particularly requested to bear this Rule in mind.

DUNCAN DAVIDSON,
Post Master General.

*Bombay, General Post Office,
21st May 1853.*

POSTAL NOTICE.

Books, &c. posted in England in conformity with the terms of the Postal Notice of 4th May 1853, if sent to the care of Agents in Bombay, become liable, on being re-posted for Inland Stations, to the usual Indian Postage, in addition to the Postage paid in England. To obviate this, the Books, &c. should be addressed to the parties and Stations they are intended for, *direct*.

DUNCAN DAVIDSON,
Post Master General.

*Bombay, General Post Office,
6th July 1853.*

Advertisement.

Tenders are hereby invited for the conveyance of

- (7) Native Convicts and (3) time-expired Native Convicts to Singapore, of
- (10) Native Convicts to Penang, and of
- (1) European Convict, either to Calcutta, Madras, or direct to Van Dieman's Land.

By Order of the Commander in Chief Indian Navy,
F. G. BONE, Secretary.

*Commodore's Office, Bombay,
6th July 1853.*

Postal Notice.

From and after the 1st instant, printed Books, Magazines, Reviews, and Pamphlets, whether British, Colonial, or Foreign, posted in the East Indies addressed to the United Kingdom, or posted in the United Kingdom addressed to the East Indies, may be transmitted by the Post between any part of the East Indies and the United Kingdom, subject to the following Rules, and rates of Postage:—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>as.</i>
For a single volume, not exceeding ¼ lb. in weight	0	6	or	0 4
Ditto ditto exceeding ¼ and not exceeding 1 lb. in weight.....	1	0	or	0 8
Ditto ditto exceeding 1 and not exceeding 2 lbs. in weight	2	0	or	1 0
Ditto ditto exceeding 2 lbs. and not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight. . .	3	0	or	1 8

The above rates of Postage, *which must be prepaid*, will free the Books from all further charge, whether in the East Indies or in the United Kingdom.

No Packet will be received in the Post Office for transmission if it exceeds three pounds in weight, or contains more than one printed Book, or printed Pamphlet, (the several sheets or parts of which, when more than one, shall be sewed or bound together,) or any paper or thing besides a printed Book or Pamphlet; or which, in length, breadth, width, or depth, shall exceed the dimensions of two feet.

Every Packet may be sent without a cover, or in a cover or envelope which must be open at the ends or sides, but it must not contain any writing or marks upon the envelope, or upon or within any part of the contents, other than the name and address of the party for whom the Packet is intended.

W. BLOWERS,
Deputy Post Master General, in charge.

Bombay, General Post Office, 4th May 1853.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the sum of Rupees seven, ten Annas, and eight Pies, Wages due to the Estate of the late Hosson Koor, Registered No. 9619, Lascar, of the Ship "Camillus," has been paid into my Office, and the same will be paid by me to his legal representative, on application, with full particulars (post paid).

C. KINGCOME,

Registrar of Merchant Seamen.

Bombay, Marine Registry Office,
30th June 1853.

اِشْتِهَار دِیا جاتا ہے

کہ مرحوم حسین کوزا جہاز کیا ملس کا خلاصی جسکا نمبر ۹۶۱۹ مرقوم ہے اس کے درمیانہ کی رقم سات روپے دس آنے اور آٹھ پی (۷-۱۰-۸) جو اسکی ملک اور اسکا حق ہے سو میرے آفس میں بھری گئی ہے اور وہ رقم صحیحہ عرض کئے پر بعد تمام تحقیقات کے اور ڈاک کا محصول بھرے پر اس مرحوم کے شرعی وکیل کو مجھ سے ادا کئی جاوے گی

بمبئی میں رجسٹری آفس

بتاریخ ۳۰ ماہ جون ۱۸۵۳

(صحیح) سی کنگکم

۶ پارٹی جہازوں کے خلاصیوں کا رجسٹرار

A. RICHARDSON, Depy. Secy. to Govt.

Notice

Is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office, from 11 to 12 o'clock, noon, on Friday the 22nd July 1853, for the exclusive privilege of selling Country Liquor and Intoxicating Drugs for the Town and Cantonment of Sholapoor, for one year from the date on which the sanction of the Military Board may be received at this Station.

