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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.

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

H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 2nd November 1855.

Notice

Is hereby given to persons desirous of entering into contracts for SUPPLYING FORAGE and PEELED DHALL STALK required for the Gunpowder Department.

Sealed tenders for the contract will be received at this Office on Monday the 26th November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the SUPPLY of

150 candies GOGARY GRAM, WOORERD or MUTT of 1st sort, 10,000 cwt. of SWEET BATTY FIELD STRAW, and about 1,700 cwt. PEELED DHALL STALK (to be well soaked in sweet water and peeled). These to be delivered at the premises of the Gunpowder Manufactory, free of all charges and expenses. The supplies to commence from 1st January 1856, and be completed on or before the end of March following. Should the Contractor fail to supply the whole by the above named period, the Agent will purchase the supply from the Market, at the risk and cost of the Contractor.

Any party whose tender is accepted will be required to deposit Rupees 500 for each article for the fulfilment of his agreement.

The tender is to specify the rates for Gram per candy, Straw and Dhall Stalk per cwt.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

J. B. WOOSNAM, Major,
Agent for Gunpowder.

Gunpowder Manufactory,
Mazagon, 26th October 1855.

અહર નામુ.

એહું ને ખંડુકના દારનાં આતારાઈ અનાજ તથા ચારો તથા છલ કાહોલી તુવરની કાંડી પુરીપાવાવિરો ધનિરો લેવાની ને લોહોની ખુશી હરો તેમોને અહર કરવામાં આવે છે ને.

અવલ જાતના ગોધારી ચણા અથવા અડદ અથવા માક આંડી ૧૫૦ તથા મીઠા પેનડો ૧૦૦૦૦ હરિજેત તથા મીઠાં

पांझीमां शारी रीते बीजवीने छाल काहोलेली तुवरनी कांडी १७०० हंजेउवेठ मे प्रभांछे पुश पाज्वाना धनरावीरो मोहोर अंद अरन आवता नवेअर महीनानी तारीअ २९ मी शोमवारने दीने पार वागते पंडुकरा दारना मेनंठनी कचेरीमां छेरो. ते शांमांन राहूँ कारमांनमां पोहोआज्वानी छेल्मज्जुरी वीगरे अरय धनरदारने माथे छे अने राहूँ शांमांन तारीअ १ जनेवारी राने १८५९ थी आपवाने राइ करीने मारय महीनानी आअर अथवा अगाडि रावे पुरो पाज्वा. अने राहूँ मुदतमां धनरदार रावे शांमांन पुरो नछी करो तो मेनंठ राहूँ पनारमांथी वेयातो छेरो अने तेनु लोपमं तथा अरय धनरदारने माथे पजोरो.

जेनो अरन मज्जुर थारो तेछे पोतानो करार पुरो करवा राइ दर अमेक जलुश पदल इथीआ ५०० अंनंमंत राअवा लोअमि.

अरनमां अनांनो लाव आंडीनो लअवो तथा पेनजानो तथा तुवरनी कांडीनो हंजेउवेठनो लाव लअवो काछ अमे अरन २६ करो तेनु करेलु केहेरो नछी.

सही.

जे. पी. डेनांम मेजर,
पंडुकरा दारनो मेनंठ.

तारीअ २९ मी माहे अक्रयेअर राने १८५५ धरिनी

मुकांम दारनु कारमांन मजगाम.

जाहिरनामा.

ऐसा जे बंदुकीचे दारूचे खात्या करितां दाणा वैरण व साल काढलेल्या तुराठ्या पुरविण्याचा मक्ता वेण्याची ज्या लोकांची खुशी असेल त्यास जाहीर केलें जातें जे:—

अवल प्रतीचे घोगारी चणे किंवा उडीद किंवा मठ खंडी १५० व गोडा पेंढा १०००० हंडेडवेट व गोडे पाण्यांत चांगल्या भिजवून साल काढलेल्या तुराठ्या १७०० हंडेडवेट येणेप्रमाणे पुरविण्याचे मख्याविषयी मोहरबंद अर्ज येते नवे-वर महिन्याची तारीख २६ सोमवारचे रोजी बारा वाजतां बंदुकीचे दारूचे एजंटचे कचेरींत घेतील तें सामान सदहू कारखान्यांत पांचविण्याचा हेल मजुरी वगैरे खर्च मख्ते-दराचे माथी असे. आणि सदहू सामान तारीख १ ज्यानेवारी सन १८५६ पासून देण्यास शुरू करून मार्च महिन्याचे अखर अथवा पूर्वी सर्व पुरे करावे आणि सदहू मुदतींत इजार-दार सर्व सामान पुरे न करील तर एजंट साहेब बाजारांतून खरीदी करतील आणि त्याचें जोखीम व खर्च इजारदाराचें माथी पडेल.

ज्याचा अर्ज मंजूर होईल त्याणे आपला करार पुरा करण्याकरितां दरएक जिनसावदल पांचशे रुपये अमानत ठेविले पाहिजेत.

अर्जांत धान्याचा भाव खंडीचा लिहावा व पेंढ्याचा व तुराठ्याचा भाव हंडेडवेटाचा ल्याहावा.

कोणताही अर्ज रद्द करतील त्याचें कारण सांगणार नाही.

सही.

जे. बी. उसनाम मेजर,
बंदुकीचे दारूचे एजंट.

तारीख २६ माहे आक्टोबर सन १८५६ इसवी

दारूचा कारखाना माजगांव.

VENAYEK WASSOODW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

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 Depy. Commy. General.

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

अहुर मयूर

छिआथी आपवामां आवे छे ते तारीअ ११ मी आपवता मडीनानी ने शुंकरवारने दिने अयोरेता अयोअर कलाक १ वागते सुंभाछिनी कमीसरी आशीरामां "दरगज" अने "कंठरी" "मीदीशन" अथे ते वशानां अने गामडी दवा आपवानुं कंठरकट अके वरसनु वेअवामां आवरो. ते

ने तारीअथी कुयल कररो ते तारीअथी आधु करीआमां आवरो.

ने शपरा अमे कंठरकट देवा आहातो छेअमे तेले आअमे आशीरामां दरगेज कलाक ११ थी ते प शुंरी अरन करेआथी भावना लीस्टनी नकल तथा अमे शीवामे ने कंधी पीछ अयर लोभरो तेपल आपवामां आवरो.

सुंभाछिनी उपाडडी कमीसरी ननरल साहेबनी आशीस तारीअ ११ मी अकटोअर सने १८५५ छिसी.

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

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

जाहिरनामा.

सर्वीस कळविलें जातें ऐसा जे कसबा ठाणें येथील किल्ले तुरंगातील व गावांतील तुरंगातील फौजदारी बंदिवान सुमारे ६०० यांजला भातें म्हणजे जेवणाचें साहित्य तांदूळ वगैरे देण्याचा मक्ता इस्तकविल तारीख १ माहे जानेवारी सन १८५६ तागाईत तारीख ३१ माहे डिसेंबर सन मजकूर पर्यंत बारमाही वावयाचा आहे तो पेण्यास कोणी उमेदवार असेल त्याणें ठाणें येथे अदालतींत तारीख १० माहे डिसेंबर सन १८५५ सोमवार रोजी हाजर व्हावें जो शिकस्त बेरिज कबूल करील त्यास मक्ता देण्यांत येईल.

सदरील मख्याबद्दल ठरावा संबंधी सर्व हकिकत कोणाला समजली पाहिजे तर आदालतींत विचारल्यास कळविली जाईल जर मख्या संबंधी कोणाचा अर्ज ना मजूर केला तर त्याचें कारण समजाविलें जाणार नाही जाणिजे.

तारीख १० माहे अक्टोबर सन १८५५ इसवी.

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 Bazars 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 Bazars and Police.

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

બહાર અખર.

આપીએછીએ જે જે લોકોની મરજી અરક તથા ગાંમટી દારૂ વેચવાને કાંપ અમદાવાદની ઢાલણીના લશકરમાં એ દારૂ વેચવાને કંતરાકટ રાખવો હમેશાંના દરુપ્ર પ્રમાણે હોય તે તો ધણીને તારીખ ૧૫ મી માહે નવેમ્બર રાને ૧૮૫૫ ને વાર ગરેહને રોને રાવારના કલાક ૧૨ બાર વાગે તે બપોરે બ નરમાસ્તર શાહેબની હક્કીશમાં આવી રૂપેઆનો આંકડો ફેલેવા જે આટલા રૂપદામાં રાહ કંતરાકટ રાખીશુ અથવા એ કંતરાકટ લેવા ખાસિ ટેંડર જે કાગલનો લખોડો કરી તેજ તારીખે કાંમીશરી જનરાલની હક્કીશ જે મુંબાઈમાં છે તાહાં મોકલવાને રાવારના કલાક ૧૧ વાગતાથી રાંજના કલાક ૨ વાગતાં સુધી લીધામાં આવશે.

૨. જે કોઈને ખાસિ ટેંડર તથા મોહુજીયાની નો આં-

કડો ફેલેવા હશે તે ધણીએ પાસેથી રૂપેદામાં (૨૫) અંકે ૫-ચીશ આનાંમત મુકવા જોઈશુ તે લેવામાં આવશે ને જે રાખનારો આંકડો વધારે મોકલવામાં આવશે તે ધણી પાસેથી એક મહીનાનો જીમલા આંકડો ડીપાજી જે આનાંમત લીધામાં આવશે.

૩. આ કંતરાકટનો કરાર ૧૨ બાર મહીનાનો છે તારીખ ૧ માહે ડીસેમ્બર રાને ૧૮૫૫ થી તે તારીખ ૩૦ માહે નવેમ્બર રાને ૧૮૬૬ સુધીનો મટે રાખનારાઓને ફેલેવું જોઈએ જે ૨૨ મહીને આટલા રૂપદામાં મુજબ આપીશુ.

૪. કાંપ અમદાવાદમાં રાસકર નીચે પ્રમાણે છે.

ડિગ્રામ્મેટ ગોલનદાજી ૧૭૦.

નેટીવ શીજમેટ ૨૫ મી ૬૧૭.

નેટીવ શીજમેટ ૨૮ મી ૬૨૫.

કાંપના રહેવારી લોકો ૧૩૦૫.

૫. પણ હરાજીને દીને જેટલું લસકર કાંપમાં હાજર હશે તેટલાં માંજીરોના વીરોનો કંતરાકટ કરામાં આવશે ને તે હરાજીની વખતે લોકોને જાહેર કરામાં આવશે તેટલા માંજીરોના ૧ ભાગથી વધારે માંજીરો કાંપમાંથી જશે અથવા આવશે તો તેવીરો દર મહીનાની મોલીના રૂપીઆનો વધારે-અથવા ઘટારો કરવામાં આવશે ૧ ભાગથી જોડા માંજીરો જશે આવશે તો તેવીરો ચુતાવાલાને ફરી છુટ મેલવામાં આવશે નહીં અથવા તેહની પારોથી વધારે રૂપીઆ લીધામાં આવશે નહીં પણ લોકોએ રાકડ જાંજીરું કે કાંપમાં રહેવારી લોકોમાંથી ફેરફાર થશે તો તે વીસે કંતરાકટ વાલાઓને ફરી છુટ આપવામાં આવશે નહીં ફક્ત કાંપમાંથી ઉપર લખેઆ પ્રમાણે લસકરી માંજીરો જશે તોજ કંતરાકટ વાલાઓને છુટ મેલવામાં આવશે.

૬. કંતરાકટ જાંજીરું રાસકરમાં મંજૂર નહીં થશે તાહાં-શુધી કોઈરીતે અમલમાં આવું એવું સમજવું નહીં.

૭. એ કંતરાકટ વિરો અમદાવાદના બજાર માસ્તર સાહેબની હક્કીશમાં તથા મુંબાઈની કાંમીશરી જનરાલ સાહેબની હક્કીશમાં પુછેથી રસીવાર રિવાજે દરરોજ સવારના કલાક ૧૦ થી તે રાંજના ૪ કલાક સુધી જાહેર કિધામાં આવશે જે કાંઈ વધારે પુછવાનું હશે તે.

૮. જે વેલાએ તથા (વખતે) જે જગોએ મજર જનરાલ સાહેબની ધાંનમાં જરૂર માંલમ પડશે તે વેલાએ ચોરી છુપીથી ગોરા શોજીરોને દારૂ વેચાતો હશે તેવોનો અટકાવ કરવારૂં ચોક્કીદારો રાખવાનો હુકમ કરમાવશે અને તે ચોક્કીદારોનો પગાર કંતરાકટ વાલાએ આપવો પડશે.

