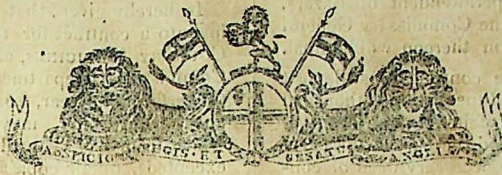


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NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1831.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

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

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1832.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

Bombay, 5th April 1848.

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

Advertisement.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. THACKER & Co. have FOR SALE, on account of Government, Copies of the following SELECTIONS:—

- Statistical Report on the Principality of Kolhapoor. Political Selection No. VIII. New Series. Rs. 7.
- Memoir on the Sawunt Warce State, and Report on the Portuguese Settlements in India. Political Selection No. X. New Series. Rs. 3-8.
- Miscellaneous Information connected with the Mahee Kanta. Political Selection No. XII. Rs. 3.
- History of Sind, A. D. 710—1590, written in Persian by Mahomed Masoom Namé; Translated by Capt. G. G. Malet. Political Selection No. XIII. New Series. Rs. 1-12.
- Memoir on the Physical Character of the Nerbudda River, and Mineral Resources of the Nerbudda Valley. Political Selection No. XIV. Rs. 2.
- Miscellaneous Information connected with the Province of Kutch. Political Selection No. XV. New Series. Rs. 4.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. THACKER & Co. have FOR SALE, on account of Government, Copies of the Report of Cases decided by the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, during the month of July last. Rs. 1. Decisions of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut at Bombay, Part I. of 1855. Rs. 1.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 2nd November 1855.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Notice is hereby given, that the Bank will be CLOSED on Friday the 9th, and Saturday the 10th instant, on account of the DEWALLEE HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. STUART,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 1st Nov. 1855.

Notice

Is hereby given, that verbal offers will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Bazars at Belgaum, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday the 12th November 1855, also sealed tenders at the Commissary General's Office, Bombay, as per Clause 9 of this notice, for the CONTRACT for the exclusive privilege of SELLING ARRACK, COUNTRY LIQUOR, AND INTOXICATING DRUGS to the Native Troops and Followers in the Cantonment of Belgaum, and also to the inhabitants of the town of Belgaum, for a period of one year, from 15th December 1855 to the 14th December 1856.

2. The contract will be sold for the number of Troops present on the day of sale, and the amount to be paid by the contractor will not be increased or decreased as Troops arrive at or depart from the Station, unless the number of Troops present shall at any time during the existence of the contract exceed or fall short of the number present on the day of sale by more than one-fourth part, in which case the payment to be made by the contractor

will be increased or decreased to such extent as may be fixed by the Superintendent of Bazars, subject to the sanction of the Commissary General of the Army, whose decision thereon will be final.

3. Each bidder for the contract must deposit the sum of Company's Rupees three thousand (3,000), which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal on the part of the party concerned to execute the necessary deed of contract, should his offer or tender be accepted.

4. Each bidder must state the sum that he is willing to pay annually for the contract, and the person whose bid may be accepted will be required to deposit with the Superintendent of Bazars the amount of one month's stipulated payment as security for the due performance of the contract, and also make each monthly payment in advance; the first payment to be made on demand.

5. Each bidder must produce a certificate in English from either the Collector or Deputy Magistrate in the event of their residing in the town of Belgaum or Shapoore, and by the Superintendent of Bazars if residing in the Military Cantonment, that they and their securities are of unexceptionable character and persons of capital, and that their securities may be taken and held good for such an amount each on their estate and property, and that these individuals are willing to stand security in the event of the bid being accepted. The above is necessary to avoid delay in obtaining the same information from the authorities concerned, and in default of the above the person or persons will not be allowed to bid.

6. The persons whose offer may be accepted must purchase the Distillery in the Suddur Bazar at the valuation of a Committee of Officers.

7. Five shops will be allowed in the Suddur Bazar, viz. the present large one, with two small ones right and left of it. Entrance to front of these shops, but none whatever to the rear.

8. No liquor whatever will be allowed to be sold in the Distillery.

9. Further, any person or persons who may send tenders to the Commissary General, Bombay, must with the tenders enclose the certificates called for under the provisions contained in the 5th para. of this notice, i. e. that each written tender should be accompanied with a certificate in English, to obviate any unnecessary trouble or delay on that account hereafter to Government, or in default their tender will be rejected.

10. The contractor will be required to bind himself to defray the expense of maintaining any Police which the Commanding Officer may consider necessary for preventing the clandestine sale of Spirits to the European Troops.

11. The articles of agreement to be entered into may be seen, and all further particulars learnt, on application at the Office of the Superintendent of Bazars, any day between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., Sundays excepted.

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

J. B. DUNSTERVILLE, Captain,
Act. Assist. Commy. General, S. D. A.
in charge of Bazars.

*Belgaum, Superintendent of Bazars' Office,
4th October 1855.*

Notice

Is hereby given, that persons desirous of entering into a contract for the supply of **DRUGS** and **COUNTRY MEDICINES**, as may be required by the Commissariat Department at the Presidency, for the term of one year, from the date of the acceptance of the offer, 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 Friday the 16th proximo, at 1 o'clock precisely, when bidders 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 at the Presidency, if required, and afterwards to the indenting Departments, in good condition, free of all charge 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 nine hundred and twenty-nine (929), which sum will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal on his part to execute the necessary deed of contract when 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 three thousand, seven hundred and eighteen (3,718), 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 work 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 (30) per cent. upon the amount of expenses incurred, or a fine of any sum not exceeding Rupees fifty (50), 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 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 mentioned in para. 3 of this Notice will be forfeited to Government.

5. It is also to be understood that any delay,

negligence, evasion, or refusal on the part of a contractor to perform the work 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 Rupees twenty-five (25), 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. 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.

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 a contract, fails to furnish the necessary security, as provided for in Clause 7 of this Notice, will be interdicted from bidding on future occasions, unless he produces a document from some person or persons 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 eight thousand five hundred and ninety-two (8,592).

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

R. J. SHAW, Major,

Acting Deputy. Commy. General.

Bombay, Deputy. Commy. Genl's Office,
31st October 1855.

જાહેર ખબર

હિઆથી આપવામાં આવે છે, જે તારીખ ૧૧ મી આવતા મહીનાની ને શુક્રવારને દિને બપોરના બરોબર કલાક ૧ વાગતે મુંબઈની કમીસરી આશીરામાં "દરજા" અને "કંટરી" "મીદીરાન" એટલે જે વશાનાં અને ગામરી દવા આપવાનું કંટરાકટ એક વરસનું વેચવામાં આવશે. તે

જે તારીખથી કચ્છલ કરશે તે તારીખથી ચાલુ કરીઆમાં આવશે.

જે રાખરા એ કંટરાકટ લેવા આહાતો હોએ તેણે આએ આશીરામાં દર રોજ કલાક ૧૧ થી તે ૫ થુધી અરજ કરેઆથી ભાવના લીસ્ટની નકલ તથા એ શીવાએ જે કાંઈ ખીજી ખબર જોધશે તેપણ આપવામાં આવશે.

મુંબઈની ડેપીટરી કમીસરી જનરલ સાહેબની આશીસ

તારીખ ૧૧ મી અક્ટોબર સને ૧૮૫૫ ઇસવી.

R. J. SHAW, Major,
Acting Deputy. Commy. General.

Notice

Is hereby given, that tenders will be received at the Adawlut at Tanna, up to Monday the 10th December 1855, from persons desirous of contracting for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS to the Criminal Prisoners, about six hundred (600), in the Town and Fort Jails at Tanna, from 1st January to 31st December 1856.

Particulars and conditions may be learnt on application at the Adawlut.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of offers.

C. M. HARRISON,
Session Judge.

Conkun Court of Adawlut,
Tanna, 10th October 1855.

જાહિરનામા.

સર્વોસ કચ્છવિલે જાતેં એસા જે કસવા ઠાળેં યેથીલ કિલે તુરંગાતીલ વ ગાવાંતીલ તુરંગાતીલ ફોજદારી વંદિવાન સુમારેં ૬૦૦ યાંજલા ભાતેં મ્હજેં જેવળાંચેં સાહિય તાંદૂલ વૈગેરે દેખ્યાંચા મક્તા ઇસ્તકવિલ તારીખ ૧ માહે જાનેવારી સન ૧૮૫૬ તાગાઈત તારીખ ૩૧ માહે ડિસેંબર સન મજકૂર પર્યંત વારમાહી યાવયાંચા આંહે તો વેળ્યાસ કોળી ડેમદવાર અસેલ ત્યાળેં ઠાળેં યેયે અદાલતીંત તારીખ ૧૦ માહે ડિસેંબર સન ૧૮૫૬ સોમવાર રોજી હાજર વ્હાંવેં જો શિક્કસ્ટ વેરિજ કઢૂલ કરીલ ત્યાસ મક્તા દેખ્યાંત યેઈલ.

સદરીલ મલ્યાવાદલ ઠરાવા સંબંધી સર્વે હકિકત કોળાલા સમજલી પાહિજે તર આદાલતીંત વિચ્યારત્યાસ કચ્છવિલી જાઈલ જર મલ્યા સંબંધી કોળાચા અર્જ ના મંજૂર કેલા તર ત્યાંચેં કારણ સમજાવિલેં જાણાર નાઈં જાગિજે.

તારીખ ૧૦ માહે અક્ટોબર સન ૧૮૫૬ ઇસવી.

C. M. HARRISON,
Session Judge.

Notice

Is hereby given, that verbal tenders for the exclusive privilege of SELLING COUNTRY LIQUOR to the Troops and Followers at this Station, under the usual conditions, will be received at this Office, at 12 o'clock A. M. on Thursday the 15th November 1855, and sealed tenders will be received at the Commissary General's Office, Bombay, on the same date, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., after which no tender will be received.

2. No tenders, sealed or verbal, will be accepted unless accompanied by a deposit of Rupees twenty-five (25), and one month's amount to be deposited by the persons making the highest tender.

3. Tenders to specify the amount to be given per mensem, for 12 months, to commence on the 1st December 1855, and to expire on the 30th November 1856.

4. The Troops, &c. stationed at Ahmedabad are as follows:—

A Detachment of Golundauze	170
25th Regiment Native Infantry	917
28th Regiment Native Infantry	925
Camp Followers	1305

5. But the contracts will be sold for the actual number of Troops that may be present on the day of sale, which will be duly notified to the bidders at the time, and the amount of monthly payment shall not be increased or decreased on account of Troops arriving at or departing from the Cantonment, unless the strength of such details exceeds one-fourth the number of men for whom the contracts have been entered into. It is, however, to be distinctly understood, that any alteration in the number of Camp Followers will not entitle the contractors to claim any remission in the payment of the stipulated monthly amount of their respective engagements; the departure of Troops from the Cantonment, as above specified, will alone give claim for remission.

6. The conditions of the contracts shall not be considered binding, or in force in any respect, until the same are confirmed by the superior authority.

7. Further particulars relative to these contracts will be made known on application at the Office of the Superintendent of Bazaars at Ahmedabad, and that of the Commissary General of the Army at Bombay, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. every day, Sundays excepted.

8. The contractor will have to defray the expenses of maintaining a Preventive Police when and wherever the Major General Commanding may deem necessary, for the suppression of clandestine sale of Spirits to European Troops.

9. Only one Liquor shop will be permitted, and the Liquor to be sold at the rate specified below:—

Arrack	8 Annas per bottle.
Mowrah	8 do. do.

10. After a tender has been once made, any attempt at evasion thereof will cause the forfeiture of the deposit money to Government.

11. No Liquor to be sold on credit to the Native Troops.

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

R. S. POPE, Lieutenant,
Superintendent of Bazaars and Police.

Supt. of Bazaars' and Police Office,
Camp Ahmedabad, 21st August 1855.

બહાર ખર્ચ.

આપીએછીએ જે જે લોકોની મરજી અરક તથા ગાંમટી દારૂ વેચવાને કાંપ અમદાવાદની ધાવણીના લશકરમાં એ દારૂ વેચવાને કંતરાકટ રાખવો હમેશાંના દસ્તુર પ્રમાણે હોય તે તે ધણીને તારીખ ૧૫ મી માહે નવેમ્બર રાને ૧૮૫૫ ને વાર ગરેહને રોજી સવારના કલાક ૧૨ બાર વાગે અપેરે બ જરમાસ્તર શાહેબની હકીરામાં આવી રૂપેઆનો આક્રિડા કેહેવા જે આટલા રૂપિયા રાશ કંતરાકટ રાખીશુ અથવા એ કંટરાકટ લેવા ખીડિા ટેંડર જે કાગલનો લખોડી કરી તેજ તારીખે કાંમીશારી જનરાલની હકીરા જે મુંબાઈમાં છે તાહાં મોકલવાને સવારના કલાક ૧૧ વાગતાથી શાંજના કલાક ૨ વાગતાં સુધી લીધામાં આવશે.

૨ જે કોઈને ખીડિા ટેંડર તથા મોહિજીયાની નો આં-

ક્રોડા કેહેવા હશે તે ધણીઆ પાસેથી રૂપેઆ (૨૫) અંદે ૫-ચીશ અનામત મુકવા જોઈશુ તે લેવામાં આવશે ને જે રાખનારો આક્રિડા વધારે બોલવામાં આવશે તે ધણી પાસેથી એક મહીનાનો જીમલો આક્રિડા ડીપાજટ જે અનામત લીધામાં આવશે.

૩ આ કંતરાકટનો કરાર ૧૨ બાર મહીનાનો છે તારીખ ૧ માહે ડીસેમ્બર રાને ૧૮૫૫ થી તે તારીખ ૩૦ માહે નવેમ્બર રાને ૧૮૫૬ થીનો માટે રાખનારાઓને કેહેજી જોઈએ જે દર મહીને આટલા રૂપિયા મુજબ આપીશુ.

૪ કાંપ અમદાવાદમાં રાસ્કર નીચે પ્રમાણે છે.

ડિઝાયમેંટ ગોલનદાજનુ ૧૦૦.

નેટીવ રીજીમેંટ ૨૫ મી ૬૧૭.

નેટીવ રીજીમેંટ ૨૮ મી ૬૨૫.

કાંપના રહેવાશી લોકો ૧૩૦૫.

૫ પણ હરાજીને દીને જેટલુ લસ્કર કાંપમાં હાજર હશે તેટલાં માંજીરોજ વીરોનો કંતરાકટ કરામાં આવશે ને તે હરાજીની વખતે લોકોને જોઈએ કરામાં આવશે તેટલા માંજીરોના ન ભાગથી વધારે માંજીરો કાંપમાંથી જશે અથવા આવશે તો તેવીરો દર મહીનાની બોલીના રૂપીઆનો વધારે અથવા ઘટશે કરવામાં આવશે ન ભાગથી એજ માંજીરો જશે આવશે તો તેવીરો ગુતાવાલાને કશી છુટ મેલવામાં આવશે નહી અથવા તેહેની પારોથી વધારે રૂપીઆ લીધામાં આવશે નહીં પણ લોકોએ રાક જાંજુકે કાંપમાં રહેવાશી લોકોમાંથી ફેરકાર થશે તો તે વીસે કંતરાકટ વાલાઓને કસી છુટ આપવામાં આવશે નહી કંકટ કાંપમાંથી ઉપર લખેઆ પ્રમાણે લસ્કરી માંજીરો જશે તોજ કંતરાજ વાલાઓને છુટ મેલવામાં આવશે.

૬ કંતરાજ બંદાંજીની રાસ્કરમાં મંજુર નહી થશે તાહાં શુધી કોઈરીતે અમલમાં આવુ એવુ સમજવુ નહી.

૭ એ કંતરાજ વિરો અમદાવાદના બજાર માસ્તર સાહેબની હાજીરામાં તથા મુંબાઈની કાંમીશારી જનરાલ શાહેબની હજીરામાં પુછેથી સ્વીકાર શિવાયે દરરોજ સવારના કલાક ૧૦ થી તે શાંજના ૪ કલાક શુધી જોઈએ કિધામાં આવશે જે કાંઈ વધારે પુછવાનુ હશે તે.

૮ જે વેલાએ તથા (વખતે) જે જગોએ મેજર જનરાલ શાહેબની ધાંનમાં જરૂર માંલમ પડશે તે વેલાએ ચોરી છુપીથી ગોરા શોજોરોને દારૂ વેચાતો હશે તેવોનો અટકાવ કરવાશાહ ચોખીદારો રાખવાનો હુકમ ફરમાવશે અને તે ચોખી દારોનો પગાર કંતરાજ વાલાએ આપવો પડશે.

૯ દુકાંન ૧ દારૂ વેચવાની કાંપ મજકુરના રાદર બજારમાં રાખવામાં આવશે ને નિચે લખ્યા પરમાણે દારૂ વેચવો જોઈશુ.

અરક દારૂ બાટલી ૧ ના આંના ૮

મહુડાનો દારૂ બાટલી ૧ ના આંના ૮

૧૦ કંતરાકટનો ટેનડર લિધા પછે કાંઈ તકરાર તથા કંક-બાજ નાકબલતની કરશે તો જે કાંઈ અનામત રૂપિયા રાખેલા હશે તે રાસ્કરમાં દંડ કરવામાં આવશે.

૧૧ શિપાઈલોકોને ઉધાર આપવુ નહી રોકેડી વેચવુ જોઈશુ.

૧૨ જેની અરજ ના કબુલ થારો તેહેનુ કારણ કહામાં આવશે નહી.

કાંપ અમદાવાદ શુપરીનેટેનન્ટ બજાર તથા પોલીશ હાજીરા તારીખ ૨૧ માહે આગસ્ટ રાને ૧૮૫૫.

R. S. POPE, Lieutenant,
Superintendent of Bazaars and Police.

Legislative Council.

13th October 1855.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Most Noble the Governor General on the 19th September 1855 (communicated to the Legislative Council on the 13th October 1855), and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXVI. of 1855.

An Act to facilitate the Payment of Small Deposits in Government Savings' Banks to the Representatives of Deceased Depositors.

Whereas it is expedient to facilitate the payment of small sums belonging to the estates of deceased depositors in the Savings' Banks established by Government within any part of the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company to the representatives of such depositors; It is enacted as follows:—

I. If a depositor in any Government Savings' Bank shall die leaving therein a sum of money not exceeding Five Hundred Rupees, and probate of his will or letters of administration of his estate or effects, or a certificate granted under Act No. XX. of 1841, or under Section IV. of Act No. X. of 1851, shall not be produced to the Secretary of such Bank within the period of two months from the time of the death of the said depositor, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of such Bank to pay the same to any person or persons who shall appear to him to be entitled to receive the same or to administer the effects of the deceased; and such payment shall be a full indemnity and discharge from all further liability in respect of the money so paid; but nothing herein contained shall preclude any executor or administrator or representative of the deceased from recovering from the person or persons receiving the same the amount remaining in his or their hands after deducting the amount of all debts or other demands lawfully paid or discharged by him in due course of administration; and any creditor or claimant against the estate of the deceased shall be at liberty to recover his debt or claim out of the money so paid to such person or persons and remaining in his or their hands unadministered, in the same manner and to the same extent as if such person or persons had obtained letters of administration to the estate of the deceased.

II. The Secretary of any such Bank may take such security as he shall think necessary from any person or persons to whom he shall pay any money under the preceding Section, for the due administration and distribution of the money so paid, and may assign the same to any person or persons interested in the due administration and distribution thereof, which person or persons may sue on the same in his or their own names.

III. For the purpose of ascertaining the right of the person or persons claiming to be entitled as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of any such Bank to administer an oath or affirmation; and every person who, having been sworn or having taken a solemn affirmation under this Act, shall wilfully give false testimony upon any examination authorised by this Act, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and, if convicted, shall be liable to be punished accordingly.

Power to administer oath, &c.

Penalty for false testimony.

shall wilfully give false testimony upon any examination authorised by this Act, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and, if convicted, shall be liable to be punished accordingly.

IV. From and after the passing of this Act, no Administrator General of a Presidency shall grant a certificate under Section XLIII. of Act No. VIII. of 1855 in respect of any sum of money deposited in a Government Savings' Bank.

V. Nothing in this Act contained shall apply to the payment of any money deposited in a Government Savings' Bank belonging to the estate of any European Officer or Soldier dying in Her Majesty's Service in India, or of any European Officer or Soldier dying in the Service of the East India Company, or to the estate and effects of any Officer, Seaman, or other person dying in the Marine Service of the said Company called the Indian Navy, or to the estate and effects of any person who, at the time of his death, was a deserter from any of the said Services.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

13th October 1855.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Most Noble the Governor General on the 19th September 1855 (communicated to the Legislative Council on the 13th October 1855), and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXVII. of 1855.

An Act to enable the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay to transact certain business in respect of Government Securities and Shares in the said Banks.

Whereas it is expedient to authorise the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay to transact the kinds of business hereinafter mentioned; It is enacted as follows:—

I. In addition to the kinds of business in which the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, and the Bank of Bombay may now by law be respectively engaged, it shall be lawful for any of the said Banks to transact all or any of the following kinds of business, either with or without receiving commission or payment for the transaction thereof, that is to say:—

First.—To take charge of any Government Securities or Shares in any of the said Banks.

Second.—To receive the interest or dividends on any such Securities or Shares.

Third.—To invest any money deposited in any of the said Banks in the purchase of any such Securities or Shares.

Fourth.—To sell or transfer any such Securities or Shares deposited with them, or to receive any principal money that may become payable thereon.

Fifth.—To re-invest the principal, interest, or dividends so received, or the proceeds arising from such sale in Government Securities or Shares in any of the said Banks, or to hold or pay such principal, interest, dividends, or proceeds, or, according to the instruction of their constituents, and at their risk, to remit the same by public or private Bills, whether payable in India or not, and to do all acts necessary or proper for the purpose of making such remittances. Provided that, if any such remittance be made by a Note or Bill of any of the said three Banks, the same must be payable in India on demand.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

13th October 1855.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Most Noble the Governor General on the 19th of September 1855 (communicated to the Legislative Council on the 13th October 1855), and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXVIII. OF 1855.

An Act for the Repeal of the Usury Laws.

Whereas it is expedient to repeal the laws now in force relating to Usury; It is enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

I. Section XXX. of the Act of Parliament passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of his late Majesty

Laws repealed.

King George the Third, intituled "An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company as well in India as in Europe," shall not apply in any part of the territories in the possession and under the Government of the said Company to any bond, contract, or assurance whatsoever, which shall be made or entered into within the said territories after the passing of this Act; and the several parts of Regulations mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed, and all laws in force in any part of the said territories relating to Usury, are hereby repealed.

II. In any suit in which interest is recoverable, the

What rate of interest shall be decreed by the Court in any suit.

amount shall be adjudged or decreed by the Court at the rate (if any) agreed upon by the parties; and if no

rates shall have been agreed upon, at such rate as the Court shall deem reasonable.

III. Whenever a Court shall direct that a judgment

Rate of interest upon a judgment or decree.

or decree shall bear interest, or shall award interest upon a judgment or decree, it may

order the interest to be calculated at the rate allowed in the judgment or decree upon the principal sum adjudged, or at such other rate as the Court shall think fit.

IV. A mortgage or other contract for the loan of

Contract for the usufruct of property, in lieu of interest, to be binding.

money, by which it is agreed that the use or usufruct of any property shall be allowed in lieu of interest, shall

be binding upon the parties.

V. Whenever, under the Regulations of the Bengal

What amount of interest to be deposited in certain cases of conditional sales under the Bengal Regulations.

Code, a deposit may be made of the principal sum and interest due upon any mortgage or conditional sale of land hereafter to be entered

into, the amount of interest to be deposited shall be at the rate stipulated in the contract, or, if no rate has been stipulated and interest be payable under the terms of the contract, at the rate of twelve per centum per annum. Provided that, in

Proviso.

the latter case, the amount

deposited shall be subject to the decision of the Court as to the rate at which interest shall be calculated.

VI. In any case in which an adjustment of ac-

Rate of interest on future adjustments of accounts.

counts may become necessary between the lender and the borrower of money upon

any mortgage, conditional sale of landed property, or other contract whatsoever, which may be entered into after the passing of this Act, interest shall be calculated at the rate stipulated therein; or, if no rate of interest shall have been stipulated and interest be payable under the terms of the contract, at such rate as the Court shall deem reasonable.

VII. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall prejudice

Transactions previous to this Act not to be affected.

or affect the rights or remedies of any person, or diminish or alter the liabilities of any person, in respect of any act done, or contract entered into, previously to the passing of this Act.

VIII. This Act shall commence and take effect from the 1st day of January 1856.

Commencement of Act.

SCHEDULE.

Sections IV. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. and XI. Regulation XV. 1793 of the Bengal Code.

Sections III. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. and X. Regulation XXXIV. 1803 of the same Code.

Clause 1, Section XXIII. Regulation VIII. 1805 of the same Code, so far as it extends the abovementioned Sections of Regulation XXXIV. 1803 to the Zillahs therein referred to.

Clauses 3, 4, 5, and 6, Section IX. Regulation XIV. 1805 of the same Code; and so much of Section XI. of the same Regulation as may be deemed to have extended to the Zillah of Cuttack any of the Clauses or Sections abovementioned, or any law relating to Usury.

Section II. Regulation XVII. 1806 of the same Code, so far as it extends to the Province of Benares, subject to modifications, the abovementioned Sections of Regulation XV. 1793; and Sections IV. and VI. of the same Regulation.

Sections II. IV. V. and VI. Regulation XXXIV. 1802 of the Madras Code, and Section VIII. of the same Regulation, so far as it may be deemed to limit the rate of interest to be allowed on mortgaged bonds.

Section XXII. Regulation IV. 1816 of the same Code.

Section XIV. Regulation V. 1816 of the same Code.

Section XV. Regulation VI. 1816 of the same Code.

Section XIII. Regulation VII. 1816 of the same Code.

So much of Section VII. Regulation II. 1825 of the same Code as limits the rate of interest to be allowed by the Courts on bonds or other instruments which shall be entered into after the passing of this Act.

Sections X. XI. and XII. Regulation V. 1827 of the Bombay Code.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

13th October 1855.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 13th October 1855, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 17th of January next :—

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

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision

for the Conservancy and

Preamble.

Improvement of the Towns

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

I. The several Acts and Rules, Ordinances and

Acts, &c. repealed.

Regulations, mentioned in the Schedule hereunto annexed, are hereby repealed, except so far as they

repeal the whole or any part of any other Act, or Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, and except as to any act or offence which shall have been done or committed, or to any money which shall have become due, or to any fine

or penalty which shall have been incurred, or to any proceedings which shall have been commenced, before this Act shall come into operation.

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

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

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

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

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

The word "Street" shall mean any street, square, court, alley, or thoroughfare, and also the roadway over any public bridge or causeway, within such parts of the said Towns and Stations as shall be from time to time specially defined by the Commissioners with the sanction of the local Government.

The word "Road" shall mean any road, or thoroughfare, or roadway over any public bridge or causeway not being within the part so specially defined.

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

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

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

The word "Person" shall include a corporation.

The word "Month" shall mean calendar month.

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

The word "Magistrate" shall mean any Magistrate of Police acting for the Town or Station where the matter requiring the cognizance of a Magistrate arises, or (in any case referred to the determination of "two Magistrates," if there be only one Magistrate of Police acting for the Town or Station) any Justice of the Peace acting for the same.

The word "Owner" shall mean the person for the time being receiving the rent of the lands or premises in connexion with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the same if such lands or premises were let to a tenant.

General Provisions.

III. The Municipal Commissioners shall be trustees for and on behalf of the local Government and of the inhabitants of the Town or Station for which they are constituted Commissioners, and shall sue and be sued by the name of "Municipal Commissioners" for the Town of _____, or Station of _____ (as the case may be), and shall have a common seal, and shall have power to take, purchase, and hold lands and other property, whether moveable or immoveable, as trustees for the purposes of this Act.

How to sue and be sued.

Empowered to hold lands, &c.

IV. The Commissioners may from time to time appoint all such officers as they shall think necessary and proper to assist in the execution of this Act; and may from time to time remove any of such officers and appoint others in their place: and may, out of the monies to be applied for the purposes of this Act, pay such salaries and allowances to the said officers respectively as the Commissioners shall think reasonable, subject to the approval of the local Government.

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

Streets and Roads.

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

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

VIII. The Commissioners may agree with the owners of any lands for the absolute purchase thereof for the purpose of widening, enlarging, or otherwise improving any of the public streets or roads.

IX. The Commissioners shall, so far as the funds at their disposal will permit, from time to time cause the public streets and roads to be maintained and repaired; and from time to time may cause the same to be paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, sewered, or otherwise improved, and the ground or soil to be raised, lowered, or altered as they may think fit; and they may also make and keep in repair any footways for the use of passengers in any such street, and also from time to time place such fences and posts on the sides of such footways or otherwise as may be needed for the protection of foot passengers.

X. The Commissioners shall cause the streets, including the footways thereof, from time to time to be properly swept and cleansed; and the dust, dirt, ashes, rubbish, and filth of every sort found thereon, to be collected and removed; and shall cause all dust, dirt, ashes, rubbish, filth, and night-soil to be carried away from the houses of the inhabitants at convenient hours.

Cleansing streets.

Dirt, &c. to be collected and removed from streets.

To be removed from houses at convenient hours.

Footways.

Maintenance and repair of streets and roads.

Power to agree for purchase of land for improving streets or roads.

Power to make and improve streets and roads.

Streets and roads vested in the Commissioners.

Property vested in Commissioners.

Commissioners to appoint Officers.

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

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

XIII. Whoever shall cause or allow the water of any sink, sewer, or drain, or any other offensive liquid matter belonging to him or being on his land, to run, drain, or be thrown or put upon any street, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

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

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

XVI. All dirt, dust, ashes, rubbish, sewage, soil, dung, and filth, collected from the streets, houses, privies, sewers, and cesspools,

shall be the property of the Commissioners, who shall have power to sell or dispose of the same as they may think proper; and the money arising from the sale thereof shall be applied for the purposes of this Act.

XVII. The Commissioners, so far as the funds at their disposal will admit, and so far as they may deem requisite for the public convenience, shall cause the public streets to be watered; and for that purpose may construct reservoirs and may place pipes, conduits, and pumps in any of the streets, and provide any other necessary works and engines, and remove and alter the same, when and as they may think proper.

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

XIX. Whoever wantonly or wilfully destroys, injures, defaces, or disturbs any of the said lamp-posts or lamps, or extinguishes any light therein, or abstracts or takes away any oil or other matter or thing therein, or any part thereof, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees.

XX. The Commissioners, with the consent of the local Government, may contract, for any period not exceeding years at any one time, with the owners of any gas works, or with any other person, for the supply of gas or oil or other means of lighting the public streets.

XXI. Whoever builds any wall, or erects or sets up any fence, rail, post, or other obstruction or encroachment, in any public street or road, or in or over any open drain, sewer, or aqueduct along the side of any such street or road, after the passing of this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees; and the Commissioners shall have full power to remove any such obstruction or encroachment; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the person erecting the same, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Commissioners, with the concurrence of the Commissioner of Police, from allowing any temporary erections in any public street or road on occasions of festivals and ceremonies.

XXII. Whoever displaces, takes up, or makes any alteration in the pavement, flags, or other materials, or in the fences or posts of any public street, without the consent in writing of the Commissioners, or without other lawful authority, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees; and also to a further sum, not exceeding five Rupees, for every square foot of pavement, flags, or other materials of such street (exceeding one square foot) so displaced, taken up, or altered.

XXIII. Every person who intends to make or lay out any new street, shall give notice in writing thereof to the Commissioners, showing the intended level and width of such street; and the level and width of every such street shall be fixed or approved by the Commissioners: and whoever

Private persons laying out new streets.

lays out, makes, or builds upon any such street otherwise than in accordance with the level and width so fixed or approved, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees; and the Commissioners may, if they think fit, cause any such street laid out or made at a level or width otherwise than in accordance with the level and width so fixed or approved as aforesaid, or any building erected in any such street otherwise than in accordance with such level and width, to be altered; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be re-paid to them by the offender and be recoverable as hereinafter provided. If no such level or width be fixed,

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and no approval or disapproval of the level or width proposed be signified by the Commissioners within one month, the intended street may be laid out and made upon the level and of the width specified in the notice.

XXIV. If any street (not being a public street), or any part thereof, be not levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, they may, by notice in writing to the respective owners or occupiers of the premises fronting, adjoining, or abutting upon, such parts thereof as may need to be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered, require them to level, metal, pave, flag, channel, and sewer the same within a time to be specified in such notice; and upon non-compliance, the Commissioners may, if they think fit, execute the works mentioned or referred to therein; and the expenses incurred by them in so doing shall be paid by the owners in default according to the frontage of their respective premises, and in such proportion as shall be settled by the Commissioners, or in case of dispute, as shall be settled by two Magistrates; and such expense shall be recoverable as hereinafter directed. Provided always that, after such street shall have been so levelled, paved, metalled,

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flagged, channelled, and sewered on the requisition of the Commissioners or by the Commissioners as aforesaid at the expense of the owners, such owners shall have a right to require that the street shall be declared a public street, to be from time to time repaired by the Commissioners out of the funds at their disposal for the purposes of this Act.

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

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

XXVII. When any house or building, any part of which projects beyond the regular line of a public street, or beyond the front of the house or building on either side thereof, has been taken down in order to be re-built or altered, the Commissioners may require the same to be set back to or towards the line of the street or the line of the

Houses may be set forward for improving line of streets.

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

Future projections from houses to be removed.

adjoining houses or buildings, in such manner as the Commissioners direct for the improvement of such street. Provided always, that the Commissioners shall

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make full compensation to the owner of any such house or building for any damage he may thereby sustain; and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount of such compensation, the same shall be settled by two Magistrates.

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

Names of streets.

Houses.