2. The Troops composing the Cantonment of Sholapoor are as follows:—

Resident Population.....	10,000
1 Regiment of Native Light Cavalry, and Followers	962
1 Regiment of Native Infantry.....	873
1 Company of Native Foot Artillery, with No. 2 Light Field Battery attached.....	164

3. No deduction will be allowed, except for Troops who may leave the Cantonment.

4. Detachments of 500 Men moving or stationed within the Command are to be supplied with Liquor and Drug Shops by the Contractor.

5. Troops moving from the Station to be supplied with Liquor Shops by the Contractor, which are to remain until replaced by others from the Station they halt at.

6. The amount to be paid by the Contractor shall not be increased or decreased as Troops arrive in or depart from the Cantonment, except in cases where the strength of such Troops exceeds one-fourth the number of Sepoys and Followers stationed at the time of concluding the Contract.

7. It is hereby declared, that the Contractor is to take the Contract with all its advantages and drawbacks, as he will not be considered entitled to any remission in consequence of failure of

seasons, or any other cause save those distinctly specified in the Contract. All petitions for remission of monthly payments will consequently not be attended to.

8. The Contractor to remain always with the Bazar Department, and have agents wherever, within the local limits of the said Command, they be required by order of the Superintendent of Bazars and Police; and the said Contractor will be held responsible for his or their agents fulfilling the terms of this Contract.

9. The Contractor shall not sell or permit to be sold any Liquor or Drugs whatever at any lower rates than those contained in his Contract.

10. The Tenders, &c. to be in Company's Rupees; and no person will be allowed to tender for the Contract unless he previously deposits in this Office the sum of Company's Rupees (1,500) one thousand and five hundred, in cash, which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary Deed of Contract, should the offer be accepted, in which case he must be prepared to add thereto such amount as shall complete a month's rent, to be deposited in the Collector's Treasury, until the expiration of his Contract.

11. The tenderer will be required to sign and execute the Deed of Contract, which will have been previously prepared, and to furnish at the same time two competent persons as securities for the due performance of the whole Contract.

12. Should the Contractor appear to the Officer Commanding the Station to have any interest or concern, either directly or indirectly, with any person whom Government may declare unworthy of being dealt with in the management of this Contract, or if he shall at any time fail in any one of the conditions of this Contract, it shall be lawful for the Commanding Officer of the Station, by order, to put an end to this Contract, without prejudice to the right of the said Company to damages on account of antecedent breach of contract; and in such case such money as shall have been advanced by the said Contractor shall not be repaid to him, but may be retained by the said Company.

13. The power is reserved to Government to reject even the best bid, should it see fit to do so.

14. The Contractor to defray the expenses of maintaining a Preventive Police, when and wherever it may be found necessary by the Commanding Officer, for suppressing clandestine sale of Spirits to European Troops.

15. The Contractor is bound to abide by the provisions of paragraphs 23, 24, 25, and 26 of G. O. C. dated 28th August 1852.

16. People exempted from the spirit of para. 23 of the above General Order are prohibited from taking out of the Shops any quantity of Liquor exceeding (1) one bottle, without a written pass from the Superintendent of Bazars and Police.

17. After these Shops are closed at 9 o'clock p. m. no Liquor whatever shall be clandestinely sold to any individual, on pretence of accident, sickness, or other necessity, without a pass from the Kotwal of the Camp Bazar.

18. Further particulars will be made known to any person or persons on application at this Office, every day, from 10 A. M. to 4 o'clock p. m., Sundays excepted.

W. BUCHANAN, Lieutenant,
Superintendent of Bazars and Police.

Police Office, Cantonment Sholapoor,
25th June 1853.

General Orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 29th June 1853.

No. 422 of 1853.—Assistant Surgeon W. F. Clay has been appointed Civil Surgeon at Rajkote, from the 28th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 1st July 1853.

No. 423 of 1853.—The leave of absence, from the 10th June to the 31st December next, granted by the Officer Commanding the Troops at Aden to Ensign H. H. Foord, of the 16th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to proceed to Madras, on Medical certificate, is sanctioned.

No. 424 of 1853.—Mr. Charles John Anderson is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Cavalry on this Establishment, and promoted to Cornet, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment. Date of arrival at Bombay, 24th June 1853.