૯. ફુકાં ૧ દારૂ વેચવાની કાંપ મજકુરના રાદર બજારમાં રાખવામાં આવશે ને નિચે લખા પરમાણે દારૂ વેચવા જોઈશુ.

અરક દારૂ બાટલી ૧ ના આના ૮

મહુડાનો દારૂ બાટલી ૧ ના આના ૮

૧૦. કંતરાકટનો ટેનડર લિધા પછે કાંઈ તકરાર તથા કક-ખાજી નાકજીલતની કરશે તો જે કાંઈ આનાંમત રૂપદામાં રાખેલા હશે તે રાસકરમાં દંડ કરવામાં આવશે.

૧૧. રિપાઈલોકોને ઉધાર આપવું નહીં રોકડેથી વેચવું જોઈશુ.

૧૨. જેની અરજ ના કચ્છલ થારો તેહનું કારણ કહામાં આવશે નહીં.

કાંપ અમદાવાદ શુપરીનેટનેટન બજાર તથા પોલીશ હક્કીશ તારીખ ૨૧ માહે આગસ્ટ રાને ૧૮૫૫.

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

Notice

Is hereby given, that the contracts for the exclusive privilege of SELLING ARRACK AND COUNTRY LIQUOR, AND INTOXICATING DRUGS (Ganja, Opium, and Khushkus) 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 गांच्या आफु व खसखस यांचा मक्का छावणी मालेगांव येथील लष्करास व छावणीतील राहाणार लोकांस विकण्याकरितां यावयाचा तो (एक वर्ष) बारा महिन्यांचा सुरू तारीख १ माहे फेब्रुवारी सन १८५६ पासून तारीख ३१ माहे ज्यनिवारी सन १८५७ पावेतो सुपरिन्टेण्डेंट बाजार व पोलीस मास्तर छावणी मालेगांव याचे हाफिसांत 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 घेतील आणि त्याच दिवसी व घटकेंत मुंबईत कमिसरी जनराल साहेब टेंडर म्हणजे बंद केलेला अर्ज अमानतीचे ऐवजा सुद्धां घेतील.

३. जो कोणी मळ्याविषयीं मुखजबानीचा सवाल करील अगर टेंडर देईल त्याणी अगाऊ ठेवणीबद्दल रुपये कंपनी शिक्का दारूचे मळ्याबद्दल ८० व गांच्या अफु खसखसबद्दल २० दिल्याखेरीज त्याचा मुखजबानीचा सवाल न केतां टेंडर घेतला जाणार नाहीं. ज्यास मक्ता मिळाला त्याणे मळ्याचे पट सई करण्यास विलंब लाविल्यास अथवा हरएक बाहाणा दाखऊन ना कबूल गेल्यास त्याचे ठेवणीचे रुपये दंडांत घेतले जातील. जो सर्वाहून अधिकास बोलून मक्ता घेईल त्याणी दोन जामिन चांगल आब्रदार सरकार पसंत मळ्याचे निभावणी व पुरे करण्याविषयीं दिल्ले पाहिजेत.

४. छावळी मालेगांव 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 ऐवजांतून चवथाई लोक झाल्या शिवाय कामजास्त होणार नाहीं व असे खास समजावे कीं कापातील राहाणार लोक यांत कांहीं फेरफार झाल्यास दर महिन्याचे ऐवजांतून सट 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 समजू नये.

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

७ मख्याचे रिवाजाची कलंबंदीची याद कोणास पाहा-
व्याची असेल त्याणी छावणी येथील बाजारमास्तर साहेब
याचे हाफिसांत व कमिसरी जनराल साहेब याचे हाफिसांत
सण व रविवार खेरीज करून दाहा वाजल्यापासून च्यार
वाजे तो पावेतो पाहावयास मिळेल.

८ गोरे सोजर यांस दारू नकळतां विकतात असें
ब्रिगीडीयर कमांडिंग साहेब यास मालूम झाल्यास त्याचा
अटकाव करण्याविषयी चौकीदार ठेवण्याविशीं हुकूम करतील
तर त्याचा पगार मज्जेदार यास देणे लागेल.

९. ज्याची अर्जी ना कबूल होईल त्याची सबब सांगित-
ली 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 Govern-
ment 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 pay-
able 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 Govern-
ment 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 Pub-
lic Creditors of Government and others, whether
residing in Europe or elsewhere, and to remit the
Interest, Dividends, or Proceeds, by *Bills of Ex-
change payable in England*, the following terms
upon which the Bank will undertake the safe cus-
tody 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 inform-
ation :—

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
3. On buying or selling Government
Securities, Bank Stock, &c. or
subscribing to an open Loan on
the amount invested or realized. $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
4. On returning Government Secu-
rities, Certificates of Shares, &c.
on the Principal $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
5. The Interest, Dividends, or proceeds of Sale
will be remitted agreeably to the instructions re-
ceived 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 cur-
rent 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 Secre-
tary 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 parti-
culars 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 appli-
cation 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.

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.

IV. From and after the passing of this Act, no Administrator General not to grant certificate in respect of money deposited.

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 several 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 Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay empowered to transact certain business in respect of Government Securities and Shares in the said Banks. 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 accounts 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 or affect the rights or remedies of any person, this Act not to be affected. 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 Cattaek 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 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.

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, severed, 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.

XI. The Commissioners, if they think fit so to do, may cause any number of
Dustboxes, &c. in streets. 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

Depositing dirt on streets, &c. 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
Removal of night-soil. only it shall be lawful to remove

any night-soil or other such offensive matter; and when the Commissioners have fixed such hours and given public notice thereof, whoever removes 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
Places of deposit for filth. 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, All rubbish, &c. collected, dung, and filth, collected to belong to the Commissioners. from the streets, houses, privies, sewers, and cesspools,

shall be the property of the Commissioners, who may have power to sell or dispose of the same as they shall 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

Watering streets. requisite for the public convenience, shall cause the public streets to be watered;

Construction of works for the purpose. and for that purpose may construct reservoirs and

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. 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

Temporary obstructions on occasions of festivals, &c. 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

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,

Proviso.

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),

Paving, &c. of private streets.

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, 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.

Proviso.

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

Proviso.

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

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.

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

Proviso.

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

XXVIII. The Commissioners may, from time to time, cause to be put up or

Names of streets.

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.

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.

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.

Doors opening outwards to be altered.

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 future projections from houses to be removed.

Future projections from houses to be removed.

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.

Proviso.

Provided that, when the expense shall have been paid by the occupier, except in the case in which such projections, encroachments, or obstructions were made or put up by him, such occupier shall be entitled to deduct the expense of removing or altering the same from the rent payable by him to the owner of the house or building. Provided always, that the roofs or eaves of houses or buildings, sun-shades, weather-frames, and the like, at a height not less than twelve feet above the surface of any street, may be projected to the extent of three feet over the same.

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

Compensation when to be made.

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 abandon-

ment or of disputed ownership or other cause, shall

Power to shut up and secure deserted houses.

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.

XLI. 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) in, 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 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, 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 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 necessities 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 necessities 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.

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, filth, or other noisome or 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 the bye-laws—

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 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.

XCII. 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.

XCIII. 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

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

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

if they shall think fit, with the consent of the local Government, provide places for the purpose of being used as slaughter-houses, and they shall make bye-laws for 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 here-

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

inafter 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, carcass, meat, poultry, game,

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

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, carcass, 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,

Sale of unwholesome food or drink.

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

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

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, carcass, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, or vegetables which may be therein; and in case any animal, carcass, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, or vegetables appear to be intended for the food of man and to be unfit for such food, may seize the same; and if it appear to any Magistrate, upon the evidence of a competent person, that such animal, carcass, 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

Suspension or revocation of license, &c.

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

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

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-

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 hereinafter 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 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 hereinafter 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 themselves or their officers, 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

Proviso.

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

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.

Proviso.

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 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.

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 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.

make such bye-laws as they think fit for the several purposes for which bye-laws are to be 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

Bye-laws to be confirmed.

have effect until the same is confirmed by the local Government.

CXVII. No bye-law, or alteration of a bye-law,

Notice of confirmation.

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

Publication of bye-laws.

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.

CXIX. All Courts and Magistrates shall take judi-

Bye-laws to be judicially noticed.

cial notice of such bye-laws when the same shall have been confirmed and published as aforesaid.

CXX. The Commissioners shall publish short parti-

Publication of penalties.

culars 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.

CXXI. Whoever destroys, pulls down, injures, or

Penalty on pulling down notice.

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 con-

Power to Commissioners to make contracts.

tracts with any persons for the execution of any works directed or authorised by this Act to be done by the Commissioners, or for any other things necessary for the purposes of this Act.

Legal Proceedings.

CXXIII. The Commissioners may direct any pro-

Commissioners may direct prosecutions.

secution for any public nuisance whatsoever, created, permitted, or suffered, and may order proceedings to be taken for the recovery of any penalties and for the punishment of any persons offending against the provisions of this Act, and may order the expenses of such prosecution or other proceedings to be

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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;

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.

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.

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

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

Penalties to be levied by distress. 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.

Imprisonment in default of distress. 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.

Distress how to be levied. 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.

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

Distress not unlawful for. Want of form. 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.

How penalties are to be applied. 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.

Penalties to be sued for within three months. 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.

Damage to be made good in addition to penalty. 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.

Penalty on witnesses making default. 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.

Transient offenders. 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.

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

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 to 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 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 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.

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 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.

Proviso.

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

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.

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 of the said Towns or Stations, or of any navigable river or channel leading thereto, as such limits shall be defined under the provisions of Act No. XXII. of 1855, 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.

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.

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.

perty 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 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 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, 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 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 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, 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, 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 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

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 sun-set 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 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 Po-

lice 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.

Provido.

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 manage-

ment 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 Guncotton than ten pounds, shall be liable to forfeit such Gunpowder or Guncotton 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 Guncotton 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 Guncotton so kept in deposit contrary thereto, and the vessels containing it, and also to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

LXXV. 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.

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

LXXVI. The Commissioner of Police, on credible information laid before him on oath that Gunpowder or Guncotton, 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 Guncotton to be manufactured, sold, or kept, or any boat, carriage, cart, or other vehicle in which any Gunpowder or Guncotton, 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, Guncotton, 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.

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

LXXVIII. 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 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.

LXXIX. 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 thorough-

fares, 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.

Passenger boats to be registered.

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 moonlight to render lamps unnecessary.

Furious or negligent driving.

Lamps to vehicles.

3. Whoever exposes for show, hire, or sale, any horse or other animal, or any carriage, or cleans, dresses, exercises, trains, or breaks any horse or other animal, or cleans any carriage or other conveyance, or makes or repairs any part of any cart or carriage, except in cases of accident where repair on the spot is necessary.

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

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

For ill-treating animals.

6. Whoever cruelly beats, abuses, or tortures an animal, or leaves it at such a distance as not to have the same under due control.

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

8. Whoever causes any cart, carriage, or truck, with or without horses or cattle, to remain or stand longer than may be necessary for loading or unloading, or taking up or setting down passengers, except at places lawfully appointed for the purpose; or by means of any cart, carriage, or truck, or any horse or other animal, wilfully obstructs any public crossing, or wilfully causes any obstruction in any thoroughfare.

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

10. Whoever sets out, or exposes, in or upon any stall, booth, show-board, cask, or basket, or otherwise, any meat, fish, vegetable, fruit, groceries, or any other thing whatsoever, whether for sale or otherwise.

11. Whoever beats a drum or tom-tom, or blows a horn or trumpet, or beats or sounds any brass or other metal instrument or utensil, between the hours of ten at night and four in the morning, so as to disturb the repose of the inhabitants; or at any time or place so as to endanger the safety of passengers by terrifying horses or cattle. This provision shall not apply when the Commissioner of Police has granted a license for the use of music in the streets on occasions of festivals and ceremonies.

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

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

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

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

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

LXXXIII. Whoever is found drunk and incapable of taking care of himself in any street or public thoroughfare; or, while drunk, is guilty of any riotous or indecent behaviour in any street or thoroughfare; and whoever is guilty of any violent or indecent behaviour in any Police Office, Station, or Section House, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding fourteen days.

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

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

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

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

LXXXVIII. Whoever is found committing an offence on or with respect to any property belonging to another person, may be apprehended by such person, or by his servant, or by any person authorised by him, and may be detained until he can be delivered into the custody of a Police Officer.

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

XC. Whenever any person is brought to a Station House charged with any offence against this Act, other than a felony, or whenever

Power to take recognizances at the Station Houses upon certain charges.

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 Condition of recognizance. 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

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 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

Stray animals to be impounded.

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 Maistrees in every other trade or occupation."