XXIX. The owner of any house or building in any street shall, if required so to do by the Commissioners, fix, at his own expense, in a conspicuous place (not more than twelve feet above the level of the street) on the outer side of such house or building, or at the entrance of the enclosure thereof fronting the street, such number as the Commissioners may direct; and shall renew such number as often as it becomes obliterated or defaced; and every such owner who fails, within one week after notice for that purpose from the Commissioners, so to fix or to renew such number, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees.

Numbers of houses.

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

Doors not to open outwards.

Exception.

XXXI. If any door, gate, or bar was, before the passing of this Act, hung so as to open outwards upon any public street, the Commissioners may alter the same so that no part thereof, when open, shall project over any such street so as to cause an obstruction.

Doors opening outwards to be altered.

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

Troughs and Pipes to be affixed to houses.

XXXIII. The Commissioners may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house or building to remove or alter any

projection, encroachment, or obstruction which, after the passing of this Act, shall be erected or placed against or in front of such house or building, if the same overhangs, or juts into or in any way projects or encroaches upon, or is an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along any public street, or obstructs or projects or encroaches into or upon any uncovered aqueduct, drain, or sewer in such street; and such owner or occupier shall, within fourteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Commissioners; and in default thereof, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the Commissioners in such case may remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable in manner hereinafter provided.

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Provided that, when the expense shall have been paid by the occupier, except in the case in which such projections, encroachments, or obstructions were made or put up by him, such occupier shall be entitled to deduct the expense of removing or altering the same from the rent payable by him to the owner of the house or building. Provided always,

Sun-shades, &c.

that the roofs or eaves of houses or buildings, sun-shades, weather-frames, and the like, at a height not less than twelve feet above the surface of any street, may be projected to the extent of three feet over the same.

XXXIV. The Commissioners may give permission

Commissioners may allow certain projections from houses.

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

XXXV. If any such projection, encroachment, or

Removal of existing projections from houses.

obstruction was erected or placed against or in front of any house or building, in any public street, before the passing of this Act, the Commissioners may cause the same to be removed or altered as they think fit; provided that they give notice

Notice of removal.

of such intended removal or alteration to the occupier of the house or building against or in front of which such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall be, thirty days before such alteration or removal is begun; and if

such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall have been lawfully made,

they shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damages by such removal or alteration; and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount of such compensation, the same shall be settled by two Magistrates.

XXXVI. The external roofs and walls of houses

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

and buildings erected in any street after the passing of this Act, shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials; and it shall not be lawful for the owner of any house or building in any street now having an external roof or wall made of any such material, and which is contiguous to or adjoining to any other building, to suffer such roof or wall to remain for a longer time than two years after the passing of this Act, unless with the consent in writing of the Commissioners; and whoever makes any external roof or wall of such materials, or suffers any roof or wall made of such materials, to continue contrary to the provisions herein contained, and who shall not remove

or alter the same within one month after notice given to him for that purpose by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day that such roof or wall shall continue.

XXXVII. If, in any street, any house, building, or

Houses in a ruinous or dangerous state.

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

XXXVIII. If any such house, building, wall, or

Sale of materials of ruinous houses.

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

XXXIX. If any building, by reason of abandonment

Power to shut up and secure deserted houses.

or of disputed ownership or other cause, shall remain untenanted and thereby become a receptacle for thieves and vagabonds, or be complained of by any two or more of the neighbours as a nuisance, the Commissioners, after due inquiry, may cause notice in writing to be given to the owner or to the person claiming to be the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door or other conspicuous part of the premises, requiring the persons concerned therein, whoever they may be, to secure the same in such manner as that strangers may not have access thereto; and if such notice shall not be complied with within seven days, the Commissioners shall cause the necessary work to be executed; and all expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the premises, and shall be recoverable from him as hereinafter provided.

XL. Whoever, being the occupier of a house in any

Penalty on occupier of a house not removing filth.

street, keeps, or allows to be kept, for more than 24 hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, bones, ashes, night-soil, filth, or any noxious or offensive matter, in or upon the roof of such house, or in any out-house, yard, or ground attached to and occupied with such house, or suffers such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious

state, or neglects to employ proper means to remove the filth therefrom and to cleanse and purify the same, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

XLII. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any filthy houses, &c. house, hut, building, or lands, in or near any street, whether tenantable or otherwise, shall suffer the same to be in a filthy and unwholesome state, or overgrown with rank and noisome vegetation, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and to a further penalty, not exceeding five Rupees, for every day during which he shall so make default.

Hedges and Trees.

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

Swine, Sheep, &c.

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

Sewers and Drains.

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

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

XLVI. The Commissioners shall maintain, and from time to time repair, and (as they see fit) enlarge, alter, arch over, or other wise improve, all or any of the sewers and drains vested in them by this Act; and may discontinue, close up, or destroy such of them as they may deem to have become useless or unnecessary. Provided always, that the discontinuance, closing up, or destruction of any sewer or drain shall be so done as not to create a nuisance; and if, by reason thereof or

of any such alteration as hereinbefore mentioned, any person is deprived of the lawful use of any sewer or drain, the Commissioners shall, with due diligence, provide some other sewer or drain as effectual for his use as the one of which he is so deprived.

XLVII. The Commissioners shall cause the sewers

Cleansing and emptying sewers. and drains vested in them by this Act to be so constructed, maintained, and kept, as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and to be properly cleared, cleansed, and emptied; and for the purpose of flushing, cleansing, and emptying the same, they may construct and place, either above or underground, such reservoirs, sluices, engines, and other works as may be necessary; and they may also cause all or any of such sewers and drains to communicate with and be emptied into the sea or any public river (as the case may admit) or other fit place; or they may cause the refuse from such sewers and drains to be conveyed by a proper channel to the most convenient site for its deposit, and may sell the same for any agricultural or other purposes as may be deemed most expedient, but so that the same shall not become a nuisance.

XLVIII. When the contents of any sewer or drain,

Beds of streams receiving sewerage to be cleared. or any other flow of filth or refuse, are discharged into any river or stream, in the bed or channel of which the quantity of water at any season of the year is so much diminished by natural or artificial causes as to be insufficient to keep such channel clean or clear, the Commissioners shall make such alteration in the bed of such river or stream as may prevent such sewer and drain water from spreading over the surface of such bed, or from accumulating and stagnating in parts thereof to the injury of health or the annoyance of the surrounding population.

XLIX. Whoever, without the written consent of

the Commissioners first obtained, shall make or cause to be made any drain into any of the sewers or drains vested in them by this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees; and the Commissioners may cause such branch drain to be demolished, altered, re-made, or otherwise dealt with, as they think fit; and all the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the person making such branch drain, and shall be recoverable by the Commissioners as hereinafter provided.

L. No building shall be newly erected over any

sewer or drain vested in the Commissioners by this Act, and no vault, arch, or cellar, shall be newly constructed under any street without the written consent of the Commissioners first obtained; and all vaults, arches, and cellars made with such consent, shall be constructed substantially and so as not to interfere or communicate with any sewers or drains belonging to the Commissioners; and if any building, vault, arch, or cellar be erected or constructed contrary to the provisions herein contained, the Commissioners may cause the same to be altered, pulled down, or otherwise dealt with as they may think fit; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person offending and be recoverable by the Commissioners as hereinafter provided.

LI. If any house or building, in any street, be at

any time not drained to the satisfaction of the Commissioners by a sufficient drain or pipe communicating with some sewer, or with the sea, or some public river or other place at which the Commissioners are empowered to empty their sewers, and if there be such means of drainage within one hundred feet of any part of such house or building, the Commissioners may construct or lay from such house or

building a covered drain or pipe of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall as they think necessary for the drainage of such house or building; and the expenses incurred by the Commissioners in respect thereof, if not forthwith paid by the owner, shall be recoverable in the manner hereinafter directed. Provided that the cost of executing such work shall not, without the consent of the owner, exceed the amount of three months' rent of the house or building.

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

LIII. If any house or building, newly erected or re-built in any street after the passing of this Act, have such means of drainage as in the last preceding Section mentioned, existing within one hundred feet thereof, the Commissioners shall cause the owner to make a drain leading thereunto from the site of such house or building, of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall as they think fit.

LIV. Before beginning, in any street, to build any new house or to re-build any house which has been taken down, the person intending to build or re-build such house shall give to the Commissioners notice thereof in writing, and shall accompany such notice with a plan showing the level at which the foundation of such house is proposed to be laid by reference to some level ascertained under the direction of the Commissioners.

LV. Within fourteen days after receiving such notice, the Commissioners may signify their disapproval of the level at which it is proposed to lay the foundation of any such house, and, in case of such disapproval, may, within the said fourteen days, fix the level at which the same is to be laid.

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

LVII. If the Commissioners fail to signify in writing their approval or disapproval of the level shown on such plan as aforesaid within fourteen days, parties may proceed after receiving such notice and plan as aforesaid, the person giving such notice may, notwithstanding any thing hereinbefore contained, proceed to build or re-build the house therein referred to according to the level shown on such plan, provided that such building or re-building be otherwise in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

LVIII. All sewers and drains in streets, whether public or private, shall be provided by the Commissioners or other persons to whom they severally belong, with proper traps or other coverings or means of ventilation, so as to prevent stench. If the owner of any private sewer or drain shall, for ten days after notice given to him by the Commissioners

neglect or delay to provide proper traps or coverings or means of ventilation as aforesaid, the Commissioners may forthwith provide and apply the same, and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner of such sewer or drain, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

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

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

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

LXII. All branch drains, as well within as without the lands or buildings to which they belong, and all privies and cesspools in or near the streets, shall be under the survey and control of the Commissioners, and shall be altered, repaired, and kept in proper order at the costs and charges of the owners of the lands and buildings to which the same belong, or for the use of which they are constructed or continued; and if the owner of any land or buildings to which any such drain, privy, or cesspool belongs, neglect, during fourteen days after notice in writing for that purpose, to alter, repair, and put the same into good order, in the manner required by the Commissioners, the Commissioners may cause such drain, privy, or cesspool to be altered, repaired, and put in good order; and the expense incurred by the Commissioners in respect thereof shall be repaid to them by the owners, by whom the same ought to have been done, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

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

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

Neglecting to enclose private privy.

LXIV. The Commissioners, or any officer appointed by them for the purpose, may inspect any such drain, privy, or cesspool, and for that purpose at all reasonable times in the day time, after twenty-four hours' notice in writing to the occupier of the premises to which such drain, privy, or cesspool is attached, may enter upon any lands and buildings with such assistants and workmen as are necessary, and cause the ground to be opened where he thinks fit, doing as little damage as may be; and if such drain, privy, or cesspool be found to be in proper order and condition, he shall cause the ground to be closed and made good as soon as may be; and the expenses of opening, closing, and making good such drain, privy,

or cesspool shall, in that case, be defrayed by the Commissioners.

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

Owners and Occupiers.

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

LXVII. Whenever, under the provisions of this Act, any work is required to be executed by the owner or occupier of any house or lands, and default is made in the execution of such work, the Commissioners may cause such work to be executed, and the expense thereby incurred shall be repaid to them by the person by whom such work ought to have been executed, and shall be recoverable as herein-after provided.

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

LXIX. If the owner of any buildings or lands made liable by this Act for the repayment to the Commissioners of any expenses incurred by them, do not repay all such expenses, the Commissioners may recover the same from such owner in the manner hereinafter provided, or by action in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

LXX. The Commissioners may, by way of additional remedy, whether any such action or proceeding has been brought or taken against any such owner or not, re-

quire the payment of all or any part of the expenses payable by the owner for the time being from the person who then or at any time thereafter occupies any such buildings or lands under such owner; and in default of payment thereof by such occupier, on demand, the same may be levied by distress of the goods and chattels of such occupier; and every such occupier shall be entitled to deduct from the rent payable by him to his landlord so much as is so paid by or recovered from him in respect of any such expenses.

LXXI. No occupier of any buildings or land shall be liable to pay more money, in respect of any expenses charged by this Act on the owner thereof, than the amount of rent due from him for the premises in respect of which such expenses are payable at the time of the demand made upon him, or which, at any time after such demand and notice not to pay the same to his landlord, have accrued and become payable by him, unless he neglect or refuse, upon application made to him for that purpose by the Commissioners, truly to disclose the amount of his rent, and the name and address of the person to whom such rent is payable; but the burden of proof, that the sum demanded of any such occupier is greater than the rent which was due by him at the time of such demand or which has since accrued, shall lie upon such occupier; provided further that nothing herein contained shall be taken to affect any special contract made between any such owner or occupier; respecting the payment of the expenses of any such works as aforesaid.

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

Tanks and Water Supply.

LXXIII. All public tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, wells, aqueducts, conduits, tunnels, pipes, pumps, and other water-works, existing at the time of the passing of this Act, or afterwards made, and whether at the cost of the Commissioners or otherwise; and all bridges, buildings, engines, works, materials, and things connected therewith or appertaining thereto; and also any adjacent land (not being private property) appertaining to any public tank, shall vest in and belong to the Commissioners.

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

cisterns, wells, and other such water-works for the purposes aforesaid.

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

LXXVI. The Commissioners may, with the consent of the local Government, contract with any person for supplying the Town or Station under their authority, or any part thereof, with water ; and may also, with the like consent, grant to any person, so contracting, a lease, for any term not exceeding twenty-one years, of any water-works, machinery, streams, waters, lands, easements, rights, privileges, and advantages belonging to or acquired by, or which may belong to or be acquired by or be vested in the Commissioners under any of the powers or authorities in this or any other Act contained, so as to enable such person so contracting the more effectually and efficiently to procure and supply water in pursuance of any such contract ; and every such lease so to be granted by the Commissioners may be made subject to such conditions and stipulations as to the supplying water for the purposes of this Act, or any of them, as may be agreed upon between the respective parties thereto.

LXXVII. Whoever shall, except as permitted by the Commissioners under Section LXXX. bathe in any stream, tank, reservoir, well, cistern, conduit, or aqueduct belonging to the Commissioners ; or shall wash or cause to be washed therein any horse, dog, or other animal, or any wool, cloth, or wearing apparel, or any utensils for cooking or other foul or offensive thing ; or shall throw, put, or cast, or cause to enter therein, any animal, or any gravel, stone, dust, or rubbish, or any dirt, offensive matter or thing ; or shall cause or suffer to run, drain, or be brought thereinto the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine, or boiler, or any other unwholesome or offensive liquid matter or thing belonging to him or flowing from any house or building or from any ground occupied by him ; or shall do any thing whatsoever whereby any such water shall be in any degree fouled or corrupted—shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

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

and all reasonable damages occasioned by the examination, shall be paid by the Commissioners.

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

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

LXXXI. The Commissioners may, in the manner hereinafter provided, make Bye-laws to regulate.

For regulating all or any matters and things whatsoever connected with the water to be supplied by them, and the use of such water for any of the purposes mentioned in this Act—

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

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

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

Provisions relating to the execution of Works.

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

and in case of any difference arising between the Commissioners and the persons affected thereby, such difference shall be settled by two Magistrates.

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

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

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

Precautions during repairs.

LXXXVIII. Every person intending to build or take down any building, or to alter or repair the outward part of any building where any street or footway will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same and having first obtained a license in writing from the Commissioners so to do, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up, in order to separate the building where such works are being carried on from the street, and shall continue such hoard or fence standing and in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall, in all cases in which it is necessary, in order to prevent accidents, cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and every such person who, without license first duly obtained as aforesaid, erects or sets up any hoards, scaffolding, or fence whatsoever, or who, being duly licensed, fails to put up such fence or hoard, or to continue the same standing and in good condition, as aforesaid during the time aforesaid, or who does not while the said hoards or fence is standing, keep the same sufficiently lighted during the night, or who does not remove the same when directed by the Commissioners, within a reasonable time afterwards,

shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further penalty, not exceeding fifty Rupees, for every day while such default is continued.

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

XC. When any building materials, rubbish, or other things are laid, or any hole made, in any of the streets, whether the same be done by order of the Commissioners or not, the person causing such materials or other things to be so laid or such hole to be made, shall, at his own expense, cause a sufficient light to be fixed in a proper place upon or near the same, and continue such light during every night while such materials or hole remain; and such person shall, at his own expense, cause such materials or other things, and such hole, to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed, until such materials or other things are removed, or the hole filled up or otherwise made secure; and every such person who fails so to light, fence, or enclose, such materials or other things, or such hole, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and a further penalty, not exceeding fifty Rupees, for every day while such default is continued.

XCI. In no case shall any such building materials or other things or such hole, be allowed to remain for an unnecessary time, under a penalty, not exceeding fifty Rupees, to be paid by the person who causes such materials or other things to be laid or such hole to be made, and a further penalty, not exceeding fifty Rupees, for every day during which the offence is continued after the conviction for such offence; and in any such case the proof that the time has not exceeded the necessary time, shall be upon the person so causing such materials or other things to be laid, or causing such hole to be made.

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

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

Slaughter-Houses and Markets.

XCI. Within the parts of any of the said Towns and Stations which shall be especially prescribed by the local Government for the purpose, every place used as a slaughter-house shall, within three months after the passing of this Act, be registered by the owner or occupier at the office of the Commissioners, in a book to be kept by them for that purpose; and whoever, after

the expiration of that time and after one week's notice from the Commissioners, uses or permits to be used within the limits so prescribed, any slaughter-house without its being registered, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and a penalty, not exceeding fifty Rupees, for every day after the first day during which such place shall be so used without having been registered.

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

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

XCvi. Every owner, occupier, or farmer of any public market or bazar, or of any slaughter-house within the prescribed limits, shall cause such drains to be made therein as shall be considered sufficient by the Commissioners, and (if required so to do by the Commissioners) shall cause all the floors and drains to be paved with stone or burnt brick, and shall also cause a supply of water to be provided sufficient for keeping such market, bazar, or slaughter-house in a clean and wholesome state; and in default thereof for four weeks after notice in writing given to him by the Commissioners that such market, bazar, or slaughter-house is defective in any of the said particulars, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the first day during which such default shall be continued.

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

XCviii. No animal, carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, or vegetable, which is unfit for the food of man, shall be kept in any market, bazar, shop, building, stall, or place kept or used for the sale of butcher's meat, poultry, or fish, or vegetable; and whoever shall keep in any market, bazar, shop, building, stall, or place as aforesaid, or shall expose or allow to be exposed for sale in any other place or way, any animal, carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, or vegetable which is unfit for the food of man, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

XCix. Whoever sells, or offers or exposes for sale, within any of the said Towns and Stations, as food or drink for man, any article which has been rendered or has become noxious or unfit

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

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

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

CII. Whoever, during the period for which any such license is suspended or after the same is revoked as aforesaid, slaughters cattle in the slaughter-house to which such license relates, or otherwise uses such slaughter-house, or allows the same to be used as a slaughter-house; and whoever, during the period that the slaughtering of cattle in any such registered slaughter-house is forbidden as aforesaid, or after such slaughtering has been absolutely forbidden therein, slaughters any cattle in any such registered slaughter-house, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and a penalty not exceeding fifty Ru-

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

Suspension or revocation of license, &c.

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

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

Commissioners to provide places for slaughter-houses, &c.

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

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

Keeping unwholesome food in market, or in shops, &c.

Sale of unwholesome food or drink.

pees for every day on which any such offence is committed after the conviction for the first offence.

CIII. Within the parts of any of the said Towns and Stations which shall be specially prescribed by the local Government for the purpose, the owner or occupier of every place used at the time of the passing of this Act for any of the following purposes, namely, for melting tallow, or for boiling offal or blood, or as a soap house, dyeing house, tannery, brick or lime or chunam kiln, sago manufactory, or other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise, or as a yard or dépôt for hay, straw, wood, or coal, shall, within three months after this Act comes into operation, register the same at the office of the Commissioners in a book to be kept by them for that purpose; and whoever, after the expiration of the said three months and after one week's notice from the Commissioners, uses any such place without the same being registered, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and to a further penalty of fifty Rupees for each day during which the offence is continued.

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

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

Burial and Burning Places.

CVI. The Commissioners may, if they think fit, cause a survey and measurement to be made of every burial ground and every place used as such, and every burning ground existing at the time of the passing of this Act; and every such place shall, within three months after this Act shall come into operation, be registered by the owner or the person having the control thereof, at the office of the Commissioners in a book to be kept by them for that purpose; and whoever, after the expiration of the said time, knowingly buries or burns, or causes, procures, or suffers to be buried or burned, any corpse in any ground other than in any such registered burial or burning ground, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CVII. No vault or grave shall be made within the walls of, or underneath any church or chapel or other place of public worship built after the passing of this Act; and no burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be opened, made, or formed after the passing of this Act, without a license describing the extent and boundaries thereof first obtained from the Commissioners, who are hereby empowered, at their discretion, from time to time, to grant such licenses; and whoever shall bury or burn, or cause, permit, or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in any vault, grave, or burial or burning ground opened, made, or formed without such license, or con-

trary to the terms thereof, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

CVIII. If, upon inquiry made, the Commissioners, with the sanction of the local Government, shall certify, in manner hereinafter provided, that any burial ground or place of burial, or any place used for the burning of corpses, is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, or otherwise a nuisance, or that any church or other place of public worship is dangerous to the health of persons frequenting the same, by reason of the state of the vaults or graves within the walls of or underneath the same or in any church-yard or burial ground adjacent thereto, and shall also certify that a fitting place for interment or burning (as the case may be) exists within a convenient distance, it shall not be lawful, after a time (not less than two months) to be named in such certificate, to bury or burn, or permit or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpses in, upon, within or under the ground, church, or place of worship to which the certificate relates, except in so far as may be allowed by such certificate; and whoever, after due publication of such certificate as hereinafter provided, buries or burns, or causes, permits, or suffers to be buried or burned, any corpse, contrary to this enactment, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees. Provided always, that every such

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certificate shall be published in the *Government Gazette* (if any) and in one or more of the public newspapers, and that a translation thereof in the native languages chiefly in use in the Town or Station to which it relates, shall, in the case of a burial or burning ground, be affixed conspicuously on some part of the said ground.

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

CX. The Commissioners may, in manner herein-after provided, make bye-laws for the inspection and regulation of burial and burning grounds, and may thereby prescribe rules as to the depth and formation of graves and places of interment; the time and mode of removing bodies, whether for interment, or for the purpose of being burned or thrown into a river; and (in the latter case) as to the ghauts or places to which bodies shall be carried; and generally as to all matters connected with the good order of burial and burning grounds.

Powers of entry upon Land.

CXI. The Commissioners shall, for the purposes of this Act, have power, by Power to enter upon lands, this Act, have power, by &c. for the purposes of this themselves or their officers, Act. to enter at all reasonable hours in the day time into and upon any buildings or lands, as well for the purpose of making any survey or inspection as for the purpose of executing any work authorised by this Act to be executed by them, without being liable to any legal proceedings or molestation whatsoever on account of such entry or of any thing done in any part of such buildings or lands in pursuance

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of this Act. Provided that, except when herein otherwise provided, the Commissioners or their officers shall not enter upon any buildings 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 his or their intention to do so.

CXII. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, or

Power to Commissioners to enter on lands adjacent to works, &c. their officers or servants, to enter upon the lands of any person adjoining to, or being within the distance of one hundred-yards of any works by this Act authorised to be made, for the purpose of depositing upon such lands, any soil, gravel, sand, lime, brick, stone, or other materials, or for any other purposes connected with the formation of the said works, without making any previous payment, tender, or deposit, doing as little damage as may be in the exercise of the several powers hereby granted to them, and making compensation for such temporary occupation or temporary damage of the said 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 if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled by two Magistrates. Provided that, before the Commissioners 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 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.

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Penalty for obstructing Commissioners in their duty. CXIII. Whoever at any time obstructs or molests the Commissioners or any of their officers or workmen or any person employed by them or with whom they may have contracted under the provisions of this Act, in the performance and execution of their or his duty or of any thing which they are respectively empowered or required to do by virtue of or in consequence of this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, or, in the discretion of the Magistrate before whom he is convicted, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months.

CXIV. For the purpose of constructing aqueducts

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

Bye-laws.

CXV. The Commissioners may, from time to time,

Commissioners empowered to make bye-laws. think fit for the several purposes for which bye-laws are made by them, and may prescribe such reasonable penalties as they think fit, not exceeding twenty Rupees for each breach of such bye-laws, and may from time to time repeal, alter, or amend any such bye-laws; provided such bye-laws be not repugnant to law or to the provisions of this Act. Such bye-laws shall be reduced into writing and signed by two of the Commissioners, and shall be confirmed and published as hereinafter provided.

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

CXVII. No bye-law, or alteration of a bye-law, shall be confirmed until the same has been published in the *Government Gazette* (if

any) or in one of the public newspapers for one month, during which period a copy of such proposed bye-law shall be kept at the office of the Commissioners, and all persons may, at reasonable times, inspect such copy without fee or reward.

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

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

Bye-laws to be judicially noticed. CXX. The Commissioners shall publish short particulars of the several offences for which any penalty is imposed by this Act, or by any bye-law made under this Act, and of the amount of every such penalty; and shall cause such particulars to be painted or placed on boards which shall be hung up or affixed on some conspicuous part of the office of the Commissioners, and also on some conspicuous part of the works or locality to which the same relate.

Publication of penalties. CXXI. Whoever destroys, pulls down, injures, or defaces any board put up or affixed for the purpose of publishing any bye-law or penalty under this Act, or any notification placed thereon, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees.

CXXII. Whoever destroys, pulls down, injures, or defaces any board put up or affixed for the purpose of publishing any bye-law or penalty under this Act, or any notification placed thereon, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees.

Contracts.

CXXII. The Commissioners may enter into contracts with any persons for

Power to Commissioners to make contracts. the execution of any works directed or authorised by this Act to be done by the Commissioners, or for any other things necessary for the purposes of this Act.

Legal Proceedings.

CXXIII. The Commissioners may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatsoever, created, permitted, or suffered, and may order proceedings to be taken for the recovery of any

Commissioners may direct prosecutions. penalties and for the punishment of any persons offending against the provisions of this Act, and may order the expenses of such prosecution or other proceedings to be Costs to be paid out of rates.

paid out of the monies to be applied for the purposes of this Act.

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

Act not to affect nuisances at common law.

Proviso.

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

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

CXXVI. The Commissioners shall make full compensation, out of the monies to be applied for the purposes of this Act, to all persons sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Commissioners, their officers, or servants under and by virtue of this Act.

Power to make compensation out of funds.

Compensation for Lands.

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

Power to sell Lands.

CXXVIII. The Commissioners, with the consent of the local Government, may sell and dispose of any lands vested in them by virtue of this Act, or acquired by them for the purposes thereof, either together or in parcels as they may find most convenient and advantageous;

Power to sell lands.

and the money to arise from such sale shall be applied to such of the purposes of this Act as the Commissioners shall think fit; and for carrying such sale into effect, the Commissioners may execute a conveyance of the lands sold and disposed of to the purchaser, and such conveyance shall be under the common seal of the Commissioners.

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

Determination of damages, expenses, &c. by two Magistrates.

CXXX. In all cases where any damages, costs, or expenses are by this Act directed to be paid, the amount of the same, in case of dispute, shall be ascertained and determined by two Magistrates, and in the Town of Bombay by the Court of Petty Sessions; and if the amount so ascertained be not paid by the party liable to pay the same, within seven days after demand, the amount may be recovered by distress, and the Magistrates by whom the same shall have been ordered to be paid, or either of them, or the said Court of Petty Sessions, on application, shall issue a warrant accordingly.

To be levied by distress.

CXXXI. In any case referred to the determination of two Magistrates under this Act, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate, upon the application of either party, to summon the other party to appear before any two Magistrates, and in the Town of Bombay before the Court of Petty Sessions, at a time and place to be named in such summons; and upon the appearance of such parties, or, in the absence of any of them, upon proof of due service of the summons, it shall be lawful for such Magistrates or such Court to hear and determine such question, and for that purpose to examine such parties or any of them and their witnesses on oath; and the cost of every such inquiry shall be in the discretion of such Magistrates or such Court, and they shall determine the amount thereof. Provided that, in the event of a difference of opinion between such Magistrates, the case shall be referred to the determination of a third Magistrate, or (if there be no such Magistrate) any Justice of the Peace to be selected by them.

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

Proviso.

Penalties.

CXXXII. Every fine or penalty imposed under or by virtue of this Act, or any bye-law made in pursuance thereof, may be recovered by summary proceedings before a Magistrate in the manner following. On complaint being made to any Magistrate, he shall issue a summons requiring the party complained against to appear before himself, or any other Magistrate, 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 place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family; and upon the appearance of the party complained against, or, in his absence, after proof of the due service of such summons, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate to proceed to the hearing of the complaint; and that although no information in writing or in print shall have been exhibited before him; and upon proof of the offence, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to convict the offender, and upon such conviction to adjudge the offender to pay the penalty or fine incurred, as well as

Penalties to be summarily recovered before a Magistrate.

such costs attending the conviction as such Magistrate shall think fit.

CXXXIII. If, forthwith upon any such adjudication, the amount of the fine or penalty and costs be not paid, the same shall be levied by distress under the warrant of such Magistrate.

CXXXIV. It shall be lawful for any such Magistrate to order any offender so convicted as aforesaid, to be detained and kept in safe custody until return can be conveniently made to such warrant of distress, unless the offender give sufficient security, to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, for his appearance before him on the day appointed for such return, such day not being more than eight days from the time of taking such security; but if, before issuing such warrant of distress, it shall appear to the Magistrate, by the admission of the offender or otherwise, that no sufficient distress can be had within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate whereon to levy such fine or penalty and costs, he may, if he think fit, refrain from issuing such warrant of distress; and in such case, or if such warrant shall have been issued, and upon the return thereof such insufficiency as aforesaid shall be made to appear to the Magistrate, he shall, by warrant, commit the offender to jail, there to remain without bail for any term not exceeding two months, unless such fine or penalty and costs be sooner paid and satisfied.

Penalties and expenses.

CXXXV. 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 over-plus arising from the sale of 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.

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

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

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

CXXXIX. No person shall be liable to the payment of any fine or penalty imposed by virtue of this Act, for any offence made cognizable before a Magistrate, unless the complaint respecting such offence shall have

been made before a Magistrate within three months next after the commission of such offence.

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

CXLI. It shall be lawful for any Magistrate to summon any person to appear before him as a witness in any matter in which he shall have jurisdiction under the provisions of this Act, at a time and place mentioned in such summons, and to administer to him an oath to testify the truth in such matter; and if any person so summoned shall, without reasonable excuse, refuse or neglect to appear at the time and place appointed for that purpose, or if any person appearing shall refuse to be examined upon oath or to give evidence before such Magistrate, every such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month.

CXLII. It shall be lawful for any officer of the Commissioners or of the Police, and for all persons called by him to his assistance, to seize and detain any person who shall have committed any offence against the provisions of this Act, and whose name or residence shall be unknown to such officer, and convey him with all convenient despatch before a Magistrate without any warrant or other authority than this Act; and such Magistrate shall proceed with all convenient despatch to the hearing and determining of the complaint against such offender.

CXLIII. No conviction, order, or judgment of any Magistrate shall be quashed on merits only. Form of conviction, &c. Magistrate 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.

SCHEDULE.

LAWS REPEALED.

Calcutta.

Act No. XII. of 1837.

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

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

Madras.

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

Bombay.

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

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

Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation I. 1828, entitled "A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for preventing cotton and other heavy Goods from being left on the Apollo Pier, Bunder Pier, and other public Quays, in the Fort and Island of Bombay."

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

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

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

Act No. XI. of 1853, entitled "An Act to facilitate the removal of nuisances and encroachments below high-water mark in the Islands of Bombay and Colaba."

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

13th October 1855.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 13th October 1855, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 17th January next:—

A Bill for regulating the Police of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend

Preamble.

the laws relating to the Police, and the administration

of justice in the Police Courts, of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca; It is enacted as follows:—

I. The several Acts, and Rules, Ordinances, and Regulations, mentioned in the Schedule hereunto annexed, are hereby repealed, except so far as they repeal the whole or any part of any other Act, or Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, and except as to any act or offence which shall have been done or committed, or to any money which shall have become due, or to any fine or penalty which shall have been incurred, or to any proceedings which shall have been commenced, before this Act shall come into operation; and Sections II. III. IV. and V. of Act XXII. of 1837, and Sections XXII. XXXI. XXXII. XXXIII. XXXV. and XXXVII.

Acts, &c. repealed.

Regulations, mentioned in the Schedule hereunto annexed.

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

of Act XIX. of 1852, shall be read as if the words "the Commissioner of Police" were substituted therein for the words "the Superintendent of Police."

II. The following words and expressions in this

Interpretation.

Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them,

unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (that is to say)—

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

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

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

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

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

The term "Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature" shall include the Court of Judicature of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, or any Court or Courts of Judicature hereafter to be constituted in the said Settlement or in which the powers of the said Court may be transferred or vested.

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

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

The word "Person" shall include a corporation.

The word "Month" shall mean calendar month.

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

The word "Cattle" shall include horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats, and swine.

III. The administration of the Police in any of the

Appointment and removal of Commissioner of Police. said Towns or Stations may, with the sanction of the

Governor General of India in Council, be vested in an Officer to be styled the Commissioner of Police for such Town or Station, who shall be appointed by the Local Government, and may be removed by the same authority.

IV. The Local Government, with the sanction of

Appointment of Deputies to the Commissioner of Police. the Governor General in Council, may from time to time appoint one or more

Deputies to the Commissioner of Police, who shall be competent to perform any of the duties assigned to that Officer under his orders.

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

Commissioner of Police shall not ordinarily be a Magistrate. VI. The Commissioner of Police shall be a Justice of the Peace; but, unless he is vested with the jurisdiction of a Magistrate of Police, he shall act as a Justice only

Commissioner of Police to be a Justice of the Peace, but to act only in certain cases. so far as may be necessary for the preservation of the peace, the prevention of crimes, and the detection, apprehension, and detention of offenders in order to their being brought before a Magistrate of Police, and so far as may be necessary for the performance of the duties assigned to the Commissioner by this Act. The

Deputies to the Commissioner of Police may be appointed Justices of the Peace, subject to the above restriction.