No. 425 of 1853.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following General Order by the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council, No. 485, dated Fort William, the 10th June 1853:—

The Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to promote the undermentioned Officers of the Madras Establishment, under the operation of General Order No. 226, of the 14th November 1836:—

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Coningham, of the Cavalry.....	} of the Infantry.....	} June 1853, and to stand above Colonel Thomas Dickinson, of the Bengal Infantry.
Lieutenant Colonel William Justice,		
Lieutenant Colonel John Clough,		

(Signed) R. J. H. BRICH, Lieut. Col.,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India, in the Military Department.

No. 426 of 1853.—Lieutenant P. A. Elphinstone, of the 18th Regiment N. I., has been reported to be qualified as Interpreter in the Persian language.

No. 427 of 1853.—Cornet C. J. Anderson, of the Native Light Cavalry, is allowed leave of absence for three months, to proceed to Ceylon, on private affairs.

No. 428 of 1853.—Gunner H. L. Murdock, of the 2nd Troop Horse Artillery, is allowed to purchase his discharge from the Honorable Company's Service, under the provisions of the G. G. O. No. 543, of the 23rd September last.

Bombay Castle, 4th July 1853.

No. 429 of 1853.—The Regulations regarding the amount of Tonnage and number of Servants allowed to Officers embarking on duty on square-rigged Vessels or Steamers, in Arts. 186, 224 to 226, and 228, Sec. 51 of Jameson's Code, are hereby cancelled, and the following substituted.

Whenever Troops or Officers on duty embark on any Vessel, sea or river, on which, from any cause, the full amount of Baggage and number of Servants, as herein below shown, cannot be taken, Tonnage or accommodation for the portion refused will be supplied at the cost of Government.

Rank and Description.	Number of Servants.	Baggage.		Remarks.
		Service.	Ordinary Duty.	
		Tons.	Tons.	
Commander in Chief, or Commander of a Corps d'Armée	Unlimited.			The Ton is by measurement, not weight, and is estimated at 50 Cubic Feet.
General of Division	10	9½	15	
Brigadier	8	7	11	} Including Camp Equipage, but exclusive of Flag Staff Lascars, and Horse-keepers and Grass Cutters to mounted Officers.
Field Officer	6	5½	7	
Captain and Surgeon.....	4	3½	5½	
Subaltern and Assistant Surgeon.....	3	2½	3½	
Warrant Officers, and all European Clerks and Indo-British or Portuguese Clerks at salaries above 100 Rupees per mensem.....	1	1½	2	
Native and other Clerks not included above.....	1	½	½	
European Troops, per 100 men.....	10	20	23	} Including one Servant for each Staff Serjeant, Regimental Tents, and all Regimental Stores (except Doolies) and private Baggage.
Native do. do.	10	15	18	
Families of European Troops, per 100 women... Do. of Native do. do.	7½	} Including one Servant to each Native Officer and Staff Serjeant, Regimental Tents, and all Regimental Stores (except Doolies) and private Baggage.
Mess European Regiment..... Do. Native do.	9	18	23	
Doolies and Extra Tents and Stores.....	6	12	15	By measurement.

Horses and other animals embarked are to have space or Tonnage provided, according to special arrangement or agreement.

No. 430 of 1853.—Lieutenant J. Shekleton, of the Regiment of Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on Medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1853.

No. 431 of 1853.—The following promotions are made:—

	<i>26th Regiment Native Infantry.</i>	<i>Date of Rank.</i>
Captain J. W. Auld to be Major, Lieutenant G. B. Scott to be Captain, and Ensign C. F. F. Chamberlain to be Lieutenant, in succession to Wilson, retired		} 1st July 1853.

The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Chamberlain, promoted:—

	<i>Rank as Ensign in the</i>	
	<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Army.</i>
Arthur Henry Sauxay Barwell	1st July 1853.	20th Jan. 1852.

No. 432 of 1853.—Gunner Francis Green, of the 1st Battalion of Artillery, is allowed to purchase his discharge from the Honorable Company's Service, under the provisions of the G. O. No. 543, dated 23rd September last.

No. 433 of 1853.—Captain J. B. Ramsay, Acting Deputy Commissary General, is allowed leave of absence from the 4th to the 11th instant, to proceed to Poona, on private affairs, Captain Lucas, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, performing his duties during his absence.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN,
Secretary to Government.