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

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

A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation called "A Regulation for preventing 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 "A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for vesting any two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace with power to decide on all disputes arising between Masters or Mistresses and any of their household servants, Hamauls, 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 Battakee 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 1. 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 Collector to sell the land 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

Proceeds of sale how to be applied.

Sale not to be stayed, unless the amount of the Collector's claim, and of all expenses incurred, is tendered.

Proceeds of sale how to be applied.

of Port 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 }
or
{ as the property of } A. B.

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 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 a Magistrate or other officer exercising the powers of a

Punishment.

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.

Notice.

Officers visiting the Neilgherries are, in numerous instances, at great inconvenience on first arrival, owing to their coming in expectation of finding it in their power to draw Pay, due to them in arrears, early in the month, as elsewhere. It is therefore thought that it may contribute to the convenience of future visitors if it be thus made more generally known that (there being no Pay Office on the Hills) Pay has to be drawn, after arrival on them, by transmitting Abstracts, duly countersigned, to the Paymaster Southern Division, Trichinopoly, with a last Pay Certificate; who, provided he receive them about the 7th, includes the amount in his General Order in arrears for the past month, on the Treasury at Coimbatore, whence it is sent so as to reach this Station Office for distribution usually on the 18th or 19th. There is only this one monthly transmission of Military Pay to the Hills; so that individuals arriving too late to be included in it, as above, have often to wait another month.

Officers of other Presidencies can only draw Pay under a Certificate from the Accountant Military Department of their Presidency. Certificates from Division Pay Offices of other Presidencies are insufficient: Officers are often at protracted inconvenience after arrival from having been unaware of this.

It is also notified, that it is extremely difficult to get Bills or Notes, of any kind whatever, cashed on the Hills: individuals often suffer great inconvenience from coming with the contrary impression.

D. BABINGTON, Major,
Commanding Neilgherries.

Station Office, Ootacamund,
2nd May 1853.

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; 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.

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 ચાલતા મહીનાની અંતે શુક્રવારને દીને બપોરના બરોબર કલાક એક વાગેને મુંબઈની કમીશરી હાશીરામાં લસકરને વાસ્તે મુંબઈથી દખન મુખી રસ્તાઉપર “બરેદ” આપવાનું કેટલાક એક વરણું વેચવામાં આવશે તે જે તારીખથી કબુલ કરશે તે તારીખથી ચાલુ કરીઆમાં આવશે.

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

મુંબઈની ડેપીટી કમીશરી જનરાલ સાહેબની

હાશીરા તારીખ ૬ નવેમ્બર રાને

૧૮૫૫ ઈસવી.

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

Notice

Is hereby given, that sealed tenders will be received at this Office, by the Acting Deputy Commissary 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 persons obtaining the contracts, at short intervals, as they shall accumulate.

The tenders should specify the quantity per Rupee 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 payment 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.

અહરખખર.

આપીઆમાં આવેય કે (શલિદ) અથવા મારખંદ ટેડર આકરીંગ દેપુટી કમીશરી જનરાલ રાહેબની આશીરામાં શારો રોળી આયે ગડનો (રોકડ રાઈ) તથા ભુમું વેચાતુ લેવાને રાઈ સરકારી પદરખાનામાંથી જે પદરખાનુ મીરતર ખેનટનાં લીલાઉખાનાની પારો છે. જે ક્રોફકેટરાકટ લેરો તે ધની અથવા ધનીઓને એ જનરા તરત અથવા જેમ એકરી યાએ તેમલઈ જવી. જે પ્રમાણે સરકારી પદરખાના પારો ફરવા તેમ.

ટેડરમાં ભાવ નાખવા જે રૂપીઆ ૧ એકનો આયે તથા ભુમું આટલા રતલ લઈમું. મુદત મારા ૧૬ મુથી એ ભાવે ખરીદ કરશે ને લઈજવું. જે તેરીખથી મોરદનુ શાંકરાન થરો તેદારથી અથવા શાંકરાન આવેઆ પછી પેહેલી તારીખથી લેવાને રાઈ કરવું.

ડીપાહટ નાણું ઉપલા આયે ખરીદ કરે તેનાં રૂપીઆ ૨૩૩. અને ભુમું ખરીદ કરે તેનાં ડીપાહટ રૂપીઆ ૨૦૦.

આએ ઉપલી રકમ છે તે જમીનગતી દાખલ રાખવાનો આવરો રાખ્ય એ જે માલ મારા ૧ મુથી ખરીદ કરે તેનાં નાણું નહી પગાર કરે તો એ નાણુ કમજ કરે અને આકરીંગ દેપુટી કમીશરી જનરાલ રાહેબને રાના છે કે કેટરાકટ ખંદ કરે અને એ ડીપાહટ નાણુ મેલું સરકાર લઈમુંકે.

મધને દારે આયે આસરે ૭૦૦૦ રતલ થારો અને ભુમું મધને દારે ૨૦૦૦૦ રતલ થારો.

શ્રી મુંબઈની દેપુટી કમીશરી જનરાલ રાહેબની આશીરા તારીખ ૧૭ મી આકરીંગ સને ૧૮૫૫.

R. J. SHAW, Major,

Acting Depy. Commy. General.

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
Calicut, „	31	ditto	ditto
Ponany, „	32	ditto	ditto
Chowghat, „	34	ditto	ditto
Cochin, „	30	ditto	ditto

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

T. CLARK,

Calicut, 23rd October 1855.

Collector.

અહરનામુ.

એહું જે મુંબઈ તથા મુંબઈના તાએબાની જગોમાં પાકેલાં મીઠાંમાનું નીચે લખેલા ગોલારાઈ જેટલું જોઈએ તેટલું મીઠું મલબારના કલેકટર સાહેબ તારીખ ૧ માહે નવેંબરથી તે તારીખ ૩૧ મી માહે ડિસેંબર સને ૧૮૫૫ મુથી નીચે લખેલા ભાવ પરમાણે વેચાતું લેરો.

કાંનાનોર ૧૨૦ બંગાલી મણના દર ગારસના ૩.૨૮ પરમાણે.		
તાલચેરી એજન	એજન	૨૮ એજન.
કાલીકોટ એજન	એજન	૩૧ એજન.
પોનાની એજન	એજન	૩૨ એજન.
ચૌધાટ એજન	એજન	૩૪ એજન.
કોચીન એજન	એજન	૩૦ એજન.

વધી જાહેર ખખર આપનામાં આવે છે જે મુંબઈથી નધુના આવા પરમાણે દર બંગાલી મણના ફરાથી મીઠું માપસે.

સહી.

ટી. ક્લાર્ક,

કલેકટર.

તારીખ ૨૩ મી માહે અક્ટોબર સને ૧૮૫૫ ઇસવી મુકામ કાલીકોટ.

જાહિરનામા.

એસા જે મુંબઈ અથવા મુંબઈ તાબ્યાંતીલ જાગ્યાંત પિકલેલે મિઠાપેકાં ચાલીં લિહિલેલે ગોવ્યાંકરિતાં જિતકેં પાહિજે તિતકેં મીઠ મલબાર ચેથીલ કલેકટર સાહેબ તારીખ ૧ નવેંબર પાસુન તારીખ ૩૧ ડિસેંબર સન ૧૮૫૫ પર્યંત ચાલીં લિહિલેલે દરામણે ખરીદ લેતીલ.

કાનાનોર ૧૨૦ બંગાલી મણાચે દર ગારસાસ રૂપયે ૨૮ પ્રમાણે.		
તાલચેરી કિત્તા	કિત્તા	૨૮ કિત્તા.
કાલીકોટ કિત્તા	કિત્તા	૩૧ કિત્તા.
પોનાની કિત્તા	કિત્તા	૩૨ કિત્તા.
ચૌધાટ કિત્તા	કિત્તા	૩૪ કિત્તા.
કોચીન કિત્તા	કિત્તા	૩૦ કિત્તા.

આજાહી જાહિરખવર દિલ્હી જાતે જે મુંબઈનુ નમુના આલ્યા પ્રમાણે દર બંગાલી મણાચે ક્યાને મીઠ માપતીલ.

સહી.

ટી. ક્લાર્ક,

કલેકટર.

તારીખ ૨૩ માહે અક્ટોબર સન ૧૮૫૫ ઇસવી

મુ|| કાલીકોટ.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Govt.

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.
Wittooo 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 Parshotumdass.	Formerly a Dealer in Piece Goods.	Ditto	Lately without the Fort, on the Calbadavie 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, Bhooleshwar, (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 Parshotumdass	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.
Wittooo 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 મંચે.

જાહેર ખર્ચ એ ઉપરથી આપવામાં આવે છે, જે વિગત સાથે હેતી હેઠળ જે જુદી જુદી આશામીઓના નામો લખેલા છે, તેઓએ મુંબઈની નાદાર દેવદારોનાં છુટકા કરનારી કોરટને અરજીઓ આપી છે, તેમાં એક એકની અરજ એવી છે, જે વિક્રોશીયાના અગિઆરમે વરસે જે ધારો કરીને કરાવ્યો છે, તેના એકવિશમાં બાબતોનો ધલાલ હમોને મળે.

નામ.	ધંધો.	જાત.	રહેવાનું કે કાણું મુંબઈ મંચે.	અરજીઓ દાખલ કરાની તારીખ.		
				દાડા.	માસ.	વરસ.
વીઠુ ચંગોળ કાપ.....	કાંઈ નહીં	હીંદુ.	કોટબાહાર ધોખીતલાવ આગલ.	૧૭ મે	આક્ટોબર.	૧૮૫૫.
રાવજી રાખારામ.....	મુંબઈની પોલીસ આશીરામાં વેડા રામજીવનાતો.	એજ.	કોટબાહાર ગીરગામનારસ્તા ઉપર.	૨૨ મે	એજ.	એજ.
બાબાજી મુલજી ઉરૂ બાબાજી અપરામજી.	આગલ પોલીસમાં જમાદાર હતો.	એજ.	થોડા દાડામાં કોટબાહાર લુવારચાલમાં ને હાલ મુંબઈની તુરંગમાં.	૨૬ મે	એજ.	એજ.
પુતોબા ગણોબા	દીપુટી કમીસારી જનરલની આશીરામાં લખનારો.	એજ.	કોટબાહાર ગીરગામનારસ્તા ઉપર.	૨૭ મે	એજ.	એજ.
કરશનદારા પરશોતમદારા.	આગલ કાપડનો ધંધો કરનાર.	એજ.	થોડા દાડાઉપર કોટબાહાર કાલકા દેવીના રસ્તાઉપર ને હાલ મુંબઈની તુરંગમાં.	૧ જુન	નવેમ્બર.	એજ.
રીચરડ ટામરા ગુડવીન ..	થોડા દાડાઉપર ગામડી પેઆદલની ૧૬ મી પલટનમાં કપતાન હતો.	ઇંગ્લીશમન.	કોટબાહાર મોઠા કુલાબામાં.	૨ જુન	એજ.	એજ.
આણુંદરાવ બાપુજી	મુંબઈના નાગદેવીના ધરમાં આતાના દવાખાનામાં થોડા દાડાઉપર લખનારો હતો.	હીંદુ.	થોડા દાડાઉપર કોટબાહાર ભુલેશ્વર આગલ શીરંગીના દેવલના મોહિલામાં ને હાલ મુંબઈની તુરંગમાં.	૫ મે	એજ.	એજ.
હકર ચાંપશી દેવકરજી	કાપડીઆ હકર મોરારજી હરજીની ચાકરીમાં.	એજ.	કોટબાહાર શાકભાજીના બજારમાં સુતારચાલીમાં.	૫ મે	એજ.	એજ.

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

નીચે લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારની અરજીઓ સાંભળવારાઈ કરાવેલા દીવરા.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાડા.	માસ.	કલાક.
કરશનદારા પરશોતમદારા ..	૩ જુન સોમવાર.	ચાલતો નવેમ્બર	૧૧.
બાબાજી મુલજી ઉરૂ બાબાજી લક્ષમજી ..	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
આનંદરાવ બાપુજી ..	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
પારમજી અમીરત ..	૧ જુન સોમવાર.	આવતો ડિસેમ્બર.	એજ.
રાવજી સખારામ ..	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
નવરોજજી હિરમરાજી ..	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
રણિમાન લુકમનજી ..	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
વાઆદાન દેશીમનરા ..	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
પુતોબા ગણોબા ..	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
વીઠુ ચંગોળ કાપ ..	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
કરશનરાવ જગનનાથજી ..	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.

