



# THE Bombay Government Gazette.

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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 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.

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1832.

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

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

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

## NOTICE.

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

Bombay, 5th April 1848.

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

## Notice

Is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office, and also at the Office of the Commissary General, Bombay, at any time before noon on Saturday the 14th February 1852, for the exclusive privilege of selling Country Liquors and Drugs to the Native Troops and Followers at this Station, and also to the Inhabitants of the Town and Suburbs of Kurrachee, for a period of twelve months, viz. from the 1st of May 1852 to the 30th of April 1853.

2. The Native Troops now at this Station consist of—

	Strength.
The 2nd Company 4th Battalion Artillery.	96
"    6th    "    "    "    "    "	95
"    2nd Company and Detachment of 1st Company Sappers and Miners..	171
"    1st Grenadier Regiment N. I. ....	842
"    5th Regiment Native Light Infantry.	884
"    Gun Lascars attached to 1st Troop Horse Brigade.....	25
"    Store and Tent Lascars attached to the Kurrachee Arsenal .....	120
<b>Total..</b>	<b>2,233</b>

But should it so happen that any alteration takes place before the day fixed for the sale of the Contracts, then the Contracts are to be entered into for the number of Native Troops actually present on that day.

3. The Tenders are to specify, in words as well as figures, the sum that will be paid monthly for each Contract; and no Tender for the Liquor Contract will be received unless accompanied by a cash deposit of Rupees 625, or for the Drug Contract unless accompanied by a cash deposit of Ru-

pees 200, which sums will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary Deed of Contract.

4. Of the sum that may be paid monthly for the Liquor Contract, Rupees 25 per cent., and of the sum that may be paid for the Drug Contract, Rupees 35 and Annas 8 per cent. will be considered as paid for the privilege of selling Liquor and Drugs to the Inhabitants of the Town and Suburbs of Kurrachee.

5. The amounts to be paid for the Contracts shall not be increased or decreased as Troops arrive at or depart from the Station, unless the number of arrivals or departures shall exceed one-fourth of the number of Sepoys present on the day of sale, in which case the amount payable shall be increased or decreased to such extent as a Committee of Officers shall determine.

6. The person or persons whose Tenders may be accepted will be required to make the monthly payments in advance. He or they will also be required, before entering on the performance of the Contracts, to deposit with the Superintendent of Bazaars the amount of one month's stipulated payment, as his or their personal security, and to furnish two unexceptionable Securities for the due fulfilment of the terms of the Contract.

7. The party whose Tender for the Liquor Contract may be accepted, will be required to bind himself to defray the expenses of maintaining a Preventive Police, when and wherever it may be found necessary by the Officer Commanding the Station, for preventing the clandestine sale of Spirits to European Troops.

8. The Contractor or Contractors will be allowed no Drawback on account of scarcity,

drought, &c., and the Contracts will not be considered binding till confirmed by the Military Board.

9. The Forms of Contracts may be seen, and all further particulars learnt, on application at this Office, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, Sundays excepted.

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

WILLIAM GRAY, Lieut.,  
Superintendent of Bazar.

*Kurrachee, Bazar Office,  
10th December 1851.*

### Notice.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Mint Engineer's Office, daily, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., for the supply of Coal, to the extent of Six Hundred Tons, or less, for the use of the Mint.

Each party tendering is requested to forward, with his Tender, a sample of the Coal proposed to be applied; and the price per Ton is to include all charges for weighing, and delivering at the Mint.

J. H. BURKE, Captain.  
Mint Engineer.

*Bombay, Mint Engineer's Office,  
25th June 1851.*

FORT WILLIAM,  
HOME DEPARTMENT,  
LEGISLATIVE,  
*the 12th December 1851.*

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council, in the Legislative Branch of the Home Department, under date the 12th December 1851, is published for general information.

Read a second time the Draft of a proposed Act dated the 16th November 1849, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st November 1849, to amend the law for the dismissal of Pleaders in Bengal.

*Resolution.*—The President in Council resolves that the following amended Draft on the subject be published for general information.

ACT No. — OF 1851.

*An Act to amend the Law relating to Pleaders in Bengal.*

Whereas the laws in force relating to Pleaders, practising in the Courts of the East India Company, in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, require amendment, it is enacted as follows:

I. Clause 4, Section V. Regulation XXVI. of 1814, and Sections VI., VII., VIII., X., XI., XIII., XIV., XV., Clause 3 Section IX., and Clause 6 Section XX. of Regulation XXVII. of 1814, and Section XXVIII. Regulation X. of 1829, of the Bengal Code, and Sections X. and XI. of Act I. of 1846, are hereby repealed.