M A R I N E D E P A R T M E N T.

Bombay Castle, 29th June 1853.

No. 100 of 1853.—Lieutenant B. H. Crane, of the Indian Navy, having been sentenced by a Court Martial to lose two steps in rank, his name is hereafter to be placed next below that of Lieutenant G. E. G. Way, and next above that of Lieutenant G. T. Robinson.

No. 101 of 1853.—Mr. T. S. Clay, Midshipman, has been allowed leave by the Madras Government to proceed from thence to Europe, on Medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 4th July 1853.

No. 102 of 1853.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed, viz:—

By Commodore Sir Henry J. Leeke, K. H., Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.

The Port Surgeon to afford Medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the "Ajdahah," from the 2nd June 1853, vice Assistant Surgeon Foley, relieved from the Indian Navy.

Commander Macdonald, Commanding the "Auckland," to perform the duties of Store Accountant of that vessel, from the 1st May 1853, there being no other Officer available.

Mr. Hewett, Captain's Clerk, of the "Hastings," to be Clerk in charge of the "Queen," from the 11th June 1853.

Lieutenant Manners, Commanding the "Victoria," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, from the 13th June 1853.

Lieutenant Adams, of the "Hastings," to the Command of the "Victoria," from the 13th June 1853.

The Port Surgeon to afford Medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the "Victoria," until further orders, from the 14th June 1853.

Mr. Hawkins, Acting Master, of the "Queen," proceeding to Aden on duty to join the "Elphinstone," to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Ajdahah," at the Gun-room Mess, on the 20th June 1853.

Surgeon A. Wright, of the "Ferooz," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, on the 21st April 1853.

Burmah Squadron Orders.

Mr. Midshipman A. Yelf, of the "Sesostris," proceeding on sick certificate from Martaban to Rangoon, *en route* to Moulmein, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Honorable Company's Steam-vessel "Damooda," at the Officer's Table, from the 17th to 21st March 1853.

Mr. Midshipman A. Yelf, of the "Sesostris," to reside on shore at Amherst for the benefit of his health, from the 2nd April to 12th May 1853.

Mr. Lamb, Mate, of the "Sesostris," proceeding on Medical certificate from Promé to Rangoon, *en route* to Bombay, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Honorable Company's Vessel "Mahanudee," from the 4th April 1853.

Commander Campbell, Commanding the "Sesostris," proceeding on Medical certificate from Promé to Rangoon, *en route* to Bombay, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Honorable Company's Steam-vessel "Lord William Bentinck," from the 6th April 1853.

Mr. D. L. Duval, Mate, of the "Sesostris," to be Store Accountant of that vessel, from the 1st April 1853, there being no other Officer available.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1853.

No. 103 of 1853.—Mr. Charlton, 1st Class Engineer, is allowed leave of absence for three months, to proceed to the Deccan, on private affairs.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN,
Secretary to Government.

Civil Appointments, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 1st July 1853.

The leave of absence for one month granted to Lieutenant P. A. Elphinstone, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish, under date the 16th May 1853, is to have effect from the 27th idem, the date of his departure to Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 4th July 1853.

Lieutenant Stanley Scott, and Captain Robert Gordon, Supernumerary Assistants to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat, joined their appointments on the 4th and 13th ultimo, respectively.

Lieutenant W. Pirie resumed charge of his Office as Deputy Collector of Hyderabad in Scinde, on the 7th ultimo.

Mr. W. A. Ritchie to be Second Assistant to the Collector of Continental Customs and Excise, continuing to act as First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Bombay Castle, 6th July 1853.

Mr. Arthur Bosanquet, Acting Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sholapoor, joined his appointment on the 25th ultimo.

Mr. J. A. G. Duff, Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sholapoor, joined his appointment on the 27th ultimo.

Mr. J. F. Armstrong, Second and Acting First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sholapoor, assumed charge of his duties on the 1st instant.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 6th July 1853.

Mr. H. W. Reeves, Acting Sub-Treasurer, General Pay Master, Superintendent of Stamps, and Secretary to the Government Savings' Bank, assumed charge of his duties on the 1st instant.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1853.