આગળ આવનાર લેણદારોએ, થોડામાં થોડા સાંભળનાના તથા દાડા અગાઉ, સોગણનાં માથી સાંખીત કીધેલા પાતાના દાવરા

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

નીચે લખેલા ધરિયોમાં કાલા આપવાને ઠરાવીઆ છે તેહની વિગત.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાડા.	માસ.	રોકડે ટકા.
ગોકલદાસ રણજોડા	૩ જો શોમવાર.	માલતો નવેબર.	૧૦૦ ટકા
રાટવાજી રામજી	એલ.	એલ.	૧૦ ટકા
ત્રીબક રામચંદ્રજી	એલ.	એલ.	૧૧ ટકા
જન યામરાન	એલ.	એલ.	૧ ટકા

શ્રી મુંબઈના ડોટમધે, ડોઈના કલાર્કની આશીસમાં, લખી તારીખ ૧ ડી નવેબર સને ૧૮૫૫.

જે. એ. મકેનજી,
ડોઈના કલાર્ક સહી.

(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 be 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, Rijnpoortana Field Force,
Nusseerabad, 26th October 1855.

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	Trotters, large.....per four	0	1	Sugar, Pinfa.....per md. of 28 lbs.	6	4
" ".....2nd "	10	"	" ".....small "	0	1	" Candy.....2nd sort, "	"	4
" ".....3rd "	14	"	Pig's Liver and Heart.....	0	2	" ".....2nd " "	"	0
Brisket and Round.....1st "	12	0	Pork, salt, Country.....8 lbs.	1	0	" ".....3rd " "	"	0
" ".....2nd "	14	"				" soft.....1st "	"	4
" ".....3rd "	10	"	POULTRY.			" ".....2nd "	"	3
Meat for Soup.....14	"	"	Geese.....each	3	0	" brown.....	"	2
Shin, large.....each	0	3	Turkey, cock, Bombay.....	5	0	Jaggree.....	"	1
" small.....	0	0	" hen,.....	3	0			
Ox Tails.....	0	0	" cock, Goa.....	3	0	GHEE OF SORTS.		
Tongue, large.....	0	3	" ".....	2	8	Ghee, Kurrachoe.....per md. of 28 lbs.	5	8
" small.....	0	2	Powls, large, Surat.....	1	8	" Surat.....	"	5
Heart, large.....	0	2	" small,.....	1	0	" Bhowanuggur.....	"	5
" small.....	0	1	" large, Bombay.....	0	8	" Balghanty.....	"	5
Marrow-bone.....	0	1	" small,.....	0	0	" Ghanty.....	"	5
Ox Palates.....	0	0	Ducks,.....	0	8	" Rajapoor.....	"	5
Feet.....four	0	4	" small.....	0	8	" Jaffrabud.....	"	6
Suet.....per lb.	0	4	Chickens, large.....per dozen	2	4			
Tongues (salted, dry), Poona.....each	0	5	" small.....	1	12	GRAIN OF SORTS.		
" (pickled), Bombay.....	0	5	Hens' Eggs.....each	0	3	Wheat, Hansia.....per edy. of 8 pharas	22	0
VEAL, SMALL.			Ducks.....	0	3	" Jambhoseer.....1st sort, "	"	21
Hind Quarter.....1st sort, 4 lbs.	1	0	FRUITS OF SORTS.			" Bhowanuggur.....1st "	"	18
" ".....2nd "	5	"	Pine-apples, Bombay, large.....each	1	8	" ".....2nd "	"	17
" ".....3rd "	6	"	" small.....	1	0	" Ghantees.....	"	10
Fore Quarter.....1st "	5	"	" Goa, large.....	0	4	" Sindce.....	"	15
" ".....2nd "	6	"	" small.....	0	3	" Jambhoseer.....	"	17
" ".....3rd "	6	"	Pomelos, large.....	0	12	" Ghogaree, new.....	"	15
VEAL, LARGE.			" small.....	0	0	" ".....old.....	"	14
Hind Quarter.....1st sort, 4 lbs.	1	0	Guavas, large.....	0	0	" Ghantees, new.....	"	15
" ".....2nd "	5	"	" small.....	0	0	" ".....old.....	"	14
" ".....3rd "	6	"	Oranges, large.....	0	8	" Venjaloo.....	"	16
Fore Quarter.....1st "	5	"	" small.....	0	0	" Wooreed, Ghantees.....	"	16
" ".....2nd "	6	"	" common.....	0	3	" Malabar.....	"	16
" ".....3rd "	7	"	Grapes, black.....per seer	0	0	" Cutch.....	"	16
Head.....1st "	0	12	" green.....	0	0	" Ghogaree.....	"	18
" ".....2nd "	0	10	Melons, Water, large.....each	0	0	" Mut, Ghogaree.....	"	15
" ".....3rd "	0	8	" small.....	0	0	" Ghantees.....	"	23
Feet.....four	0	4	" Musc, large.....	0	0	" Cutch.....	"	14
Liver and Heart.....each	0	1	" small.....	0	0	" Mues.....	"	17
MUTTON FOR EUROPEANS.			Plantains, red, large.....	0	0	" Ghogaree.....	"	14
Saddle.....1st sort, per lb.	0	3	" yellow, large.....	0	4	Bazaree, Ghantees.....	"	15
" ".....2nd "	0	2	" small.....	0	3	" Bhowanuggur, 1st sort, "	"	17
" ".....3rd "	0	1	Limes, sweet.....	0	8	" ".....2nd "	"	16
Leg, Loin, Neck, & Shoulder, 1st "	0	2	" sour.....	0	1	" Rajapoor.....	"	15
" ".....2nd "	0	1	Potatoes, Nelligheries, large.....per seer	0	0	" Barley, new.....	"	12
" ".....3rd "	0	1	" small.....	0	0	" ".....old.....	"	9
Breast.....1st "	0	1	" Mahabeshwur, large.....	0	0	Toor.....1st sort, "	"	15
" ".....2nd "	0	1	" small.....	0	0	" ".....2nd "	"	14
" ".....3rd "	0	1	" Poona, large.....	0	0	Josaree.....	"	13
Tongue, Sheep's.....each	0	0	" Surul, large.....	0	4	Nachew.....	"	10
Brains.....	0	0	" small.....	0	0	Vattana.....	"	10
Head.....	0	1	Yams, white.....	0	8	Chowley.....per phara	2	8
Liver and Heart.....	0	1	" red.....	0	6	Dall, Broach.....	"	3
Kidneys.....	0	0	Onions.....	0	3	" Surat.....	"	3
Feet.....four	0	3	Ginger.....	0	4	UNBOILED RICE OF SORTS.		
Suet.....per lb.	0	4	DRY FRUITS OF SORTS.			Rice, Putney.....per phara	2	6
MUTTON FOR NATIVES.			Plums, fine.....per seer weight	0	8	" Sindhy, red.....	"	0
First sort.....8 lbs.	1	0	" coarse.....	0	7	" ".....1st "	"	1
Second.....10 "	1	0	" ".....	0	3	" red.....	"	1
Third.....12 "	1	0	" coarse.....	0	2	BEATEN RICE OF SORTS.		
KID, SMALL.			Prunes, new.....	0	1	Rice, Jersaul.....1st sort, per phara	3	12
Hind Quarter.....1st sort, 3 lbs.	1	0	" old.....	0	1	" ".....2nd "	"	3
" ".....2nd "	4	"	Almonds, sweet.....	0	1	" Vergole.....1st "	"	3
" ".....3rd "	5	"	" bitter.....	0	1	" ".....2nd "	"	2
Fore Quarter.....1st "	4	"	BREAD, &c.			" Sindhy ratra.....	"	0
" ".....2nd "	5	"	A loaf, 1st sort.....13 oz. each	0	1	" Sezundee.....	"	2
" ".....3rd "	6	"	" ".....13 "	0	1	" Putney.....	"	2
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart.....each	0	5	" brown.....32 oz.	0	2	" raw.....	"	2
KID, LARGE.			" ".....16 "	0	1	MANGALORE RICE OF SORTS.		
Hind Quarter.....1st sort, 4 lbs.	1	0	Phur, Wheat.....per seer measure	0	3	Rice, unboiled.....1st sort, per robin	3	4
" ".....2nd "	5	"	Rolong.....	0	3	" ".....1st "	"	2
" ".....3rd "	6	"	Sago, fine.....weight	0	1	" ".....2nd "	"	2
Fore Quarter.....1st "	5	"	" coarse.....	0	1	BENGAL RICE OF SORTS.		
" ".....2nd "	6	"	Arrowroot, best.....	0	2	Rice, unboiled.....1st sort, per bag of 168 lbs.	7	0
" ".....3rd "	6	"	" coarse.....	0	1	" ".....2nd "	"	6
LAMB, SMALL.			MILK AND BUTTER.			" boiled.....1st "	"	0
Hind Quarter.....1st sort, 3 lbs.	1	0	Cows' Milk.....per seer measure	0	1	" ".....2nd "	"	5
" ".....2nd "	4	"	" Butter.....per cup of 2 oz.	0	4	" ".....1st "	"	0
" ".....3rd "	5	"	Buttaloo's Milk.....per seer measure	0	1	" ".....2nd "	"	0
Fore Quarter.....1st "	4	"	" Butter.....per cup of 2 oz.	0	1	BHATT.		
" ".....2nd "	5	"	FIREWOOD.			Bhatt, Putney.....per moora of 25 pharas	24	0
" ".....3rd "	6	"	Babool.....per city. of 28 mds. (7½ lbs.)	3	4	" ".....raw.....	"	22
LAMB, LARGE.			Khair.....	3	0	" ".....red.....	"	20
Hind Quarter.....1st sort, 4 lbs.	1	0	Aine Black.....	3	0	SUNDRIES.		
" ".....2nd "	5	"	2nd. sort.....	3	0	Saltpetre, Europe.....per md. of 28 lbs.	2	8
" ".....3rd "	6	"	Kurmell.....	3	8	" Bengal.....	"	3
Fore Quarter.....1st "	4	"	OILS, CANDLES, AND SOAP.			" Rajapoor.....	"	1
" ".....2nd "	5	"	Cocoanut Oil.....1st sort, per md. of 28 lbs.	3	0	" Pepper, black.....1st sort, per, eer weight	0	1
" ".....3rd "	6	"	" ".....2nd "	3	0	" ".....2nd "	"	0
PORK, FRESH AND SALT.			Jeenglee.....	3	4	" white.....	"	0
Pork, fresh.....10 lbs.	1	0	" Ghantee.....	2	14	Garlic, large.....	"	0
Pig, Roasting, large size.....each	1	4	" ".....	2	8	" small.....	"	0
" small.....	1	0	Erundia, or Castor Oil.....	20	0	" Camphor.....	"	0
Pig's Head.....20 lbs.	1	0	Candles, Europe.....	18	0	Salt, table.....per lb.	0	8
Sausages.....5 "	1	0	" Goa.....	17	3	" common, white.....per seer measure	0	1
			" Cochin.....	1	10	" ".....per pylee	0	1
			Soap, Country.....	3	8			
			" Europe, yellow.....	3	8			
			" white.....	3	8			

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, 12th November 1855.

Published by order of the Board of Conservancy,

J. WATSON, Clerk of the Markets.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF DEATHS ON THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

CASTE OR TRIBE.	Still-born.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Disease of Nervous System.	Vascular System.	Respiratory System.	Alimentary System.	Urinary System.	Sexual System, and Child-bearing.	Locomotive & Tegumentary Systems.	Cachexy and Debility.	Leprosy, Tubercular and Articular.	Dropsy.	Accident and Violence.	Other and Unknown Cause.	Total—exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist.—Jain, &c.	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	9
Brahmun.	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5
Lingaet and Bhatia	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5
Hindoo of other Caste	1	4	..	..	53	8	..	7	12	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	100
Hindoo Out-caste	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	7
Moosulman	2	1	..	..	20	1	..	12	5	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	42
Parsee	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	16
Jew	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native-Christian.	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Indo-European	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
European	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Negro-African	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other and Unknown Caste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	7	5	..	..	94	15	..	25	21	1	..	1	28	1	1	2	1	195
Mean of the corresponding Weeks in the preceding Seven Years.	..	26	1	..	105	11	..	30	28	..	2	1	15	1	4	4	..	229

Bombay, 14th November 1855.

A. H. LEITH,
In charge of Mortuary Returns.**Notice.****LIGHT HOUSES.**

His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified for general information, that the following lights will be exhibited on Flat Island and on the coast of Mauritius, on and from the 1st December next, viz :—

A first class *revolving* Catoptric Light on Flat Island.

A first class *fixed* Catoptric Light on Cannonier Point.

A *red* mast light on the left bank, and at the mouth of the Grand River.