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

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

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

X. For lesser breaches of discipline, or other misconduct not requiring the suspension or dismissal of the offender, the members of the Police Force may be fined by the Commissioner, in any sum not exceeding one-half of the offender's monthly pay.

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

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

XIII. No member of the Police Force shall be at liberty to resign his office, or to withdraw himself from the duties thereof, unless expressly allowed so to do in writing by the Commissioner, or unless he shall have given to the Commissioner one month's notice of his intention; and every member of the said Force, who shall so resign or withdraw himself without such leave or notice, shall be liable, on the order of the Commissioner, to forfeit all arrears of pay then due to him, or, on the sentence of a Magistrate, to pay a fine not exceeding

fifty Rupees, and to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding two months.

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

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

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

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

Secondly.—If the period of actual service be thirty years or upwards, the amount of the pension shall not exceed one-half of the salary or authorised allowances of the individual, calculated in the manner above stated. Provided also, that if any Officer of the Police Force shall be disabled by any wound or injury received in the actual execution of the duty of his office, it shall be lawful to grant to him any monthly allowance, not more than the half of his pay; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to entitle any member of the Police absolutely to any superannuation allowance, or to prevent him from being dismissed without superannuation allowance.

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

Commissioner of Police may appoint special Constables when necessary.

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

Appointment, maintenance, and discontinuance of additional Constables on the application of private individuals.

Provido.

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

XIX. In the case of any person charged with felony, or any offence against the peace, committed within any of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, escaping out of the limits thereof, it shall be lawful for any Police Officer of such Town, provided with a warrant under the hand and signature of the Commissioner of Police, to pursue such offender, and to arrest him wherever he may be found within the Presidency to which such Town belongs.

Apprehension of fugitive offenders escaping out of the limits of the Towns.

Apprehension of fugitive offenders escaping out of the limits of the Towns.

XX. The Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, may constitute, within the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, and within the said Settlement, so many Police Districts as to such Government shall seem fit, and define the extent thereof; and from time to time alter the number and extent of such Police Districts, and establish a Police Court for each of such Districts; and from time to time appoint a sufficient number of fit persons to sit as Magistrates in such Police Courts, for the trial of persons charged with offences under this Act. Every such Magistrate of Police shall also be appointed a Justice of the Peace.

Appointment of Police Magistrates, &c.

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

Police Officers to be in attendance at the Police Courts.

XXII. All summonses and warrants issued on any criminal proceeding, or by any Magistrate of Police, shall be served and executed by an Officer of the Police Force and by none other.

Warrants, &c. to be served by Police Officer.

XXIII. When any warrant shall be directed or delivered to any such Officer, unless it be necessary for the due execution thereof that such warrant be executed without delay, such Police Officer shall deliver the same to the Superintendent, or Deputy Superintendent, or other superior Officer in charge of the Division to which he belongs, who shall appoint, by endorsement thereon, one or more Police Officers to execute the same; and every Police Officer whose name shall be so endorsed thereon, shall have the same powers, privileges, and protections, as if the same had been originally directed to him by name.

Execution of warrants, &c.

XXIV. *Clause 1.*—Whoever is charged with committing any of the offences mentioned in this Act within any of the said Towns or Stations, or within the limits of any of the Ports or the said Towns or Stations, or of any navigable river or channel leading thereto, as such limits shall be defined under the provisions of Act No. XXII. of 1855, may be tried summarily by any Magistrate for such Town or Station, and on conviction, on his own confession, or on the oath of one or more credible witnesses, may be sentenced by such Magistrate to the punishment hereinafter prescribed for the offence; or if the offence is cognizable by Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, may, at the discretion of the Magistrate, be committed for trial before such Court. Such Magistrate shall in no case pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, or of fine for an amount exceeding five hundred Rupees.

Trial and punishment of offences.

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

Punishment of juvenile offenders.

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

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

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

Embezzlement, &c.

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

Summary conviction of accessories to the commission of certain felonies.

XXVIII. Whoever, finding any property not in the possession of any person, takes it into his own possession, and (with intent to despoil the owner) fraudulently disposes of it, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months.

Wrongful appropriation of property found.

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

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

XXX. Upon a conviction for any of the offences mentioned in Sections XXV. XXVI. and XXVIII. of this Act, the Magistrate, and in Bombay the Court of Petty Sessions in cases committed to that Court, may order the restitution of the pro-

Restoration of stolen property.

party forming the subject of the charge, if forthcoming, to the owner; and in case of its not being restored pursuant to such order, may impose on any person refusing or neglecting to restore the same, a fine not exceeding the value of the said property, which the Magistrate or Court may order to be paid to the owner or his representative.

XXXI. Upon a conviction for any of the said offences, the Magistrate, and in Bombay the Court of Petty Sessions in cases committed to that Court, may impose

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

upon the offender, in addition to the punishment for the offence, a fine not exceeding the loss appearing to be caused to the several persons who have suffered thereby, and may pay or distribute the proceeds of the said fine, or any part thereof, to or for the benefit of the said several persons.

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

Clause 2.—If any person, charged with having or conveying any thing stolen or unlawfully obtained, shall declare that he received the same from some other person, or that he was employed as a carrier, agent, or servant, to convey the same for some other person, the Magistrate shall cause every such other person, and also, if necessary, every former or pretended purchaser or other person through whose possession the same shall have passed, to be brought before him and examined, and shall examine witnesses upon oath touching the same; and if it appear to such Magistrate that any person so brought before him had possession of such thing, and had reasonable cause to believe the same to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months. 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 employed such carrier, agent, or servant to keep or convey the same.

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

Disposal of stolen property in custody of Police.

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

XXXIV. Whoever commits any assault, forcible entry, or other injury, accompanied with force, not being felony, against the person or property of any

person whatsoever, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding four months. And if the penalty adjudged be a fine, the Magistrate may award the whole or any part thereof to the party aggrieved, by way of satisfaction for such injury.

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

Assaulting Policeman in execution of duty.

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour.

XXXVI. Whoever escapes, or attempts to escape out of any place of legal confinement, shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without

Penalty for escaping from a place of legal confinement.

hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months; and such imprisonment shall commence and take effect from and after the expiration of any sentence of imprisonment under which such person may be confined at the time of committing the offence aforesaid.

XXXVII. Whoever, without satisfactory excuse, wilfully trespasses in or on any dwelling-house or premises, not thereby causing any actual damage, or on any

Penalty for trespassing in or on any dwelling-house, or premises, or public grounds.

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

XXXVIII. Whoever, without lawful excuse, intentionally causes disturbance to any assembly or procession lawfully engaged in the performance of religious worship or religious ceremonies,

Disturbing an assembly engaged in religious worship.

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to both.

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

XL. Whoever, without lawful excuse, wilfully trespasses on any spot for the time being appropriated to the cooking or preparation of food, or touches any food or utensil, so as to defile the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees.

XLI. Whoever, being a Police Officer, or being employed in any Police Office, asks for or takes any bribe or unauthorised reward,

Police Officers taking bribes.

in consideration of his doing, or omitting to do, any act in his official capacity; and whoever gives or offers any such bribe or reward to any such person on such consideration as aforesaid; shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding four months.

XLII. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, or his legitimate or illegitimate child or children, it shall be lawful

Magistrate may make order of maintenance for wives and children.

for a Magistrate, upon due proof thereof, to order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife and children, or any of them, at such rate, not exceeding twenty Rupees, as to the Magistrate shall seem reasonable; and if such person shall not duly comply with the said order, the Magistrate may, by warrant, direct the amount due to be levied by distress and sale of his property; and if sufficient property be

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

not forthcoming, may order him to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month.

XLIII. Whoever unlawfully takes away, or detains against her will, any woman; or unlawfully takes or entices away, or detains, any female child under the age of thirteen years, out of the possession, custody, or protection, and against the will of the husband, parent, guardian, or other person who has the lawful charge or government of such child, for the purpose of living in adultery or concubinage with such woman or child, or for the purpose of prostitution, or of deflowering her, or disposing of her in marriage, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, or to fine, or to both.

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

XLV. Any person who shall be found between sunset and sun-rise, armed with any dangerous or offensive instrument whatsoever, with intent to commit any felonious act; any reputed thief, who shall be found between sun-set and sun-rise, on board any vessel or boat, or lying or loitering in any bazar, street, road, yard, thoroughfare, or other place, and not giving a satisfactory account of himself; any person found between sun-set and sun-rise, having his face blackened, or otherwise disguised, with intent to commit any felony; any person who shall be found between sun-set and sun-rise, in any dwelling-house or other building whatsoever, without being able satisfactorily to account for his presence therein; and any person having in his possession, without lawful excuse (the proof of which excuse shall be on such person) any implement of house-breaking, may be taken into custody by any Police Officer without a warrant, and shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three months.

XLVI. Whoever, not being a soldier or sailor in the service of the Queen or the East India Company, or a Police Officer, goes armed with any sword, spear, gun, or other offensive weapon, in any street, thoroughfare, or public place, unless by leave of the Commissioner of Police, shall be liable to be disarmed by any Police Officer; and the weapon so seized shall be forfeited to the Government, unless the Commissioner of Police shall think fit to restore it, or permit its redemption on payment of a fine not exceeding ten Rupees.

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

any term not exceeding two months, with or without hard labour; and such liquors, drugs, or preparations, and the vessels containing the same, shall be forfeited.

XLVIII. Whoever takes or throws, or attempts to take or throw, into any Jail or House of Correction, any spirits or spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs or preparations, without the consent of the person in charge thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two months.

XLIX. Whoever, in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, has or keeps any Hotel, Tavern, Punch-house, Ale-house, Arrack or Toddy Shop; Eating-house, Coffee-house, Boarding-house, Lodging-house, or other place of public resort and entertainment, wherein spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs or preparations of any kind, are sold or consumed (whether the same be kept or retailed therein or procured elsewhere) without a license from the Commissioner of Police, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day that such unlicensed house or place of public resort and entertainment is kept open.

L. The Commissioner of Police shall, from time to time, grant licenses to the keepers of such houses or places of public resort and entertainment in the said Towns, and upon such conditions, to be inserted in every such license, as he, with the sanction of the Local Government, from time to time, shall order, for securing the good behaviour of the keepers of the said houses or places of public resort and entertainment, and the prevention of drunkenness and disorder among the persons frequenting or using the same; and the said licenses may be granted by the said Commissioner for any term not exceeding one year; provided always, that it shall not be lawful for the said Commissioner to grant a license to open or establish, or keep open, any house of public entertainment in which any spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs or preparations, may be sold or consumed, to any person, who has not taken out a license for the retail sale of such articles under the Abkaree or Excise Laws for the time being in force; and any such license granted by the Commissioner shall become void whenever the license necessary under the Abkaree or Excise Laws shall terminate or be recalled. And every holder of such license may be required by the Commissioner to fix in a conspicuous part of the house or place specified in the license, a board on which shall be legibly painted, in the English and Vernacular languages, the name of the holder, and the articles he is licensed to deal in. Provided that Act V. of 1842, authorising the levy of

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

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

LII. Whoever, being the keeper of any such house or place of public resort and entertainment in the said Towns, or of any house or shop within the said Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Ma-

lacca, licensed under Act No. XIV. of 1851, knowingly permits drunkenness or other disorderly behaviour in such house or place, or knowingly suffers any gaming whatsoever therein, or who knowingly permits prostitutes, or persons of notoriously bad character, to meet or remain therein, or who wilfully harbours or conceals any soldier, seaman, or apprentice, knowing, or having reason to believe, such soldier, seaman, or apprentice to be a deserter, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and shall also be liable to forfeit his license.

LIII. On the complaint of three or more house-

Brothels.

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

LIV. Whoever, being the owner or occupier, or

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

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

LV. Whoever is found in any such house, room, or

Penalty for being found playing in a gaming-house.

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

LVI. The Commissioner of Police, or any Magis-

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

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

and money and securities for money, and other articles of value as aforesaid, which are found upon such search.

LVII. If any Police Officer shall see any persons

Police Officers on view of offence may enter gaming-houses without warrant.

engaged in playing at cards, dice, or other game, in any common gaming-house, it shall be lawful for such Police Officer, without a warrant, to enter such gaming-house, and to apprehend all persons whom he shall find therein in the act or for the purpose of gaming, and to seize and take possession of all moneys, and securities for money, and other articles of value as aforesaid, and instruments of gaming, found therein, or upon the persons of those so taken into custody. Provided that such Police Officer shall not use force or violence for the purpose of gaining admittance into such gaming-house.

LVIII. When any cards, dice, gaming-table, or

Cards and other instruments of gaming found in certain houses, to be *prima facie* proof that such houses are gaming-houses.

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

LIX. On conviction of any person for keeping any

On conviction, instruments of gaming to be destroyed, &c.

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

LX. It shall not be necessary, in order to convict

Proof of playing for stakes unnecessary.

any person of keeping a common gaming-house, or of being concerned in the management of any common gaming-house, to prove that any person found playing at any game was playing for any money, wager, or stake.

LXI. Any person who shall have been concerned in

Witnesses indemnified.

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

LXII. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this

Act not to apply to certain games.

Act contained shall be held to apply to any game of mere skill played at licensed Hotels, Taverns, or Eating-houses, or places of public resort.

LXIII. Whoever, by any fraud, or unlawful device,

Penalty for cheating at games.

or ill-practice in playing at or with cards, dice, or other game, or in bearing a part in the stakes, wagers, or adventures, or in betting on the sides or hands of them that do play, or in wagering on

the event of any game, sport, pastime, or exercise, wins from any other person, for himself or any other or others, any sum of money or valuable thing, shall be deemed guilty of obtaining such money or valuable thing from such other person by a false pretence, with intent to cheat or defraud such person of the same, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable to punishment accordingly.

LXIV. The Magistrate may direct any portion, not exceeding one-fourth, of any fine which shall be levied under Sections LIV. and LV. of this Act, or any part of the moneys or proceeds of articles seized under Section LIX. and ordered to be forfeited, to be paid to an informer.

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

LXVI. No person shall exercise or carry on the trade or business of a broker or dealer in second-hand property, or of a pawn-broker, without a license from the Commissioner of Police prescribing such terms and conditions as he, with the sanction of the Local Government, from time to time shall order, which license the Commissioner of Police may grant or refuse at his discretion, and for which, if granted, the applicant shall pay a fee, of one Rupee. Such license shall continue in force for one year, and no longer, unless sooner revoked or suspended by a Magistrate, on conviction of the holder thereof of a violation of any of the conditions of the license, or of the provisions of this Act.

LXVII. Whoever shall exercise or carry on the trade or business of a broker or dealer in second-hand property or of a pawn-broker, without such a license, as aforesaid, or shall contravene the terms of the license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

LXVIII. Every licensed broker or pawn-broker who takes from any child, apparently under the age of fourteen years, any article whatsoever as a pawn, pledge, or security for any sum of money lent or advanced to such child, or who shall buy from such child any article whatsoever, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

LXIX. Every licensed broker or pawn-broker as aforesaid shall enter in a book to be kept by him, which book he shall at all times produce on demand to the Commissioner of Police, or to any Police Officer acting under written authority from him, a proper and distinctive description of each article purchased or received by him, the name and place of abode of the person from whom he has purchased or received the same, and the date and hour of the day of each such transaction, and the sum paid or agreed to be paid for or advanced upon such articles; and if any such broker or pawn-broker shall fail to make proper entries in such book, or shall refuse to produce such book, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

LXX. All articles purchased or received by such broker, shall be kept by him in his shop or place of business, for the full period of seven days from and after

the date on which it shall appear from his books that such articles have been purchased or received; and every broker who shall sell, or otherwise dispose of, or remove from his premises as aforesaid, any such articles, before the expiry of such period of seven days, or shall fail at any time in the course of that period to produce such articles to the Commissioner of Police, or to any Police Officer acting under written authority from him, when required so to do, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

LXXI. If any goods or articles, regarding which written or printed information shall be given by any Police Officer to any such broker or pawn-broker, as having been stolen, embezzled, or fraudulently obtained, shall then be or thereafter come into the possession of such broker or pawn-broker, such broker or pawn-broker shall, without unnecessary delay, give information to the Commissioner of Police or at the Police Office, that certain goods or articles, answering the description of the said goods or articles, were offered to him, or are in his possession, and shall also state the name and address given by the party by whom the same were offered, or from whom the same were received, under a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for each and every such neglect or offence; provided always, that in the case of wearing apparel or other articles which it may be difficult for such broker or pawn-broker to trace out and identify, no fine shall be exigible in respect of not reporting such articles, unless it shall appear to the Magistrate that such articles had been knowingly concealed by such broker or pawn-broker.

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

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

LXXIV. The Commissioner of Police may grant to any person a license for the sale or keeping in deposit of any quantity of Gunpowder not exceeding fifty pounds, or any quantity of Gun cotton not exceeding twenty pounds, on such conditions, and for such term, not exceeding one year, as shall be specified in the license; and any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any of such conditions, shall, on conviction before a

Magistrate, be liable to forfeit his license, and all Gunpowder or Gun-cotton so kept in deposit contrary thereto, and the vessels containing it, and also to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

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

LXXXVI. The Commissioner of Police, on credible information laid before him on oath that Gunpowder or Gun-cotton, or mixed materials for making the same, are suspected to be stored, kept, or possessed by any person contrary to the provisions of this Act, may issue his warrant authorising a 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 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 kept, pending the judgment of a Magistrate.

LXXXVII. None of the four last preceding Sections shall extend to any Act not to apply to Government powder, &c. 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 belonging to Her Majesty or the East India Company.

LXXXVIII. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell by retail, or to keep for sale by retail, any poisonous substances, without a license from the Commissioner of Police, who may grant or refuse such a license at his discretion, and for which, if granted, the applicant shall pay a fee of one Rupee.

When such a license is granted, it shall specify the License. poisonous substances allowed to be sold and kept for sale by retail. Every such license may be revoked by the Commissioner of Police whenever he thinks fit.

Whoever sells, or keeps for sale by retail, any poisonous substances without such a license; or (having a license) any poisonous substances

other than those specified in such license; or sells any poisonous substances therein specified to any person unknown to him, unless the sale be made in the presence of a witness who is known to both the seller and purchaser; and without giving clear notice to the purchaser of the quality of the article; or without making a full entry of the sale specifying the name, sex, address, and occupation of the purchaser, and the purpose for which the purchase is said to be made, in some shop-book ready at all times to be produced to the Commissioner of Police, or any Magistrate, or Coroner, who may call for the same—shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two months.

LXXXIX. Whoever, dealing in any articles by retail, has in or about his shop or premises, or otherwise in his possession, without law-

ful or satisfactory excuse, any false instrument for weighing, or any false weight, or false measures of length or capacity shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding one month; and every such false instrument, weight, or measure shall be forfeited and destroyed.

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

LXXXI. No boat shall ply for passengers in the Port of Calcutta, or in any of the Ports of the said Settlement, unless duly registered at the Police Office.

The following particulars shall be entered in the Register:—

- First.*—Number of the boat.
- Second.*—The name and residence of the owner, and of the manjee.
- Third.*—Number of crew.
- Fourth.*—Number of persons the boat is permitted to carry.

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

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

The owner of a boat plying for passengers without having duly registered it, or carrying more passengers, or with a less crew, than is stated in the Register, or not having the prescribed particulars painted on the boat, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees; and if it shall appear to the Magistrate convicting him, that the boat is in an unsafe state, he shall certify the same to the Commissioner, who shall order the registration to be cancelled.

LXXXII. Whoever, in any street, road, thoroughfare, or place of public resort, commits any of the following offences, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees.

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

2. Whoever drives any vehicle of any description, other than a bullock cart for the conveyance of goods, at any time between three-quarters of an hour after sun-set, and one hour before sun-rise, without having a lighted lamp affixed to each side of such vehicle, except when, in the opinion of the Magistrate, there may be sufficient moon light to render lamps unnecessary.

a person charged with a felony is in the custody of any Police Officer without a warrant, it shall be lawful for the Officer in charge of such Station House, or any superior Officer of Police, if he shall deem it prudent, and in the case of felony, if he shall deem it probable that the person is falsely accused, to enlarge such person on his own recognizance, with or without sureties, conditioned as hereinafter mentioned.

XCI. Every recognizance so taken shall be without fee or reward, and shall be conditioned for the appearance of the person thereby bound before a Magistrate at his next sitting; and the time and place of appearance, and the sum thereby acknowledged (not exceeding one thousand Rupees) shall be specified in the said recognizance, or in 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 Magistrate present at the time and place when and where the party is bound to appear.

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

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

XCIV. Upon any information or complaint, which need not be upon oath, laid or made before any Magistrate, of any matter which such Magistrate is authorised to hear and de-

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

XCV. Every such summons shall be served by delivering a copy thereof to the person charged, or, in his absence, to some adult male member or servant of his family, residing or being in his dwelling, or by affixing it to some conspicuous part of his usual place of abode.

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

XCVII. Any Magistrate may summon any witness to appear and give evidence, and to bring with him any document that may be required, upon the matter of any offence cognizable by the Magistrate, with which any person is charged before him, at a time and place appointed; and by warrant under his hand and seal may require any person to be brought before him who neglects or refuses to attend at the time and place appointed in such summons, proof upon oath being first given of personal service of the summons; and such Magistrate may commit to prison any such person who refuses to give evidence, or to produce a document, for any time not exceeding fourteen days, or until such person shall sooner submit himself to be examined or produce the document.

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

XCIX. Whoever wilfully gives false evidence on oath in any judicial proceeding before a Magistrate, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and may be committed by the Magistrate for trial before Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature.

C. Before or during the hearing of any information or complaint, the Magistrate may, from time to time, adjourn the hearing of the same to a certain time and place to be then appointed and stated in the presence and hearing of the party or

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

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

Magistrate may issue warrant without summons.

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

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

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

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

CI. It shall be lawful for any Magistrate who shall hear and determine any information or complaint, whether or not a warrant or summons shall have been issued in consequence of such information or complaint, to award such costs as to him shall seem meet, to be paid to or by either of the parties to the said charge or complaint.

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

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

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

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

CV. In every case of summary conviction under this Act, where the sum which shall be ordered to be paid as a fine, or as costs or amends, shall not be paid either immediately after the conviction or within such period as the Magistrate shall, at the time of the conviction, appoint, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to commit the offender to prison, there to be imprisoned only, or to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, according to the discretion of the

Magistrate, for any term not exceeding two months where the amount to be paid shall not exceed fifty Rupees, and for any term not exceeding four months where the amount shall not exceed one hundred Rupees, and for any term not exceeding six months in any other case—the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid upon payment of the amount with costs; or the Magistrate may levy the amount to be paid, according to the provisions of Section I. Act II. 1839.

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

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

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

CIX. It shall be lawful for all persons, and it is hereby declared to be the special duty of all Police Officers, to seize all cattle or other animals found straying upon the roads, streets, or thoroughfares, or trespassing on any of the grounds or property of the inhabitants, and to confine such animals in any public pound, which shall for such purpose be, from time to time, appointed by the Commissioner of Police; and if such animals shall not be respectively redeemed by the owners of the same within ten days after being so pounded, by paying to the person to be appointed by the said Commissioner to have charge of

such pound, the fee of eight annas for every goat, sheep, or hog, and one Rupee for every other animal, together with the expenses of feeding the same while impounded according to a daily rate to be settled by the said Commissioner, such animal so impounded shall be publicly sold, and the produce of such sale, after paying the said fee, and also the expenses of feeding, shall be paid to the owners of such animal, or in default of their claiming such produce for the space of fifteen days after such sale, shall be retained by the said Commissioner, and credited to the Police Superannuation Fund.

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

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

SCHEDULE.

LAWS REPEALED.

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

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

Calcutta.

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

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

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

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

Madras.

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

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

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

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

A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation called "A Regu-

lation for registering and controlling Gold and Silver Smiths, Shroffs, Hawkers, China Bazarmen, Shopkeepers, Second-Hand Dealers, Shipping Dubashes, Head Cooly Men, Head Bandy Men, Head Carpenters, Smiths, Bricklayers, Tailors, and all Headmen or Mais-trees in every other trade or occupation."

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bombay.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

So much of Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation II. 1827, called "A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for better defining and extending the Powers and Jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions, and of Magistrates of the Police; and for amending and consolidating into one

Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, sundry provisions relating to such Powers and Jurisdiction," as is now in force.

Chapter VI. of Regulation XIX. 1827, called "Regulation for the Presidency, prescribing Rules for the Assessment and Collection of the Land Revenue, and for collecting Taxes on Shops and Stalls, on beating the Battackee or making Proclamation by the Crier, on Country Music, on Wedding Sheds, and places of public Amusement, on Houses, on Carriages, and on Horses; for causing individuals who may sell or transfer Houses or Tenements, subject to quit or ground rents, to give notice of the same to the Collector; and also for levying Fees in the Court of Petty Sessions and Police Offices."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Act No. XL. of 1850, entitled "An Act for licensing Pawn-Brokers in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca."

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

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

13th October 1855.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 13th October 1855, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 17th of January next:—

A Bill to amend Act XII. of 1851 (for securing the Land Revenue of Madras).

Whereas in the Preamble to Act XII. of 1851 it is declared to be expedient that the land revenue accruing due to the East India Company within the Town of Madras should be ascertained and collected in as summary a manner as in other parts of the Territories under the Government of the East India Company, and it is enacted in Section IX. of the said Act that the claim of the East India Company for land revenue or rent has priority over all claims upon the land; and whereas in other parts of the said Territories the land itself is the security for the revenue assessed thereon, and is liable to be sold for the discharge of arrears, and there is no sufficient reason for exempting lands situate within the Town of Madras from the same liability: It is enacted as follows:—

I. If any owner of assessed land, or any person

Collector empowered to sell lands for arrears of revenue or rent, if the same be not recoverable by distress.

holding land subject to a rent payable to the East India Company within the limits of the Town of Madras, shall, upon the written demand of the Collector of Madras, refuse or neglect to pay any sum at which the land is assessed, or with which it is charged as rent, and if the said Collector shall not be able to levy the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels of the owner or lessee, or of any goods and chattels found upon the land, under the provisions of Section VII. of Act XII. of 1851, it shall be lawful for the Collector to cause the land to be sold for the arrear of revenue or rent which has accrued due thereon.

II. One month at least previously to the sale of any land for an arrear of revenue or rent under the preceding Section, publication shall be made of the intended sale, by a notice in the English and Tamil languages, in the form hereunto annexed, marked A, or to the same effect, affixed upon some conspicuous part of the premises; and by an advertisement in the English and Tamil languages to the same effect, and of the same date, in the *Government Gazette*, and in two of the principal English and Native Newspapers, which advertisement shall be published in three consecutive issues of such *Gazette* and newspapers.

III. At the time and place appointed for such sale by such notice and advertisement, if the arrear be not previously paid, the Collector shall put up the land to public auction, and it shall be sold to the highest bidder.

IV. The person who shall be declared the purchaser at such sale shall forthwith deposit with the Collector one-half of the purchase-money, or else shall forfeit his bid, and the land shall be put up to sale *de novo*; and if the purchaser shall make such deposit, but shall fail to complete the payment of the purchase-money within one week, he shall forfeit such deposit, and the land shall be put up to sale again in like manner as hereinbefore provided.

V. Immediately upon a sale becoming final and conclusive, the Collector shall give the purchaser a certificate of title to the following effect:—"I certify that A. B. has purchased at public auction under Act No. that piece of (describe as described in the notice and advertisement), and that his purchase is to have effect from the (enter the day of sale)"; and the said certificate shall be deemed in any Court of Justice sufficient evidence of the title to the land sold being vested in the person named from the date specified.

VI. If the claim of the Collector for arrears of revenue or rent on any land advertised for sale for arrears is disputed, the sale shall not be stayed, unless the amount claimed, and also all the expenses incurred in publishing such notices as aforesaid, be lodged with or tendered to the said Collector; and if the amount claimed by the Collector as arrears of revenue or rent be tendered to him, he shall not be bound to receive the same, unless the amount of expenses incurred in respect of such notices be also tendered along therewith.

VII. From and out of the proceeds of the sale of any land sold under the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Collector to deduct the arrears of revenue or rent as aforesaid, which shall or may be due and owing to the East India Company in respect of such land, and also the amount of all expenses incurred in respect of such notices as aforesaid, and to hand over the balance to the reputed owner, or, in case of any dispute, to the Sub-Treasurer

of Fort St. George, with the privity of the Accountant General; and the said Sub-Treasurer shall hold the same in deposit until some party interested in the said land shall obtain the order of a competent Court (which order it shall be lawful for such Court, if it shall see fit, to make upon the summary petition or claim of the applicant) for the payment of the same, and interest, if any, to him. All sums held in deposit as aforesaid, exceeding in amount the sum of Rupees five hundred, shall be invested in Government Securities.

VIII. The words "Collector of Madras" in this Interpretation. Act shall mean the Officer who may at any time be charged with the superintendence and collection of the public revenue within the Town of Madras, although such Officer may not be officially designated "Collector of Madras."

A

NOTICE.

COLLECTOR'S SALE OF LAND.

THIS piece of land, containing and which is entered (or registered) in the office of the Collector of Madras

{ in the name of } A. B.
or
{ as the property of }

and the last Collector's certificate issued in respect whereof is numbered and dated the of and of which piece of land C. D. is now the reputed owner, will be sold by public outcry at the Cutcherry of the Collector of Madras, at 11 A. M. on the (the date of sale must be not less than 30 days after the date of notice), by order of the Collector, for arrears of Quit Rent, viz. (here specify particulars of the arrears), in default of payment of the amount of the said arrears.

Memorandum.

When this notice shall be published in the Government Gazette and the newspapers, it must begin thus:—

"A piece of land situate in" and ("in such a road" or "between such a road and such another road.")

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

13th October 1855.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 13th October 1855, and was referred to a select Committee who are to report thereon after the 17th of December next:—

A Bill to prevent the Malicious or Wanton Destruction of Cattle.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the apprehension and punishment of persons who maliciously or wantonly destroy horses and cattle: It is enacted as follows:—

1. Within the territories under the Presidency of

Malicious or wanton destruction of Cattle to be proceeded against under Regulation XX. 1817, as heinous offence.

Fort William in Bengal, whoever is charged with maliciously or wantonly causing the death of any horse or horned cattle, the property

of another, may be proceeded against in the mode prescribed in Section XXV. Regulation XX. 1817 of the Bengal Code, for proceeding against persons charged with a heinous offence, and shall, on conviction before

Punishment. a Magistrate or other officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment with hard labour

for any period not exceeding three years, or at the discretion of the said Magistrate, may be committed for trial before the Sessions Judge, who, on conviction, may sentence him to imprisonment with hard labour for any period not exceeding nine years.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

6th October 1855.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 6th October 1855, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon after the 10th of December next:—

A Bill to amend the Law respecting the Employment of Ameens by the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Fort William.

Whereas the law by which the Civil Courts are authorised to employ Ameens upon local investigations is defective, and requires amendment; and whereas, in consequence of the extended jurisdiction which has been given to Moonsiffs and the change which has been made in the constitution of the office, it is no longer expedient that Moonsiffs should be employed in the attachment and sale of personal property, nor, except on rare and special occasions, in any of the duties enumerated in Sections L., LI., and LIII. Regulation XXIII. 1814: It is enacted as follows:—

I. Section XVII. Regulation IV. 1793; Section XVIII. Regulation III. 1803; and Clauses 2 and 3 of Section LI., and Section LII. Regulation XXIII. 1814, are repealed.

II. In each District such number of persons as may be necessary shall be appointed, and shall be designated Civil Court Ameens. The Civil Court Ameens shall be appointed by the Judges with the sanction of the Court of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, and shall be remunerated by a fixed monthly allowance.

III. Before entering upon the duties of their office, the Civil Court Ameens shall declare to be made by Civil Court Ameens. subscribe a declaration in the following form:—

I, A. B., appointed to the office of Civil Court Ameen, solemnly declare that, in the performance of the duties of my office, I will act according to the best of my abilities and judgment, without partiality, favour, or affection; and that I will not directly or indirectly receive, or knowingly allow any other person to receive, any money, effects, or property, except the allowances which may be made to me by Government, on account of any duty which I may have to execute.

IV. The Civil Court Ameens may be employed by the Judge, and (with the sanction of the Judge) by any subordinate judicial officer, in any of the duties enumerated in Sections L. LI. and LIII. of Regulation XXIII. 1814, and in the sale of moveable property, and of houses, gardens, and other immoveable property of the kind described in Section III. Regulation VII. 1825. Clauses 2 and 3 of Section L. Regulation XXIII. 1814 shall be applicable to the proceedings of Civil Court Ameens in inquiries which may be held by them of the nature specified in Clause 1 of that Section, and in the prosecution of such inquiries the Ameens shall be empowered to take evidence on oath or affirmation.

V. Whenever a Civil Court Ameen may be employed on a local inquiry, or any other duty connected with a pending suit, or the execution of a decree, except the sale of property, the Court

Expense of Civil Court Ameens how to be charged. other duty connected with a pending suit, or the execution of a decree, except the sale of property, the Court

VENAYEK WASSODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

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.