II. Any Pleader practising in the said Courts of the said Presidency shall be liable to dismissal on proof of his conviction by a competent Court of a Criminal offence, or on proof of a declaration by a competent Court, that he has knowingly committed a breach of trust, or for fraudulent or dishonest conduct in the discharge of his professional duty.

III. When any Pleader is charged by any person or Court with any offence or misconduct, rendering him liable to dismissal, the Court competent to make an order for his dismissal shall serve or cause to be

served upon such Pleader a copy of the charge or charges brought against him, and also a notice of the day appointed by the said Court for the hearing of such charge or charges, and such copy and notice shall be served upon the said Pleader at least 20 clear days before the day appointed for such hearing, and on the hearing of the said charge or charges the Court shall receive all such relevant evidence as shall be properly tendered by or on behalf of the Court or party bringing the charge or charges, or by the said Pleader, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the said charge or charges in a summary way, and shall record its decision, and the reasons on which the same is grounded. Provided always, that the Court which is competent to dismiss a Pleader shall also be competent to bring a charge or charges, and proceed against him as aforesaid, and may also hear and adjudicate upon such charge or charges in manner hereinbefore mentioned.

IV. The power of dismissing Pleaders practising in either of the Sudder Courts of the said Presidency is vested in the Judges of those Courts respectively; the power of dismissing Pleaders practising in the Courts of the Zillah Judges, or in Courts subordinate to them, in the said Presidency, is vested in the Zillah Judges respectively.

V. An appeal from the order of any Zillah Judge, for the dismissal of a Pleader, may be made to the Sudder Dewanee Adawlat, according to the Rules in force for the admission of appeals.

VI. It shall not be lawful for any of the said Courts of the said Presidency to impose any fine on any Pleader practising in the said Courts, except such fine as may be imposed under the Provisions of Act XXX. of 1841.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be re-considered at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 12th day of February 1852.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

FORT WILLIAM,  
HOME DEPARTMENT,  
LEGISLATIVE,  
*the 12th December 1851.*

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 12th December 1851.

ACT No. — OF 1851.

*An Act for securing the Abkarry Revenue of Madras.*

For better securing the Abkarry Revenue of the Town and Suburbs of Madras, it is enacted as follows:

I. Regulation I. of 1813 of the Madras Code, and so much of Clause 159 of an Act of Parliament numbered Chapter LII. of the Statutes passed in the thirty-ninth year of King George the Third, as relates to the sale of Arrack or other spirituous liquors within the Town of Madras, and to the punishment of unlicensed traders in spirits or spirituous liquors within the said Town, are repealed.

II. The collection of the Revenue arising from the retail sale of spirituous or fermented liquors within the Town and Suburbs of Madras, shall be under the charge of the Collector of Madras, who shall perform the duties connected therewith under the control of the Board of Revenue.

III. The Collector may appoint Conicopolies, Pygusts, Jemadars, Peons, and other Officers for collection of the said Revenue and prevention of smuggling; and the Officers so appointed, besides their ordinary respective designations, shall be styled "Abkarry Officers."

IV. Every person who shall sell by retail any spirituous or fermented liquors within the Town and

Suburbs of Madras without a licence for that purpose under the hand and seal of the Collector of Madras, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for each sale, but this enactment shall not apply to wholesale dealers selling such small quantities of Beer, Wine, or Spirits, as may appear to the Collector to be intended only as samples.

V. A sale of European Spirits in a less quantity than two and a half gallons old Wine measure. (i. e. one dozen quart bottles,) and of Arrack or Rum, or any other Spirits manufactured to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, in a less quantity than one quart, and of English and Foreign Beer or Wine in a less quantity than six quart bottles and of Toddy in a less quantity than one quart, shall be deemed a retail sale within the meaning of this Act.

VI. The Board of Revenue shall have authority at all times to regulate the form and provisions of licences to be granted under this Act, and to alter and add to the conditions thereof; and each licence shall distinctly specify the kind or kinds of liquor the holder is authorized to sell, the manner in which and source whence such liquor is to be supplied to him, the excise duty not exceeding rupees 3-8-0 per gallon, which he shall pay upon it, whether it be provided by the Officers of Government or otherwise, or should a fee upon the licence be substituted for the said excise duty, the amount of such fee. The licence shall further specify the district or place, street or road, and house or shop in which the sale is to be carried on.