A *green* mast light on Coopers' Island at the mouth of the Harbour.

Detailed descriptions of, and sailing directions for, these lights are published below for general information.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 7th September 1855.

J. DOWLAND,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Sailing Directions for making the Anchorage of the Harbour of Port Louis, Mauritius, with reference to the Lighthouses recently erected upon "Flat Island" and "Cannonier Point," and also the two Mast Lights near the entrance of the Harbour.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LIGHTS.**"FLAT ISLAND."**

This is a *revolving* Catoptric Light of the first order, situated at the South-West or highest extremity of the Island in latitude S. 19° 53' 26", and longitude E. 57° 38' 8", determined by triangulation from the Observatory of Port Louis. Variation of the Compass 11° 47' 13" W.

Its elevation above the mean level of the sea (the rise of tide being only about 3 feet) is 366 feet, and it will be visible in clear weather from the deck of a vessel 13 feet above the water, a distance of about 25 nautical miles.

"CANNONIER POINT."

This is a *fixed* Catoptric Light, also of the first order.

It is situated in latitude S. 20° 0' 35" and longitude E. 57° 22' 39". Its elevation above the mean level of the sea is 39 feet 6 inches, and it will be seen from the deck of a vessel 13 feet above the water, a distance of about 10 nautical miles.

The objects of this Light are, to indicate the position of a dangerous shoal nearly 1½ miles from the shore, and to keep vessels clear of the coral reefs to the North-East and South-West of the Point.

"HARBOUR MAST LIGHTS."

One of these is placed as a leading light (Red) at the Martello Tower at the mouth, and on the left bank of the Grand River; and the other (Green) at Fort George, on Tonnelier Island.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

Vessels making the land from the eastward (windward) side of the Island, should give a berth of 2½ miles to the reefs off Amber Islands and be careful not to approach the Light on Flat Island on a course to the westward of NW. by N. ¼ N. until Gunner's Quoin bears *West*, when they may shape a mid-channel course between Gunner's Quoin and Flat Island.

When to the westward of the Quoin the Light at Cannonier Point will become visible, and must be approached with the Flat Island Light, bearing astern ENE. ¼ N., until abreast of Cannonier Point, when that Light will bear SE. by S. a berth

of rather more than 2 nautical miles being thus given to the dangerous reef and shoal off the Point. They may then haul up to SW. by S. for the anchorage distant about 10 nautical miles, taking care to keep the Cannonier Point Light *white* for a distance of 6½ miles when the Flat Island and Cannonier Point Lights will appear in one—the change of this color to red within that distance will indicate a too near approach to the land.

The red light at the mouth of the Grand River will now be opened bearing SSW. for which vessels may safely steer until the Mast Light (Green) upon Fort George on Tonnelier Island bears SE. ½ S. when they may immediately let go the anchor, being on the best ground—a nearer approach to the Light at Grand River would bring them too close to the reefs.

If the night is clear, the "Corps de Garde" Mountain will be clearly seen in line with the Grand River Light.

It is, however, generally advisable for vessels passing Cannonier Point at night, to lay to, keeping sail occasionally upon the ship for the purpose of maintaining a good position for making the anchorage at day break, in preference to attempting it at night, by which, in a very few instances, any time will be gained. Considerable risk, as well as the necessity for anchoring outside at all, will also be thus avoided.

E. C. FROME,
Surveyor General.
EDWARD KELLY,
Harbour Master.

PHARES.

Son Excellence le Gouverneur ordonne qu'il soit notifié, pour l'information générale, que les feux suivants seront allumés à l'Île Plate et sur la côte de Maurice, à partir du 1^{er} Décembre prochain, savoir :—

Un feu de première classe, a réflecteurs, et tournant, à l'Île Plate.

Un feu de 1^{re} classe, immobile et a réflecteurs, à la Pointe aux Canoniers.

Un fanal rouge sur la rive gauche et à l'embouchure de la Grand' Rivière.

Un fanal vert sur l'Île aux Tonneliers à l'embouchure du Port.

Une description détaillée de ces feux, et des instructions routières sont publiées plus bas pour la gouverne générale.

Secrétariat Colonial, 7 Septembre 1855.

J. DOWLAND,
Secrétaire Colonial par interim.

Instructions routières pour arriver au mouillage du Port Louis, Ile Maurice, d'après les feux récemment allumés sur l'Île Plate et la Pointe aux Canoniers, et les deux fanaux près de l'entrée du Port.

DESCRIPTION DES FEUX.

ÎLE PLATE.

Le feu de l'Île Plate est de première classe, a réflecteurs, et tournant. Il est placé à l'extrémité S. O. et la plus élevée de l'île, par la Lat. 19° 53' 26" S., et la Long. 57° 38' 8" à l'est de Greenwich.

La variation y est de 11° 47' 13" O.

Son élévation, au dessus du niveau moyen de

la mer, est de 366 pieds, et il sera visible, par un temps clair, à environ 25 milles nautiques, l'œil étant à 13 pieds au dessus de la flottaison du navire.

POINTE AUX CANONIERS.

Ce feu est de première classe, a réflecteurs, et immobile. Il est situé par la Lat. 20° 00' 35" S., et la Long. 52° 22' 39" E., à une élévation de 39½ pieds au dessus du niveau moyen de la mer, et sera visible à environ 10 milles nautiques, l'œil étant à 13 pieds au dessus de la flottaison du navire.

Ce feu a pour objet d'indiquer la position d'un récif dangereux qui s'étend vis-à-vis, à près d'un mille un quart au large; et aussi de servir de point de relèvement pour éviter les écueils qui s'étendent au N. E. et au S. O. de la Pointe.

FANAUX DE LA RADE.

L'un deux (Rouge) est mis comme feu de direction sur la Tour Martello, à la gauche de l'embouchure de la Grand' Rivière; l'autre (Vert), sur le Fort George à l'Île aux Tonneliers.

INSTRUCTIONS GENERALES.

Les navires qui atterrissent du côté de l'Est (au vent) de l'Île, devront passer à 2½ milles au large des récifs de l'Île d'Ambre, et ne mettre le cap sur le feu de l'Île Plate qu'après l'avoir relevé à l'Ouest du N. O. ¼ N. aussitôt qu'on aura le Coin de Mire à l'Ouest, on laissera arriver jusqu'à passer au milieu du Canal entre le Coin de Mire et l'Île Plate.

Le Coin de Mire doublé, le feu de la Pointe aux Canoniers s'apercevra; il faut s'en approcher avec le feu de l'Île Plate relevant à l'arrière E. N. E., un demi quart Nord. Ce Cap vous conduira par le travers de la Pointe, à deux milles au large du récif dangereux qui l'entoure; elle relèvera alors S. E. ¼ S. De là vous pourrez orienter au S. O. ¼ Sud, sur le mouillage dont vous serez à peu près à dix milles, en ayant soin de vous conserver dans le rayon blanc du feu de la Pointe jusqu'à distance de 6½ milles; rendu là, vous aurez les feux de l'Île Plate et de la Pointe aux Canoniers en ligne, et celle-ci prendra une couleur rouge. Si vous rencontrez le rayon rouge avant d'avoir couru cette distance, ce sera preuve que vous aurez trop approché la terre.

Le fanal rouge à l'embouchure de la Grand' Rivière paraîtra ensuite: relevez le au S. S. O., et courez dessus en toute sûreté jusqu'à faire porter le fanal vert de l'Île aux Tonneliers par votre travers à bas bord: c'est à dire au S. E. ¼ quart S.; vous serez alors au milieu du mouillage, avec 13 brasses d'eau.—En approchant davantage du fanal de la Grand' Rivière vous vous mettrez trop près des récifs.

Si la nuit est belle, le milieu de la montagne du Corps de Garde se verra en ligne avec le fanal de la Grand' Rivière au S. S. O. de la boussole.

Il est néanmoins généralement préférable la nuit de se tenir en travers, après avoir arrondi la Pointe aux Canoniers, ne faisant servir seulement que pour se maintenir en position convenable. On évite par là beaucoup de risque, et quelque fois la nécessité même de mouiller en dehors du Port.

E. C. FROME,
Inspecteur Général.
EDWARD KELLY,
Capitaine de Port.

YEARS.	PASSEES GRANTED AT INDORE			IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY			EXPORTED BY SEA			Balance unaccounted for.
	Up to 6th Nov. 1855.	From 7th to 13th Nov. 1855.	Total.	Up to 6th Nov. 1855.	From 7th to 13th Nov. 1855.	Total.	Up to 6th Nov. 1855.	From 7th to 13th Nov. 1855.	Total.	
For 1852-53 Chests.	27,955½	27,955½	27,955½	27,949½	..	27,955½	27,803½	..	27,803½	55½
" 1853-54 "	25,206	25,206	25,206	25,202½	..	25,206	25,232½	..	25,232½	29½
" 1854-55 "	27,088	27,088	27,088	27,085½	..	27,088	25,783½	..	25,783½	1,002
" 1855-56 "	3,102	1,154	4,256	638	78	706	186	..	186	520

Detail of Exports from 7th to 13th Nov. 1855.

None.

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

Bombay, Office of Commr. of Customs, Salt, and Opium, 14th November 1855.

Notice.

Verbal offers will be received at this Office, at noon precisely on Monday next, the 19th 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:—

- 1,500 Corks for Shell, large, 1½ inch diameter.
- 20 Dippers, to contain about 3 maunds each, new.
- 560 Yards Rope (Europe), Hemen, 5-inch.
- 780 Do. do. do. do. 4½ do.
- 1,040 Do. do. do. do. 3½ do.
- 2,080 Do. do. do. do. 3 do.
- 2 Hooks, Bill, Hand (Country).
- 3 Tapes, Measuring 50 feet.
- 18 Pins, Board, Brass-headed.
- 3 Cakes, Color, Drawing, Lake.
- 1 Do. do. do. Neutral Tint.
- 1 Card of Pens, Steel, Mapping.
- 6 Pencils, Sable Hair, of sizes.
- 6 Crucibles, Blacklead (Europe), of 30 lbs. each.
- 2 Do. do. do. of 60 lbs. do.
- 12 Do. do. do. of 25 lbs. do.
- 12 Do. do. do. of 20 lbs. do.
- 10 Quires Emery Paper (Europe).
- 12 Kettles, Pitch or Dammer, Iron (Europe), 3 to 4 Gallons.
- 11 Saws, Cross-cut.

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 Depy. Commr. General.

Bombay, Depy. Commr. Genl's Office,
14th November 1855.

જાહેર ખબર.

એવું જે દેવુડી કમીસરી જનરાલ સાહેબની આજીસમાં ચાલતા મહિનાની તારીખ ૧૯ મી અને આવતા શોમવારને દિને બપોરનાં નીચે લખેલો તથા એ સિવાયે બીજો શાંસન આપવાને વાસ્તે જાહેર લિલાઈ થામે.

૧૫૦૦ બુચ મોહોરા ૫ ધંચ ગેશવામાં તોપના.

૨૦ દબરા નવા ૩ મનના એક એક.

૫૬૦ વાર રાનનુ દોરડુ વેલાતી ૫ ધંચનુ.

૭૮૦ એજ શા એજ.

૧૦૪૦ એજ શા એજ.

૨૦૮૦ એજ ૩ એજ.

- ૨ હુક ગામડી.
૩ ટેપ ભરત કરવાની ૫૦ ફુટની.
૧૮ ટાચલી પીતલના માયાની.
૩ કેક કલર દરાઈંગ લેક.
૧ એલ એલ ની ઉતરાલ ડીનટ.
૧ પાનુ ઇશીલની પેનનુ માળીગની.
૧ પેનશીલ રોબલ હેનની.
૧ મુરાં વેલાતી ૩૦ રતલની એક એફ.
૨ એલ ૧૦ એલ.
૧૨ એલ ૨૫ એલ.
૧૨ એલ ૨૦ એલ.
૧૦ કુવર હમરી કાગળ વેલાતી.
૧૨ કાટલી વેલાતી ૩ થી તે ૪ ગાલન શુધીની.
૧૧ કરવતી આરા વાહારની.

આએ આફીસમાં દરરોજ (આદીતવાર સિવાએ) કલાક ૧૦ થી તે ૫ શુધી અરજ કરેઆથી ઉપર લખેલો સાંમનનો નમુનો દેખાડીયામાં આવશે તથા એશીવાએ જે કાંઈ બીજી અખર જોઈશે તે પણ આપવામાં આવશે.
મુંબાઈની ડેપીઉટી કમીસરી જનરાલ સાહેબની આફીસ તારીખ ૧૪ મી નવેમ્બર રાને ૧૮૫૫ ઇસવી.