BEEF.			PORK, FRESH AND SALT (continued).			SUGAR OF SORTS.		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Prime Pieces.....1st sort, 6 to 8 lbs.	1 0 0		Trotters, large.....per four	0 1 4		Sugar, Pinfa.....per md. of 28 lbs.	0 12 0	
".....2nd.....14	1 0 0		" small....." 0 1 0			" Candy.....1st sort, "	0 8 0	
".....3rd.....14	1 0 0		Pig's Liver and Heart....." 0 2 0			".....2nd....."	0 0 0	
Brisket and Round.....1st.....12	1 0 0		Pork, salt, Country.....8 lbs. 1 0 0			".....3rd....."	5 8 0	
".....2nd.....14	1 0 0					" soft.....1st....."	4 0 0	
".....3rd.....10	1 0 0					".....2nd....."	3 0 0	
Meat for Soup.....14	1 0 0					" brown....."	2 8 0	
Shin, large.....each	0 3 0					Jaggree....."	1 10 0	
" small....." 0 3 0								
Ox Tails....." 0 8 0								
Tongue, large....." 0 3 0								
" small....." 0 2 0								
Heart, large....." 0 2 0								
" small....." 0 1 0								
Marrow-bone....." 0 1 0								
Ox Palates....." 0 0 8								
Feet.....four	0 4 0							
Suet.....per lb.	0 4 0							
Tongues (salted, dry), Poona.....each	0 4 0							
" (pickled), Bombay....." 0 5 0								
VEAL, SMALL.			POULTRY.			GHEE OF SORTS.		
Hind Quarter.....1st sort, 4 lbs.	1 0 0		Geese.....each	3 0 0		Ghee, Kurrachee.....per md. of 28 lbs.	5 8 0	
".....2nd.....5	1 0 0		Turkey, cock, Bombay....." 5 0 0			" Surat....."	0 4 0	
".....3rd.....6	1 0 0		" hen....." 3 0 0			" Bhowanuggur....."	5 12 0	
Fore Quarter.....1st.....1 0 0			" cock, Goa....." 2 8 0			" Balgianty....."	5 8 0	
".....2nd.....0 1 0			" hen....." 2 8 0			" Ghantee....."	5 8 0	
".....3rd.....0 1 0			Fowls, large, Surat....." 1 8 0			" Rajapoor....."	5 12 0	
VEAL, LARGE.			" small....." 1 0 0			" Jafrabad....."	0 12 0	
Hind Quarter.....1st sort, 4 1/2 lbs.	1 0 0		" large, Bombay....." 0 8 0					
".....2nd.....5 1/2	1 0 0		" small....." 0 0 0					
".....3rd.....5 1/2	1 0 0		Ducks, large....." 0 8 0					
Fore Quarter.....1st.....1 0 0			" small....." 0 8 0					
".....2nd.....6 1/2	1 0 0		Chickens, large.....per dozen	2 4 0				
".....3rd.....7	1 0 0		" small....." 1 12 0					
Head.....1st.....each	0 12 0		Hens' Eggs.....each	0 0 3				
".....2nd....." 0 10 0			Ducks'....." 0 0 3					
".....3rd....." 0 8 0								
Feet.....four	0 4 0							
Liver and Heart.....each	0 1 0							
MUTTON FOR EUROPEANS.			FRUITS OF SORTS.			GRAIN OF SORTS.		
Saddle.....1st sort, per lb.	0 3 6		Pine-apples, Bombay, large.....each	1 8 0		Wheat, Hansia.....per cdy. of 8 phars	23 0 0	
".....2nd....." 0 3 0			" small....." 1 0 0			" Jambooscer.....1st sort, "	21 0 0	
".....3rd....." 0 1 6			" Goa, large....." 0 6 0			".....2nd....."	20 0 0	
Leg, Loin, Neck, & Shoulder, 1st....." 0 2 6			" small....." 0 4 0			" Bhowanuggur.....1st....."	18 0 0	
".....2nd....." 0 1 9			Pomeles, large....." 0 12 0			".....2nd....."	17 0 0	
".....3rd....." 0 1 3			" small....." 0 8 0			" Ghantee....."	10 0 0	
Breast.....1st....." 0 1 0			Guavas, large....." 0 0 0			" Sindce....."	15 0 0	
".....2nd....." 0 1 3			" small....." 0 0 0			" Jambooscer....."	17 0 0	
".....3rd....." 0 1 0			Oranges, large....." 0 0 0			" Ghogaree, new....."	15 0 0	
Tongue, Sheep's.....each	0 0 6		" common....." 0 0 3			" old....."	14 8 0	
Brains....." 0 0 6			Grapes, black.....per seer	0 0 0		" Venjaloo....."	10 0 0	
Head....." 0 1 9			" green....." 0 0 0			Wooreed, Ghantee....."	17 0 0	
Liver and Heart....." 0 1 0			Melons, Water, large.....each	0 0 0		" Malabar....."	16 8 0	
Kidneys....." 0 0 4			" small....." 0 0 0			" Cutch....."	15 0 0	
Feet.....four	0 0 3		" Musk, large....." 0 0 0			" Ghogaree....."	18 0 0	
Suet.....per lb.	0 4 0		" small....." 0 0 0			" Ghantee....."	13 0 0	
MUTTON FOR NATIVES.			Plantains, red, large....." 0 0 8			" Cutch....."	13 0 0	
First sort.....8 lbs.	1 0 0		" small....." 0 0 6			" Mugs....."	10 0 0	
Second.....10	1 0 0		" yellow, large....." 0 0 6			" Ghogaree....."	15 0 0	
Third.....12	1 0 0		" small....." 0 0 3			" Bazarree, Ghantee....."	15 0 0	
KID, SMALL.			Limes, sweet....." 0 0 8			" Bhowanuggur, 1st sort, "	10 0 0	
Hind Quarter.....1st sort, 3 lbs.	1 0 0		" sour....." 0 0 1			".....2nd....."	15 0 0	
".....2nd.....4	1 0 0		Potatoes, Nellcherries, large.....per seer	0 0 1		" Rajapoor....."	14 0 0	
".....3rd.....5	1 0 0		" small....." 0 0 0			" Barley, new....."	12 0 0	
Fore Quarter.....1st.....4	1 0 0		" Mahableshwar, large....." 0 0 0			" old....."	9 0 0	
".....2nd.....5	1 0 0		" small....." 0 0 0			Toor....." 15 0 0		
".....3rd.....0	1 0 0		" Poona, large....." 0 0 8			".....2nd....."	14 0 0	
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart.....each	0 5 0		" small....." 0 0 0			Joaree....." 13 0 0		
KID, LARGE.			" Surat, large....." 0 0 0			Nachey....." 10 0 0		
Hind Quarter.....1st sort, 4 lbs.	1 0 0		" small....." 0 0 0			Vatana....." 19 0 0		
".....2nd.....5	1 0 0		Yams, large....." 0 0 8			Chowley.....per phara	3 0 0	
".....3rd.....6	1 0 0		" red....." 0 0 0			Dali, Branch....."	3 4 0	
Fore Quarter.....1st.....5	1 0 0		Onions....." 0 0 3			" Surat....."	3 4 0	
".....2nd.....6	1 0 0		Ginger....." 0 0 4					
".....3rd.....0 1/2	1 0 0							
LAMB, SMALL.			DRY FRUITS OF SORTS.			UNBOILED RICE OF SORTS.		
Hind Quarter.....1st sort, 3 lbs.	1 0 0		Plums, fine.....per seer weight	0 8 0		Rice, Putney.....per phara	2 4 0	
".....2nd.....4	1 0 0		" coarse....." 0 7 0			" Sindce, red....."	0 0 0	
".....3rd.....5	1 0 0		Currants, fine....." 0 3 0			" raw....."	2 2 0	
Fore Quarter.....1st.....4	1 0 0		" coarse....." 0 3 0			" red....."	1 14 0	
".....2nd.....5	1 0 0		Prunes, new....." 0 2 0					
".....3rd.....0	1 0 0		" old....." 0 1 0					
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart.....each	0 5 0		Almonds, sweet....." 0 1 0					
LAMB, LARGE.			" bitter....." 0 1 9					
Hind Quarter.....1st sort, 4 lbs.	1 0 0							
".....2nd.....5	1 0 0							
".....3rd.....6	1 0 0							
Fore Quarter.....1st.....5	1 0 0							
".....2nd.....6	1 0 0							
".....3rd.....0 1/2	1 0 0							
BREAD, &c.			MILK AND BUTTER.			BEATEN RICE OF SORTS.		
A loaf, 1st sort.....13 oz. each	0 1 4		Cows' Milk.....per seer measure	0 1 6		Rice, Jerasaul.....1st sort, per phara	3 12 0	
".....2nd.....13	0 1 0		" Butter.....per cup of 2 oz.	0 1 4		".....2nd....."	3 8 0	
".....3rd.....10	0 1 0		Buffaloes' Milk.....per seer measure	0 1 4		" Vergole.....1st....."	3 4 0	
Flour, Wheat.....per seer measure	0 3 4		" Butter.....per cup of 2 oz.	0 1 2		".....2nd....."	3 0 0	
Rolong....." 0 3 4						" Sindce ratra....."	0 0 0	
Sago, fine....." weight	0 1 6					Segundee....." 3 12 0		
" coarse....." 0 1 4						" Putney....."	2 8 0	
Arrowroot, best....." 0 2 0						" raw....."	2 4 0	
" coarse....." 0 1 0								
FIREWOOD.			MANGALORE RICE OF SORTS.			BENGAL RICE OF SORTS.		
Babool.....per cdy. of 28 mds. (784 lbs.)	3 4 0		Rice, unboiled.....1st sort, per robin	3 4 0		Rice, unboiled.....1st sort, per bag of 108 lbs.	7 0 0	
Khair....." 3 0 0			".....2nd....."	3 0 0		".....2nd....."	0 12 0	
Aine Black....." 3 0 0			" boiled.....1st....."	2 12 0		".....1st....."	0 0 0	
" 2nd, sort....." 2 12 0			".....2nd....."	2 8 0		".....2nd....."	5 12 0	
Kurmell....." 3 4 0								
OILS, CANDLES, AND SOAP.			BHATT.			SUNDRIES.		
Cocunut Oil.....1st sort, per md. of 28 lbs.	3 5 0		Bhatt, Putney.....per moora of 25 pharas	24 0 0		Saltpetre, Europe.....per md. of 28 lbs.	2 8 0	
".....2nd....." 3 4 0			" raw....."	22 0 0		" Bengal....."	3 4 0	
Jeenglee....." 3 4 0			" red....."	21 0 0		" Rajapoor....."	1 8 0	
" Ghantee....." 3 0 0						Pepper, black.....1st sort, per, seer weight	0 2 0	
Erundia, or Castor Oil....." 2 0 0						".....2nd....."	0 1 0	
Candles, Europe....." 18 0 0						" white....."	0 4 0	
" Goa....." 17 0 0						Garlick, large....." 0 0 0		
" Cochlin....." 1 8 0						" small....."	0 0 0	
Soap, Country....." 3 8 0						Camphor.....per lb.	0 8 0	
" Europe, yellow....." 3 8 0						Salt, table.....per seer measure	0 1 4	
" white....." 3 8 0						" common, white.....per pylee	0 1 3	
						" black....."	0 1 0	

Fish and Vegetables generally sold according to the quantity in the Market, and the choice of them.

Bombay Measures by which the articles are sold.—4 Seers are one Pylee—17 Pylees are one Phara—8 Pharas are one Candy—25 Pharas are one Moora.

A Robin of Rice averages about 15 Pylees.

Bombay Weights by which the articles are sold.—1 Seer is 11 ozs. and 4 drs.—40 Seers are 1 Maund.—1 Maund is 28 English Pounds.

Bombay, Monday, 5th November 1855.

Published by order of the Board of Conservancy,

J. WATSON, Clerk of the Markets.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the contracts for the exclusive privilege of SELLING ARRACK AND COUNTRY LIQUOR, AND INTOXICATING DRUGS (Ganja, Opium, and Khushkhus) to the Troops and Camp Followers at Malligaum, for one year, from 1st February 1856 to 31st January 1857, will be put up to competition at the Office of the Superintendent of Bazars at Malligaum, at 12 o'clock (noon), on Wednesday the 5th December 1855.

2. Verbal offers for the contracts will be received by the abovenamed Officer on the date and hour specified in the preceding paragraph; and sealed tenders, accompanied by the requisite cash deposit, will also be received by the Commissary General of the Army at Bombay, on the same date and hour.

3. No person will be allowed to bid or tender for the contract, unless he deposits with his offer the sum of Company's Rupees eighty (80) for the Liquor, and Rupees twenty (20) for the Drug contract, which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary deed of contract; and two unexceptionable Securities will also be required from the highest bidders, to guarantee their fulfilment of the terms of the respective contracts.

4. The Troops composing the Malligaum Brigade are:—

	Strength.
Detachment of Artillery	35
One Regiment N. I.	890
Camp Followers	1790

But the contracts will be sold for the actual number of Troops that may be present on the day of sale, which will be duly notified to the bidders at the time; and the amount of the monthly payment shall not be increased or decreased on account of Troops arriving in or departing from the Cantonment, unless the strength of such Details exceeds one-fourth the number of men for whom the contracts have been entered into. It is, however, to be distinctly understood, that any alteration in the number of Camp Followers will not entitle the contractors to claim any remission in the payment of the stipulated monthly amount of their respective engagements; the departure of Troops from the Cantonment, as above specified, will alone give claim for remission.

5. The conditions of the contracts shall not be considered binding, or in force in any respect, until the same are confirmed by superior authority.

6. The person or persons whose tenders may be accepted will be required, ere entering on the performance of their contract, to deposit with the Superintendent of Bazars the amount of one month's stipulated payment as his or their personal security for the due execution of the agreement; this is to be in addition to the monthly payment in advance of the sums tendered for the contract.

7. Further particulars relative to these contracts will be made known on application at the Office of the Superintendent of Bazars at Malligaum, and that of the Commissary General of the Army at Bombay, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. every day, Sundays excepted.

8. The contractor will have to defray the expenses of maintaining a Preventive Police, when and wherever the Brigadier Commanding may deem necessary, for the suppression of clandestine sale of Spirits to European Troops.

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

J. G. SCOTT, Captain,
Superintendent of Bazars.

Superintendent of Bazars' Office,
Malligaum, 11th October 1855.

जाहिरनामा.

तमाम लोकांस कळवयाकरितां लिहिला जातो ऐसा जे वेवडा दारू रेख व ताडी गांठ्या आफु व खसखस यांचा मक्ता छावणी मालगांव येथील लष्करास व छावणीतील राहाणार लोकांस विकण्याकरितां यावयाचा तो (एक वर्ष) बारा महिन्याचा सुरू तारीख १ माहे फेब्रुवारी सन १८५६ पासून तारीख ३१ माहे ज्येनेवारी सन १८५७ पावेतो सुपरिन्टेण्डेंट बाजार व पोलीस मास्तर छावणी मालगांव याचे हाकिमांत तारीख ५ माहे दिसंबर सन १८५५ बुधवारी दिवसा १२ वाजतां लिलाव होऊन विकला जाईल.

२. वर लिहिले मळ्याविषयीं मुखजबानी अज सदहू नेमिले तारीखेस व घटकेंत बाजार मास्तर साहेब घेतिल आणि त्याच दिवसी व घटकेंत मुंबईत कमिसरी जनराल साहेब टेंडर म्हणजे बंद केलेला अज अमानतीचे एवज सुद्धा घेतिल.

३. जो कोणी मळ्याविषयीं मुखजबानीचा सवाल करील अगर टेंडर देईल त्याणी अगाऊ ठेवणीवदल रुपये कंपनी शिक्का दारूचे मळ्यावदल ८० व गांठ्या आफु खसखसवदल २० दिल्याखेरीज त्याचा मुखजबानीचा सवाल न एकतां टेंडर घेतला जाणार नाहीं. ज्यास मक्तामिळाला त्याणे मळ्याचे पट सई करण्यास विलंब लाविल्यास अथवा हरएक बाहाणा दाखऊन ना कबूल गेल्यास त्याचे ठेवणीचे रुपये दंडांत घेतले जातील. जो सर्वहितून अधिकारस बोलून मक्ता घेईल त्याणी दोन जामिन चांगले आब्रूदार सरकार पसंत मळ्याचे निभावणी व पुरे करण्याविषयीं दिव्हे पाहिजेत.

४. छावणी मालगांव येथील राहाणार लष्कर येणे प्रमाणे.

डिटाचमेंट गोलनदास	३५
एक काळी रेजिमेंट पायदळ	८९०
कापातील राहाणार लोक	१७९०

परंतु मळ्याचे लिलाव होण्याचे दिवशीं जे लष्करी लोक हजर असतील त्यांजवर मक्ता विकला जाईल लिलावाचे समयीं मक्ते घेणार लोकांस जाहीर करण्यांत येईल आणि जे लष्करी लोक छावणींत येतील किंवा बाहेर जातील त्या बदल कांहीं दर महिन्याचे मळ्याचे एवजांतून चवथाई लोक झाल्या शिवाय कामजास्त होणार नाहीं व असे खास समयीं कीं कापातील राहाणार लोक यांत कांहीं फेरफार झाल्यास दर महिन्याचे एवजांतून सूट कांहीं मिळणार नाहीं वर सांगितल्या प्रमाणे जर लष्करी लोक छावणींतून बाहेर गेल्यास मात्र दावा केल्यास वाद मिळेल.

५. मक्ते सरकारांत कबूल झाल्या शिवाय कायम झाले असें समजून नये.

६. ज्याचा मक्ता सरकारांत कबूल होऊन येईल त्याणी आपला मक्ता चालविण्याविषयीं एक महिन्याचा एवज जो मळ्यास ठरला तो बाजार मास्तर साहेब यांजपाशीं मक्ता काबुलाद्वारा प्रमाणे पुरे करण्याविषयीं खुदच्या जामिनगी बदल ठेवणी ठेवली पाहिजे आणि मळ्या बदल एवज दर महिन्याचे महिन्यास अगाऊ देणे लागेल.

७ मळ्याचे रिवाजाची कलंबंदीची याद कोणास पाहावयाची असेल त्याणी छावणी येथील बाजारमास्तर साहेब याचे हाफिसांत व कमिसरी जनरल साहेब याचे हाफिसांत सण व रविवार खेरीज करून दाहा वाजल्यापासून चार वाजे तो पावेतो पाहावयास मिळेल.

८ गेरे सोबर यांस दाखू नकळतां विकतात असें त्रिगीडीयर कमांडिंग साहेब यास मालूम झाल्यास त्याचा अटकाव करण्याविषयी चौकीदार ठेवण्याविशीं हुकूम करतील तर त्याचा पगार मक्तेदार यास देणे लागेल.

९. ज्याची अर्जी ना कबूल होईल त्याची सबब सांगितली जाणार नाहीं जाणजे.

तारीख ११ अक्टोबर सन १८५५.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills.....	5 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 Months	8 ditto.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Government Notes and Railway Shares..	6 ditto.
On Open Loans on ditto.....	7 ditto.
On Cash Credit Accounts	7 ditto.
On Loans on Security of Goods..	8 ditto.

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

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

Loans on Goods, &c.

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

Government Agency.

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

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. STUART,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 1st November 1855.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Directors of the Bank of Bombay have the pleasure to intimate, that the Bank is now authorised by Act No. XXVII. of 1855 of the Legislative Council of India to transact the business hitherto carried on by the Government Agents for the public Creditors of Government and others, and also to remit the interest on Government Loans, Dividends on Bank Shares, and proceeds of Sale to Proprietors resident in Europe, or elsewhere, by *Bills of Exchange payable in England*.

Proprietors and others who may wish to take

advantage of this direct mode of remittance are respectfully requested to apply to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank, who will furnish the necessary Forms, and give any further information required as to the terms and conditions upon which the Bank will undertake this business.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN STUART,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 29th Oct. 1855.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Terms for transacting the business of the Government Agency.

The Bank of Bombay being now authorized by Act. No. XXVII. of 1855 of the Legislative Council of India to transact the business hitherto carried on by the Government Agents for the Public Creditors of Government and others, whether residing in Europe or elsewhere, and to remit the Interest, Dividends, or Proceeds, by *Bills of Exchange payable in England*, the following terms upon which the Bank will undertake the safe custody of Government Promissory Notes, Bank Shares, and other Indian Stock, and realize the Interest, Dividends, &c. on the same as they become due, are published for general information :—

Commission charged.

1. A fee of one Rupee upon each Government Note, Certificate of Shares, &c. deposited with the Bank for safety; the fee however in no case of a deposit to exceed Twenty Rupees. Rs. 20.
2. On realizing Interest or Dividends on Securities deposited by parties who have no Current Account open with the Bank ¼ per cent.
3. On buying or selling Government Securities, Bank Stock, &c. or subscribing to an open Loan on the amount invested or realized. ½ per cent.
4. On returning Government Securities, Certificates of Shares, &c. on the Principal ¼ per cent.
5. The Interest, Dividends, or proceeds of Sale will be remitted agreeably to the instructions received from Constituents either by *Bills payable in England*, at a charge of one-half per cent. Commission; or *free of charge* by Bank Post Bills which are negotiable in London at the current rate of Exchange on India.

N. B.—Parties who may wish to have their Government Notes or Bank Shares delivered by the Government Agents to the Bank of Bombay are respectfully requested to forward to the Secretary of the Bank the Government Agent's deposit receipts with a letter of instructions to them to deliver the Securities specified, and on receipt of the Securities a Bank receipt specifying the particulars of the Government Notes or Bank Shares will be transmitted to the Proprietor without delay.

Any further information required, Powers of Attorney and all other Forms, may be had on application to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN STUART,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 29th October 1855.

Memorandum.

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

Map of the Dharwar Collectorate, 4 miles to an inch.			
Ditto Belgaum ditto ditto.			
Ditto Sholapoor ditto ditto.			
Ditto Rutnagherry ditto ditto.			
Ditto Tanna ditto ditto.			
Ditto Poona ditto ditto.			
Ditto Ahmednuggur ditto ditto.			
Ditto Candeish ditto ditto.			
Ditto Surat ditto, 2 miles to an inch.			
Ditto Broach ditto ditto.			
Ditto Kolapoor Territories, 4 miles to an inch.			
Ditto Sattara ditto ditto.			
Ditto Province of Kattiawar, ditto.			
Ditto Malcolmpeeth, 500 feet to an inch.			
Ditto Matheran Hill, one furlong to an inch.			
Ditto Island of Bombay, thin paper, 1200 yards to an inch	1	0	0
Ditto ditto card-board paper, ditto...	2	0	0
Ditto Duskroee Purgunna, one mile to an inch.	6	0	0

Rs. a. p.
2 8 0
or Rs. 3-8
mounted
on cloth.

J. A. BALLARD, Lieutenant,
Assistant to the Chief Engineer.

Bombay, Chief Engineer's Office,
20th March 1854.

Memorandum.

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 of the Bombay Presidency..	„ 15
Map of the Hyderabad Collectorate, mounted on Cloth, scale 2 miles to an inch.	„ 30
Map of the Kurrachee Collectorate, ditto..	„ 15
New Maps of Scinde, scale 8 miles to an inch, mounted on Cloth.	„ 8

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, 17th January 1854.

Notice

Is hereby given, that a sum of Rupees 10-1-5, also some other articles, on account of the ESTATES of the late BIGGAREES below mentioned, have been received into my Office :—

Vitnac Womnac, 1 rupee in cash, 4 brass rings, 1 tin pot, 1 small leather bucket, 1 old pugry, and 1 old white jacket.
Nagnac Womnac, Rs. 3-1-5 in cash, and 1 old pugry.
Binda Pordasee, Rs. 4 in cash, 1 leather bucket, and 1 brass lota.
Abdoola Momin, Rs. 2 in cash, 1 copper pot, 1 tin pot, and 1 tin plate.

The same will be paid and delivered by me to their legal representatives, on application, with full particulars.

F. WEMYSS, Captain,
Engineer to the Dockyard.

Bombay, Dockyard Engineer's Office,
7th August 1855.

અહિરનામું.

એહેલુ જે નીચે લખેલા ગુજરી ગએલા બેગારીઓના ઇસ્ટેટ વીશે રૂ. ૧૦-૧-૫ તથા પરચુરંબ સામાન મારી કચેરીમાં આવે છે.

- ૧ વીટનાક ઉમનાક રૂ. ૧ રોકડા તથા પીતલની વીટી ૪ તથા કલધનુ વારાણ ૧ તથા નાની ચાંમડાંની બાલદી ૧ તથા ગુની પાગડી ૧ તથા ગુનો રક્ત અંગરખા ૧.
- ૧ નાગનાક ઉમનાક રૂ. ૩-૧-૫ રોકડા ગુની પાગડી ૧.
- ૧ પીનડા પરદેશી રૂ. ૪ રોકડા તથા ચાંમડાંની બાલદી ૧ તથા પીતલનો લોટા ૧.
- ૧ અબદુલા મોમીન રૂ. ૨ રોકડા તથા તાંબાનું વારાણ ૧ તથા કલધનુ વારાણ ૧ તથા ડીનપલેટ ૧.

કાએદ પ્રમાણે રાદરહ માંણુશોના જે વારસો હશે તેઓએ સર્વ મજકુર શુદ્ધ અરજ કરેથી અંમે રાદરહ રૂપઆ તથા સામાન આપીશુ.

સહી.

એફ. ઉવેમીસ, કપતાન,
ગોદીવો ઈંજિનિયર.

તારીખ ૭ મી માહે આગસ્ટ સને ૧૮૫૫ ઇસવી
મુા મુંબઈ ગોદીના ઈંજિનિયરની કચેરી.

જાહિરનામા.

એસા જે ખાલી લિહિલેલે મયત વિગારી યાંચે ઇસ્ટેટા પેકી રૂ. ૧૦-૧-૫ આળિ દુસરં કિસ્કોહ સામાન આમચે કચેરીત આલે આહે.

વિટનાક ઉમનાક રોહ રૂપયા ૧ વ પિતલેચ્યા આંગડ્યા ૪ વ કચલાંચેં માંડે ૧ વ લાહાન ચાંમડ્યાંની બાલદી ૧ વ જુની પાગડી ૧ વ જુના સફેદ અંગરખા ૧.

નાગનાક ઉમનાક રોહ રૂપયે ૩-૧-૫ વ જુની પાગડી ૧. વિંડા પરદેશી રોહ રૂપયે ૪ વ ચાંમડ્યાંની બાલદી ૧ વ પિતલેચ્યા લોટા ૧.

આબદુલા મોમીન રોહ રૂપયે ૨ વ તાંબ્યાંચેં માંડે ૧ વ કચલાં માંડે ૧ વ ટીન પ્લેટ ૧.

કાચલાપ્રમાણે સદર્હ મુખ્યાંચે જે વારસ આસતીલ ત્યાળી સર્વ મજકુરાસહીત અર્જે કેલા અસતાં ત્યાસ આમ્હી સદર્હ રૂપયે વ સામાન દેજે.

સહી.

એફ. વેમિસ, કપતાન,
ગોદીવો ઈંજિનિયર.

તારીખ ૭ માહે આગસ્ટ સન ૧૮૫૫ ઇસવી મુા.

મુંબઈ ગોદીવો ઈંજિનિયરની કચેરી.

VENAYEK WASSOODOW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

Notice.

To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Barrack Stores, on Friday the 16th November 1855, at 12 o'clock, a quantity of UNSERVICEABLE BARRACK and OFFICE FURNITURE.

Terms of Sale.—The lots to be paid for and cleared away on the day of sale.

E. L. RUSSELL, Captain,
Barrack Master, Presidency.

Barrack Master's Office,
Bombay, 5th November 1855.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Collector of Malabar will PURCHASE all such SALT, the produce of Bombay, or other places subordinate thereto, as may be required for the use of the undermentioned Gollahs, from 1st November to 31st December 1855, at the rates detailed below:—

Cannanore, at Rs. 28 per Garce of 120 Indian Mds.			
Tellicherry, „	28 ditto	ditto	ditto.
Calicut, „	31 ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ponany, „	32 ditto	ditto	ditto.
Chowghaut, „	34 ditto	ditto	ditto.
Cochin, „	30 ditto	ditto	ditto.

It is further notified, that the Salt will be measured by Parrabs (of one Indian Maund) of the same capacity as the sample received from Bombay.

T. CLARK,
Collector.

Calicut, 23rd October 1855.

બહરનામું.

એહુ જે મુંબાઈ તથા મુંબાઈના તામ્બાની નગરમાં પાકેલાં મીઠાંનાં નીચે લખેલા ગોલાશાજ જેટલું જોઈએ તેટલું મીઠું મલબારના કલેક્ટર સાહેબ તારીખ ૧ માહે નવેમ્બરથી તે તારીખ ૩૧ મી માહે ડિસેમ્બર સને ૧૮૫૫ સુધી નીચે લખેલા ભાવ પરમાણે વેચાણુ લેશે.

કાનાનોર ૧૨૦ બંગાલી મણના દર ગારસા ૩.૨૮ પરમાણે.		
તાલચેરી એલન	એલન ૨૮ એલન.	
કાલીકોટ એલન	એલન ૩૧ એલન.	
પોનાની એલન	એલન ૩૨ એલન.	
ચૌષાટ એલન	એલન ૩૪ એલન.	
કોચીન એલન	એલન ૩૦ એલન.	

વલી બહર ખબર આપવામાં આવે છે, જે મુંબાઈથી નમુના આવા પરમાણે દર બંગાલી મણના કુશી મીઠું માપસે સહી.

ડી. કલાર્ક,
કલેક્ટર.

તારીખ ૨૩ મી માહે ડિસેમ્બર સને ૧૮૫૫ ઇસવી સુકામ કાલીકોટ.

જાહિરનામા.

એસા જે મુંબઈ અથવા મુંબઈ તાબ્યાતીલ જાગ્યાંત પિકલેલે મિઠાપૈકીં ખાલીં લિહિલેલે ગોબ્યાંકરિતાં જિતકેં પાહિજે તિતકેં મીઠ મલબાર ચેયીલ કલેક્ટર સાહેબ તારીખ ૧ નવેમ્બર પાસુન તારીખ ૩૧ ડિસેમ્બર સન ૧૮૫૫ પર્યંત ખાલીં લિહિલેલે દરાપ્રમાણે સ્તરીદ ધેતીલ.

કાનાનોર ૧૨૦ બંગાલી મણાંચે દર ગારસા રૂપયે ૨૮ પ્રમાણે.		
તાલચેરી કિત્તા	કિત્તા ૨૮ કિત્તા.	
કાલીકોટ કિત્તા	કિત્તા ૩૧ કિત્તા.	
પોનાની કિત્તા	કિત્તા ૩૨ કિત્તા.	
ચૌષાટ કિત્તા	કિત્તા ૩૪ કિત્તા.	
કોચીન કિત્તા	કિત્તા ૩૦ કિત્તા.	

આપણી જાહિરખબર દિલ્હી જાતે જે મુંબઈહૂન નમુના આલ્યા પ્રમાણે દર બંગાલી મણાંચે ફત્યાને મીઠ માપતીલ.

સહી.
ડી. કલાર્ક,
કલેક્ટર.

તારીખ ૨૩ માહે ડિસેમ્બર સન ૧૮૫૫ ઇસવી મુા કાલીકોટ.

VENAYER WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM for the Week ending Tuesday, 6th November 1855.

YEARS.	PASSES GRANTED AT DUNDRE	IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY	EXPORTED BY SEA	Balance unaccounted for.
For 1852-53	Up to 30th Oct. 1855. 27,055½	Up to 30th Oct. 1855. 27,040½	Up to 30th Oct. 1855. 27,803½	55½
" 1853-54	From 31st Oct. to 6th Nov. 1855. 25,266	From 31st Oct. to 6th Nov. 1855. 25,266	From 31st Oct. to 6th Nov. 1855. 25,266	29½
" 1854-55	Up to 30th Oct. 1855. 27,688	Up to 30th Oct. 1855. 27,688	Up to 30th Oct. 1855. 25,783½	1,902
" 1855-56	Up to 30th Oct. 1855. 1,610	Up to 30th Oct. 1855. 323	Up to 30th Oct. 1855. 80	442
	Total. 27,055½	Total. 27,055½	Total. 27,803½	
	From 31st Oct. to 6th Nov. 1855. 25,266	From 31st Oct. to 6th Nov. 1855. 25,266	From 31st Oct. to 6th Nov. 1855. 25,266	
	Up to 30th Oct. 1855. 27,688	Up to 30th Oct. 1855. 27,688	Up to 30th Oct. 1855. 25,783½	
	Up to 30th Oct. 1855. 1,610	Up to 30th Oct. 1855. 323	Up to 30th Oct. 1855. 80	
	Total. 27,055½	Total. 27,055½	Total. 27,803½	

OF THE SEASON 1854-55
Per Ship "Stuart Wortley" 30
Per Steamer "Norma" 182½
OF THE SEASON 1855-56
Per Steamer "Norma" 89
Total Chests.. 271½

Detail of Exports from 31st Oct. to 6th Nov. 1855.

C. J. DAVIES,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Bombay, Office of Commr. of Customs, Salt, and Opium, 6th November 1855.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.

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

Names.	Profession.	Denomination.	Place of Residence in Bombay.	Dates of Petitions filed.		
				Day.	Month.	Year.
Wittoo Changojee Kap	None	Hindoo	Without the Fort, near Dhoby Talao.	17th	Oct.	1855.
Rowjee Succaram ..	Head Interpreter in the Bombay Police Office.	Ditto	Without the Fort, on the Girgaum Road.	22nd	"	"
Babajee Mooljee, <i>alias</i> Babajee Luxumon.	Formerly a Jemadar in the Police Force.	Ditto	Lately without the Fort, in Lowar Chawl (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	26th	"	"
Pootoba Gunnoba...	A Clerk in the Office of the Deputy Commissary General.	Ditto	Without the Fort, on the Girgaum Road.	27th	"	"
Cursondass Purshotumdass.	Formerly a Dealer in Piece Goods.	Ditto	Lately without the Fort, on the Calbadavia Road (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	1st	Nov.	"
Richard Thomas Goodwin.	Late a Captain in the 16th Regt. of Native Infantry.	European....	Without the Fort, in Upper Colaba.	2nd	"	"
Anundrow Bapoojee..	Late a Clerk in the Nagdavee Charitable Dispensary at Bombay.	Hindoo.....	Lately without the Fort, in Portuguese Church Street, Bhooleshwur, (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	5th	"	"
Thucker Chapsee Dewkurn.	In the employ of Tucker Moorarjee Hurjee, Cloth Merchant.	Ditto	Without the Fort, in the Green Market, in Carpenter Street.	"	"	"

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

Days appointed for Hearing the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Names.	Time.		
	Day.	Month.	Hour.
Cursondass Purshotumdass	3rd Monday	November instant.....	11 o'clock.
Babajee Mooljee, <i>alias</i> Babajee Luxumon ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Anundrow Bapoojee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Peerumbayee, Woman	1st Monday.....	December next.....	Ditto.
Rowjee Succaram	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Nowrojee Hormusjee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Sullamonjee Lookmonjee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Violente Symons	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Pootoba Gunnoba	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Wittoo Changojee Kap.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Crustnarow Juggonnathjee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

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

Dividends payable in the undermentioned Insolvents' Estates.