The Honorable A. Bell, Esquire, has been permitted to resign the Honorable Company's Service from the 29th ultimo.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, *Chief Secretary.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1853.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to approve of Mr. Edward Arthur, Coroner of Bombay, having, under the provisions of Act IV. of 1848, appointed Mr. Robert Henry Barnett, Attorney-at-Law, Deputy Coroner.

Bombay Castle, 4th July 1853.

Mr. R. Keys, Judge and Session Judge of the Concan, assumed charge of his duties on the 28th ultimo.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have reported the following appointment:—

Azum Purshotum Sideshwur Binewalla to be Acting Moonsiff in the Concan Zillah.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1853.

Ensign A. Bell, Assistant Superintendent of Police at Nassick, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 3rd instant, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 6th July 1853.

Under the provisions of Act VI. of 1845, the undermentioned Gentlemen have been appointed Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay and its dependencies, and are requested to qualify by taking the prescribed Oaths:—

Henry Edward Leeke, and
Charles George Butler, Esquires.

Mr. C. F. H. Shaw, 2nd Assistant Magistrate of Belgaum, is vested with the power to inflict corporal punishment, under the provisions of Act I. of 1853.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, *Secretary to Government.*

OPIUM MEMORANDUM for the Week ending Tuesday, 5th July 1853.

YEARS.	PASSES GRANTED		IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY		EXPORTED BY SEA		Details of Exports from 29th June to 5th July 1853.
	From 29th June to 5th July 1853.	Malwa.	From 29th June to 5th July 1853.	Lost on the road.	Up to the 29th June 1853.	From 29th June to 5th July 1853.	
For 1846-47. Chests	10,521	..	10,521	20	10,521	10,481	104
" 1847-48. "	15,861	..	15,861	1	15,861	15,854	54
" 1848-49. "	16,861	..	16,861	1	16,861	16,845	14
" 1849-50. "	15,978	..	15,978	8	15,978	15,800	791
" 1850-51. "	24,052	..	24,052 & 45 lbs.	8	24,052 & 45 lbs.	24,031	24
" 1851-52. "	20,047	..	20,047	6	20,047	25,081	5
" 1852-53. "	20,255	..	20,255	6	25,807	17,885	33
			26,255	139	25,807	17,885	Total.... Chests 1,105

RICHARD SPOONER,
Acting Opium Agent.

Bombay, Opium Agent's Office, 6th July 1853.

Advertisement.

Passage to London is required for a Gunner of Artillery, also for his Wife, and for (2) two unfit Seamen of the Indian Navy.
By Order of the *Commander in Chief Indian Navy,*
F. G. BONE, Secretary.
Commodore's Office, Bombay,
6th July 1853.

Notice.

Verbal offers will be received at this Office, at noon precisely, on Monday next, the 11th instant, for the supply of the undermentioned articles, and of such others as this department may be required to supply during the intermediate period, viz:—
20 Coils Rope, Coir, (Amundavie), 3 and 4 inches.
50 Vices, Smith, Bench, small.
1 Cloth, fine Table Linen, 4 x 3 yards.
2 Cushions, covered with Purple Velvet, one at Reading Desk 2' 10" x 1' 3", and one at Pulpit 1' 10" x 1' 1/2".
3 Napkins, fine Linen, 1 yard square.
1 Salver, Silver, 6 inches diameter.
1 Anvil, Smith, (Europe), 2nd size.
1 Bason, (China), or Cup, large.
1 Bottle Red Ink, by Arnold.
1 Teapot, Metallic.
1 Anvil, Smith, (Europe), 3rd size.
31 Brushes, Scratch, Steel Wire.
1 Cylinder Pole, Tent, Native Infantry.
10 Caps, Tent Pole, of Cord-work.
1 Stand, for Smiths' Bellows, as per muster.
2 Stools, Wooden, as per muster.
Oil Cloth for the Staircase leading to the Chambers of the Honorable Puisne Justice.

An immediate deposit of ten per cent. on the amount of his offer (and where the amount of the offer falls short of 2 1/2 Rupees, of 4 Annas) must be made by the lowest bidder for the supply of any article.

When an offer is accepted for making supplies within a specified period, and the tenderer fails to fulfil his agreement, the cash deposit made at the time of sale will be forfeited to Government; but when circumstances render it necessary to receive the articles from him after the stipulated period, a deduction of five per cent. will be made from the amount of the bill for the same.