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

Notice

Is hereby given, that on the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock p. m., sealed tenders will be received at this Office for the monthly SUPPLY while required of (4) four BULLOCKS, trained to travel in a circle to work Persian Wheels in the Government Secretariate compound.

A deposit of Rupees (25) twenty-five must be lodged for the due performance of the engagement. All further particulars may be learned at the Commissariat Office.

R. J. SHAW, Major,
Acting Depy. Commy. General.
Bombay, Depmy. Comy. Genl's Office,
9th November 1855.

અહરનામુ.

હીઆથી આપવામાં આવે છે જે મુંબાઈની ડેપીઉટી કમે-રારીજનરાલ સાહેબની આશીરામાં તારીખ ૧૬ મી ચાલતા મહીનાની ને શુકરવારને દીને અપોરના બરાબર બે વાગે.—૪ રેટના બલદીઆ રોકેટરી આશીરાનાં કુવામાંથી પાણી કારવાના કામમાં આવે તેવા આપવાને રાજ રીલિડ ટેડેરો લેવામાં આવશે.—બલદીઆ બહાંશુધી જોઈએ તાહાં શુધી આપવા.

જે રાખરા એ ઉપર લખેલા બલદો આપવાને ચાહતા હોએ તેવાએ આએ હાશીરામાં દર રોજ કલાક ૧૦ થી તે ૫ શુધી અરજ કરીઆથી જે કાંઈ અખર જોઈશે તે આપવામાં આવશે.

મુંબાઈની ડેપીઉટી કમેસરી જનરાલ સાહેબની હાશીરા તારીખ ૬ મી નવેમ્બર સન ૧૮૫૫ ઇસવી.

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

Notice

Is hereby given, that sealed tenders will be received at this Office by the Acting Deputy Commissary General, at 1 o'clock p. m., on Monday the

19th instant, for the SUPPLY of FRESH WATER to the Commissariat Department at the Presidency for the use of the Troops and Followers at Sea, from the date of sanction up to the 15th June next.

The tender should specify the rate to be charged per 100 gallons. The Water to be shipped wherever ordered in the Harbour in casks, to be washed by the Contractor, but to be furnished by the Commissariat Department.

A deposit of Rupees (500) five hundred should be made with the tender for the due fulfilment of the engagement. All further information and conditions can be known on application at this Office on any day, Sundays excepted.

R. J. SHAW, Major,
Acting Depy. Commy. General.
Bombay, Depy. Commy. Genl's Office,
9th November 1855.

અહર અખર.

હીઆથી આપવામાં આવે છે જે મુંબાઈની ડેપીઉટી કમે-રારી જનરાલ સાહેબની આશીરામાં તારીખ ૧૬ મી ચાલતા મહીનાની ને રોજવારને દીને અપોરના બરાબર કલાક ૧ વાગે મીઠુ પાણી લરાકર અને ફાલાઅરને વારતે આવતા જુન મહીનાશુધી પુર પાડવાને વારતે રીલિડ ટેડેરો લેવામાં આવશે.

જે રાખરા ઉપર લખીઆ પ્રમાણે પાણી પુર પાડવાને ચાહતા હોએ તેઓએ આએ આશીસમાં દરરોજ કલાક ૧૦ થી તે ૫ શુધી અરજ કરીઆથી જે કાંઈ અખર જોઈશે તે આપવામાં આવશે.

મુંબાઈની ડેપીઉટી કમીસરી જનરાલ સાહેબની હાશીરા તારીખ ૬ મી નવેમ્બર રાને ૧૮૫૫ ઇસવી.

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

Notice.

To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Government Cooperage, on Monday the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, 1,000 HOGSHEAD PACKS or more, with six Iron Hoops each, including two on each Pack; also 90 BOAT KABOOSSES. A deposit of 25 per cent to be paid on each lot being knocked down, and the lots to be paid for and cleared away within two days, or re-sold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser. The lots will be open for view daily from 11 A. M. until 3 P. M., Sunday excepted.

J. GRANT, Lieut. Col.,
Agent for Gun Carriages.
Bombay, Govt. Cooperage Office,
13th November 1855.

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. Jameson's 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.

General Orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 8th November 1855.

No. 844 of 1855.—Captain J. W. Schneider, Second in Command of the Kolapore Infantry, has been allowed leave of absence from the 7th instant, for the period of thirty days, under Government General Order No. 541, dated the 22nd August 1846.

No. 845 of 1855.—The undermentioned Cadets for the Infantry are promoted to Ensigns, and rank assigned to them from the dates specified opposite their respective names:—

Frederick Harboard Segrave	7th August 1855.
William Hervey DeMontmorency	1st September 1855.
George Francis Beville	4th September 1855.

No. 846 of 1855.—Captain C. Ponsonby, Assistant Quarter Master General, Southern Division of the Army, is placed permanently at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief for Regimental duty.

Bombay Castle, 9th November 1855.

No. 847 of 1855.—The undermentioned Cadets, for the Engineers, are ranked from the dates specified opposite their names, posted to the Corps of Engineers, and promoted to 1st Lieutenants to fill vacancies.

Rank as 2nd Lieutenant.

	<i>Regiment.</i>	<i>Army.</i>	<i>1st Lieutenant.</i>
1. Edward Burnes Holland (not arrived)	1st August 1854.	9th December 1853.	1st August 1854.
2. John LeMessurier (not arrived)	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

No. 848 of 1855.—The following appointments are made in the Adjutant General's Department:—

Captain (Brevet Major) R. W. D. Leith, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to be Assistant Adjutant General, in succession to Captain (Brevet Major) Rolland, promoted to a Regimental Majority.

Captain H. J. Pelly, Major of Brigade, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, vice Leith.

No. 849 of 1855.—Mr. Francis Jeffrey Innes is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment. Date of arrival at Bombay, 23rd October 1855.

No. 850 of 1855.—Lieutenant W. H. Standley, of the 17th Regt. N. I., is permitted to resign the Honorable Company's Service.

No. 851 of 1855.—The following appointment is made:—

Captain J. C. Coley, of the 10th Regt. N. I., to be Brigade Major on the Establishment, vice Pelly.

Bombay Castle, 10th November 1855.

No. 852 of 1855.—Captain S. C. Baldwin, Superintendent of Bazars at Dapolee, is allowed leave of absence from the 10th November to the 2nd January next, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs; Lieutenant H. Grice, of the Native Veteran Battalion performing Captain Baldwin's duties during his absence, and on his responsibility.

No. 853 of 1855.—The rank of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons having been received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, Commissions are assigned to them from the dates specified opposite their respective names:—

Medical Establishment.

Date of Rank.

1 Assistant Surgeon Francis Henry Plumtre (not arrived)	} 4th August 1855.
2 Assistant Surgeon Edwin Seward, M.D. (not arrived)	
3 Assistant Surgeon Andrew Heatley Thomson (not arrived)	
4 Assistant Surgeon Gordon Asher (not arrived)	
5 Assistant Surgeon John Pinkerton (not arrived)	
6 Assistant Surgeon Richard Boswell (not arrived)	
7 Assistant Surgeon Frederick Haines Hammond (not arrived)	
8 Assistant Surgeon Edmund Ferdinand Wheatley (not arrived)	

No. 854 of 1855.—Captain (Brevet Major) E. H. Hart, of the 19th Regt. N. I., is allowed leave of absence for six months from the 10th instant, to visit the North-West Provinces of Bengal, on private affairs, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 855 of 1855.—The services of Captain T. Biggs, of the Artillery, have been temporarily placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for Regimental duty.

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1855.

No. 856 of 1855.—The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors:—

	<i>Date of Arrival at Bombay.</i>
Major General C. Orans, Infantry	} 7th November 1855.
Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Bellasis, 3rd European Regiment	
Captain G. W. Harding, 2nd or Gr. Regt. N. I.	
Lieutenant H. S. Osborne, Regt. of Artillery.	
Lieutenant J. W. Henry, 3rd European Regiment	
Lieutenant W. D. Dickson, 3rd Regt. N. I.	

No. 857 of 1855.—With reference to the Regulations noted in the margin, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the following Rule, obtaining under the Bengal Presidency, to be applicable to this Presidency also, from this date :—
 Arts. 16, Clauses 1 to 4, Sect. XIV. Jameson's Code. in Council is pleased to declare the following Rule, obtaining
 Arts. 216 to 219, Sect. XXVI. 1st App. Jameson's Code. under the Bengal Presidency, to be applicable to this Presidency
 Arts. 124-25, Sect. XXXIII. Jameson's Code, page 938. also, from this date :—
 "The thirty days' privilege leave is to be calculated so as to include the day of return as one of leave, *i. e.* if leave be granted on the 15th of July, the Officer must rejoin on the 13th of August."

No. 858 of 1855.—Lieutenant C. W. Finch, Commanding the Company of Sappers and Miners at Kurrachee, has been appointed an Assistant Executive Engineer.

No. 859 of 1855.—Ensign W. R. Adams, of the 23rd Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 860 of 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., has been appointed Superintendent of Vaccination in the Western Division, Guzerat.

No. 861 of 1855.—Lieutenant N. Kirkland, of the 29th Regt. N. I., is permitted, at his own request, to resign the appointment of Acting Adjutant of the 2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse.

No. 862 of 1855.—The following promotions are made :—

16th Regt. N. I.

Lieutenant G. H. Wilkinson to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign J. W. Watson to be Lieutenant, from the 31st October 1855, in succession to Captain R. T. Goodwin, cashiered the Honorable Company's Service.

No. 863 of 1855.—Gunner Stewart McKinman, of the 4th Troop Horse Artillery, is allowed a free discharge from the Honorable Company's Service, under the provisions of Jameson's Code, Section XXI. Art. 46, page 36.

No. 864 of 1855.—With reference to G. O. No. 831, dated 31st October, the appointment of Lieutenant Scott, of Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, as Aide-de-Camp to Major General Scott, C.B., is to take effect from the 23rd October last.

No. 865 of 1855.—Assistant Surgeon J. T. Sanderson is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, from the date of his departure from Aden, on medical certificate, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

No. 866 of 1855.—Lieutenant W. J. H. Stevenson, of the Regiment of Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from the date of his departure from Aden, on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 867 of 1855.—Captain T. B. Webster, of the 15th Regt. N. I., having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

No. 868 of 1855.—Captain T. B. Webster, of the Invalid Establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe, on private affairs, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 14th November 1855.

No. 869 of 1855.—Lieutenant R. M. Bonnor, of the 7th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

No. 870 of 1855.—An Order by Brigadier Schuler, dated the 23rd February 1855, appointing Assistant Surgeon Mackenzie to act as Deputy Medical Storekeeper at Poona, on the departure of Surgeon Grierson to Kurrachee, is confirmed.

No. 871 of 1855.—The following Orders are confirmed :—

Dated 22nd February 1855.—By Captain Macleod, appointing Lieutenant Warren, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 20th Regt. N. I., during the absence of Lieutenant Robinson, on leave, or until further orders.

Dated 19th August 1855.—By the same Officer, appointing Lieutenant Robinson to act as Adjutant of the 20th Regt. N. I., during the absence of Lieutenant Barnes, on leave, or until further orders.

Dated 23rd October 1855.—By Major General Wyllie, C.B., appointing Ensign R. T. Clarke, of the 24th Regt. N. I., on the departure of Lieutenant Piers from Ahmednuggur, to officiate as Acting 1st Class Commissariat Agent and Superintendent of Bazars, and to act also as Line Adjutant at that Station, during the absence of Lieutenant Cameron, or until further orders.

No. 872 of 1855.—Lieutenant J. M. Greig, Commanding the Companies of Sappers and Miners at Aden, has been appointed an Assistant to the Executive Engineer at that Station from the 11th October 1855.

No. 873 of 1855.—With reference to the G. G. O. No. 334, dated 12th May 1854, the appointment of Cornet Pym to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, during the absence of Lieutenant Tucker on detached duty or until further orders, is to take effect from the 17th April 1854, vice Tucker, resigned.

No. 874 of 1855.—Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. Trevelyan, of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, is appointed a Brigadier of the 2nd Class on the Establishment, in succession to Brigadier Parr, proceeding to Europe on furlough.

No. 875 of 1855.—The services of Lieutenant F. L. Mackeson, of the 19th Regt. N. I., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

T. MAUGHAN, Lieutenant Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th November 1855.

No. 190 of 1855.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

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

The late Lieutenant King, who Commanded the "Victoria," to perform the duties of Store Accountant of that vessel from the 1st June to the 31st July 1855, there being no other Officer available.