Goculdass Ramsord,	3rd Monday in November	instant of	100 per cent.
Sutwajee Ramjee,	ditto	ditto	of 10 per cent.
Trimbuck Ramchunderjee	ditto	ditto	of 16 per cent.
John Thompson	ditto	ditto	of 1 per cent.

J. A. McKENZIE,
Clerk of the Court.

Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 6th day of November 1855.

નાદાર દેવાદારોની કોરટ મથે.

જાહેર ખબર એ ઉપરથી આપવામાં આવે છે, જે વિગત સાથે હેની હેઠળ જે જુદી જુદી આશામીઓના નાંમો લખેલા છે, તેઓએ મુંબઈની નાદાર દેવદારોનાં છુટકા કરનારી કોરટને અરજીઓ આપી છે, તેમાં એક એકની અરજ એવી છે જે વિકેટરીયાના અગિઆરમે વરસે જે ધારો કરીને કરાવ્યો છે, તેના એકવિશમાં બાબતોનાં ઇલાજ હમોને મળે.

નામ.	ધંધો.	જાત.	રહેવાનું કે કાણું મુંબઈમથે.	અરજીઓ દાખલ કરાની તારીખ.		
				દાડા.	માસ.	વરસ.
વીકું ચંગોળ કાપ.....	કાંઈ નહીં	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર ધોખીતલાવ આગલ.	૧૭ મે	આક્ટોબર.	૧૮૫૫.
રાવજી રાખારામ.....	મુંબઈની પોલીસ આશીરામાં વેડા રામજીવનારો.	એજ.	કોટબાહાર ગીરગામનારસ્તા ઉપર.	૨૨ મે	એજ.	એજ.
બાબાજી મુલજી ઉરફ બાબાજી લખારામજી.	આગલ પોલીસમાં જમાદાર હતો.	એજ.	થોડા દાડામાં કોટબાહાર લુવારચાલમાં ને હાલ મુંબઈની તુરંગમાં.	૨૧ મે	એજ.	એજ.
પુતોબા ગણોબા	દીપુટી કમીસારી જનરલની આશીરામાં લખનારો.	એજ.	કોટબાહાર ગીરગામનારસ્તા ઉપર.	૨૭ મે	એજ.	એજ.
કરરાનદારા પરસોતમદારા.	આગલ કાપડનો ધંધો કરનાર.	એજ.	થોડા દાડાઉપર કોટબાર કાલકા દેવીના રસ્તાઉપર ને હાલ મુંબઈની તુરંગમાં.	૧ જુન	નવેમ્બર.	એજ.
ચીચરડ શમરા યુડનીન ..	થોડા દાડાઉપર ગામડી પેઆદલની ૧૬ મી પલટનમાં કપતાન હતો.	ક્રોપીઅન.	કોટબાહાર મોટા કુલાખામાં.	૨ જુન	એજ.	એજ.
આણુંદરાવ બાપુજી	મુંબઈના નાગદેવીના ઘરમાં ખાતાના દલાખાનામાં થોડા દાડાઉપર લખનારો હતો.	હીંદુ.	થોડા દાડાઉપર કોટબાહાર ભુલેસ્વર આગલ શીરંગીના દેવલના મોહોલામાં ને હાલ મુંબઈની તુરંગમાં.	૫ મે	એજ.	એજ.
હકર ચાંપશી દેવકરજી.....	કાપડીઆ હકર મોશરજી હરજીની ચાકરીમાં.	એજ.	કોટબાહાર સાકબાજીના બજારમાં સુતારચાલીમાં.	૫ મે	એજ.	એજ.

ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓની બાબતમાં ઘટતી રીતે હુકમ થયા છે, જે ઉપર લખેલા ધારાની સાતમી કલમ પ્રમાણે નાદાર દેવાદાર મજકુરોની સ્થાવર તથા જંગમ મિલકત તથા ચીજ વસ્ત આ નામદાર કોરટનાં આર્કિસિઆલ આશાએનીના તાબામાં આવે.

નીચે લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારની અરજીઓ સાંભળવારાઈ કરાવેલા દીવરા.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાડા.	માસ.	કલાક.
કરરાનદારા પરસોતમદારા	૩ જુન સોમવાર.	ચાલતો નવેમ્બર	૧૧.
બાબાજી મુલજી ઉરફ બાબાજી લખારામ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
આનંદરાવ બાપુજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
પીરમબાઈ આરત	૧ જુન સોમવાર.	આવતો ડિસેમ્બર.	એજ.
રાવજી સખારામ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
નવરોજી હેરમરાજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
રશિમાન લુકમનજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
વાઆલાન ટેશીમનરા	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
પુતોબા ગણોબા	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
વીકું ચંગોળ કાપ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
કરરાનરાવ જગનનાથજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.

આડા આવનાર લેણુદારોએ, થોડામાં થોડા સાંભળવાના તણુ દાડા અગાઉ, સોગણનાંમથી સાખીત કીધેલા પોતાના દાવા

હમારી આશીસમાં દાખલ કરવા જોઈએ, તથા સિરસ્તા પ્રમાંજી તેઓને શી આપવી જોઈએ. ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોએ પોતાનાં દેવાની, તથા માલ મિલકતની, ટીપો હમારી આશીસમાં દાખલ કરાવી છે.

નામે લખેલા ધરિયેયામાં ફાલા આપવાને ફરાવીઆ છે તેહેની વિગત.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાડા.	માસ.	રોકડે રકા.
ગોકલદારા રમુજીડ.. .. .	૩ જો શોમવાર.	ચાલતો નવેમ્બર.	૧૦૦ રકા
રાટવાજી રામજી	એવ.	એવ.	૧૦ રકા
ત્રીબક રામચંદરજી	એવ.	એવ.	૧૧ રકા
જન શમરાન	એવ.	એવ.	૧ રકા

જે. એ. મહેનજી,

કોટેના ક્લાર્ક સહી.

શ્રી મુંબઈના કોટમધે, કોટેના ક્લાર્કની આશીસમાં, લખી તારીખ ૧ ડી નવેમ્બર સને ૧૮૫૫.

(True Translation)

J. FLYNN, Chief Translator.

Notice

Is hereby given that sealed tenders in English will be received at the Commissariat Office at this Station, on Wednesday the 28th day of November 1855, at 12 o'clock noon precisely (after which no tender will be received), for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned hired establishment of REWAREE CAMELS, from the 1st April 1856, or the date of receipt of the necessary sanction, for the period of three and five years respectively.

1. The camels to be held as guarantee for the due fulfilment of all and every of the articles and stipulations of this contract, also to cover any loss or losses Government may sustain, either by damage to property during transit, or to provide for cases when the contractor may fail to produce fit and proper camels.

2. The camels will be subject to approval by a Committee of Officers, and are not to be entered under five years of age or over eight, and are to be branded in the presence of such Committee with the letter R F F one inch in length on the off hip, and numbered on the near hip.

3. The camels and drivers to be mustered monthly, the hire of the former to be paid on or before the 10th of each month; the pay of the drivers to be adjusted monthly, and paid in presence of the Executive Commissariat Officer, should a want of punctuality on the part of the Contractor in the payment of these people render such measure necessary.

4. One able bodied and intelligent driver to be supplied to every two camels, any driver objected to by the Executive Commissariat Officer is to be replaced by an approved one.

5. No driver to be discharged and exchanged without permission of the Executive Commissariat Officer.

6. The power of entertaining and discharging drivers is vested in the Executive Commissariat Officer.

7. The Contractor, or his duly authorised agent, must attend daily, or whenever ordered, at the Commissariat Office, to receive instructions, and generally to transact business connected with his contract.

8. The Contractor will be held responsible for all public stores entrusted to him for conveyance, both for their safe delivery, and for any damage, loss, or injury sustained by careless driving, bad management, &c.

9. All casualties among the camels by death or otherwise, are to be replaced forthwith, the camels tendered for this purpose are to be subject to approval by Committee, &c., as provided in Clause 2nd of this notice.

10. The Executive Commissariat Officer at Nusseerabad shall at any time he authorised to submit for the inspection of a Committee of Officers such camels as he may consider unfit for service; and if they be condemned, he may replace them, should the Contractor refuse or delay to do so promptly, recovering the amount expended on that account from the first monthly payment made to the Contractor, and levying a fine upon him, at his discretion, of Rs. one hundred (100), subject to an appeal to the Commissary General, should the Contractor consider himself aggrieved, but whose decision is to be final.

11. On all occasions of camels being condemned by Committee, they will be branded with the letter C in presence of Committee.

12. The load for a camel to be 400 lbs.

13. The Camels required to be contracted for are subjected to be detached to any part of India, including Scinde and the Punjab.

14. Permanent establishment kept up as follows:—

Nusseerabad.

(500) Five hundred camels.

Neemuch.

(220) Two hundred and twenty Camels.

15. The tenders must distinctly state at what rate of hire camels will be supplied for the time of three years, and also for five years.

16. It is to be distinctly understood that it is to be optional with Government to dispense with the service of the whole or any portion of the camels contracted for after the termination of three years, paying such compensation to the Contractors as may be determined on.

17. Further particulars will be made known on application at this Office from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., Sundays excepted.

18. No reason will be assigned for rejecting any offer.

A. W. LUCAS, Captain,
Sub-Assist. Commy. General.

Comt. Office, Rajpootana Field Force,
Nusseerabad, 26th October 1855.

Grant Medical College. NOTIFICATION.

THE WILLOUGHBY MEDICAL PRIZE OF Rs. 300.
To be awarded, in the first week of April 1856,
to that Graduate of the Grant College who presents
the BEST REPORT OF MEDICAL and SURGICAL
PRACTICE.

The Report is to be drawn up exclusively from
cases of Medical and Surgical Disease treated by
the author, subsequent to the date of his Graduation.
It should be in every respect practical. The
statement of the phenomena of the cases of disease
treated of in the Report must be clear and succinct,
must embrace a concise inquiry into the causes, and
the best means of prevention, and offer an explanation
of the indications observed in the treatment,
the means by which it was attempted to fulfil these
and the success with which they were attended.

It is desirable that the Reports should not be in
the handwriting of the authors. They are to be
transmitted to the President of the Willoughby
Prize Committee at the Grant Medical College so
as to be in the hands of the Committee on or
before the 15th of March 1856.

Each Report is to be accompanied by a sealed
note, containing the name of the author, and sub-
scribed with a Motto similar to one affixed to the
Report.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with
the decision of a Committee, to consist of the Go-
vernment Examiner, the Principal of the Grant
College, and the Professors of Medicine and Sur-
gery. In the event of an equality of votes, the
decision will rest with the Government Examiner.

C. J. ERSKINE,

Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay, Office of the
Director of Public Instruction,
29th October 1855.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the undermentioned Casks
of SALT MEAT, the property of Government, will
be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday
next the 12th instant at 1 o'clock P. M., at the
Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, viz :—

(8) Eight Tierces of Beef.

(7) Seven ditto of Pork.

Terms of Sale.—Immediate payment, and the
lots to be cleared away forthwith.

R. J. SHAW, Major,

Acting Deputy Commy. General.

Bombay, Depy. Commy. Genl.'s Office,
6th November 1855.

અહરનામુ.

આપીઆમો આવે છે કે નીચે લખેલા આરા ગોરાનાં
સરકારી પીપો આવતા સોમવારને તારીખ ૧૨ મી ચાલતા
મહીનાનીને દીને જાહેર લીલાઈ કરીને કમિસારીની ઈસ્ટેર
મીલીટરી સ્ટોર લેન આગલ બપોરનાં કલાક ૧ ને અંમલે
વેચવામા આવશે.

૮ આઠ પીપ બીફનાં.

૭ સાત પીપ પોરકનાં.

સુદત એ જે તાબરતોય પગાર કરીને સાંમન લઈ જશે.
મુંબાઈની દેપુટી કમીસરી જનરાલની આશીરા.

તારીખ ૬ નવેમ્બર રાને ૧૮૫૫.

R. J. SHAW, Major,

Acting Depy. Commy. General.

Notice

Is hereby given that sealed tenders will be re-
ceived at this Office, by the Acting Deputy Com-
missary General, for the PURCHASE, respectively, of
good 2nd Sort WHEAT FLOUR and BRAN from the
Government Bakery, near Messrs. Bennett and
Co.'s Auction Room.

The articles are to be taken away by the per-
sons obtaining the contracts, at short intervals,
as they shall accumulate.

The tenders should specify the quantity per
Rupce at which the articles respectively will be
taken, for a period of six (6) months from the
date of sanction, or first of the month subsequent
to sanction.

Tenders for the purchase of the Flour must be
accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 233-8-0, and
of the Bran by a deposit of Rs. 200. These will
be held as security for the prompt monthly pay-
ment of the amount falling due, and, failing such
monthly payment when demanded, it will be in the
power of the Acting Deputy Commissary General
to terminate the contract, and sequester the
deposit.

The 2nd Sort Flour monthly accruing will be
about 7,000 lbs., the quantity of Bran will be about
20,000 lbs.

R. J. SHAW, Major,

Actg. Deputy Commissary General.

Bombay, Depy. Commy. Genl.'s Office,
17th October 1855.

અહરનામુ.

આપીઆમો આવે છે કે (શલિદ) અથવા ચારઅંદ ટેડર
આકરીંગ દેપુટી કમિસરી જનરાલ રાહુભની આશીરામાં
સારો શોળો આયો ગઉને (સાંકડ સાઈ) તથા ભુમું વેચાનું
લેવાને સાર સરકારી પદરખાનામાંથી જે પદરખાનુ મીસ્ટર
બેનટનાં લીલાઈખાનાની પારો છે. જે કાઈકંટસકટ લેશે તે
ધની અથવા ધનીઓને એ જનરા તરત અથવા જેમ
એકઠી થાએ તેમલઈ જવી. જે પ્રમાણે સરકારી પદરખાના
વારો કરવા તેમ.

ટેડરમાં ભાવ નાખવા જે રૂપીઆ ૧ એકનો આયો તથા
ભુમું આટલા રતલ લઈશું. સુદત મારા ૬ છ મુધી એ
ભાવ ખરીદ કરવો ને લઈ જશું. જે તેરીખથી મોરદનું સાંક-
રાન થશે તેદારથી અથવા સાંકરાન આવેઆ પછી પેહલી
તારીખથી લેવાને રાઈ કરવું.

ડીપાછટ નાંણાં ઉપલા આયો ખરીદ કરે તેનાં રૂપીઆ
૨૩૩૮. અને ભુમું ખરીદ કરે તેનાં ડીપાછટ રૂપીઆ ૨૦૦.

આએ ઉપલી રકમ છે તે જમીનગતી દાખલ રાખવામા
આવશે રાખ્ય એ જે માલ મારા ૧ મુધી ખરીદ કરે તેનાં
નાંણાં નહી પગાર કરે તો એ નાણુ કમજર કરે અને આક-
રીંગ દેપુટી કમિસરી જનરાલ રાહુભને રાત્તા છે કે કંટસકટ
અંદ કરે અને એ ડીપાછટ નાણુ મેલેલું સરકાર લઈશુંકે.

મહને દારે આયો આસરે ૭૦૦૦ રતલ થારો અને ભુમું
મહને દારે ૨૦૦૦૦ રતલ થારો.

શ્રી મુંબાઈની દેપુટી કમીસરી જનરાલ રાહુભની

આશીરા તારીખ ૧૭ મી આક્ટોબર સને ૧૮૫૫.

R. J. SHAW, Major,

Acting Depy. Commy. General.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF DEATHS ON THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

CASTE OR TRIBE.	Still-born.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Disease of Nervous System.	Vascular System.	Respiratory System.	Alimentary System.	Urinary System.	Sexual System, and Child-bearing.	Locomotive & Tegumentary Systems.	Cachexy and Debility.	Leprosy, Tubercular and Articular.	Dropsy.	Accident and Violence.	Other and Unknown Cause.	Total—exclusive of Still-born.
Buddhist.—Jain, &c.	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9
Brahmun ..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Lingnet and Bhatia ..	..	3	..	..	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Hindoo of other Caste ..	..	2	4	..	47	6	..	16	16	1	..	..	11	..	1	2	..	104
Hindoo Out-caste ..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
Moosulman ..	..	1	4	..	30	1	..	4	10	..	..	..	5	1	..	1	..	56
Parsee ..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	10
Jew ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Native-Christian ..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Indo-European ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
European ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Negro-African ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other and Unknown Caste ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6	10	..	..	103	11	..	23	29	1	..	..	20	1	1	4	..	203
Mean of the corresponding Weeks in the preceding Seven Years.. }	..	23	1	..	100	13	1	30	30	..	1	..	12	1	4	13	..	229

A. H. LEITH,

Bombay, 7th November 1855.

In charge of Mortuary Returns.

REPORT of Places Inspected personally by the Assistant Superintendent of Repairs. Published according to Resolution of the Board of Conservancy No. 275, dated the 19th June 1855.

Date.	Places inspected.	Remarks.
1855. Oct. 31st	Grant Road (part of)	Clean. Road requires slight repairs, watering satisfactory.
Morning Round in Company with the Superintendent of Repairs.	Falkland Road (part of)	Scavengers at work. Road good. Watering satisfactory.
	Bhundaree Street (part of)	Open side drain dirty. Notice sent to Contractor. Road good.
	Jugjeevun Kika Street	Sweepers at work. Road good.
	2nd Bhoewada Street	Dirty. Sweepers attend here about 11 o'clock daily. Road good.
	Banian Row	Sweepings collected. Road good.
	Parell Road	Sweepers and carts at work. Road good.
	Gaol Road	..
	Old Nagpada Street (part of)	Sweepers and carts at work. Road good.
	Dongree Cooli Street	Sweepings collected and carts just arrived. Road good. Watering satisfactory.
	Mahomed Syed Mookree Street	Sweepings collected and carts just arrived. Road good.
	Esplanade Cross Road (part of)	Sweepers and carts at work. Road good. Watering satisfactory.
	Shaik Memon Street (part of)	Carts removing sweepings. Road good. Watering satisfactory.
	Loharchall Street	Sweepings collected. Carts just arrived. Road good.
	Calbadevi Road (part of)	Clean. Road good. Watering satisfactory.
	Colebhat Road	Sweepers at work. Road good.
	New Hanuman Lane	Sweepings collected and side drain choked. Road good.
	Shaik Alli Janjeerker Row	Sweepers and carts at work. Road good.
	Syed Abdool Rahimon Street	Clean. Road good. Watering satisfactory.
	Parell Road (part of)	Do. Do. Do.
	Bhoolleshwar Road	Do. Do. Do.
	Candiwady Lane	Do. Do. Do.
	Cawasjee Patell Tank Road (part of)	Do. Do. Do.
	Khetwady Main Road	Do. Do. Do.

Date.	Places inspected.	Remarks.
1855.		
Oct. 31st	Khetwady Main Road	Clean. Road good.
	Ardaseer Dady Street or Parsee Wada	Do. Do.
	Bhoolestwar Road (part of)	Do. Do.
On way to Office.	Thakoordwar Lane	Open side drain being cleaned. Road good.
	Funneswady Lane	Do. Do.
	Dady Sett Agiary Lane (part of)	Clean. Road good.
	Calbadevi Row	Do. Do.
	Esplanade Main Road	Do. Do.
Nov. 1st	Chunam Kiln Road (part of)	Sweepers at work. Road good.
	Girgaum Back Road (part of)	Sweepers and carts at work. Road good.
	Gaumdevi Road	Sweepers and carts at work. Road requires kerb stones.
	Malabar Hill Road	Clean. Road good.
	Napean Road	Do. Do.
	New Road on Napean Hill and back to Chowpatty	
	Chowpatty Road	Do. Do.
	Breach Candy Road (part of)	Do. Do.
	Candy Wadi Lane	Sweepers at work. Road good.
	Bhoolestwar Road (part of)	Carts removing sweepings. Road good.
	Ardaseer Dady Street or Parsee Wada	Clean. Road good.
	Khetwady Main Road	Do. Do.
	Khetwady Main Road	Do. Do.
	Ardaseer Dady Street (part of)	Do. Do.
	Bhoolestwar Road (part of)	Do. Do.
On way to Office.	Portuguese Church Street	Do. Do.
	Dady Sett Agiary Lane (part of)	Open side drain being cleaned. Road good.
	Calbadevi Road	Clean. Road good.
	Esplanade Main Road	Do. Do.
Nov. 2nd	Khetwady Main Road (part of)	Do. Do.
	Chunam Kiln Road (part of)	Open side gutters require cleaning. Road good.
	Grant Road (part of)	Clean. Slight repairs required. Watering satisfactory.
	Duncan Road (part of)	Sweepers and carts at work. Road good. Watering satisfactory.
	Bellasis Road (part of)	Clean. Road good. Watering satisfactory.
	Railway Bridge	Do. Do. Do.
	Parell Road (part of)	Sweepers and carts at work. Road good. Watering satisfactory.
	Mount Road	Clean. Road good. Watering satisfactory.
	Mazagon Road	Sweepings collected. Road good. Watering satisfactory.
	Oomercarry Road	Side drain open, requires cleaning. Road tolerably good.
	Baboola Tank Road	Clean. Road good. Watering satisfactory.
	Bellasis Junction Road	Do. Do. Do.
	Tank Street	Sweepers at work. Road uneven in parts.
	Obelisk Road (part of)	Sweepings being removed in carts. Road good. Watering satisfactory.
	Grant Road	Do. Do. Do.
	Khetwady Main Road	Open side drain cleaned yesterday afternoon, still dirty. Road tolerably good.
	Cawasjee Patell Tank Road (part of)	Clean. Road good. Watering satisfactory.
	Panrapole Road	Do. Do.
	Portuguese Church Street	Open side drains being cleaned. Road good.
	Dady Sett Agiary Lane	Clean. Road good.
	Calbadevi Road	A party employed scraping the road. Road good. Watering satisfactory.
	New Road crossing the Esplanade ..	
	Hornby Row	Road requires scraping. Road good. Watering satisfactory.
Nov. 3rd	Chunam Kiln Road (part of)	Clean. Road good.
	Girgaum Back Road	Do. Do. Watering satisfactory.
	Bhoolestwar Road (part of)	Sweepers and carts at work. Road good. Watering satisfactory.
	Thakoordwar Lane	Sweepers at work, open side drains dirty. Road requires slight repairs.
	Breach Candy Road	Sweepers at work. Road good. Watering satisfactory.
	New Line Street	Sweepers and carts at work. Road good.
	Dady Suntook Lane	Several heaps of rubbish collected.
	Calbadevi Road	Sweepers and carts at work. Road good. Watering satisfactory.

Date.	Places inspected.	Remarks.
1855.		
Nov. 3rd Morning Round.	Dady Sett Agiary Lane (part of).....	Clean. Road good.
	Portuguese Church Street	Do. Do.
	Khetwady Main Road	Open side drains require cleaning. Road tolerably good.
	Khetwady Main Road	Cleaning side drains commenced.
On way to Office.	Portuguese Church Street	Clean. Road good.
	Calbadevi Road	Do. Do.
	Esplanade Main Road	Do. Road good. Watering satisfactory.
Nov. 4th	(Sunday) Nil.	
„ 5th	Grant Road (part of)	The spot where the Basket Maker's reside is used as a common necessary, the Police should see to this. It requires slight repairs. Watering satisfactory.
	Duncan Road (part of)	The Tannery is a source of great nuisance. Road good. Watering satisfactory. [satisfactory.
Morning Round.	Erskine Road	Sweepers and carts at work. Road good. Watering
	Parell Road to Esplanade	Do. Do. Do.
	Breach Candy Road to Chowpatty..	Do. Do. Do.
	New Road to Girgaum Back Road ..	Clean. Do. Do.
	Girgaum Back Road	Sweepers and carts at work. Do. Do.
	Ardaseer Dady Street or Parsee Wada.	Sweepers at work. Do. Do.
	Khetwady Main Road	Open side drains dirty. Do. Do.
	Khetwady Main Road	
	Bhooleswar Road (part of)	Clean. Do. Do.
On way to Office.	Portuguese Church Street	Do. Do. Do.
	Dady Sett Agiary Lane	Do. Do. Do.
	Calbadevi Road	Do. Do. Do.
	Esplanade Main Road	Do. Do. Do.
Nov. 6th	Chunam Kiln Road (part of)	Sweepers and carts at work. Do. Do.
	Girgaum Back Road	Sweepers at work. Road good and satisfactorily watered.
	Bhooleswar Road	Carts removing sweepings. Road good and satisfactorily watered.
	Portuguese Church Street	Sweepers at work. Road good.
	Calbadevi Road	Sweepers and carts at work. Road good and satisfactorily watered.
Morning Round.	Picquet Row	Clean. Road good.
	Esplanade Cross Road	Sweepers and carts at work. Road good, and satisfactorily watered.
	Shaik Memon Street	Sweepers and carts at work. Road good, and satisfactorily watered.
	Poydowny Parell Road to Banian Row	Clean. Road good, and satisfactorily watered.
	Banian Row	Sweepers at work. Road good.
	New Caze Street	Clean. Do.
	Erskine Road (part of)	Sweepers at work. Road good, and satisfactorily watered.
	Ardaseer Dady Street or Bhungy Wada	Clean. Road good.
	Khetwady Main Road	Open side drains dirty. Road good.
	Khetwady Main Road	Do. Do.
	Ardaseer Dady Street or Parsee Wada.	Clean. Road good.
	Bhooleswar Road	
On way to Office.	Portuguese Church Street	
	Dady Sett Agiary Lane	Do. Do.
	Calbadevi Road	
	Esplanade Main Road	

B. BROCK,

Assist. Superintendent of Repairs.

Bombay, Supt. of Repairs' Office, 6th November 1855.

Notice

Is hereby given, that persons desirous of entering into a contract with this Department for supplying BREAD to Troops on the march from the Presidency to the Deccan, for the term of one year, from the date of the acceptance of the offer, 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 Friday the 23rd instant. at 1 o'clock precisely, when bidders will be required to bid a per-centage above or below the price exhibited in the above list at which the supply will be made, on the understanding that the Bread supplied is to be of the first quality, and delivered to Troops on the line of march, free of all charges beyond the stipulated price, in such quantities as may from time to time be demanded, and that the

same is 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. It is to be clearly understood that such of the articles specified in the Schedule as form part of the rations for European Soldiers or Hospital Diet, are to be supplied under the Rules laid down in G. G. O. No. 613 of the 10th October 1853, and No. 33 of the 11th January 1854, copies of which may be seen at this Office.

4. Offers will be received only from parties residing at, or who have agents in Bombay.

5. The party or parties whose offer may be accepted must supply every detail of Troops proceeding from the Presidency to the Deccan, whose numerical strength may exceed seven, with fresh Bread throughout the march.

6. No person will be allowed to bid for the contract unless he previously deposits in this Office in cash the sum of Rupees (39) thirty nine, which sum will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal on his part to execute the necessary deed of contract, when 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 (159) one hundred and fifty-nine, which, together with the amount previously deposited, will be held as a guarantee for the due fulfilment of his contract.

7. 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 Bread, or such other article 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 (30) per cent. upon the amount of expenses incurred, or a fine of any sum not exceeding Rupees (50) fifty, 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 a breach of contract, whether the rejected article 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 mentioned in para. 6 of this Notice will be forfeited to Government.

8. 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 Rupees (25) twenty-five, 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; and 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. 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.

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

14. The annual outlay on the above contract is estimated at Rupees seven hundred and ninety-nine (799).

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

R. J. SHAW, Major,
Actg. Depy. Commy. General.
Bombay, Deputy Commy. Genl.'s Office,
6th November 1855.

જાહેર ખબર.

હિઆથી આપવામાં આવે છે જે તારીખ ૨૩ મી સાલના મહીનાની અને શુકરવારને દીને બપોરના બેરાબર કલાક એકે વાગે તે મુંબઈની કમીશરી હાશીરામાં લરકરને વારને મુંબઈથી દખન મુઘી રસ્તાઉપર "બરેદ" આપવાનું કેટલાક એક વરસાનું વેચવામાં આવશે તે જે તારીખથી કમીશરી કરશે તે તારીખથી ચાલુ કરીઆમાં આવશે.

જે રાખરા એ કેટલાક લેવા ચાહતો હોએ તેણે આએ આશીરામાં દરરોજ કલાક ૧૧ થી તે ૫ મુઘી અરજ કરીઆથી ભાવના લીરેટની નકલ તથા તે શીવાએ જે કાંઈ બીજી ખબર જોઈશે તે પણ આપવામાં આવશે.

મુંબઈની ડેપીટી કમીશરી જનરાલ શાહેબની હાશીરા તારીખ ૬ નવેમ્બર રાને ૧૮૫૫ ધરીવી.

R. J. SHAW, Major,
Acting Depy. Commy. General.

General Orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 31st October 1855.

No. 825 of 1855.—Ensign S. K. Hankin, of 2nd Gr. Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

No. 826 of 1855.—Captain H. D. Abbott, of the 31st Regt. Madras N. I., Paymaster Northern Division, Hyderabad Contingent, is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 827 of 1855.—The following appointment is made :—

Captain J. E. Taylor, of the Native Veteran Battalion, to act as Interpreter to that Battalion, from the 18th instant, vice Turnbull.

No. 828 of 1855.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made :—

INFANTRY.

Promotion.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. N. T. Smee to be Colonel, from the 15th September 1855, vice Colonel (General) H. S. Osborne, deceased.

Alterations of Rank.

Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Honner	...	...	...	...	} To rank from the 15th Sept. 1855, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. N. T. Smee, promoted to Colonel.
4th Regt. N. I. (or Rifle Corps.)					
Major A. Price	...	...	...	...	
Captain E. Maude	...	...	...	...	
Lieutenant J. H. Castell	...	...	...	...	

INFANTRY.

Promotion

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) J. Swanson to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 1st October 1855, vice Lieutenant Colonel D. A. Malcolm, deceased.

27th Regiment N. I.

Promotion.

Captain (Brevet Major) Brown (retired) to be Major	...	...	...	} In succession to Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. Swanson, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, with rank from the 1st October 1855.
Alterations of Rank.				
Captain J. Webb	...	...	...	
Lieutenant J. T. Norris	...	...	...	...

Promotion.

Captain (Brevet Major) H. Rolland to be Major	...	...	...	} In succession to Major G. S. Brown, retired, with rank from the 1st October 1855.
Alterations of Rank.				
Captain R. Goldie	...	...	...	
Lieutenant C. D. Macleod	...	...	...	...

Promotions.

Lieutenant H. T. Maclean to be Captain of a Company	...	...	} From the 4th October 1855, in succession to Captain J. Laing, deceased.
Ensign C. J. DeLancey to be Lieutenant	...	...	

No. 829 of 1855.—The leave of absence to proceed to Bombay and Madras on private affairs, granted to Captain J. C. Cookson, of the 8th Regt. Madras Light Cavalry, in G. G. O. No. 653, dated the 24th August last, is cancelled at that Officer's solicitation.

No. 830 of 1855.—Captain Pirie, Lieutenant of Shikarpoor Police, has been allowed a further extension of leave up to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

No. 831 of 1855.—Lieutenant Henry Scott, of Her Majesty's 9th (the Queen's Royal) Regt. of Light Dragoons (Lancers), is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major General J. Scott, C.B., subject to the approval of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

No. 832 of 1855.—The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Lieutenant C. A. Collier, Acting Probationary Sub-Assistant Commissary General at Poona, in G. O. No. 789, dated 17th instant, is cancelled from the 25th instant, the date from which that Officer has been reported fit for duty.

Bombay Castle, 1st November 1855.

No. 833 of 1855.—The following Orders are confirmed :—

Dated 17th March 1855.—By Lieutenant Colonel Hobson, appointing 1st Lieutenant Taylor to perform the duties of Adjutant of the 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers), during the absence of Lieutenant King, on sick leave to the Deccan, or until further orders.

Dated 1st October 1855.—By Lieutenant Colonel Macan, appointing Lieutenant Lloyd, of the Regiment of Artillery, to perform the duties of Interpreter to the 14th Regt. N. I., until further orders, vice Captain Montgomery, appointed Officiating Lieutenant of Police in Upper Scinde.

Dated 1st October 1855.—By Lieutenant Colonel Shortt, directing Sub-Assistant Surgeon Sadesew Hemraj, on the departure of Head Quarters 15th Regt. N. I. to Mandavie, to receive Medical charge of the Detachment of that Regiment, Staff, and Details at Bhooj, from Assistant Surgeon Silver.

Dated 13th October 1855.—By Lieutenant Colonel Honner, appointing Lieutenant Castell to act as Adjutant to the 4th Regt. N. I. (Rifle Corps), during the absence of Lieutenant Sheppard, on sick leave to Mahableswur, or until further orders.

Dated 14th October 1855.—By Lieutenant Colonel Liddell, appointing Lieutenant Macdonald to act as Adjutant to the 3rd European Regiment, from the 4th idem, during the absence of Ensign Park on sick certificate to Europe, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 2nd November 1855.

No. 834 of 1855.—In supersession of existing Regulations, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following as the Scale of Bounty Clothing and Equipments to be allowed to Native Troops when embarking for Foreign Service :—

- 1 Country Blanket.
- 2 Pairs of Flannel Drawers.
- 2 Flannel Banians.
- 1 Pair of Shoes.
- 1 Canteen.