Bills for articles supplied must be preferred within one month from the date of the delivery of the articles, in default of which dealers will be liable to forfeit the full value of the supplies for which bills have not been so preferred, unless it clearly appear that the delay was unavoidable.

All further particulars may be learnt on application at this Office, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any offer.

A. M. LUCAS, Captain,
For Acting Deputy Commissary General.
Bombay, Deputy Commy. Genl.'s Office,
6th July 1853.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy will be prepared to receive Tenders for Coals fit for Steam purposes, for the service of Government.

2. The Coal is to be all of the best quality, and certificates of the quality and description of the Coals are to be forwarded with the Tender.

3. The rate tendered must include all charges till the Coals are delivered into the Government Stores, properly screened there, if required, at the expense of the tenderer, through a screen 1½-inch mesh.

4. The Coal shall be subjected to the inspection of a Committee of Government Officers, and be at the risk of the tenderer until their actual delivery into the Government Stores.

5. The Form of Tender below given must be adopted without alteration, and Government reserves to itself the right to reject, without assigning reason, any Tender, although it may appear to be the lowest.

Form of Tender.

To the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.

SIR,

With reference to the Government Notification dated the 30th June 1852, we hereby tender for the

service of Government Coals of the undermentioned descriptions, and at the price hereunto annexed:—

Description of Coals.	Per what Ship.	No. of Tons.	Price per Ton of 20 cwt. including all Charges.	Amount in Words.
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	

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

Bombay (date).

We are, &c.

By Order of the Commander in Chief Indian Navy,
F. G. BONE, Secretary.

Commodore's Office, Bombay,
30th June 1852.

PACKETS.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that Packets are open at this Office for the reception of Letters for despatch by the following Vessels:—

NAMES OF VESSELS.	AGENTS' NAMES.	DATE OF INTENDED DEPARTURE.	TO WHAT PORT.	WHERE TOUCHING.
Semiramis	Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy	20th instant	Suez	Aden.
A Steamer	Ditto ditto ditto.	20th August	Ditto	Ditto.
Ganges	P. & O. Steam Navigation Company ..	17th instant	Hong-Kong	Ceylon, Penang, and
Ann	Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.	8th do.	London.	Singapore.
Persian	" Remington & Co.	10th do.	Do.	
Hydrosec	" Huber & Co.	15th do.	Port Phillip.	
Chieftain	" Robert Strong & Co.	20th do.	London.	
Covenanter	" Edward Bates & Co.	Do. do.	Do.	
Belochee	" William Elsam & Co.	Despatch	Liverpool.	
North Star	" Ewart, Latham & Co.	Ditto	Do.	
Borneo	Do. do.	Ditto	Marseilles.	
Zetus	" Wm. Nicol & Co.	Ditto	China.	

As a general rule, the Packets for Sailing Vessels will be closed the evening before the date of departure.

DUNCAN DAVIDSON,
Post Master General.

Bombay, General Post Office, 6th July 1853.

MILITARY

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

1853

ARRIVALS.

1st July.—Lieutenant W. Cameron, Artillery, to rejoin, from the Deccan.

2nd " Captain D. J. St. Clair, 13th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Tanna.

4th " Ensign W. J. Edwards, Infantry, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.

1st " Physician General J. McLennan, Medical Board, on leave, to Poona.

" " Lieutenant L. Pelly, 17th Regiment N. I., on Medical certificate, to Poona.

4th " Captain J. B. Ramsay, 13th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

Bombay, Town Major's Office,

6th July 1853.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

1853

ARRIVALS.

1st July.—Ship Tamarac, B. Turner, from Hull 15th March.

" " Barque Lord Auckland, G. Thompson, from Hobart Town 30th April.

Passengers—John Davidson, Esq., M. D., Surgeon, R. N.

4th July.—H. C. Steam-frigate Auckland, A. Macdonald, Commander, from Aden 26th June.

Passengers—Mrs. Edwards, and Child; Miss Forbes; Mr. Edwards, Cadet, Bombay Army; Michael Rimington, Esq.; and 2 Native Servants.