Mr. Tarleton, Acting Master, of the "Victoria," to be Store Accountant of that vessel, from the 10th August to 4th October 1855.

Assistant Surgeon G. Naylor, having returned from sick leave, to reside on shore at the Sanitarium, for the benefit of his health, on the 1st October 1855.

The undermentioned Officers to reside on shore at the Sanitarium, for the benefit of their health.

Names.	Rank.	Vessel.	Date.
H. B. Crane	Lieutenant	"Queen".....	4th October 1855.
Mr. LeMessurier.....	Midshipman	"Queen".....	Ditto.

Mr. Bennett, Purser, of the "Ajdaia," to perform the duties of Clerk of that vessel in addition to his own, from the 18th September to 9th October 1855, there being no other Officer available.

The Port Surgeon to afford medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the "Ajdaia," from the 12th October 1855.

Indus Flotilla Order.

Mr. John Hanson, 3rd Class Carpenter, of the "Euphrates," proceeding on duty from Kurrachee to Bombay, to be accommodated on board the "Victoria," at the Warrant Officers' Mess, from 28th Sept. to 4th October 1855.

Bengal and Burmah Squadron Orders.

Lieutenant A. W. Chitty of the "Feroze," to the Command of that vessel, on the 18th September 1855, vice Lieutenant Batt, transferred to the "Zenobia."

Lieutenant Batt, of the "Feroze," to the Command of the "Zenobia," on the 18th September 1855, vice Lieutenant Gardiner, superseded.

No. 191 of 1855.—Mr. D. McLaren, Assistant Chief Engineer, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 10th instant, within the limits of the Presidency, on private affairs.

No. 192 of 1855.—Assistant Surgeon W. A. Shepherd is allowed an extension of leave, to remain at Poona, until the 31st instant, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 9th November 1855.

No. 193 of 1855.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, with reference to the Honorable Court's Despatch No. 33, of the 2nd May last, to direct that Rank and Pay as Mate shall not be granted to Midshipmen prior to the date they finally pass in all the branches of examination prescribed for them on completing five years' service.

Midshipmen failing to pass the final Examination, having had an opportunity to do so, shall lose their original position on the List of the Indian Navy, and rank below those who do pass.

This Regulation will not interfere with the Provisional Examination allowed by para. 79, page 91, Naval Audit Code, in cases of absence; but this shall not confer a title to Rank or Pay as Mate, unless the Examination is finally passed, on the Midshipman's return to Bombay, and if he fails in this, he can only rank from the date he is subsequently finally passed by a Committee at the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1855.

No. 194 of 1855.—The following promotion is made:—

Mr. G. N. P. Mason, Mate, to be Lieutenant. Date of promotion, 29th July 1852.

Bombay Castle, 14th November 1855.

No. 196 of 1855.—Mr. M. B. Williams, Captain's Clerk, is allowed leave of absence from the 7th November to the 8th December next, to proceed to the Deccan, on medical certificate.

No. 197 of 1855.—Lieutenant B. H. Crane, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, under the New Furlough Regulations, in supersession of the furlough granted to him by General Order No. 187, dated 2nd instant.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

T. MAUGHAN, Lieutenant Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

Civil Appointments, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th November 1855.

Lieutenant T. S. Warden, Second in Command Guzerat Irregular Horse, is allowed leave of absence, on private affairs, for the period of one month, under G. G. O. No. 511, dated the 22nd August 1846.

Mr. E. P. Down, Assistant to the Political Agent in the Southern Muratha Country, has been permitted to proceed into the districts under his Political charge, from the 5th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th November 1855.

Captain Pirie has been placed in charge of the duties of Lieutenant of Kurrachee Police, during the absence of Captain Arthur, from the 15th October.

Mr. J. L. Johnson, Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes, having resumed charge of his appointment on the 6th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under date the 4th May last, is cancelled.

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

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1855.

Mr. W. H. Havelock, First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum, has been allowed leave of absence, on urgent private affairs, for two months, under Section XII. of the Absentee Rules, to proceed to the Coast and the Neilgherry Hills.

Bombay Castle, 14th November 1855.

Mr. George Inverarity, Collector of Broach, has been allowed leave of absence for one month, on urgent private affairs, under Section XIV. of the Absentee Rules.

Mr. W. A. Goldfinch, Collector of Sholapore, assumed charge of his duties on the 6th November 1855.

Mr. C. Gonne, Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, is placed in charge of the Districts of Bassein and Mahim.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1855.

The leave of absence granted on the 9th ultimo to Assistant Surgeon E. DeCrespigny, Civil Surgeon of Rutna-gherry, is extended to the 20th January 1856.

Bombay Castle, 14th November 1855.

The Honorable the Court of Directors have granted Mr. W. E. Frere leave to return to his duty on the Civil Establishment of this Presidency, with such additional leave of absence as will enable him to do so by the last Mail intended to reach Bombay in December.

Assistant Surgeon F. J. Mosgrove, assumed charge of the duties of Civil Surgeon at Tanna on the 2nd, and of Superintendent of Vaccination in the Concan on the 6th October 1855.

Mr. W. D'Oyly, returned to his duty in the Bombay Civil Service, on the 7th instant, with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, and without prejudice to his rank.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th November 1855.

Lieutenant J. M. Greig, Commanding the Companies of Sappers and Miners at Aden, is appointed an Assistant to the Executive Engineer at that Station from the 11th October 1855.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th November 1855.

The leave of absence granted to the Reverend G. N. Mitford, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, on the 13th October 1855, is extended to the 31st idem.

The Reverend W. H. Schwabe has been permitted to rejoin his appointment as Chaplain at Neemuch.

Bombay Castle, 14th November 1855.

The Rev. G. Morison, Acting Chaplain of Neemuch, has been allowed leave of absence for one month, from the date of his leaving the station, under the New Rules.

The Rev. Charles Thomas Wilson is admitted as an Assistant Chaplain on the Ecclesiastical Establishment of this Presidency, from the 7th November 1855, the date of his arrival in Bombay.

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

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the Notification published in the "Government Gazette" of the 25th January 1855, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that from enquiries made by a Commission appointed by Government to ascertain the wishes of the Inhabitants of Jumboosur, relative to the introduction of Act No. XXVI. of 1850, it would appear that the Townspeople are desirous that Taxes should be imposed for Municipal purposes.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is therefore pleased to declare Act No. XXVI. of 1850 in force in the Town of Jumboosur, from the 1st December 1855, and, under Section VI., to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen Commissioners for giving it effect :—

President.

The Assistant Magistrate in Charge of the District.

Vice-Presidents.

The District Police Officer.

Ajum Ochowram Jeewunram.

Members.

Ajum Sheik Huzrat Miya Budroodeen, Moonsiff of Jumboosur.

Ajum Sheik Gholam Hemud Sheik Shureef, Kazee of Jumboosur.

Ajum Munsooklall Rowjee Sett.

Ajum Moteelall Baijee Sett.

Ajum Bukteedass Premaund.

Ajum Gelabhaec Doolabdass.

Ajum Rustomjee Nanabhaec.

Ajum Jooguldass Doolubdass.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

H. YOUNG,

Offg. Chief Secy. to Government.

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1855.

Advertisement.

The following PASSAGES TO LONDON are required :—

A Steerage Passage for one (1) European Boiler Maker, and

A Passage for an Unfit Seaman of the Indian Navy.

By order of the Commander in Chief Indian Navy,

F. G. BONE, Secretary.

Commodore's Office, Bombay,

14th November 1855.

Advertisement.

Tenders are hereby invited for the CONVEYANCE of—

One (1) European Convict to England, and of

Fourteen (14) Native Convicts and

Two (2) time-expired Native Convicts to Penang.

By order of the Commander in Chief Indian Navy,

F. G. BONE, Secretary.

Commodore's Office, Bombay,

14th November 1855.

MILITARY**ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.****1855 ARRIVALS.**

7th Nov.—Lieutenant H. S. Osborne, Artillery, to join, from Europe.

" " Lieutenant Chapman, 17th Madras N. I., to join, from Europe.

" " Assistant Chaplain C. T. Wilson, Ecclesiastical Department, to join, from Europe.

" " Lieutenant W. D. Dickson, 3rd Bengal N. I., to join, from Europe.

7th Nov.—Major General Ovans, on duty, from Europe.

" " Cadet J. L. Ovans, Infantry, to join, from Europe.

" " Captain Simpson, 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Nusseerabad.

8th " Ensign R. J. Hotchkis, 12th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Oolwa.

" " Lieutenant Colonel J. Pope, 17th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Rajkote.

9th " Ensign Vibart, 14th Regt. N. I., *en route* to join, from Sattara.

" " Captain C. M. Barrow, 19th Regt. N. I., to join Marine Battalion, from Tanna.

" " Lieutenant Pierce, 24th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

" " Lieutenant J. De Coura Sinclair, Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent, on sick leave, from Ellichpore.

10th " Lieutenant Sheppard, 4th Rifles, on sick leave, from Mahableshwur.

" " Captain C. C. Robertson, 11th Bengal N. I., on sick leave, from Nagpoor.

" " Lieutenant and Adjutant T. D. Kerr, 6th Regt. N. I., on sick leave, from Oolwa.

11th " Captain Thompson, 8th Regt. N. I., *en route* to join, from Mahableshwur.

" " Lieutenant J. A. Collier, 7th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Nusseerabad.

13th " Lieutenant Colonel A. Troward, Native Veteran Battalion, on duty, from Dapoolee.

" " Lieutenant Colonel Brown, retired, from Deesa.

" " Lieutenant Thomas, 13th Regt. N. I.

" " Ensign C. W. Yonge, 16th Regt. N. I., to join, from Kolapore.

1855 DEPARTURES.

10th Nov.—Lieutenant Henry, 3rd European Regiment, to take up appointment, to Ahmednuggur.

" " Captain Lodwick, 10th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, to Nusseerabad.

" " Assistant Surgeon Foley, Medical Establishment, on duty, to Wassind.

12th " Assistant Surgeon R. C. Thorpe, M.D., Indian Navy, on duty, to Vingorla.

" " Assistant Surgeon T. G. Hewlett, Indian Navy, on duty, to Vingorla.

" " Lieutenant Chapman, 17th Madras N. I., to join, to Kamptee.

" " Major Hart, 19th Regt. N. I., on leave, to the North-West Provinces.

13th " Lieutenant C. M. Lewis, 1st Grenadiers, to join, to Baroda.

" " Lieutenant Gordon, Staff, to join, to Deesa.

14th " Captain Thompson, 8th Regt. N. I., to join, to Kurrachee.

Bombay, Town Major's Office,

14th November 1855.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**1855 ARRIVALS.**

7th Nov.—Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, F. M. Ellis, from Surat 6th instant.

Passengers—Rev. Cornoly; and several Natives.

" " H. C. Steamer Queen, Lieutenant Adams; from Kurrachee 3rd instant.

Passengers—Lieutenants James, Smith, Weaney, and Carr; and several Natives.

" " Steamer Mount Stuart Elphinstone, C. W. Macdonald, from Surat 6th instant.

Passengers—Captain Simpson; and several Natives.

" " P. & O. Co.'s Steamer Madras, Henry Down, from Aden 30th October.

Passengers—Colonel Bellasis; Miss Moth; Dr. Asher; Captain Lowe; Captain Harding; Major General and Mrs. Ovans; Mrs. Ovans Junior; Mr. and Mrs. Osbourne, Infant, and Servant; Captain and Mrs. Henry, and Servant; Lieutenant and Mrs. Dickson; Reverend C. T. Wilson; Lieutenant and Mrs. Chapman; Colonel

Macedo; Dr. James; Reverend and Mrs. Watson, and Family; Messrs. D'Oyle, Melville, Russell, Bannister, Howard, Robertson, Carnac, Hoppzanter; Shoenor; and Kembrofer; and 10 Natives, Deck.

9th Nov.—Portuguese Brig Amizade, Nacoda, from Zanzibar 19th September.
Passengers—3 Natives.

11th „ Ship Arabian, James White, from Colombo 20th October.

12th „ French Ship Bayadier, F. Gargnoux, from Aden 12th October.
Passengers—Several Natives.

13th „ Steamer Victoria, P. James, from Surat 12th instant.
Passengers—Several Natives.

1855 DEPARTURES.

6th Nov.—Ship Gipsev Queen, C. Barras, to London.
Passengers—Lieutenants Wilson and Metge; Mrs. Eastwick; and Miss Westlake.

„ „ Steamer Victoria, P. James, to Surat.
Passengers—Mrs. Gieron; and several Natives.

„ „ Portuguese Brig Vestal, to Demaun.