No. 835 of 1855.—Lieutenant A. P. Chesshyre, of the 12th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 3rd November 1855.

No. 836 of 1855.—The services of Captain G. E. Herne, of the 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers), are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for Regimental duty.

No. 837 of 1855.—Lieutenant A. Phillips, Assistant Superintendent Rutnagherry Revenue Survey, has been allowed an extension to the 19th proximo, of the leave of absence on medical certificate granted to him by G. G. O. No. 724, dated the 22nd September last.

Bombay Castle, 5th November 1855.

No. 838 of 1855.—The appointment of Assistant Surgeon F. J. M. Mosgrove as Superintendent of Vaccination, Concan Division, announced in General Order No. 735, dated 29th September last, is cancelled.

Assistant Surgeon F. W. Harris has been appointed Superintendent of Vaccination, Concan Division.

No. 839 of 1855.—The services of Brevet Major Woosnam, Agent for Gunpowder, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for duty as President of the Remount Committee, at the Presidency, for the ensuing Season.

Bombay Castle, 6th November 1855.

No. 840 of 1855.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council, dated Fort William, 15th October 1855, No. 1036 :—

“In further assimilation to the Rules in force at Ceylon for the supply of Barrack Articles, the Honorable the President in Council is pleased to direct that Wives of European Soldiers, permitted to reside in Barracks, shall hereafter be provided with Cots and Bedding of the same description as is authorised for European Troops.

(Signed) F. D. ATKINSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Department.”

No. 841 of 1855.—The undermentioned Warrant Officers are allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate :—

Sub-Conductor J. Hume, of the Commissariat Department.
Sub-Conductor J. Jackson, of the Commissariat Department.

Bombay Castle, 7th November 1855.

No. 842 of 1855.—The undermentioned Officers have been reported qualified as Interpreters in the Native languages as below particularised :—

In Hindoostanee.

Lieutenant H. Birch.....	27th Regt. N. I.
Ensign J. W. Watson	16th „ „
„ J. G. Watts	9th „ „
„ T. W. Hickes	2nd Gr. Regt. N. I.

In Murathee.

Lieutenant S. Scott	2nd Eur. Regt. L. I.
„ C. A. C. Hawkins	23rd Regt. N. L. I.

No. 843 of 1855.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council, dated Fort William, 20th October 1855, No. 1069 :—

“ In modification of the 10th paragraph of the Government General Order No. 875, of the 28th October 1853, it is hereby ordered that all Statements of Payments made from Civil and Political Treasuries, subject to the Governments of the North Western Provinces and Punjab, respectively, shall in future be rendered to the Accountant, North Western Provinces, at Agra, instead of to the Military Accountant, Fort William.

The change is to take effect from the 1st November 1855.

(Signed) F. D. ATKINSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, in the Military Department.”

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
T. MAUGHAN, Lieutenant Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

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

Bombay Castle, 1st November 1855.

No. 186 of 1855.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, in conformity with the instructions of the Honorable the Court of Directors, is pleased to publish the following Furlough Regulations for the Indian Navy, which are to take effect from this date :—

FURLOUGH ON PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

1. Every Officer will be allowed a furlough to Europe or elsewhere beyond sea, for a period of two years, at the expiration of ten years' service, and for a second period of two years after twenty years' service in India.
2. The second furlough of two years will only be granted after ten years' service in India from the date of the return to duty, after the first furlough of two years. These furloughs are not to be cumulative under any circumstances, but are limited to two years. Officers who have taken leave of absence on sick certificate to Europe or elsewhere beyond sea, will be ineligible to a furlough on private affairs until they have served six years from their last return to duty. This rule does not apply to short leaves to sea.
3. All grants of furloughs on private affairs are subject to the exigencies of the Public Service, and to the Regulations framed for the preservation of the efficiency of the Indian Navy, by limiting the number of absentees.
4. Officers holding detached or shore appointments may be allowed furlough for a period of six months, without losing their appointment; but during that period they will not be entitled to any portion of their salary, which will be drawn in full by the Officers officiating for them.
5. The Europe Furlough Pay to be granted in the above cases, is as follows :—

	£.	s.	d.	
To Captain, the Pay of Lieutenant Colonel in the Army ..	1	0	0	per diem.
To Commanders, as Majors	0	16	0	ditto.
To Lieutenants and Pursers, as Captains	0	10	6	ditto.
To Mates above three years' service as such, as Lieutenants. .	0	6	6	ditto.
To Clerks, as Ensigs.	0	5	3	ditto.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE ON SICK CERTIFICATE.

6. Leave of absence on sick Certificate will be granted for a term not exceeding eighteen months, whether it be to any place in Europe, or elsewhere out of India.
7. Extensions of such leave may be granted, as at present, on production of medical certificates for further periods not exceeding eighteen months in the whole.
8. An Officer holding a detached appointment will be allowed to be absent on sick certificate in England, or elsewhere beyond sea, for a period of fifteen months, without losing his appointment; and during the first six months only of such absence he will be entitled to draw the Indian unemployed shore pay of his rank, and half the difference between that and the salary of his appointment, the Officer officiating for him drawing the unemployed shore pay of his rank, and the remaining half salary during the first six months, and the full salary of the appointment during the remainder of the time.
9. An Officer's claim to half the salary for six months, as sanctioned in the preceding rule, will not be affected by his subsequently retiring from the Service in Europe or elsewhere.
10. No portion of Command Allowance, Medical Staff Salary, or other similar allowance, which under the Old Rules was inadmissible to Officers of the Indian Navy absent from their Ships at the Cape or elsewhere, will be allowed to absent Officers under these Regulations.
11. All Officers on detached or shore employ while on leave of absence on sick certificate, will be entitled, for a period of six months, to pay as above stated, and for the remaining period of their leave they will receive furlough pay only.
12. If the leave on sick certificate be extended, furlough pay will be continued, but under no circumstances for a longer period than two years altogether from the commencement of the absence.
13. Officers on detached or shore employ, absent on leave beyond the periods stated in paragraphs 4 and 8, cannot retain their appointments and allowances, except on special grounds, to be sanctioned by the Government of the Presidency: any such special extension of leave is to be reported at once to the Honorable the Court of Directors, with the reason for it, and to be subject to their approbation.
14. The privilege of retaining appointments during leave of absence on sick certificate, or on furlough on private affairs, will not be available a second time, if the fresh leave is on sick certificate, until an Officer has been three years, or if on private affairs, until he has been six years in the discharge of the duties of his appointment from the date of last return to it.
15. This Rule, however, does not apply to leaves of absence, whether on sick certificate, or on private affairs in India, or for brief periods to Ceylon, the Mauritius, or other places out of India.

OFFICERS SERVING AFLOAT.

16. Officers of the Indian Navy are to be allowed, during their absence on sick leave in England, pay as follows:—
Captains.—The shore pay of Captain, Rupees 400 per mensem, being Indian shore or unemployed pay for the first six months, and afterwards furlough pay at the rate of £1 per diem.
Commanders.—Rupees 300 per mensem, being Indian or unemployed shore pay for the first six months, and afterwards furlough pay, or 16 shillings per diem.
Senior Lieutenants.—Indian pay, Rupees 191-8-1 per mensem for the first six months, and 10s. 6d. per diem for the remainder of their furlough.
Junior Lieutenants and Pursers.—Rupees 161-8-1 for the first six months, and 10s. 6d. per diem for the remainder of their furlough.
Mates, above three years' service as such, 6s. 6d. per diem.
Mates under three years' service, and Clerks after six years' service, 5s. 3d. per diem. And.
Midshipmen and Clerks under six years' service, £75 per annum during the currency of their furlough.

DATE OF FURLOUGH AND ADVANCE OF PAY.

17. The period of furlough on private affairs, or leave of absence on sick certificate, is to be calculated from the date of the departure from India of the ship in which the Officer proceeds.
 18. Advances of pay and allowances to Officers proceeding on leave of absence on sick certificates who may be entitled to them, will be made in India for three months from date of embarkation. Payments in continuation will be made in England at the rates of exchange fixed annually for repayment of advances made on account of Her Majesty's Government. Furlough pay will continue to be issued in advance for six months when required by Officers obtaining furlough on private affairs.
 19. The existing Regulations regarding Passage Money to Officers are not affected by these Rules.
 20. The Certificates issued to Officers who are granted furloughs on private affairs, or leave of absence on sick certificate, are to specify the time each Officer has been absent on leave within Indian limits, as well as the time of his previous absence in Europe.
 21. The last Pay Certificate of all Officers proceeding to England on sick certificate is to specify the rate of pay and allowances to which they may be entitled.
 22. This information is necessary, in order that no difficulty may arise in the Pay Department of the India House in adjusting the several payments which may be due.

PERIODS OF ABSENCE ALLOWED TO BE COUNTED AS SERVICE FOR RETIRING PENSIONS.

23. Officers to be entitled to retire on the Full Pay of their rank (under the Regulation of 1796) must have served twenty-two years in India, out of which leaves of absence for two years in the aggregate, and not more, will be allowed to count as service for the Retiring Pension.
 24. All Officers now in the service, who prefer retaining what may be considered the advantages of the Old Regulations, may do so, provided they signify their wish to that effect when they next apply for furlough or leave of absence, without any limitation whether such leave be in India or elsewhere; and Officers who once make their election, will not be entitled to any other choice, but will be afterwards subject to the New or Old Regulations according to their decisions.
 25. Officers holding shore appointments have not the above option allowed them, but they may retain the advantages of the Old Regulations by giving up their appointments, which in such cases will be considered vacated from the date of embarkation.
 26. To those Officers who adopt them, the New Regulations will apply retrospectively in respect of furlough and leave of absence, beyond sea, and in computing their time of service for retirement, so that their furloughs or leaves of absence, whether under the Old or New Rules, and whether on private affairs or sick certificate within or beyond India, will count for service to the authorised extent only, in computing the time for retirement on full pay.
 27. These Rules do not in any way affect the existing Regulations regarding the grant of leave in India, or for short periods to sea, whether on private affairs or on sick certificate, except as to the periods of such absence being taken into calculation in the time allowed to count as service for retirement on Full Pay.

Bombay Castle, 2nd November 1855.

No. 187 of 1855.—The undermentioned Officers are allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate, under the Old Furlough Regulations:—

Lieutenant B. H. Crane.
 Lieutenant A. A. Cookson.

No. 188 of 1855.—Mr. W. McKenzie, 2nd Class Engineer, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 5th November 1855.

No. 189 of 1855.—It is the painful duty of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to call the attention of the Officers of the Indian Navy to circumstances which have lately been under the consideration of Government, and which deeply affect the reputation of that Branch of the Public Service.

In the month of April last the Political Resident and Commandant at Aden brought to the notice of Government, that on the occasion of the visit to the "Assaye" of Sultan Aboo Bekr and the heads of the Oolaki Tribe of Arabs, the Officers of that vessel had treated those Chiefs, whom they had been directed to receive with every mark of honor and respect, with "rude indifference," adding that "in the state of our relations with the Arabs, it is of much consequence that our intercourse with them should be marked, on our part, by a courteous demeanour, which they can well appreciate, and in which they themselves are never deficient. But if such ordinary civilities as any visitor usually receives on board any ship are denied on board a Government vessel to visitors of rank, expressly and formally introduced for the purpose of receiving attention and respect, either the gratification of seeing a ship must in future be refused to them, or it must be indulged in the mortifying apprehension that our guest may be ridiculed on account of their style or costume, or some peculiarity with which the Officers of the ship may not be familiar."

A copy of Brigadier Coghlan's letter having been forwarded to the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy, with a request that he would direct the fullest and most careful investigation to be instituted on the subject of this com-

plaint, Sir Henry Leeke reported to Government, on the 11th of May, that he had himself presided over a Committee assembled for the purpose of making this investigation, and that the Committee had come to the conclusion that the complaint was preferred under a misapprehension, and that the explanations offered by the Officers of the ship appeared sufficient to clear them of any intentional disrespect to the Arab Sheiks.

4. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council was unable to concur with Sir Henry Leeke and the Committee in this conclusion, but he was unwilling, in the face of their Report, to carry the matter further. He therefore contented himself with expressing his dissent from the opinion of the Commander in Chief and the Committee, and his reliance upon Sir Henry Leeke's assurance that "he would lose no opportunity of impressing upon the whole of the Officers under his command, the necessity of giving their cheerful co-operation to the Political and Military Authorities with whom they may be brought into contact, and above all of always acting in a conciliatory and courteous manner towards foreigners."

The Most Noble the Governor General, to whom these proceedings had been reported, was still more dissatisfied with the explanations offered by the Officers of the "Assaye." His Lordship directed that these should be sent to Aden for such comments as the Political Resident and his Assistant—Lieutenant Playfair, and Interpreter—Mr. Rassam, might have to make upon them; and the result of this reference has been to confirm the very unfavourable opinion which the Governor General was compelled to form of the conduct of the Officers of the "Assaye," as it appeared in the former papers.

It is not the present purpose of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to go into all the details of this case. The Most Noble the Governor General has commented upon them with just severity, and his comments will be communicated to those who are more immediately concerned in them, and they will do well to profit by the reproof conveyed in them. The object of this General Order is to point out to the Officers of the Indian Navy the discredit which the misconduct of a few individuals is calculated to bring upon their whole body, and to impress upon them most earnestly the imperative duty of keeping the Service free from the reproach of discourtesy and of the vulgar and illiberal sentiment in which, in the present instance, it appears to have originated.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council might, perhaps have been spared the necessity of making these remarks, if the case to which he has just referred had been a solitary one, but he deeply regrets to say that other instances in which the same spirit has been manifested, have been since brought to the notice of Government. It is unnecessary to go into these instances, as in one the name of the Officer offending is not known, and in another it is no longer in the List of the Indian Navy.

The occurrence, however, of these complaints, while the misconduct of the officers of the "Assaye" was still under consideration, has forced upon Government the conclusion that their case is not so entirely exceptional as His Lordship in Council was at first willing to believe. He is indeed far from supposing that such behaviour is either general or common among the officers of the Indian Navy, but enough has been shown to prove that it is an evil which is not confined to a particular ship.

The Most Noble the Governor General has warned the Officers of the "Assaye," that if such conduct should again come under the notice of the Government of India, the Governor General in Council will assuredly inflict upon the offenders a penalty which will go far beyond censure.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council trusts that there will be no occasion for any example of severity, and that these remarks will be sufficient not only to prevent the recurrence of similar complaints, but that they will call forth in the Officers of the Indian Navy a resolution to efface the recollection of circumstances so injurious to the character of the Service, and which have left so painful an impression on the mind of Government.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

T. MAUGHAN, Lieutenant Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Civil Appointments, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th November 1855.

Lieutenant Colonel G. LeGrand Jacob, resumed charge of the Office of Political Agent in Kutch from Lieutenant Colonel Trevelyan, on the 29th ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th November 1855.

The Honorable the Judges of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature have been pleased to make the following appointments from the 14th September last, viz:—

James Flynn, Esquire, to be Chief Translator and Interpreter.

Narrayen Dinnanathjee, Esquire, to be Second Translator and Interpreter, and Assistant Translator in Goozerattee.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, to be Third Translator and Interpreter, and Assistant Translator in Marwadi.

Mr. Ballajee Pandoorung, to be Fourth Translator and Interpreter.

Mr. Nanabhoy Hurridass, to be Assistant Translator in Mahratta.

Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee, to be Assistant Translator in Goozerattee.

Major Keith Jopp, Superintendent of Police, Kaira, availed himself on the 25th September of the leave of absence granted to him in the Government Gazette of the 13th September, and resumed charge of his appointment on the 24th October.

Lieutenant Harpur, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tanna, has acted as Superintendent of Police in that Collectorate from the 1st August last.

Captain C. Hervey, Assistant General Superintendent Thuggee and Dacoity Department, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 7th November 1855.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Cazez Abdoolla Araee, Mahomedan Law Officer of the Sholapoor Adawlut.

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

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 5th November 1855.

Mr. A. J. de H. Larpent is placed for General Duty under the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, until further orders.

Lieutenant E. L. Taverner, Assistant Superintendent Poona and Tanna Revenue Survey, has been allowed leave of absence from the 18th October to the 18th November 1855, to proceed to Mahabeshwur, on sick certificate.

Mr. F. S. Chapman, First Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, is allowed an extension, for one month, under Section XII. of the Absentee Rules, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 17th September 1855.

The leave of absence, on urgent private affairs, granted to Captain F. Fanning, Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat, in the Government Notification of the 26th September 1855, is to have effect from the 2nd to the 14th October 1855, both days inclusive.

Mr. H. Bulkley, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat, has been allowed an extension up to the 31st ultimo, of the leave of absence, on medical certificate, granted to him on the 5th September last.

Mr. G. W. Elliot, Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum, has been allowed an extension, for five days, under Section XIV. of the Absentee Regulations, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 6th September last.

Mr. E. D. Neave, First Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish, assumed charge of his duties on the 18th October 1855.

Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee, Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Broach, is allowed leave of absence for five days, to proceed to Surat, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 7th November 1855.

Mr. J. Elphinston, Assistant Collector of Rutnagherry, joined his appointment on the 27th October 1855.

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

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd November 1855.

Balkrishna Narain Bhomekur, is appointed a Member of the Municipal Committee of the Town of Panwell, in place of Bhugwüntra Kashee, resigned.

Bombay Castle, 5th November 1855.

The services of Captain T. Biggs, of the Artillery, are temporarily placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for regimental duty.

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

Bombay Castle, 7th November 1855.

Assistant Surgeon E. Mahaffy, M.D., has been permitted to resign his appointment as Superintendent of Vaccination in the Western Division of Guzerat.

Assistant Surgeon R. G. Lord, M.D., to be Superintendent of Vaccination in the Western Division of Guzerat.

Mr. W. Blowers has been appointed by the Government of India to officiate as Post Master General at Bombay.

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th November 1855.

Captain Price, Assistant Executive Engineer, Poona Collectorate, has been permitted to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs from the 21st to the 25th October 1855, both days inclusive.

Lieutenant D. C. E. Twyford, Assistant Executive Engineer in the Scinde Province, is transferred to the Central Province.

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

Bombay Castle, 7th November 1855

Lieutenant C. W. Finch, Commanding the Company of Sappers and Miners at Kurrachee, is appointed an Assistant Executive Engineer.

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

The leave of absence for one month granted to Captain A. H. Curtis, Executive Engineer, Shikarpoor Collectorate, under date 3rd October last, is extended to the 27th idem.

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

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Under instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that Masters of Schools, which are not of sufficient importance to have a fixed Establishment of two or more Masters are not entitled to the privileges of the more favorable Pension Regulations conceded to "Principals and Head Masters of Colleges and Schools" in the Notification of the 4th January 1854.

2. Professors of the Elphinstone College and of the Poona College, and all Superintendents, Inspectors, and Visitors of Schools, European and Native, are entitled to the privilege of the more favorable Regulations.

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

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 5th November 1855.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the 3rd para. of the Government Notification of 23rd May last, which excepts the case of Works in the Military and Marine Departments, and those executed within the limits and at the expense of Native States under the jurisdiction of Political Officers, from the Rule laid down in para. 2 of that Notification which requires all Local Officers to address communications regarding Public Works to Government in the Public Works Department alone, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve that the above Works shall be regarded as exceptions to that Rule only until the 1st January 1856, and directs that from that date the course prescribed in paras. 2 and 4 of the above Notification be followed in respect to all Public Works, in whatever Department the correspondence regarding them may have previously passed and wherever they may be executed.

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

W. HART,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 5th November 1855.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

CIVIL.

Second Grade Apprentice Esputty Erla, of the 2nd Gr. Regt. N. I., is attached to the Jail Hospital, Kurrachee.

By order of the Medical Board,

W. C. COLES, M.D., Assist. Surgeon,

Acting Secy. Medical Board.

Bombay, Medical Board Office, 7th November 1855.

Notice

Is hereby given, that sealed tenders will be received by the Acting Deputy Commissary General, Bombay, on Monday the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the CONVEYANCE to LONDON of

- (one) Package containing Pattern Barrack Lamps, about 4 feet 24 inches by measurement, and 47 lbs. by weight, consigned to the Honorable the Court of Directors, East India House, London.

The name of the vessel on which it is proposed to convey the Package is to be inserted in the tender.

Further particulars may be learnt on application at this Office, from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

R. J. SHAW, Major,

Actg. Depy. Commy. General.

Bombay, Depy. Commy. Genl's Office,
5th November 1855.

જાહેરનામું.

હીઆથી આપવાનો આવેછે જે મુંબાઈની ડીપ્ટી કમી-
શરી જનરાલ સાહેબની આજીરામાં નીચે લખેલો શામાન
વીલાત લઈજવાને રાજ ચાલતા મહીનાની તારીખ ૧૨ મી
અને શોમવારના દીવરો રાજના કલાક ૨ વાગતે શેલિડ
ટેડરો લીધામો આવશે.

૧ દાગીનો બરાકના ફાનરાના નમુનાનુ તેનુ મેજરમેંટ
આરે ૪ શીટ ૨૪ ઇંચીરા અને તેનુ વજન આરે
૪૭ પૌંડ થશે.

જે રાખરો એ ઉપર લખેલો શામાન પોલિયાડવા આહા-
તા હોએ તેઓએ આમે હાફીરામાં દરરોજ (આદીતવાર
શીવામે) કલાક અગીઆરથી તે પાંચ થુધી અજર કરી-
આથી જે કાંઈ અજર લેઈશિ તે આપવાનો આવશે.

મુંબાઈની ડેપીટી કમીશરી જનરાલ સાહેબની

આજીરા તારીખ ૫ મી નવેમ્બર ૧૮૫૫.

R. J. SHAW, Major,

Acting Depy. Commy. General.

Notice.

Verbal offers will be received at this Office, at noon precisely on Monday next, the 12th instant, for the SUPPLY of the following ARTICLES, and of such others as this Department may be required to supply during the intermediate period, viz:—

- 3 Chimneys, Argand.
- 6 Swabs, Hemp, Country.
- 1 Perambulator.
- 1 Protractor, Improved, with Prickers, &c.
- 1 Ruler, Brass, Parallel, Rolling, 12 inches.
- 1 Set Scales, Marquis.
- 1 Sextant, Pocket or Box.
- 1 Theodolite, with Stand, 5-inch, Everest's.
- 1 Mat, China, double, 23 feet and 1½ inches long, and 20 feet and 6 inches broad.
- 3 Dozen Burners.
- 150 Pans, Iron, for Chunam.
- 256 lbs. Gum, Copal.
- 1 oz. Chloride of Platinum.
- 12 Kettles, Pitch or Dammer, Iron (Europe), 3 to 4 Gallons.
- 6 Crucibles, Blacklead (Europe), of 30 lbs. each.
- 12 Do. do. (do.) of 25 lbs. do.
- 12 Do. do. (do.) of 20 lbs. do.
- 2 Do. do. (do.) of 60 lbs. do.
- 1 Tape, Measuring 50 feet.
- 12 Pencils, Sable Hair.
- 10 Quires Emery Paper (Europe).
- 11 Saws, Cross-cut.
- 3 Screens, Wooden, require Curtains of new Red Turkey.

An immediate deposit of ten per cent. on the amount of his offer (and where the amount of the offer falls short of 2½ 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.

The supply to be subject to examination, and rejection if not approved of both by this and the indenting Departments.

Musters may be seen, and all particulars learnt, on application at this Office from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. daily, Sunday excepted.

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

R. J. SHAW, Major,
Acting Deputy. Commy. General.

Bombay, Deputy. Commy. Genl.'s Office,
7th November 1855.

બહાર ખર્ચ.

એવું ને દેખી કમીસરી જનરાલ સાહેબની આશીસમાં આલતા મહિનાની તારીખ ૧૨ મી અને આવતા શોમવારને દિને બયોરનાં નીચે લખેલો તથા એ સિવાય બીજાં સાંમન આપવાને વાસ્તે બહાર લિલાંડ થાસે.

- ૩ ચીમની આરથાન.
- ૧ શુભાખ આ. ખરેશ ગામટી કાયાના બનાવેલા.
- ૧ પરઆખુલેટર.
- ૧ રૂલર પીતલનુ પારેલલ રોલ્ડિંગ ૧૨ ઇંચનુ.
- ૧ શેટ ઇસ્કેલ મારકુવીરા.
- ૧ રોકટનટ પાકેટ આ. બાકરા.
- ૧ થીઓપ્રિલાઈટ ઇસ્ટાંડ સાથે ૫ ઇંચનો.
- ૧ ચીનાઈ સાદરી બેવરી ૨૩ ફુટ અને ૩૫ ઇંચ લાંબી અને ૨૦ ફુટ અને ૬ ઇંચ પોરી.

- ૩ દબન બરનરશ.
- ૧૫૦ કસ લોહિરાના ચુનો ભરવાનેશાહ.
- ૨૫૧ રતલ શુદ્ધ કોપાલ.
- ૧ આઈરા કાલોરીદ આપ પલાટીનમ.
- ૧૨ કીટલી પીચ આ. દામર લોહિરાની વેલાતી ૩ થી તે ૪ ગાલન શુધીની.
- ૬ મુરા વેલાતી ૩૦ રતલની એક એક.
- ૧૨ એલ ૨૫ એલ.
- ૧૨ એલ ૨૦ એલ.
- ૨ એલ ૧૦ એલ.

- ૧ ટેપ ભરવાની ૫૦ શીટની.
- ૧૨ પેનશીલ રોબલ હેરની.
- ૧૦ કુવામ્બેર કાગળ ધમરી વેલાતી.
- ૧૧ કરવતી આશવારની.
- ૩ લાકરાના રાકરીન તેને લાલ ટરકી કપરાના પરદા બો-હમિય.

આએ આફીસમાં દરરોજ (આદીતવાર સિવાય) કલાક ૧૦ થી તે ૫ શુધી અરજ કરેઆથી ઉપર લખેલો સાંમનનો

નમુનો દેખાડીયામાં આવશે તથા એશીવાએ ને કંઈબીજા ખર્ચ નોધશે તે પણ આપવામાં આવશે.
મુંબાઈની દેખીટરી કમીસરી જનરાલ સાહેબની આફીસ તારીખ ૭ મી નવેમ્બર રાને ૧૮૫૫ ઇસવી.

R. J. SHAW, Major,
Acting Deputy. Commy. General.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the sum of Rs. (48) forty-eight, on account of the ESTATE of the late Salmeen, No. 24,486, Coal Trimmer, of the Steamer "NORNA," of the Port of London, has been received into my Office, and the same will be paid by me to his legal representative, on application, with full particulars (post-paid).

HENRY ST. AMOUR,
Registrar of Merchant Seamen.

Bombay, Marine Registry Office,
1st November 1855.

إشهار نامه

ظاہر کیا جاتا ہے کہ اثتالیس (۴۸۔۰۰) روپیے بابت ترقے سالین متوفی کے جسے رجسٹرکٹ کا نمبر ۲۴۴۸۶ تھا اور وہ لندن کے بندرے آگبرٹ نارن پر کوئلے ڈالنے کے کام پر نوکرتیا میری آفس میں جمع ہوئے ہیں جو کوئی آسکا شرعی وارث ہوگا اور وہ ڈاک کا محصول دیکر اپنی درخواست مع اثبات اپنی حقیت کے میرے پاس بھیجیگا تو وہ روپیے آسکو دئے جائینگے (صحتیح) ہنری سینٹ امور

مہینہ مرین رجسٹری آفس
تاریخ ۱ ماہ نومبر سنہ ۱۸۵۵

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

MEDICAL STORE DEPARTMENT.

Vacancies in the Subordinate Establishment are filled up by Candidates, without reference to caste, who pass the Examination detailed in Articles 375, 376, and 377 of Section XXXIII. Jsamesons Code, before the Medical Storekeeper, subject to the provision of Article 315 of the same Section.

There are at present two vacancies of Second Apprentices at Rupees ten (10) each a month.

By order of the Medical Board,
W. C. COLES,
Assistant Surgeon,
Acting Secretary Medical Board.

Bombay, Medical Board Office,
27th October 1855.

MILITARY

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

1855
1st Nov.—Assistant Surgeon A. L. Williams, Indian Navy, on duty, from Persian Gulf.
" " Apothecary J. Wright, Medical Charge, on leave, from Vingarla.

2nd Nov.—Captain J. H. Burke, Engineers, from a leave, from Mahabeshwur.
 3rd „ Lieutenant Kirkland, 20th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Kurrachee.
 5th „ Lieutenant C. M. Lewis, 1st Grenadiers, *en route*, to join, from Poona.
 „ „ Captain H. Lodwick, 10th Regiment N. I., *en route*, to join, from Poona.
 6th „ Captain J. Field, 6th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Sattara.
 „ „ Assistant Surgeon K. C. Thorpe, M.D., Indian Navy, on duty, from Kurrachee.
 7th „ Lieutenant James, 6th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Kurrachee.
 „ „ Lieutenant Smith, 6th Regiment N. I., on duty from Kurrachee.
 „ „ Lieutenant Wigney, 6th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Kurrachee.
 „ „ Ensign Carr, 6th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Kurrachee.
 „ „ Captain Harding, 2nd Grenadiers, to rejoin, from England.
 „ „ Assistant Surgeon T. G. Hewlett, Steamer Queen, on duty, from Kurrachee.
 „ „ Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Bellasis, 3rd European Regiment, from furlough, from Europe.
 „ „ Lieutenant Henry, 3rd European Regiment, from furlough, from Europe.
 „ „ Assistant Surgeon Asher, Medical Establishment, * from furlough, from Europe.
 „ „ Cadet G. Bannister, Infantry, from furlough, from Europe.
 „ „ Cadet L. Russell, Infantry, from furlough, from Europe.

1855 DEPARTURES.

1st Nov.—Lieutenant Griffiths, 2nd Eur. L. I., to join, to Hyderabad.
 „ „ Major McIntyre, 78th Highlanders, to rejoin, from Court Martial duty, to Poona.
 „ „ Captain Whitehill, 3rd European Regiment, to rejoin, from Court Martial duty, to Poona.
 „ „ Major Price, 4th Rifles, to rejoin, from Court Martial duty, to Poona.
 „ „ Captain Gall, 14th Light Dragoons, to rejoin, from Court Martial duty, to Kirkee.
 2nd „ Major Wilner, 14th Light Dragoons, to rejoin from Court Martial duty, to Kirkee.
 „ „ Major Kennedy, 47th Madras N. I., on medical furlough, to Europe.
 „ „ Ensign S. Hankin, 2nd Grenadiers, on medical furlough, to Europe.
 „ „ Captain Campbell, 3rd European Regiment, to join, to Poona.
 „ „ Captain G. Hunt, 78th Highlanders, to join, to Poona.
 3rd „ Captain Rivers, Engineers, to join, to Poona.
 „ „ Ensign Campbell, 7th Regiment N. I., to join, to Nusseerabad.
 „ „ Assistant Surgeon E. DeCrespigny, Medical Establishment, on sick certificate, to Mahabeshwur.
 4th „ Lieutenant Colonel Trevelyan, 3rd Light Cavalry, to join, to Rajcote.
 5th „ Lieutenant Metge, H. M.'s 83rd Regiment, on medical certificate, to Europe.
 6th „ Ensign R. G. Hotchkiss, 12th Regiment N. I., on escort duty, to Oolwa.
 „ „ Lieutenant G. Grant, 9th Regiment N. I., on private affairs.
 7th „ Captain Field, 6th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Tanna.
 „ „ Lieutenant James, 6th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Tanna.
 „ „ Lieutenant Smith, 6th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Tanna.
 „ „ Lieutenant Wigney, 6th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Tanna.

7th Nov.—Ensign Carr, 6th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Tanna.
 „ „ Major E. A. Guerin, 2nd European Light Infantry, on duty, to Kurrachee.

*Bombay, Town Major's Office,
 7th November 1855.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

1855 ARRIVALS.

3rd Nov.—Steamer Victoria, P. James, from Cochin 29th Oct.
Passengers.—Messrs. Johnson, Kees, Dogan, and Tait; Mrs. Murdock; and several Natives.
 „ „ Steamer Bombay, G. M. Beyts, from Kurrachee 30th October.
Passengers.—Lieutenant and Mrs. Kirkland; and Dr. and Mrs. FitzGerald.
 „ „ Steamer Mountstuart Elphinstone, C. W. Macdonald, from Surat 2nd instant.
Passengers.—Mrs. Peacock; B. H. Gelland, Esq., Lieutenant Grant; and several Natives.
 4th „ Steamer Phlox, J. Clarke, from Goa 2nd instant.
Passengers.—Captain Gordon; and several Natives.
 5th „ Ship Shah Jehan, J. Betham, from China 22nd August.
Passengers.—Miss Wilkins; Mrs. Betham, and Child; and 2 Natives.
 „ „ Steamer Lowjee Family, J. Norman, from Bancote 5th instant.
 6th „ P. & O. Co.'s Steamer Ganges, J. Bowen, from Hong-kong 15th October.
Passengers.—Captain Rogers, and Servant; Miss Twynnam; Mr. Henderson, and Servant; Mr. Coombs; Messrs. McKenzie, and Pringle; and several Natives.
 „ „ H. C. Steamer Ajdaha, Lieutenant Worsley, from Kurrachee 3rd November.
Passengers.—Colonel Carstairs and Lady; Captain Briggs; Lieutenant Ker, Mrs. Ker, and 2 Children; Lieutenant Glampole; Lieutenant Johnson; Lieutenant Milford, Mrs. Milford, and Child; Surgeon Faithfull; and Lieutenant Wilson.