Second Class: Mr. Goldenbuik; Mr. Reinorke; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Spearman; Mr. and Mrs. Boyce. *Government Passengers*: His Excellency Morad Dey, and 4 Servants; 1 Corporal, 4 Privates, and 1 Boy of the 1st Fusiliers; Sub-Assistant Overseer, 2 Women, and 3 Children, of the Engineer Department; and 3 Private Followers.

5th " Steamer Ganges, J. W. Purchase, from Hong-Kong 7th June.

Passengers—Mrs. Graham; A. M. Benker Said, and Native Servant; Shapoorjee Rustomjee, and Servant; S. Compton, Esq., and Servant; Captain Baher; and Dr. Crouch.

" " H. C. Sloop Elphinstone, Lieut. Worsley, from Sea.

DEPARTURES.

30th June—Ship Centurion, W. Edwards, to China.

Passenger—Mrs. Edwards.

1st July—Ship Attlet Rahamon, to Singapore and China.

Passengers—Miss Spencer; Miss Smith; Mr. Smith; Mrs. Burn, and Child.

3rd " Steamer Erin, W. H. Roberts, to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong.

Passengers—For Hong Kong: Ruttonjee Framjee Vacha, and 3 Servants. *For Galle:* Charles Anderson, Esq. *For Madras:* M. Fragan, Esq.; and Lieut. Fraser. *For Suez:* The Honorable Byron Cary. *For Southampton:* Mrs. West.

- 3rd July.—Brig Patel Rymon, R. Richards, to Port Phillip.
*Passengers—*Miss Richards; and Gosal Kessor.
 " " Ship Ellen, R. Leighton, to Liverpool.
 " " French Ship François Cesiner, J. Arnaud, to Marseilles.
 " " Ship Mangosteem, W. A. Honner, to China.
 " " Ship H. C. Kidson, W. M. Paterson, to Liverpool.
 4th " Ship Victory, W. Vagg, to London.
*Passenger—*Mrs. Vagg.
 5th " H. C. Sloop of War Elphinstone, Lieut. Worsley, to Aden.

A. K. CORFIELD,
 Senior Magistrate of Police.

Bombay, Police Office, 6th July 1853.

NOTICE.—Verbal Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Repairs, at 2 o'clock p. m. on Monday the 11th instant, for the execution by contract of the undermentioned Works:—

1. Making alterations and additions to the Beef Market, in Butcher Street.
2. Removing the projections in the Nepean Road.

Estimates of the quantities of labour and materials to be expended, and plans and descriptive accounts of the works in question, will, in the mean time, remain open for inspection in the Office, where any additional information regarding the same may be obtained.

A deposit of 5 per cent. will be required from the lowest bidder, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

The Superintendent of Repairs does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any Tender.

H. CONYBEARE,
 Superintendent of Repairs.

Bombay, Supt. of Repairs' Office,
 6th July 1853.

NOTICE.—JOSEPH ANTONE & Co. Assistants to J. Thomas, *Coach Makers*, beg most respectfully to inform the public that they have opened a Branch Shop in NESBIT LANE, at Byculla, where they will be happy to receive all orders for Repairing and Painting Carriages, &c. &c.

Bombay, 30th June 1853.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Deposits repayable on demand	2 per cent. per ann.
On do. do. { $\frac{3}{4}$ at 3 months' notice	3 do.
On do. do. { $\frac{1}{2}$ at 6 do.	4 do.

N. B.—No Interest is allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000.

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED.

On Government Bills	} 3 per cent. per ann.	
" Private Bills		7 " "
" Private Bills secured by Govt. Paper		6 " "
" Private Bills secured by Goods, &c.	} Not exceeding 3 months.	
		7 " "

Rebate on uncovered Bills is allowed at Government Bill rate only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1d. per Rupee.	
" " 3 " "	2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. "	
" " 2 " "	2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. "	
" " 1 " "	2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. "	
" " 1 day's "	2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. "	
On Scotland 1 " "	} 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. "	
On Ireland 1 " "		
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		

N.B.—The Corporation does not draw at six months' sight for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20, except at one day's sight. No Drafts are issued for less than £5; but small sums are remitted by advice.

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 Hoondies payable to "The Oriental Bank 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 sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

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

Bombay, 6th July 1853.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

WITH reference to the Oriental Bank's Advertisement dated 10th Feb. 1851, the undermentioned Notes of the Bank of Bombay (payment of which has been stopped) are still unrecovered.