7th „ Steamer Scindian, F. Banks, to Kurrachee.
Passengers—General, Mrs., and Miss Van Courtland; General, Mrs., and 3 Misses Hearsey; Mrs. Marshall; Majors Guerin, Ross, and Court-

land; Lieutenant Edwards; Mr. Jordon, and several Natives.

7th Nov.—Ship Jane Jack Mitchell, J. Young, to China.

„ „ Ship Travancore, T. Brown, to China.

8th „ Ship Ellon Castle, R. Phillips, to Antwerp.
Passenger—Mr. Jackson.

„ „ Ship Stuart Wortley, G. Simpson, to China:

11th „ Steamer Philox, James Clarke, to Surat.
Passengers—Several Natives.

12th „ H. C. Steamer Ajdaha, Lieutenant Worseley, to Vingorla.

„ „ H. C. Steamer Queen, Lieutenant Adams, to Vingorla.

„ „ H. C. Steamer Victoria, Lieutenant Gibbs, to Vingorla.

13th „ Steamer Mountstuart Elphinstone, C. W. Macdonald, to Surat.
Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Galway; and several Natives.

„ „ Steamer Dwarka, J. Woolley, to Surat.
Passengers—Lieutenant Lewis; Captain Gordon; and several Natives.

W. CRAWFORD,
Senior Magistrate of Police.
Bombay, Police Office, 14th 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.

W. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
Superintendent Electric Telegraph in India.

Central Office, Meerut, 25th June 1855.

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.

W. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
Superintendent Electric Telegraph in India.

Meerut, 30th June 1855.

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,

W. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
Superintendent Electric Telegraph in India.

Meerut, 20th June 1855.

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 at 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.

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.....	} Not exceeding 5 per cent. per ann.
On other Bills.....	
On ditto if secured by Govt. Paper.....	

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, 14th November 1855.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM BOND is authorized to sign for me by PROCURATION.
ANDREW DUNLOP.

Bombay, 26th October 1855.

NOTICE.—Verbal tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Repairs, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday the 17th instant, for the EXECUTION by contract of the undermentioned Work:—

Enclosing with a Wall the Burial Ground for the low Caste Hindoos on the Bombay Flats, and raising the approaches thereto.

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

A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required from the lowest bidder, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the deed of contract.

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

HENRY AHER,
Superintendent of Repairs.
Bombay, Superintendent of Repairs, Office,
13th 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	35	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.—The co-partnership hitherto subsisting between Dadabhoj Hormusjee Cama-jee, Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama-jee, Nasserwan-jee Bomanjee Mody, Byramjee Hormusjee Cama-jee, and Rustumjee Dadabhoj Cama-jee, as Merchants and Agents, has been this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent, and all accounts and claims due to and by the said co-partnership will be settled by any of the partners resident in Bombay.

DADABHOJ MUNCHERJEE CAMA & Co.

Bombay, 9th November 1855.

Messrs. Dadabhoj Hormusjee Cama-jee, Nasserwanjee Bomanjee Mody, Byramjee Hormusjee Cama-jee, Muncherjee Nasserwanjee Mody, Rustumjee Dadabhoj Cama-jee, and Ardaseer Nasserwanjee Mody, have established themselves as MERCHANTS and AGENTS from this day, under the name and Firm of

DADABHOJ HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.

Bombay, 10th November 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 "MADRAS," 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 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

W. BLOWERS,

Bombay Post Office, 14th November 1855.

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.
Madras	Ditto ditto ditto	3rd proximo	Hong-kong	Cochin, Galle, Penang, and Singapore.
Scindian	Bombay Steam Navigation Company ..	12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail	Kurrachee.	
Somnauth	Messrs. Leckie & Co.	21st instant	London.	
James Pilkington	" Edward Bates & Co.	Despatch	Liverpool.	

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.
Ajdaha	12th instant	Vingorla.
Elphinstone	13th di to	Surat.
Ida	14th ditto	Mauritius.
Bombay	14th ditto	Kurrachee.

W. BLOWERS,

Bombay Post Office, 14th November 1855.

Officiating Post Master General.

No. 3014.

Notice is hereby given, for the information of the Public, that a Post Office has been ESTABLISHED at Nga-Thoing Kyoung, in the Bassin District.

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

Calcutta, 15th October 1855.

W. BLOWERS,

Officiating Post Master General.

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 13th November 1855.

NOTICE.

Tenders for conveyance of the Mails by Foot Runners between Panwell and Vingorla, and *vice versa* for a period of two years, commencing from 1st February 1856, will be received by the Officiating Post Master General or the Inspecting Post Master of Rutnagherry up to the 1st December next.

Terms of contract, and every other information may be learnt on application at the Post Offices of Bombay and Rutnagherry, any day between 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., Sundays excepted.

W. BLOWERS,
Officiating Post Master General.

Bombay Post Master Genl.'s Office, 14th November 1855.

जाहिरनामा.

सर्वास कळविले जाते ऐसा जे पनवेल व वेंगुर्ले या दरम्यान पाय मार्गे डाक चालवून देण्याचा मक्ता तारीख १ फेब्रुवारी सन १८५६ पासून २ वर्षांचा देण्याचा आहे तो घेण्यास कोणी उमेदवार असेल त्याणे मेहेरवान आफिसीयेटिंग पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल मुंबई याजकडे तारीख १ डिसेंबर सन १८५५ रोज पर्यंत हजर व्हावे.

सदहू मक्ता बदल ठराव संबंधी सर्व हकीगत मुंबईचे अगर रत्नागिरीचे पोस्ट हफिसांत आदितवार खेरीज करून कोणतेही दिवसी अकरा वाजल्यापासून संध्याकाळचे पांचवाजेपर्यंत अर्ज केल्यावर कळेल जाणिजे तारीख १४ नवेंबर सन १८५५.

W. BLOWERS,
Officiating Post Master General.

NOTICE.

The following Rules, which, under the orders of the Government of India, have been issued for the guidance of the Officers of the Post Office, are published for general information :—

1st. Letters arriving at the Presidency towns by Mail Steamers, will be immediately sorted for delivery without any reference to instructions which may have been received regarding change of address. Such changes will be left to be discovered by the Delivery Officers, and be corrected in the Forward and Unclaimed Departments of the Office.

2nd. A separate instruction will be required for every change of address, and no instruction will be attended to for more than three months after its receipt.

3rd. Under Section XXIII. of Act XVII. of 1854, Forward Postage will be charged in addition to all other Postage due or paid thereon, upon every letter without exception which may be re-directed in any Post Office. For example, if a letter posted in Calcutta and addressed to Hooghly is under instructions which may have been received from the addressee re-directed in the Calcutta Post Office, and sent to Barrackpore, Forward Postage will be charged in addition to the Postage which would have been due had the letter been despatched to Hooghly according to its original address.

4th. The practice of giving instructions to the Officers of the Post Office to intercept and re-direct letters not only imposes much labour upon them, but in large Offices seriously retards the delivery and despatch of the Mails. A Register of instructions regarding changes of address will be kept in every Post Office, but it must be understood that it is impossible to guarantee that they shall be attended to, except in the case of letters received for delivery.

H. B. RIDDELL,
Camp, 7th November 1855. Director General of the Post Office in India.

NOTICE.

By the provisions of a Treasury Warrant, dated 25th August 1855, letters forwarded through the United Kingdom between any of the British Colonies and Her Majesty's Forces in Turkey, Greece, the Black Sea, the White Sea, or the Baltic, are liable to the following reduced rates of Postage, in addition to the rate chargeable for the conveyance of the letters between the United Kingdom and the Colony. The rate which will convey the letter to the United Kingdom, as well as the additional rate, must in all cases be prepaid.

1. Letters forwarded through France and by the French Mediterranean Packets to or from Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officers, Soldiers, Seamen, or any other person belonging to the Army, Navy, Ordnance, Commissariat, Medical Department, the Land Transport Corps, the Army Works Corps, or the Turkish Contingent serving in Greece, Turkey, or the Black Sea :—

	Weighting under ½ oz.	Exceeding ½ oz. and not exceed- ing 1 oz.	Exceeding 1 oz. and not exceed- ing 2 ozs.	Exceeding 2 ozs. and not exceed- ing 3 ozs.	Exceeding 3 ozs. and not exceed- ing 3½ ozs.	Exceeding 3½ ozs. and not exceed- ing 4 ozs.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Steam postage	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 9 6	0 11 0	1 3 0
Steam	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0
Total...	0 10 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	2 9 6	3 11 0	5 3 0

and so on, adding one anna six pie, British, for each additional ounce, and seven annas French Postage for every 3½ ounces.

2. Letters to or from Commissioned or Warrant Officers or Seamen or any other person serving on board of Her Majesty's fleet in the Baltic or White Sea, or in the Foreign Legion at Heligoland, are liable to the following rates of Postage, in addition to the rates which will convey the letter to the United Kingdom :—

Weighing under $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	Exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 ozs.	Exceeding 2 ozs. and not exceeding 3 ozs.	Exceeding 3 ozs. and not exceeding $3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	Exceeding $3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. and not exceeding 4 ozs.
Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0

and so on, adding two annas for each additional quarter of an ounce.

3. Letters addressed to Non-Commissioned Officers, Soldiers, or Seamen, not exceeding the limited weight of half an anna, will be conveyed to the Seat of War for the usual rate of one penny when brought to the United Kingdom by Packet, and transmitted thence by a Vessel of War or by a Transport in Her Majesty's Service. Unless therefore a letter addressed to a Non-Commissioned Officer, Soldier, or Seaman, is specially directed to be sent through the French, Hamburg, Belgian, Prussian, or Norwegian Post Offices, it will be charged one penny, and be sent to England to be forwarded to its destination as opportunity occurs. Soldiers' letters specially directed to be sent through a Foreign Post Office, must be charged the additional rate, as well as Penny, which will convey them to England.

4. All Letters addressed to Commissioned Officers or other persons not entitled to the privilege of having their letters conveyed for one penny if sent through the United Kingdom, are liable to the additional rate of postage, and must be prepaid. It is, however, believed, that letters from India to Greece, Turkey, and the Black Sea, will reach their destination much sooner if sent direct and not through England. In this case the usual Steam Postage of 8 annas per letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce must be prepaid. All letters for Turkey, &c. not specially marked to be sent through England, will be sent direct. Tables are annexed showing the Steam and additional Postage to be paid by stamps affixed to letters addressed to the Seat of War :—

Table No. 1.

Table showing the Postage, exclusive of Indian Inland Postage, payable in advance, by means of stamps attached to the letter, upon letters posted in India, addressed to any Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officer, Soldier, or Seaman, or any other person serving with Her Majesty's Forces, or the Turkish Contingent in Greece, Turkey, or the Black Sea, and marked *via* the United Kingdom :—

	Weighing under $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	Exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 ozs.	Exceeding 2 ozs. and not exceeding 3 ozs.	Exceeding 3 ozs. and not exceeding $3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	Exceeding $3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. and not exceeding 4 ozs.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Southampton Steam Postage	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Additional rate.....	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 9 6	0 11 0	0 12 0	1 3 0
Total...	0 10 0	0 12 0	1 2 0	2 9 6	3 11 0	4 12 0	5 3 0

Table No. 2.

Table showing the Postage, exclusive of Indian Inland Postage, payable in advance, by means of stamps attached to the letter, upon letters posted in India, addressed to any Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officer, Soldier, Seaman, or other person serving in Her Majesty's Forces in Heligoland, the Baltic, or White Sea, &c :—

	Weighing under $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	Exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 ozs.	Exceeding 2 ozs. and not exceeding 3 ozs.	Exceeding 3 ozs. and not exceeding $3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	Exceeding $3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. and not exceeding 4 ozs.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Southampton Steam Postage	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Additional rate.....	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
Total..	0 10 0	0 12 0	1 6 0	2 8 0	3 10 0	4 12 0	4 14 0

(Signed) H. B. RIDDELL,

Dated Camp, 30th October 1855.

Director General of the Post Office in India.

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,

Bombay Post Master General's Office, 3rd Nov. 1855.

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, Mahabeshwur, Belgaum, Ratanagerry, 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 Punjab. .	4 P. M.	1 P. M.	4 P. M.	On Week-days, Letters and Newspapers are received until half-past 4 o'clock, on payment of a fee of half a rupee each. No Banghies can be received after 4 o'clock on Week-days, and none at all on Sundays.

Detailed Time Tables may be seen at the Post Office.

DUNCAN DAVIDSON,

Bombay General Post Office, 6th October 1855

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.
17th November.

4th December.
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 SHANGHAE, 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.

W. BLOWERS,

Depy. Post Master General in Charge.

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