1855 DEPARTURES.

31st Oct.—Steamer Phlox, J. Clarke, to Goa.
Passengers.—General Vasconcello, and Suite.
 3rd Nov.—P. & Co.'s Steamer Cadiz, A. R. Aldham, to Aden.
Passengers.—For Alexandria: Majors Hamilton and Kennedy; Captain Abbott; Lieutenants Rice and Mylno; and Messrs. Hawkins and Borkley. For Suez: Mr. Lavarel. For Aden: 21 Government Troops on deck; and Hormusjee Cowasjee.
 „ „ P. & Co.'s Steamer Norna, J. W. Purchase, to China.
Passengers.—For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Geddes, and 2 Servants; and J. Robertson, Esq. For Calcutta: Dr. Downes; Sir Charles Jackson, Lady Jackson, 1 Child, and 1 European Servant; Miss Penney; and Several Natives.
 „ „ Steamer Lowjee Family, J. Norman, to Bancote.
Passengers.—Messrs. Baunback, Barton, Pollock, Taylor, Standen; and Chapman; Mrs. Taylor; Mrs. Peacock; and Miss Curnine.
 4th „ Ship Rosina, W. Broadfoot, to Mauritius.
 „ „ Steamer Mountstuart Elphinstone, C. W. Macdonald, to Surat
Passengers.—Several Natives.

W. CRAWFORD,
 Senior Magistrate of Police.

Bombay, Police Office, 6th November 1855.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH NOTICES, &c.

TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE WITH PLACES OFF THE LINE.

Under orders of Government, Messages will be received for transmission at any Telegraph Office, if sent by Post, from places not having Telegraph Stations,—if written on ordinary stamped paper of the value required.

Copies of the Rules passed by Government, with explanatory Notes, and Tables regulating the Charges for number of words and distances, are now in course of distribution at all Post Offices in India, where they will be posted for general access.

Post Masters in the Bombay Presidency not yet supplied with the Rules and Tables may obtain copies on application to the Bombay Post Office.

It is recommended that all Letters containing Messages for despatch by Telegraph be registered at the Post Offices, and be marked with the words "*Telegraph Message*" in large letters and in Red Ink.

Central Office, Meerut, 25th June 1855.

W. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
Superintendent Electric Telegraph in India.

No. 230.

OFFICE ORDER.**REGISTER OF CORRESPONDENTS' NAMES.**

Several Messages having miscarried through errors in spelling the Names of the parties addressed, a Register will be opened in the Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras Offices, in which persons may insert the names of one to four habitual Correspondents at other Stations. This list will be printed, and a copy supplied to each Station. The words to "Registered Correspondent" will be telegraphed in all such cases free of charge. As more than half the Messages on the lines pass between such habitual Correspondents, it is confidently expected that the mistakes referred to will be thus prevented in a proportionate degree.

No charge is to be made for the Registry, and one or more names may be added monthly. The Register will be printed and circulated on the first Saturday in each month.

Meerut, 30th June 1855.

W. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
Superintendent Electric Telegraph in India.

OFFICE ORDER, DATED 31ST JANUARY 1855.

"Whenever an interruption takes place, immediate notice is to be given to all Stations along the whole line through which correspondence is open, at each side of the place of interruption. Thus, if the line be broken between Agra and Gwalior, the Assistant in charge at Agra is to give notice of the occurrence along the lines to Calcutta and Peshawur, and the Assistant in charge at Gwalior will do the same along the lines to Bombay and Madras.

"All persons desiring to send Messages will be informed where the interruption exists, and given the option of withholding the Message, or having it sent on by post over the interrupted section of the line at the full charge for the entire distance."

Published for general information,

Meerut, 20th June 1855.

W. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
Superintendent Electric Telegraph in India.

Under the sanction of Government, REFUNDS will in future be made of the sums charged for the transmission of all *repeated* Messages, in cases of non-delivery, unreasonable delay, or gross errors. Precise Rules will be subsequently issued. Meanwhile all complaints should be addressed to the Central Office, Agra, where a daily report from every Station in India is filed for reference in such cases. Complainants must forward the Office receipts for the Messages issued to the sender by the despatching Station. Without the production of this document, no complaint will be attended to.

Attention is particularly requested to the resolution of Government, that it is only for *repeated* Messages, that a Refund can be made under any circumstances whatever. Further, no Refunds will be made for alleged errors in cypher Messages, pending the publication of a new cypher system, now in preparation for this department.

Agra, 10th October 1855.

(True copies)

(Signed) W. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
Superintendent Electric Telegraph in India.
A. CHAUNCY, Lieut.,
Deputy Superintendent Electric Telegraph.

For Sale

AT THE

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

Jameson's Code of 1850, bound	Rs. 12
" " Appendix No. I. (1852), in wrapper	3
" " Appendix No. II. (1854), bound	3
Rules for Guidance of Courts Martial (1854), bound	3
Forms for Courts Martial, a complete Set, stitched ..	1

Also a few Copies of

New Postal Act (No. XVII. of 1854), with Rules for Management of Post Office Department (corrected edition), and District Post Rules, stitched	Rs. 1
EDUCATION DISPATCH from the Court of Directors, dated 19th July 1854, in Svo.	As. 8
CIVIL ABSENTEE RULES, dated 8th June 1855, in Svo.	8

Just issued.

RULES for the GUIDANCE of COURTS of REQUESTS, with Forms of Proceedings, &c. (June 1855), stitched	As. 8
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NOTICE.—On Monday, the 7th of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., the Government Agent for the Western Province will sell by Auction, at his Office, the LEASE of the unsold portions of the MARANDAHN CINNAMON PLANTATION, for the term of seven years, commencing on the 1st June 1856, upon the following conditions:—

The highest offer will be submitted for the approval of Government, and its decision communicated to the bidder within ten days from the day of sale.

If approved, such highest bidder shall be deemed the purchaser of the lease.

The rent shall be payable half-yearly, that is to say, on the 1st October and 1st April in each year.

The limits of the land leased will be pointed out to the purchaser by the proper Officer, and he will also be furnished with a survey.

The Government shall be at liberty, during the term of the lease, to sell or otherwise appropriate small lots for building or other purposes, and the deduction to be made from the rent in consequence shall be decided by arbitration.

The purchaser shall be bound to take upon lease (the amount of rent to be settled by arbitration) any portions respecting which suits may be now pending, and which may be adjudged to be the property of the Crown; and if any portion of that delivered over to him shall, during the lease, be adjudged to be private property, a deduction shall be made from the rent. The amount shall in like manner be settled by arbitration.

The purchaser shall admit that he has received the Plantation clean and in proper order, and shall be bound to give it over to the Government in like condition at the expiration of the lease.

The purchaser shall not remove any Cinnamon Bushes without the permission of the Government Agent.

During the last year of the lease the Government Agent shall be at liberty to appoint persons to superintend the cutting and peeling, and to prevent Cinnamon not come to maturity from being cut and peeled.

The Government Agent or his Assistant, or any person duly authorised by them, shall at all times have free access to the Plantation for the purpose of inspection.

If any instalment of the rent shall be in arrear for more than thirty days, the Government shall be at liberty to resume possession of the Plantation, without making any compensation to the lessee.

The purchaser shall, within one week from the day of sale, furnish security for the fulfilment of these conditions equal to the rent of one year, of such nature as may be required by the Government Agent, in default of which the sale will be held to be void.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. FRASER,

Assistant Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Colombo, 19th April 1855.

WALLACE & Co.,

Agents for H. M.'s Ceylon Govt.

Bombay, May 14th, 1855.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE BOMBAY AGENCY.

On Deposits repayable on demand.....	2 per cent. per ann
On do. do. at 3 months' notice.....	3 " "
On do. do. at 6 " do.	4 " "
N. B.—No Interest is allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.	

INTEREST CHARGED.

On Government Bills.....	5 per cent. per ann.
On other Bills.....	8 " "
On ditto if secured by Govt. Paper.....	6 " "

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

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" " 3 " " ".....	2s. 0½d. " "
" " 2 " " ".....	2s. 0½d. " "
" " 1 " " ".....	2s. 0½d. " "
On London at sight.....	2s. " "
On Scotland ".....	2s. " "
On Ireland ".....	2s. " "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....	1s. 11½d. " "

N.B.—The Corporation does not draw at six months' sight for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20, except at 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, 7th November 1855.

INDIA AND LONDON

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

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

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

GREY & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM BOND is authorized to sign for me by PROCURATION.

ANDREW DUNLOP.

Bombay, 26th October 1855.

Post Office Notifications.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, *viâ* Marseilles and *viâ* Southampton, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "GANGES," will be closed on FRIDAY the 16th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M.

An After-Packet will be kept open until 7½ o'clock P. M., for Bearing Letters only, on payment of the usual fee.

Letters for the United Kingdom, directed *viâ* Marseilles, cannot be prepaid in this country. Prepayment of Steam Postage on Letters *viâ* Southampton is optional.

Steam Postage on all Letters for Foreign Europe, *viâ* Marseilles or *viâ* Trieste, and for the United Kingdom *viâ* Trieste, as well as for places in the Mediterranean, Egypt, and Suez, must be prepaid.

Letters for the United Kingdom, directed *viâ* Trieste, if posted unpaid, (or insufficiently paid by Stamps,) will be forwarded to London *viâ* Marseilles; those for Foreign Europe will be sent to London *viâ* Southampton, bearing the full amount of Postage due thereon; and Letters for places in Egypt and the Mediterranean will be detained, and treated as Unclaimed Letters.

No Money will be received in payment of Postage on Letters, which must be paid by Stamps.

Post Office Packets for COCHIN, CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAE, MAURITIUS, and the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, per P. & O. Company's Steamer will be closed on SUNDAY the 2nd proximo, at 6 o'clock P. M.

Post Office Packets for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per B. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "BOMBAY," will be closed on the 14th instant at 2 o'clock P. M.

Bombay Post Office, 7th November 1855.

W. BLOWERS,
Officiating Post Master General.

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
Ganges	P. & O. Steam Navigation Company...	17th Instant	Suez	Aden.
P & O Co.'s Steamer	Ditto ditto ditto	3rd proximo	Hong-kong	Cochin, Galle, Penang, and Singapore.
Bombay	Bombay Steam Navigation Company ..	14th Instant	Kurrachee.	
Somnauth	Messrs. Ritchie, Stuart, & Co.....	15th Instant	London.	

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

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

NAMES OF VESSELS.	DATE OF DESPATCH.	TO WHAT PORT.
Rosina	3rd instant	Mauritius.
Norna	3rd ditto	Hong-kong.
Gypsy Queen	5th ditto	London.
Stuart Wortley	5th ditto	China.
Phlox	5th ditto	Surat.
Victoria	6th ditto	Surat.
Scindian	7th ditto	Kurrachee.

Bombay Post Office, 7th November 1855.

W. BLOWERS,
Officiating Post Master General.

NOTICE.

It being ILLEGAL to FRANK as "On the Public Service only," any communication connected with any of the SERVICE FUNDS, parties concerned are warned accordingly.

W. BLOWERS,
Officiating Post Master General.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 3rd Nov. 1855.

The Mails from the undermentioned Stations reached the Bombay General Post Office in time for despatch by the Overland Mail by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "CADIZ," which started on the morning of the 3rd November 1855.

1855.	1855.	1855.
Agra 27th Oct.	Dhar 27th Nov.	Mundessore 27th Oct.
Ajmere 25th "	Dharwar 29th "	Muttra 26th "
Asseerghur 29th "	D. G. Khan 25th "	Mercara 24th "
Augur 27th "	Dholka 27th "	Malligaum 31st "
Ahmedabad 29th "	Dapoollee 30th "	Mysore 25th "
Aurangabad 30th "	Dinapore 25th "	Mooltan 22nd "
Abou Almorah .. 23rd "	Erinpoorah 27th "	Mount Aboo 27th "
Allahabad 25th "	Ellichpore 28th "	Mhar 30th "
Ahmednuggur .. 31st "	Elawah 25th "	Meerut 26th "
Alleppy 22nd "	Futtyghur 25th "	Mulkapore 28th "
Asnee 25th "	Futtypore 25th "	Mynpoory 25th "
Allyghur 26th "	Gwalior 27th "	Mundleseir 29th "
Arrah 24th "	Gohagur 30th "	Mandavie 28th "
Anuntapore 26th "	Gogo 30th "	Mahableshtar .. 31st "
Akote 27th "	Goonah 27th "	Mangalore 26th "
Bhopaul 27th "	Hurryhur 28th "	Massalipatam .. 25th "
Booldanah 29th "	Hossingabad 25th "	Madapolam 24th "
Benares 25th "	Hydrabad, Deccan. 28th "	Madura 22nd "
Belgaum 29th "	Ditto Scinde. 28th "	Malwan 29th "
Bellary 28th "	Honare 27th "	Nagpore 28th "
Bangalore 26th "	Hoobly 29th "	Naneetal 24th "
Bassein 2nd Nov.	Indore 29th Oct.	Nundobar 29th "
Broach 30th Oct.	Jhelum 23rd "	Narranpett 25th "
Bhurtpore 24th "	Jeypore 25th "	Nagercoil 19th "
Bilsa 27th "	Jhansil 27th "	Nusseerabad 25th "
Baroda 29th "	Jowrah 27th "	Nassick 31st "
Bhownuggur .. 30th "	Joudhipora 25th "	Nyagong 26th "
Berhanpore 21st "	Jooriah 29th "	Nemuchi 27th "
Bulsar 31st "	Jumbooseer 29th "	Nowshera 22nd "
Bellimora 31st "	Julgaum 29th "	Oomrawuttee.... 28th "
Bolaram 28th "	Jesoori 31st "	Ootacamund 25th "
Banda 22nd "	Joonier 31st "	Oojein 28th "
Badoan 24th "	Jacobabad 26th "	Oolwah 1st Nov.
Ballapore 28th "	Khangaum 28th "	Oodeypore 26th Oct.
Bhewndy 1st Nov.	Kunkur 29th "	Peshawar 22nd "
Boorhaunpore .. 29th Oct.	Kamptee 28th "	Perrolla 29th "
Bhopawar 28th "	Katch Road 26th "	Panwell 1st Nov.
Calcutta 23rd "	Kohat 21st "	Palameotta 21st "
Cannanore 24th "	Kolapore 30th "	Poonany 23rd "
Colombo 16th "	Kulladghee 28th "	Poona 1st "
Cambay 28th "	Kurar 30th "	Pallee 26th Oct.
Calicut 23rd "	Kurnool 26th "	Pahulpore
Coimbatore 23rd "	Kirkee 1st Nov.	Punderpore 30th "
Cochin 23rd "	Kattiawar 31st Oct.	Quilon 22nd "
Cumbacanum .. 23rd "	Kaira 29th "	Ramandroog .. 27th "
Coonoor 25th "	Khandalla 1st Nov.	Ruttam 27th "
Caduppah 25th "	Kherwarrah 28th Oct.	Rahoree 30th "
Chiploon 30th "	Kureumbaddy .. 24th "	Rutnageery 30th "
Chooroo 23rd "	Kotree 28th "	Rewaree 22nd "
Cawnpore 26th "	Kotah 25th "	Rawulpindee.... 22nd "
Delhi 26th "	Kerowlee 26th "	Roorkee 24th "
Dhurrungaum .. 30th "	Kurrachee 28th "	Rajcote 30th "
Dhoolia 30th "	Do. per Steamer. 30th "	Ranghur 23rd "
Damoor 28th "	Lahore 24th "	Sukkur 27th "
Deesa 28th "	Linsogoor 28th "	Shikarpore 26th "
Dhollera 29th "	Loodianah 24th "	Shajeonpore 23rd "
Damaun 1st Nov.	Madras 25th "	Surat 31st "
Deyrah 23rd "	Mehidpore 28th "	Sumgaumnair .. 29th "

1855.	1855.	1855.
Saugor 26th Oct.	Sircee 27th Oct.	Trichinopoly 23rd Oct.
Sealkote 22nd "	Sattara 31st "	Tatta 28th "
Seepree Schore .. 27th "	Tanna 2nd Nov.	Umritter 24th "
Sirsa 23rd "	Thanasur 23rd Oct.	Umballa 25th "
Salem 25th "	Toomkoor 26th "	Vizigapatam 22nd "
Seerpoor 30th "	Tarrapore 31st "	Vingorla 29th "
Seroar 31st "	Tuticoreen 19th "	Wuzceerabad ... 23rd "
Saharunpore 24th "	Tellicherry 24th "	Warree 29th "
Secunderabad .. 28th "	Trevandrum 21st "	Yeolah 30th "
Sholapore 30th "		

Bombay Post Office, 7th November 1855.

W. BLOWERS,
Officiating Post Master General.

NOTICE.

The following Table shows the TIME OF CLOSING THE MAILS in the Bombay General Post Office:—

Stations.	Hour of Closing the Mails.			Explanatory Notes.
	Letter Mails on Week-days.	Letter Mails on Sundays.	Banghy Dawk.	
For Surat and Kurrachee, and other places in Guzerat and Scinde	4½ P. M.	3 P. M.	4 P. M.	On Week-days, Letters and Newspapers may be posted until 5 o'clock, on payment of a fee of half a rupee each. No Banghies can be received after 4 o'clock on Week-days, and none at all on Sundays.
For Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Poona, Ahmednuggur, Sattara, Mahableshwur, Belgaum, Rut- nagherry, and for places on the Malabar Coast	5 P. M.	5 P. M.	4 P. M.	On Week-days and Sundays, Letters and Papers are received until half-past 5 o'clock, on payment of a fee of half a rupee each. No Banghies can be received after 4 o'clock on Week-days, and none at all on Sundays.
For Tanna, Nassick, Malligaum, Dhoolia, and other places on the route to Indore, and North- West Provinces, and Punjaub ..	4 P. M.	1 P. M.	4 P. M.	On Week-days, Letters and Newspapers are received until half-past 4 o'clock, on pay- ment of a fee of half a rupee each. No Banghies can be received after 4 o'clock on Week-days, and none at all on Sundays.

Detailed Time Tables may be seen at the Post Office.

Bombay General Post Office, 6th October 1855

DUNCAN DAVIDSON,
Post Master General.

NOTICE.

With reference to the Postal Notice dated the 13th December, the following is a List of DATES fixed for the DEPARTURE of the CONTRACT MAIL STEAM PACKETS of the P. & O. Company from BOMBAY to ADEN, for the remainder of 1855:—

3rd November.	4th December.
17th November.	18th December.

As a general rule, the Mails will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office the previous evening at 6 o'clock, an After-Packet being kept open until half-past 7 o'clock.

W. BLOWERS,
Depy. Post Master General in Charge.

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

NOTICE.

The P. & O. Company's Contract Steamers will leave Bombay for POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, and SHANGHAI, on the undermentioned dates:—

3rd November 1855.
3rd December 1855.

As a general rule, the Mails will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office the previous evening at 6 o'clock.

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

W. BLOWERS,
Depy. Post Master General in Charge.

LIST of POST OFFICES under the Control of the Post Master General of Bombay, showing the number of Offices within each Inspecting Post Master's Division, and the number of the Obliterating Stamp used by each Office:—

Designation of Inspecting Officers.	Post Office Stations.	Number on the Obliterating Stamps.	No. of Officers under each Inspecting Officer.
SCINDE. Inspecting Post Master.	Kurrachee	95	14
	Hydrabad	96	
	Sukkur	97	
	Shikarpore	98	
	Bhawulpore	99	
	Jacobabad	100	
	Larkhana	101	
	Kotree	102	
	Sheewan	103	
	Khetti or Gorabari	104	
	Jurruck	105	
	Mehur	106	
	Rori	107	
	Tatta	108	
NAGPORE. Inspecting Post Master.	Nagpore	75	7
	Kamptee	76	
	Chindwara	77	
	Hingunghat	81	
	Chanda	82	
	Bhundara	83	
	Ryepore	84	
BERAR. Inspecting Post Master.	Jaulna	65	12
	Aurangabad	66	
	Kunhur	68	
	Karinja	69	
	Booldanah	70	
	Khangaum	71	
	Jalgaum	109	
	Ballapore	72	
	Tillara	73	
	Akote	74	
	Ellichpore	78	
KHANDEISH. Inspecting Post Master.	Oomrawattee	80	17
	Malligaum	35	
	Nassick	36	
	Chandore	37	
	Dhoolia	38	
	Nundoorbar	39	
	Seerpore	40	
	Moregureh	41	
	Maunpore	42	
	Mhow	43	
	Mundlesir	44	
	Burway	45	
	Khudwa	46	
	Asseerghur	47	
	Bhadurpore or Burhanpore	48	
	Dhurumgaum	49	
	Parola	50	
	Julgaom	51	
GUZERAT. Inspecting Post Master.	Ahmedabad	22	17
	Hursole	24	
	Deesa	25	
	Pahlunpore	26	

Designation of Inspecting Officers.	Post Office Stations.	Number on the Obliterating Stamps.	No. of Officers under each Inspecting Officer.
GUZERAT. Inspecting Post Master (Continued).	Kaira	27	12
	Baroda	28	
	Jamboosir	29	
	Cambay	30	
	Gogo	31	
	Bhownuggur	32	
	Dholera	33	
POONA. Inspecting Post Master.	Dholka	34	11
	Poona	52	
	Kirkee	54	
	Khandalla	55	
	Seeroor	56	
	Ahmednuggur	57	
	Yeola	58	
	Rahooree	59	
	Sungumneir	60	
	Joonere	61	
	Jagoorce	62	
TANNA. Inspecting Post Master.	Sholapore	64	10
	Tanna	9	
	Bhewndy	10	
	Bassein	11	
	Tarapore	12	
	Damaum	13	
	Bulsar	14	
	Billamora	15	
	Newsari	16	
	Surat	17	
BELGAUM. Inspecting Post Master.	Broach	18	10
	Belgaum	85	
	Dharwar	86	
	Hoobli	87	
	Danoor	88	
	Kulladghee	89	
	Beejapore	90	
	Kolapore	91	
	Kurrar	92	
	Sattara	93	
RUTNAGHERRY. Inspecting Post Master.	Punderpore	63	10
	Panwell	19	
	Chowk	20	
	Mhar	21	
	Chiploon	110	
	Vingorla	94	
	Rutnagherry	111	
	Gohagur	112	
	Dapoolce	113	
	Malwan	114	
Wagotun		115	10
Post Offices under the Control of Ex Officio Post Masters.			
Bhooj	Under the Political Agent in Kutch	116	
Mandvie		117	
Augar		118	
Rajcote	Under the Political Agent, Kattywar	119	
Jooria		120	
Sawunt Warree	Under the Political Agent, Sawunt Warree.	121	
Bhopawar	Do. at Bhopawar	122	
Mahableshever	Do. Supt. of Mahableshever	123	

Designation of Inspecting Officers.	Post Office Stations.	Number on the Obliterating Stamps.	No. of Officers under each Inspecting Officer.
<i>Post Offices under the Control of Post Masters.</i>			
Bombay		1	2
Aden.....		124	
<i>Receiving Houses.</i>			
Under Bombay	Musjid Bunder.	2	7
Post Master	Mumbadavie	3	
	Gowalla	4	
	Byculla.....	5	
	Colaba.....	6	
	Mahim	7	
	Oolwa.....	8	
Under Guzerat Inspecting Post Master.....	Ahmedabad Camp	23	1
Do. Poona ditto	Poona City.....	53	1
Do. Berar ditto	Aurungabad City.....	67	2
	Ellichpore Camp.....	79	
			124

W. BLOWERS,
Officiating Post Master.

Bombay Post Master Genl.'s Office,
31st October 1855.

ACT No. XXVI. of 1855.—Murathee.

सन १८५५ चा आक्ट २६ वा.

लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिलाने ठरविला, तो इंडियाचे गवर्नर जनरल याणी सन १८५५ चे सेप्टेंबर महिन्याचे १९ वे तारिखेस मंजूर केला.

सरकारी सेविंग व्यांकांत लाहानशा रकमा ठेवणारे लोक मयत झाले असतां, त्यांचे रेंप्रेझेंटिव यांस त्या रकमा देण्याचें सुलभ करण्याविषयी आक्ट.

ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी सरकारचे कबजातील, व ताब्यातील मुलुकाचे कोणतेही भागांत सरकारने काढलेले सेविंग व्यांकांत ऐवज ठेवणारे मयत झाले असतां त्यांचा लाहानशा रकमा त्यांचे रेंप्रेझेंटिव यांस देण्याचें सुलभ करणे योग्य आहे; यास्तव खाली लिहिल्या प्रमाणे ठरविले आहे:—

उद्देश.

१. सरकारी कोणतेही सेविंग व्यांकांत ऐवज ठेवणारा मरण पावेल, आणि त्याचा ऐवज पांचशें रुपयांवर नसेल, आणि त्याचे मृत्युपत्राचा "प्रोवेट," किंवा त्याचे मिळकतीची वहिवाट करण्याविषयीचें "लेटर्स आफ् आड्मिनिस्ट्रेशन," किंवा सन १८४१ चे २० वे आक्टाप्रमाणे अथवा सन १८५१ चे १० वे आक्टाचे ४ थे कलमाप्रमाणे मिळालेलें "सर्टिफिकेट," तो मरण पावल्यापासून दोन महिन्यांचे आंत सदहू प्रकारचे सेक्रेटारी जवळ कोणी हजर करील तर, तो ऐवज घेण्याचा, किंवा मयत मनुष्याचे मिळकतीची व्यवस्था करण्याचा हक्क जा मनुष्याचा अथवा जा मनुष्याचा त्या सेक्रेटारीचे मते असेल त्या मनुष्यास, किंवा त्या मनुष्यास तो ऐवज देण्याचा अधिकार त्या सेक्रेटारीस आहे असें समजावें; आणि या प्रमाणे ऐवज दिला म्हणजे त्या ऐवजाविषयीची पुढील सर्व जबाबदारी अगदीं सुटली असें समजावें; परंतु सदहू ऐवज घेणारे मनुष्याने, किंवा मनुष्यानी मिळकतीची व्यवस्था करिताना कर्ज, किंवा इतर देणी कायद्याप्रमाणे दिलीं असतील, त्या सर्वांची बेरीज वजा करून बाकी ऐवज त्याचे, किंवा त्याचे हातांत राहिल तो त्यापासून, किंवा त्यापासून वसूल करण्यास मयत मनुष्याचे कोणतेही एक्सक्च्यूटरास, अथवा आड्मिनिस्ट्रेटरास, अथवा रेंप्रेझेंटिवास या कलमावरून मनाई आहे असें समजूं नये. आणि मयत मनुष्याचे मिळकती विषयी "लेटर्स आफ् आड्मिनिस्ट्रेशन" सदहू प्रकारचे मनुष्याने अथवा मनुष्यानी घेतलें असतें तर, मयत मनुष्याचा कोणताही कर्जदार, किंवा त्यावर दावा करणारा आपलें कर्ज, किंवा दावा जा रीतीने, व जेवढा वसूल करता त्याच रीतीने, व तेवढें कर्ज, किंवा दावा सदहू प्रकारचे मनुष्यास, किंवा मनुष्यास दिलेले ऐवजा पैकीं बाकी ऐवज त्यांचे हातीं राहिला असेल त्यांतून वसूल करण्यास कर्जदारास, किंवा दावा करणारास मोकळीक आहे असें समजावें.

सरकारी सेविंग व्यांकेचे सेक्रेटारीने मयत मनुष्याचा ऐवज प्रोवेट वगैरे वांचून किंवा प्रसंगीं दावा त्याविषयी.

ऐवज दिला म्हणजे जबाबदारी सुटते त्या विषयी.

एक्सक्च्यूटर वगैरे रेंचा हक्क राखण्याविषयी.

आणि मागणाराचा हक्क राखण्याविषयी.

२. सदहू प्रकारचे कोणतेही व्यांकेचा सेक्रेटारी कोणतेही मयत मनुष्यास, किंवा मनुष्यास मागील कलमाप्रमाणे ऐवज देईल त्या मनुष्यापासून, किंवा मनुष्यापासून दिलेले ऐवजाची योग्य व्यवस्था, व वांटणी करण्यासाठीं आपणास जरूर वाटेल तसा जामीन घेण्याचा अधिकार त्या सेक्रेटारीस आहे; आणि त्या ऐवजाचे योग्य व्यवस्थेत, व वांटणीत जा मनुष्याचा, किंवा मनुष्यांचा संबंध असेल त्यास, किंवा त्यास जामिनकतवा देण्याचा अधिकार त्या सेक्रेटारीस आहे; आणि त्या जामिनकतवावरून त्या मनुष्यास, किंवा त्या मनुष्यास आपले नांवें किर्याद करण्याचा अधिकार आहे.

योग्य व्यवस्थेविषयी जामीन घेण्याबाबत.

३. सदहू प्रमाणे दावा सांगणारे मनुष्याचे, किंवा मनुष्यांचे हक्काचा निश्चय करण्यासाठीं शपत, किंवा प्रतिज्ञा देण्याचा अधिकार सदहू प्रकारचे कोणतेही व्यांकेचे सेक्रेटारीस आहे; आणि या आक्टावरून चवकशी करण्याचा अधिकार दिला आहे त्या चवकशीचे समयी या आक्टाप्रमाणे शपत, अथवा प्रतिज्ञा करून कोणी मनुष्य बुद्ध्या खोटी साक्ष देईल तर, त्याने खोटे शपतेचा गुन्हा केला असें समजावें; आणि गुन्हाची शाबिती होईल तर, त्या प्रमाणे शिक्षा होण्यास तो पात्र होईल असें समजावें.

शपत वगैरे देण्याचे अधिकाराविषयी.

खोटे साक्षीचे शिक्षे विषयी.

४. सरकारी सेविंग व्यांकांत ठेवलेले कोणतेही ऐवजाविषयी सन १८५५ चे ८ वे आक्टाचे ४३ वे कलमा प्रमाणे सर्टिफिकेट, कोणतेही प्रेसिडेन्सीचे आड्मिनिस्ट्रेटर जनरलाने हा आक्ट ठरल्या नंतर देऊ नये.

ठेवलेले ऐवजाविषयी आड्मिनिस्ट्रेटर जनरलाने सर्टिफिकेट देऊ नये त्याविषयी.

मयत युरोपियन
सोलजर सेलर वगैरेचे
ऐवजांस हा आक्ट
लागू नाही व्याविषयी.

५. हिंदुस्थानांत बादशाही चाकरीत असतां कोणी युरोपियन अंमलदार, किंवा सोलजर मरण पावेल त्याचा; किंवा ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीचे चाकरीत असतां कोणी युरोपियन अंमलदार, किंवा सोलजर मरण पावेल त्याचा; किंवा सदहू कंपनीचे दर्यावर्दी चाकरीस इंडियन नेवी म्हणतात त्या चाकरीत असतां कोणी अंमलदार, किंवा खलासी, किंवा इतर मनुष्य मरण पावेल त्याचा; किंवा सदहू पैकीं कोणतेही चाकरीतून कोणी मनुष्य पळलेला असून मरण पावेल त्याचा; ऐवज कोणतेही सरकारी सेविंग व्याक्त ठेविलेला असेल, तो देण्याविषयी या भावटांतील ठराव लागू नाहीत असें समजावें.

(True Translation.)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

ACT No. XXVI. of 1855.—Goozerattee.

सन १८५५ नो आक्ट २६ नो.

लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसले ठराव्यो ते, इंडिआना गवरनर जनरले सन १८५५ ना सेप्टेंबर महिनानी १९ मा तारिखे मंजूर कीथो.

सरकारी सेविंग व्याक्तां न्हानी न्हानी रकमो मुकनाराओ मरी जाय त्यारे तेओना रेप्रेझेंटेटिवने ते रकमो आपवानुं सेहेल पडवावाबतनो आवट.

उद्देश.

ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी सरकारना कबजांमाहेना, तथा ताबामाहेना मुलकना कोई भागमां सरकारनी काहाडेली सेविंग व्याक्तां अवेज भरनारा मरी जाय त्यारे तेओना न्हानी न्हानी रकमो तेओना रेप्रेझेंटेटिवने आपवानुं सेहेल पडे तेम करवुं योग्य छे; वास्ते हेठळ लख्याप्रमाणे ठराव्युं छे:—

सरकारी सेविंग व्याक्ता सॅक्रेटारीए मयत मांणसनो अवेज प्रॉवेट इत्यादिक वगर केटले एक प्रसंगो आपवो तेबाबत.

अवेज आप्यो एटले जोखम उतरें छे तेबाबत.

एक्सक्युटर वगैरेनो हक बचावाबाबत.

अनें मागनारानो हक बचावाबाबत.

१. सरकारी हरकोई सेविंग व्याक्तां अवेज मुकनारो मरण पांमे, अनें तेनो अवेज पांचसो रुपियां कर्ती वत्तो नहीं होय, अनें ते जे तारिखे मरी गयो होय ते तारिखथी बे महिनामां तेनां मृत्युपत्रनो “प्रोवेट, अथवा तेनी मिलकतनो वहिवट करवावाबतनुं लेटर्स आफ् आडमिनिस्ट्रेशन,” अथवा सन १८४१ ना २० मां आक्टप्रमाणे, अथवा सन १८५१ ना १० मा आक्टनी ४ थी कलमप्रमाणे मळेलुं सर्टिफिकेट सदहू प्रकारनी व्याक्ता सॅक्रेटारीनी पासे कोई रजू नहीं करसे तो, ते अवेज लेवानो, अथवा मयत मांणसनी मिळकतनी व्यवस्था करवानो हक जे मांणसनो, अथवा मांणसोनो ते सॅक्रेटारीनी नजरमां आवसे ते मांणसने, अथवा मांणसोने ते अवेज आपवाने ते सॅक्रेटारी मुखत्यार छे एवुं समजवुं; अनें एप्रमाणे अवेज आप्यो एटले ते अवेजबाबत आयंदे जे कांई जवाब देवो पडे ते सर्वनो जोखम छेक उतय्यो एवुं समजवुं; पण सदहू अवेज लेनारां मांणसे, अथवा मांणसोए मिलकतनी व्यवस्था करती वखते करज, अथवा विजुं देणुं कायदाप्रमाणे आप्युं होय ते सघळुं बाद करतां तेनी पासे, अथवा तेओनी पासे बाकी अवेज रद्दो होय ते, तेनी पासेथी, अथवा तेओनी पासेथी वसूल लेवानी मयत मांणसना कोई एक्सक्युटरने, अथवा आर्डिमिनिस्ट्रेशनने, अथवा रेप्रेझेंटेटिवने आ कलम उपरथी मनाई थाय छे एवुं समजवुं नहीं. अनें मयत मांणसनी मिलकतबाबत “लेटर्स आफ् आडमिनिस्ट्रेशन” सदहू प्रकारना मांणसे, अथवा मांणसोए लिधुं होत तो मयत मांणसनो कोई लेणदार, अथवा तेनी उपर दावो करनारो पोनानुं लेणु, अथवा दावो जे रीते, तथा जेटलो वसूल ले ते, तेज रीते, तथा तैटलुं लेणु, अथवा दावो सदहू प्रकारना मांणसने, अथवा मांणसोने आपेला अवेजमांथी तेओनी पासे जे अवेज बाकी रद्दो होय तेमांथी लेणदारने, अथवा दावो करनारने वसूल लेवानी हरकत नथी एवुं समजवुं.