It is requested that any person to whom any of these may be tendered, will give information thereof at the Police Office, Fort.

Rs. 1000.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 50.
2148	4512	347
2363	4563	3623
2425	4587	3767
2492	4635	4016
2657	4686	4035
4032	4720	
4188	4786	
4209	4834	
4215	4854	
4331	5108	
4343	5139	
4350	5170	
4354	6001	
4398	6114	
4461	6318	
4464	6441	
4466	6715	
4499	6927	
4508		
		6815
		7154
		7910
		8065
		8115
		8472
		8710
		8751
		8828
		8840
		9224
		9231
		9256
		9268
		9273
		9618
		9693
		10083
		11022
		11461
		11486
		11631

Bombay, 1st January 1853.

INDIA AND LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

14, Waterloo Place, and
 79, King William Street, London.

Capital, £250,000, in 5,000 Shares, of £50 each.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—The Chisholm, Erchless Castle, Inverness-shire, and Chapel Street, Grosvenor Place, London.

Deputy Chairman.—Richard Hartley Kennedy, Esq.
(late Physician General, Bombay,) Resington Lodge,
Notting Hill.

Colonel Bagnold.	John Inglis Jerdein, Esq.
Henry Stroud Barber, Esq.	Frederick Jones, Esq.
Francis Brodigan, Esq.	James John Kinloch, Esq.
J. William Deacon, Esq.	Henry Lawson, Esq.
H. George Gordon, Esq.	R. F. Power, Esq., M. D.
H. Allan Harrison, Esq.	

Manager.—A. R. IRVINE, Esq., 13, Waterloo Place.

AGENTS at CALCUTTA.—Messrs. ALLAN, DEPPELL
& Co.

„ at MADRAS.—Messrs. AMALRIC & Co.

AT BOMBAY.

AGENTS.—Messrs. GREY & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE.—H. J. CARTER, Esq.,
H. C. S.

SOLICITOR.—J. JEFFERSON, Esq.

This Company assures the Lives of healthy persons,
in any part of the world, at as low rates of premium
as can be taken consistently with perfect security.

NATIVE LIVES Assured for any amount from Rs. 500
and upwards.

ANNUITIES granted—both *deferred* and *reversionary*.

*Extract from the Tables of Annual Premiums re-
quired for an Assurance of 1000 Rupees or £100.*

Age.	CIVILIANS.			MILITARY AND NAVAL.		
	One year.	Seven years.	Whole life.	One year.	Seven years.	Whole life.
18	Co.'s Rs. 20	Co.'s Rs. 21	Co.'s Rs. 29	Co.'s Rs. 30	Co.'s Rs. 31	Co.'s Rs. 38
25	23	24	33	33	35	42
30	25	27	37	36	37	45
35	28	30	42	39	41	50
40	32	34	47	42	44	55
45	36	39	54	46	49	62

Parties returning to reside in Europe, will be ad-
mitted to *Europe* Rates of Premium.

Prospectuses, and every requisite information ob-
tained, on application to the Agents of the Company.

GREY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

By Authority.

Shortly will be published,

THE

BOMBAY ARMY LIST,

CORRECTED UP TO THE LATEST DATE.

COMPRISING ALSO

THE INDIAN NAVY LIST,

THE

NIZAM'S ARMY LIST,

AND THE

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

PRICE, 2½ Rs., free of Postage.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, July 7th, 1853.

THE



BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH JULY 1853.

PROCLAMATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

It is with feelings of deep regret that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council announces the death of the Honorable ALEXANDER BELL, Esquire, late Fourth Member of the Council of this Presidency. This melancholy event occurred at Poona yesterday morning.

As a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, His Lordship in Council is pleased to direct that the Flag at the Castle be hoisted Half-mast-high at noon this day, and so remain until sunset, and that Fifty-nine Minute Guns, corresponding with the age of the deceased, be fired from the Garrison.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

A. MALET,

Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1853.

THE



BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, 9TH JULY 1853.

PROCLAMATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable JOHN WARDEN, Esquire, provisionally appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors to be a Member of Council at Bombay, has this day taken the Oaths and his seat as Fourth Member of this Government.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

A. MALET,

Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1853.