૨. સદહૂ પ્રકારની કોઈ વ્યાંકનો સેક્રેટારી કોઈ માંણસને, અથવા માંણસોને પાછલી કલમપ્રમાણે અવેજ આપે તે માંણસની પાસેથી, અથવા માંણસોની પાસેથી તે આપેલા અવેજની યોગ્ય વ્યવસ્થા, તથા વેહેંચળી કરવાસારૂ પોતાની નજરમાં આવે તેવો જામીન લેવાને તે સેક્રેટારી મુખત્યાર છે. અને તે અવેજની યોગ્ય વ્યવસ્થામાં, તથા વેહેંચળીમાં જે માંણસનો, અથવા માંણસોનો સંબંધ હોય તેને, અથવા તેઓને જામીનસ્થત આપવાને તે સેક્રેટારી મુખત્યાર છે; અને તે જામીનસ્થત ઉપરથી તે માંણસ, અથવા માંણસો ફરિયાદ કરવાને મુખત્યાર છે.

યોગ્ય વ્યવસ્થા કરવાનો જામીન લેવા-
વાવત.

૩. સદહૂ પ્રમાણે દાવો કરનારાં માંણસના, અથવા માંણસોના હકનો નિશ્ચય કરવાસારૂ સમ સ્વડાવવાનો, અથવા પ્રતિજ્ઞા કરાવવાનો સદહૂ પ્રકારની હરકોઈ વ્યાંકના સેક્રેટારીને અધિકાર છે; અને આ આવડ ઉપરથી ચોકસી કરવાનો અધિકાર આપ્યો છે તે ચોકસી કરતી વખતે આ આવડપ્રમાણે સમ સ્વાઈને, અથવા પ્રતિજ્ઞા કરીને કોઈ માંણસ જાણી જોઈને સ્વોટી સાક્ષી પુરસે તો તેણે સ્વોટા સમ સ્વાધાનો ગુન્હો કીધો એવું સમજવું; અને ગુન્હો સાબિત થસે તો તે પ્રમાણે શિક્ષા પામવાને તે પાત્ર થસે એવું સમજવું.

સમ વગેરે સ્વડાવવાના અધિકાર-
વાવત.

સ્વોટા સાહેદીની
શિક્ષાવાવત.

૪. સરકારી સેવિંગ વ્યાંકમાં મુકેલા કોઈ અવેજ વાવત સન ૧૮૫૫ ના ૮ મા આવડની ૪૩ મી કલમ પ્રમાણે કોઈ પ્રેસિડેન્સના આડ્મિનિસ્ટ્રેટર જનરલે આ આવડ ઠચાં પછી સર્ટિફિકેટ આપવું નહીં.

મુકેલા અવેજ-
વાવત આડ્મિનિસ્ટ્રે-
ટર જનરલે સર્ટિફિ-
કેટ આપવું નહીં તે-
વાવત.

૫. હિંદુસ્થાનમાં બાદશાહી ચાકરીમાં હોય ત્યારે કોઈ યુરોપિયન અંમલદાર, અથવા સોલજર મરણ પામે તેનો; અથવા ઈસ્ટ ઇન્ડિઆ કંપનીની ચાકરીમાં હોય ત્યારે કોઈ યુરોપિયન અંમલદાર, અથવા સોલજર મરી જાય તેનો; સદહૂ કંપનીની દર્યા વર્દી ચાકરીને ઇન્ડિઅન નેવી કેહે છે તે ચાકરીમાં હોય ત્યારે કોઈ અંમલદાર, અથવા સ્વલાસી, અથવા વિજું કોઈ માંણસ મરી જાય તેનો; અથવા સદહૂ ચાકરીમાં હોય ત્યારે કોઈ ચાકરીમાંથી કોઈ માંણસ નાસી ગયેલો હોય અને મરી જાય તેનો અવેજ, કોઈ સરકારી સેવિંગ વ્યાંકમાં મુક્યો હોય, તે અવેજ આપવા વાવત આ આવડના ઠરાવ લાગુ નથી એવું સમજવું.

મરત માંણસ
યુરોપિઅન સોલજર,
સોલજર વગેરે હોય તેના
અવેજને આ આવડ
લાગુ નથી તેવાવત.

(True Translation.)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

सन १८५५ चा आक्ट २७ वा.

लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिलाने ठरविला, तो इंडियाचे गवर्नर जनरल याणी सन १८५५ चे सेप्टेंबर महिन्याचे १९ वे तारिखेस मंजूर केला.

बंगालची व्यांक, व मद्रासची व्यांक, व मुंबईची व्यांक यांस सरकारी प्रामिसरी नोटींविपर्यां, व सदहू व्यांकेचे शेराविपर्यां किती एक कामें करण्याचा अधिकार देण्याविपर्यांचा आक्ट.

उद्देश.

या आक्टांत पुढें सांगितलेले प्रकारचीं कामें करण्याचा अधिकार बंगालचे व्यांकीस, व मद्रासचे व्यांकीस, व मुंबईचे व्यांकीस देणे योग्य आहे; यास्तव खालीं लिहिल्याप्रमाणे ठरविलें आहे:—

बंगालची व्यांक व मद्रासची व्यांक व मुंबईची व्यांक यांस सरकारी प्रामिसरी नोटींविपर्यां व सदहू व्यांकीचे शेरा विपर्यां किती एक कामें करण्याचा अधिकार दिला आहे त्याबाबत.

१. बंगालची व्यांक, व मद्रासची व्यांक, व मुंबईची व्यांक कायद्या प्रमाणे जा प्रकारचीं कामें हालीं चालवीत असेल, त्या कागा खेरीज अणखी खालीं लिहिलेले प्रकारचीं सर्व कामें, किंवा त्या पैकीं कोणतें ही काम दस्तुरी, किंवा पैका घेऊन, किंवा घेतल्या वाचून करण्याचा अधिकार सदहू पैकीं कोणतेही व्यांकेस आहे असें समजावें; म्हणजे:

मथम.—सरकारी प्रामिसरी नोटी, किंवा सदहू पैकीं कोणतेही व्यांकेचे शेर आपले स्वाधीन ध्यावे.

दुसरें.—सदहू प्रकारच्या नोटींचें व्याज, किंवा शेरांचे नफ्याची वेंचणी ध्यावी.

तिसरें.—सदहू प्रकारचे कोणतेही व्यांकें ठेवलेले ऐवजाचा सदहू प्रकारचा सरकारी कोणत्याही प्रामिसरी नोटी, किंवा व्यांकेचे शेर विकत ध्यावे.

चवथें.—सदहू प्रकारचा नोटी, किंवा शेर आपणा जवळ अमानत ठेवले असतील ते विकाने, किंवा दुसऱ्याचे नावीं करावे, अथवा तत्संबंधी मुद्दल ऐवज येण्याचा होईल तो ध्यावा.

पांचवें.—सदहू प्रमाणे घेतलेले मुद्दल ऐवजाचा, किंवा व्याजाचा, किंवा नफ्याचे वेंचणीचा, किंवा सदहू प्रकारचे विकरीपासून उत्पन्न झालेले ऐवजाचा पुनः सरकारी नोटी, किंवा सदहू पैकीं कोणतेही व्यांकेचे शेर विकत ध्यावे; अथवा सदहू प्रकारचा मुद्दल ऐवज, किंवा व्याज, किंवा नफ्याची वेंचणी, किंवा विकरीचें उत्पन्न आपणा जवळ ठेवावें, किंवा यावें, किंवा आपले अडत्ये सांगतील त्याप्रमाणे, व जोखीम त्यांचे माथीं ठेऊन, हिंदुस्थानांत पैका मिळणाऱ्या, किंवा न मिळणाऱ्या सरकारी, किंवा सावकारी हुंड्या करून तो ऐवज पाठवावा; आणि सदहू प्रमाणे ऐवज पाठविण्यासाठीं जीं कृत्यें अवश्य, किंवा योग्य असतील तीं सर्व करावीं. परंतु असें ठरविलें आहे कीं, सदहू प्रमाणे ऐवज पाठविण्याचा तो सदहू तीन व्यांकांपैकीं कोणतेही व्यांकेने आपले खतःची नोट, किंवा हुंडी करून पाठविला तर, तो ऐवज मागितला असतां हिंदुस्थानांत मिळे असे प्रकारची हुंडी, किंवा नोट असावी.

(True Translation.)

VENAYEK WASSOODIEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

ACT No. XXVII. of 1855.—Goozerattee

सन १८५५ नो आक्ट २७ नो.

लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसले ठराव्यो ते, इंडिआना गवरनर जनरले सन १८५५ ना सेप्टेंबर महिनानी १९ मी तारिखे मंजूर कीथो.

बंगालानी, तथा मद्रासनी, तथा मुंबईनी व्यांकने सरकारी प्रोमिसरी नोटोबावत, तथा सदहू व्यांकनो शोरो बावत केटलां एक काम करवानो अधिकार आपवाबावतनो आक्ट.

बंगालानी, तथा मद्रासनी, तथा मुंबईनी व्यांकने आ आवटमां हेठळ लखेला प्रकारनां काम करवानो अधिकार आपवो योग्य छे; वास्ते हेठळ लख्याप्रमाणे ठराव्युं छे:— उद्देश.

१. बंगालानी, तथा मद्रासनी, तथा मुंबईनी व्यांक हाल कायदाप्रमाणे जे प्रकारनां काम चलावती होय ते काम सिवाय वळी हेठळ लखेला प्रकारनां सर्व कामो, अथवा तेमांनुं हरकोई काम हकसाई, अथवा पैसा लेईने, अथवा लिधावगर करवानो सदहू व्यांकमांथी हरकोई व्यांकने अधिकार छे एवुं समजनुं; एटले.

पहेलुं:—सरकारी प्रोमिसरी नोटो, अथवा सदहू व्यांकमांथी हरकोई व्यांकना शोरो पोताने खाधीन लेवा.

विजुं:—सदहू प्रकारनी नोटोनुं व्याज, अथवा शोरोना नफानी वेंहेंचणी लेवी.

त्रिजुं:—सदहू प्रकारनी हरकोई व्यांकमां मुकेला अवेजनी सदहू प्रकारनी सरकारी प्रोमिसरी नोटो, अथवा व्यांकना शोरो वेचाता लेवा.

चोथुं:—सदहू प्रकारनी नोटो, अथवा शोरो पोतानीपासे अनामत मुक्या होय ते वेचवा; अथवा विजाने नांमे चढावी आपवा; अथवा तेबावत मुदल नांणां पाक्यां होय ते लेवां.

पांचमुं:—उपर कव्वाप्रमाणे लिधेला मुदल अवेजनी, अथवा व्याजनी, अथवा नफानी वेंहेंचणीनी, अथवा सदहू प्रकारनां वेचांणना आवेला अवेजनी फरीथी विजी सरकारी नोटो, अथवा सदहू व्यांकमांथी हरकोई व्यांकना शोरो वेचाता लेवा; अथवा ते मुदल अवेज, अथवा व्याज, अथवा नफानी वेंहेंचणी, अथवा वेचांणनो अवेज पोतानीपासे राखवो, अथवा आपवो, अथवा पोताना आडतिया केहे तेप्रमाणे, तथा जोखम तेअनेमाथे राखीने हिंदुस्थानमां नांणां मळे अथवा न मळे तेवी सरकारी, अथवा साहुकारी हुंडी करीने ते अवेज मोकलवो. अने एप्रमाणे अवेज मोकलवासारू जे काम करवाने जरूर, अथवा योग्य होय ते सर्व काम करवां; पण एवुं ठराव्युं छे के, सदहूप्रमाणे अवेज मोकलवो ते, सदहू त्रण व्यांकमांथी हरकोई व्यांक पोतानी नोट, अथवा हुंडी करीने मोकले तो ते अवेज ज्यारे मागे त्यारे हिंदुस्थानमां मळे एवी हुंडी, अथवा नोट जोईये.

बंगालानी, तथा मद्रासनी, तथा मुंबईनी व्यांकने सरकारी प्रोमिसरी नोटोबावत, तथा सदहू व्यांकना शोरोबावत केटलां एक काम करवानो अधिकार आपवो छे तेबावत.

(True Translation.)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

ACT No. XXVIII. of 1855.—Murathee.

सन १८५५ चा आक्ट २८ वा.

लेजिस्लेटिव कौन्सिलने ठरविला, तो इंडियाचे गवर्नर जनरल याणी सन १८५५ चे सेप्टेंबर महिन्याचे १९ वे तारिखेस मंजूर केला.

व्याजासंबंधी कायदे रद्द करण्याविषयी आक्ट.

उद्देश.

व्याजासंबंधी जे कायदे हालीं चालू आहेत, ते रद्द करणे योग्य आहे; यास्तव खालीं लिहिल्याप्रमाणे ठरविलें आहे:—

कायदे रद्द केले
व्याविषयी.

१. “ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीचा कारभार हिंदुस्थानांत, व युरोप खंडांत अधिक चांगले रितीने चालविण्याकरितां कित्तेक नेम ठरविण्याविषयी आक्ट” म्हणून मयत तिसरे जार्ज बादशाहाचे कारकीर्दीचे १३ वे वर्षी पार्लमेंटाने आक्ट ठरविला, त्या आक्टाचें ३० वें कलम हा आक्ट ठरल्यानंतर सदहू कंपनी सरकारचे कज्यांतील, व ताब्यांतील मुलुकांत झालेले कोणतेही खतास, किंवा करारनाम्यास, किंवा हामी पत्रास सदहू मुलुकाचे कोणतेही भागांत लागू नाहीं असें समजावें; आणि या आक्टाचे परिशिष्टांत सांगितलेले कायद्याचे भाग, व व्याजासंबंधी सदहू मुलुकाचे कोणतेही भागांत जे कायदे चालू असतील ते सर्व, या कलमावरून रद्द केले आहेत.

मुकदम्यांत कोण-
त्या दराने व्याज
कोर्टाने देववावें त्या
विषयी.

२. जा मुकदम्यांत व्याजाचा दावा चालत असेल त्या मुकदम्यांत, पक्षकारांनी व्याजाचा दर ठरविला असेल तर, त्या दराप्रमाणे आकार कोर्टाने आपले निवाड्यांत, किंवा हुकूमनाम्यांत ठरवावा; आणि व्याजाचा दर ठरविला नसेल तर, जो दर कोर्टास योग्य वाटेल त्या दराप्रमाणे व्याजाचा आकार कोर्टाने ठरवावा.

निवाड्याचे किंवा
हुकूमनाम्याचे व्याजा-
चे दराविषयी.

३. निवाड्याचें, किंवा हुकूमनाम्याचें व्याज चढेल असें कोर्ट ठरवील; अथवा निवाड्याचें, किंवा हुकूमनाम्याचें व्याज थावें असें कोर्ट फरमावील, तर निवाड्यांत, किंवा हुकूमनाम्यांत जा दराने व्याज देवाविलें असेल त्या दराने, किंवा कोर्टास योग्य वाटेल त्या दराने, ठरविलेले मुद्दल ऐवजाचे व्याजाचा हिशेब करण्याचा हुकूम देण्यास कोर्टास अधिकार आहे.

व्याजाचे बदला
मालमिळकतीचा उप-
भोग करण्याविषयी
करार असल्यास त्या
प्रमाणे चाललें पाहिजे.

४. कर्जाऊ ऐवजाबद्दलचे गाहाणखतांत, किंवा इतर करारनाम्यांत कोणतेही मालमिळकतीचा उपयोग, किंवा उपभोग व्याजाचे बदला करावा असें कबूल केलें असेल तर, त्या गाहाण खताप्रमाणे, किंवा कराराप्रमाणे पक्षकारांनीं चाललें पाहिजे.

बंगालचे कायद्या
अन्वये सांकेतिक वि-
क्री झाली असतां
व्याजाची किती रकम
अमानत ठेवावी व
देण्यास काढावी त्या
विषयी.

विशेष ठरावावि-
षयी.

५. या पुढें कोणी जमीन गाहाण ठेवितील, किंवा तिची सांकेतिक विक्री करतील त्या गाहाणाबद्दल, किंवा सांकेतिक विक्रीबद्दल मुद्दल ऐवज, व व्याज देणे असेल तें, बंगालचे कायदे पुस्तकांतील कायद्या-
अन्वये अमानत ठेवलें असतां, किंवा देण्यास काढलें असतां व्याजाची रकम अमानत ठेवणे, किंवा देण्यास काढणे ती करारनाम्यांत ठरविलेले दराप्रमाणे असावी; किंवा दर ठरविला नसेल, परंतु व्याज देण्याचा करार असेल तर, ती व्याजाची रकम दरसाल दर शेंकडा बारा टक्यांप्रमाणे असावी. परंतु असें ठरविलें आहे कीं दर ठरविला नसेल, आणि व्याज देण्याचा करार असेल तर, अमानत ठेवलेले व्याजाचे रकमेची वढिवाट करणे ती, जा दराने व्याजाचा हिशेब करण्यास कोर्ट फरमावील त्या दराने करावी.

यानंतर हिशेब
नकी होतील त्यांचे
व्याजाचे दराविषयी.

६. हा आक्ट ठरल्यानंतर स्थावर मिळकत गाहाण ठेवतील, किंवा तिची सांकेतिक विक्री होईल, किंवा इतर कोणताही करारनामा होईल त्या विषयी पैसा धीरणारा, व पैसा उसना घेणारा या दम्यांचे हिशेब नकी करणे जरूर होईल तेव्हां, दस्ताऐवजांत ठरविलेले दराप्रमाणे व्याजाचा हिशेब करावा, किंवा व्याजाचा दर ठरविलेला नसेल, परंतु व्याज देण्याचा करार असेल तर, कोर्टास योग्य वाटेल त्या दराप्रमाणे व्याजाचा हिशेब करावा.

७. हा आक्ट ठरल्यापूर्वी केलेले कोणतेही कृत्यासंबंधी, किंवा करारनाम्यासंबंधी कोणी मनुष्याचे हक्कास, किंवा इलाजास हरकत होते, किंवा व्यत्यय येतो असे; अथवा त्या कृत्यासंबंधी, किंवा करारनाम्या संबंधी कोणी मनुष्याचे पेंच कमी होतात, किंवा फिरतात असे; या आक्टांत मागे लिहिलेले कोणतेही गोष्टीवरून समजू नये.

या आक्टापूर्वी झालेले व्यवहारास व्यत्यय येत नाही त्याविषयी.

८. हा आक्ट सन १८५६ चे ज्ञान्युआरी महिन्याचे १ तारिखेपासून चालू होईल, व अमलांत येईल.

हा आक्ट केव्हा चालू होईल त्या विषयी.

परिशिष्ट.

बंगालचे कायदे पुस्तकांतील सन १७९३ चे १५ वे कायद्याचे ४, ६, ७, ८, ९, १०, आणि ११ वें कलम.

त्याच कायदे पुस्तकांतील सन १८०३ चे ३४ वे कायद्याचे ३, ५, ६, ७, ८, ९, आणि १० वें कलम.

त्याच कायदे पुस्तकांतील सन १८०५ चे ८ वे कायद्याचे २३ वे कलमाचे १ ले रकमेंत जे जिन्हे सांगितले आहेत, त्या जिन्हास सन १८०३ चे ३४ वे कायद्याची सदहू कलमे त्या रकमेचे जा भागावरून लागू होतात तो त्या रकमेचा भाग.

सदहू कायदे पुस्तकांतील सन १८०५ चे १४ वे कायद्याचे ९ वे कलमाची ३, ४, ५, आणि ६ वा रकम: आणि त्याच कायद्याचे ११ वे कलमाचे जा भागा वरून सदहू रकमा पैकी कोणतीही रकम, किंवा कलमापैकी कोणतेही कलम, किंवा व्याजासंबंधी कोणताही कायदा, कटक जिन्हास लागू होत असेल, तो भाग.

त्याच कायदे पुस्तकांतील सन १८०६ चे १७ वे कायद्याचे २ रे कलमाचे जा भागावरून सन १७९३ चे १५ वे कायद्याची सदहू कलमे काहीं कंपेशाने, व त्याच कायद्याचे ४ थें, व ५ वें कलम बनारस प्रांतास लागू केलें आहे तो भाग.

मद्रासचे कायदे पुस्तकांतील सन १८०२ चे ३४ वे कायद्याचे २, ४, ५, व ६ वें कलम, आणि त्याच कायद्याचे ८ वे कलमाचे जा भागा वरून गाहाण खता बदल देवविण्याचे व्याजाचे दराची इयत्ता होत असेल तो भाग.

त्याच कायदे पुस्तकांतील सन १८१६ चे ४ थे कायद्याचे २२ वें कलम.

त्याच कायदे पुस्तकांतील सन १८१६ चे ५ वे कायद्याचे १४ वें कलम.

त्याच कायदे पुस्तकांतील सन १८१६ चे ६ वे कायद्याचे १५ वें कलम.

त्याच कायदे पुस्तकांतील सन १८१६ चे ७ वे कायद्याचे १३ वें कलम.

हा आक्ट ठरल्यानंतर खतें वगैरे दस्तावेज होतील त्या बदल कोर्टांनी देवविण्याचे व्याजाचे दराची इयत्ता, त्याच कायदे पुस्तकांतील सन १८२५ चे २ रे कायद्याचे ७ वे कलमाचे जा भागावरून होते तो भाग.

मुंबईचे कायदे पुस्तकांतील सन १८२७ चे ५ वे कायद्याचे १०, ११, आणि १२ वें कलम.

(True Translation.)

VENAYEK WASSOODE^W,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

સન ૧૮૫૫ નો આક્ટ ૨૮ કો.

લેજિસ્લેટિવ કૌન્સિલે ઠરાવ્યો તે, ઇન્ડિઆના ગવર્નર જનરલે સન ૧૮૫૫ ના સપ્ટેમ્બર મહિનાની ૧૯ મી તારિખે મંજૂર કીધો.

વ્યાજ બાવતના કાયદા રદ કરવાવિશેનો આક્ટ.

ઉદ્દેશ.

વ્યાજ બાવત હાલ જે કાયદા ચાલે છે તે રદ કરવા યોગ્ય છે; વાસ્તે હેઠલ્લ લખ્યાપ્રમાણે ઠરાવ્યું છે.

કાયદા રદ કીધા તેવાવત.

૧. “ઈસ્ટ ઇન્ડિઆ કંપનીનો કારભાર હિંદુસ્થાનમાં, તથા યુરોપખંડમાં વધારે સારી રીતે ચલાવવા-સારું કેટલા એક નિયમ ઠરાવવા બાવતનો આક્ટ” એ નામનો આક્ટ મરહૂમ ત્રિજા જાર્જ બાદશાહાની કારકિર્દીનાં ૧૩ માં વર્ષમાં પાર્લિમેંટે ઠરાવ્યો તે આક્ટની ૩૦ મી કલમ, આ આક્ટ ઠન્યાંપછી સદહૂં કંપની સરકારના કબજામાંહેના, તથા તાબામાંહેના મુલકમાં જે સ્થત, અથવા કરારનાંમું, અથવા હાંમીપત્ર થાય તેને સદહૂં મુલકના હરકોઈ ભાગમાં લાગૂ નથી એવું સમજવું—અને આ આક્ટનાં પરિશિષ્ટમાં કહેલા કાયદાના ભાગ, તથા વ્યાજ બાવત સદહૂં મુલકના હરકોઈ ભાગમાં જે કાયદા ચાલૂ હોય તે સઘલ્લા આ કલમઉપરથી રદ કીધા છે.

મુકરદમામાં કોર્ટે સા દરપ્રમાણે વ્યાજ અપાવું તેવાવત.

૨. જે મુકરદમામાં વ્યાજનો દાવો ચાલી સકે તે મુકરદમામાં પક્ષકારોએ દર ઠરાવ્યો હોય તો તે દરપ્રમાણે વ્યાજનો આંકડો કોર્ટે પોતાના ફેસલામાં, અથવા હુકમનાંમાં ઠરાવવો; અને વ્યાજનો દર ઠરાવેલો નહીં હોય તો, જે દર કોર્ટેને યોગ્ય દેખાય તે દરપ્રમાણે કોર્ટે વ્યાજનો આંકડો ઠરાવવો.

ફેસલાનાં, અથવા હુકમનાંમાં વ્યાજના દર બાવત.

૩. ફેસલાનું, અથવા હુકમનાંમાં વ્યાજ ચઢસે એ રીતે કોર્ટે ઠરાવે; અથવા ફેસલાનું, અથવા હુકમનાંમાં વ્યાજ આપવું એ રીતે કોર્ટે ફરમાવે, તો ફેસલામાં અથવા હુકમનાંમાં જે દરપ્રમાણે વ્યાજ અપાવ્યું હોય તે દરપ્રમાણે, અથવા કોર્ટેને યોગ્ય દેખાય તેવા વિજા દરપ્રમાણે ઠરાવેલા મુદ્દલ અવેજનું વ્યાજ ગણવાનો હુકમ કરવાને કોર્ટે મુસ્તયાર છે.

વ્યાજને બદલે માલ મિલકતનો ઉપ-ભોગ કરવાનો કરાર હોય તો તેપ્રમાણે ચાલવું જોઈયે.

૪. કરજાડ નાંણાં ઘરેણાડ સ્થતમાં, અથવા વિજા કરારનાંમાં હરકોઈ માલમિલકતનો ઉપયોગ, અથવા ઉપભોગ વ્યાજને બદલે કરવો, એવું કબૂલ કીધું હોય તો તે ઘરેણાડ સ્થતપ્રમાણે, અથવા કરારપ્રમાણે પક્ષકારોએ ચાલવું જોઈયે.

બંગાલાના કાયદા પ્રમાણે કોઈ બોલી કરીને વેચાણ કીધું હોય તો વ્યાજને પેટે કેટલો અવેજ અનામત મુકવો, તથા આપવાને કહેવું તેવાવત. વિશેષ ઠરાવવાવત.

૫. આજપછી કોઈ જમીન ઘરેણે મુકસે, અથવા તે બાવત કોઈ બોલી કરીને વેચાણ કરસે તે ગિરો બાવત, અથવા બોલીથી કરેલાં વેચાણ બાવત મુદ્દલ અવેજ તથા વ્યાજ આપવું હોય, તે વ્યાજ મુદ્દલ બંગાલાના કાયદા પુસ્તકમાંહેના કાયદાપ્રમાણે અનામત મુકે, અથવા આપવાને કહે તો, વ્યાજનો અવેજ અનામત મુકવો, અથવા આપવાને કહેવું તે, કરારનાંમાં ઠરાવેલા દરપ્રમાણે જોઈયે; અથવા દર ઠરાવેલો નહીં હોય, પણ વ્યાજ આપવાનો કરાર હોય તો, તે વ્યાજનો અવેજ દર વર્ષે દર સેકંડે (૧૨) વાર ટકા પ્રમાણે જોઈયે; પણ એવું ઠરાવ્યું છે કે દર ઠરાવ્યો નહીં હોય, અને વ્યાજ આપવાનો કરાર હોય ત્યારે વ્યાજના અનામત મુકેલા અવેજનો નિકાલ કરવો તે, જે દરપ્રમાણે વ્યાજ ગણવાનું કોર્ટે ફરમાવે તે દર પ્રમાણે ગણીને નિકાલ કરવો.

આજપછી હિસાબ નક્કી થાય તેનાં વ્યાજના દરબાવત.

૬. આ આક્ટ ઠન્યાંપછી સ્થાવર મિલકત ઘરેણે મુકે, અથવા તેનું કોઈ બોલીથી વેચાણ થાય, અથવા વિજુંકોઈ કરારનાંમું થાય તે બાવત નાંણાં ધીરનારનો, તથા કરજ કાઢાડનારનો હિસાબ નક્કી કરવાનો જરૂર પડે ત્યારે દસ્તાવેજમાં ઠરાવેલા દરપ્રમાણે વ્યાજ ગણવું; અથવા વ્યાજનો દર ઠરાવ્યો નહીં હોય, પણ વ્યાજ આપવાનો કરાર હોય તો કોર્ટેને યોગ્ય દેખાય તે દરપ્રમાણે વ્યાજ ગણવું.

આ આક્ટ પહેલાં જે વેહેવાર થયો હોય

૭. આ આક્ટ ઠન્યાં પહેલાં જે કોઈ કામ, અથવા કરાર નાંમું થયું હોય તે બાવત કોઈ માંણસના હક્કને, અથવા ઉપાયને હરકત થાય છે, અથવા બાધ નડે છે એવું; અથવા તે કામ બાવત, અથવા કરાર-

નાંમાં બાબત કોઈ માંણસનો પેંચ ઓછો થાય છે, અથવા ફરે છે એવું આ આક્ટમાં પાછલ્લ જે વાતો લખી છે તેમાંની કોઈ વાત ઉપરથી સમજવું નહીં.

તેને હરકત થતી નથી તેવાવત.

૮. આ આક્ટ સન ૧૮૫૬ ના જાન્યુઆરી મહિનાનો ૧ લી તારિખથી ચાલૂ થશે, તથા અંમલમાં આવશે.

આ આક્ટ ક્યારે ચાલૂ થશે તેવાવત.

પરિશિષ્ટ.

બંગાલાના કાયદા પુસ્તકમાંહેના સન ૧૭૯૩ ના ૧૫ મા કાયદાનો ૪ થી, ૬ થી, ૭ મી, ૮ મી, ૯ મી, ૧૦ મી, અને ૧૧ મી કલમ.

તેજ કાયદા પુસ્તકમાંહેના સન ૧૮૦૩ ના ૩૪ મા કાયદાનો ૩ જી, ૫ મી, ૬ થી, ૭ મી, ૮ મી, ૯ મી, અને ૧૦ મી કલમ.

તેજ કાયદા પુસ્તકમાંહેના સન ૧૮૦૫ ના ૮ મા કાયદાનો ૨૩ મી કલમનો ૧ લી રકમમાં જે જિલ્લાં કહ્યા છે તે જિલ્લાઓને સન ૧૮૦૩ ના ૩૪ મા કાયદાનો સદર્હુ કલમો તે રકમના જે ભાગઉપરથી લાગૂ થાય છે તે રકમનો ભાગ.

સદર્હુ કાયદા પુસ્તકમાંહેના સન ૧૮૦૫ ના ૧૪ મા કાયદાનો ૯ મી કલમનો ૩ જી, ૪ થી, ૫ મી, અને ૬ થી રકમ. અને તેજ કાયદાનો ૧૧ મી કલમના જે ભાગઉપરથી સદર્હુ રકમમાંહેની હરકોઈ રકમ, અથવા કલમમાંહેની હરકોઈ કલમ, અથવા વ્યાજવાવતનો હરકોઈ કાયદો કટક જિલ્લાને લાગૂ થતો હોય તે ભાગ.

તેજ કાયદા પુસ્તકમાંહેના સન ૧૮૦૬ ના ૧૭ મા કાયદાનો ૨ જી કલમના જે ભાગ ઉપરથી સન ૧૭૯૩ ના ૧૫ મા કાયદાનો સદર્હુ કલમો કોઈ કમપેશ કરીને તથા તેજ કાયદાનો ૪ થી, અને ૫ મી કલમ બનારસ પ્રાંતને લાગૂ કીધો છે તે ભાગ.

મદ્રાસના કાયદા પુસ્તકમાંહેના સન ૧૮૦૨ ના ૩૪ મા કાયદાનો ૨ જી, ૪ થી, ૫ મી, તથા ૬ થી કલમ, અને તેજ કાયદાનો ૮ મી કલમના જે ભાગ ઉપરથી ઘરેણાકુલ રાજ બાબત અપાવવાનાં વ્યાજના દરની મર્યાદા થતી હોય તે ભાગ.

તેજ કાયદા પુસ્તકમાંહેના સન ૧૮૧૬ ના ૪ થી કાયદાનો ૨૨ મી કલમ.

તેજ કાયદા પુસ્તકમાંહેના સન ૧૮૧૬ ના ૫ મા કાયદાનો ૧૪ મી કલમ.

તેજ કાયદા પુસ્તકમાંહેના સન ૧૮૧૬ ના ૬ થી કાયદાનો ૧૫ મી કલમ.

તેજ કાયદા પુસ્તકમાંહેના સન ૧૮૧૬ ના ૭ મા કાયદાનો ૧૩ મી કલમ.

આ આક્ટ ઠન્યાંપછી રાજ વગેરે દસ્તાવેજ થાય તે બાબત કોર્ટે કેટલું વ્યાજ અપાવવું તે વ્યાજના દરની મર્યાદા તેજ કાયદા પુસ્તકમાંહેના સન ૧૮૨૫ ના ૨ જી કાયદાનો ૭ મી કલમના જે ભાગ ઉપરથી થાય છે તે ભાગ.

મુંબઈના કાયદા પુસ્તકમાંહેના સન ૧૮૨૭ ના ૫ મા કાયદાનો ૧૦ મી, ૧૧ મી, અને ૧૨ મી કલમ.

(True Translation.)

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.