VII. The sale of Arrack or Rum, or other country Spirits, or of Toddy, in quantities larger than those specified for each article in Section V. of this Act, is prohibited; and every person who shall act in breach of this prohibition shall be liable to the fine prescribed in Section XV for the illicit possession of these articles, but this prohibition does not apply to the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors imported into Madras under passes from the Collector, or other Officer duly empowered in that behalf, and supplied by wholesale to licensed retail dealers, or to the sale of Rum under bond for exportation by sea, and covered by a certificate to that effect.

VIII. Every person taking out a licence for the retail sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs under this Act, shall execute a counterpart engagement in exact conformity with the tenor of such licence.

IX. The Collector may withhold or recall a licence, if any of the conditions upon which the licence is granted be not complied with, or with the sanction of the Board of Revenue for any other cause, giving fifteen days' notice of such withdrawal; and any person selling by retail any spirituous or fermented liquor within the "Town and Suburbs of Madras," whilst such licence is withheld, or after it is recalled, shall be subject to all the penalties provided by this Act for the unlicensed sale of spirituous or fermented liquors.

X. No spirituous liquor manufactured Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope shall be removed from the Sea Custom House to any Warehouse, Shop, or private dwelling, or from one Warehouse, Shop, or private dwelling to another, without the Permit of the Collector of Madras, which Permit must accompany all liquors so removed, but persons having paid the Sea Custom Duty shall be entitled to dispose of such liquor by wholesale for exportation beyond the limits of Madras and its Suburbs, such export to be made under Permits, to be granted by the Collector of Madras at his discretion, and on proof to his satisfaction that the Spirits are intended to be exported.

XI. All spirituous liquors manufactured by the European method of distillation shall, when imported into the Town and Suburbs of Madras by land, be placed under the charge of the Collector of Sea Customs, who will have them gauged and tested. The

said liquors may be either kept in the custody of the Importer on his furnishing security for its exportation or sale, under the provisions of Section II. Act XXXII. of 1845, or in the joint custody of the Collector of Sea Customs and the Importer, or it may be deposited in the Sea Custom Warehouse on payment of the usual Warehouse rent. When kept in such joint custody, or deposited in such Warehouse as aforesaid, no security for its exportation or sale shall be required, and the amount and nature of the security required to be furnished when such liquors are kept in the custody of the Importer shall be fixed by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, who shall also determine the time to be allowed for its exportation.

XII. It shall not be lawful for the Justices to grant a licence to open or establish, or keep open any Lodging House, Boarding House, Eating House, Punch House, Coffee Room, Tavern, Hotel, or any other House of Public Entertainment, within their Jurisdiction, in which any spirituous or fermented liquor may be sold to any person who has not taken out a licence for the retail sale of such liquor, and any such licence granted by the Justices shall become void whenever the licence for the retail of such liquor granted to such person shall be withheld or recalled by the Collector under this Act. Provided always, that on the representation of the Superintendent of Police to the Collector, that any such house of public entertainment as aforesaid is kept as a disorderly house, or that the keeper thereof is for any reason, or in consequence of misconduct, (such reason or misconduct to be specially assigned by the Superintendent,) unfit to receive or retain any such licence, then and in such case the said Collector shall forthwith revoke any licence already granted by him to such keeper of any such house of public entertainment.

XIII. The Collector, after demand made in writing, may levy any arrears of Tax, duty, or fee, due on account of any licence granted under this Act, by distress and sale of the Goods and Chattels of the person from whom the same is due, provided that no such arrears shall be recoverable after the end of two years next after the same shall have become due, or next after an acknowledgment of the same in writing shall have been given by the person by whom the same is payable.

XIV. A breach of any of the conditions of a licence granted under this Act shall, besides forfeiture of the licence, be punishable by a fine not exceeding Fifty Rupees, and such fine shall be recoverable from the licensed dealer, notwithstanding that such breach may have been owing to the default or carelessness of the servant or other person in charge of the shop or place of sale.

XV. Any person, not being a licensed dealer, having in his possession, and any person carrying within the Town and Suburbs of Madras any greater quantity of spirituous or fermented liquors, (excepting English and Foreign Beer, Wine, and Spirits,) than the quantity specified for each article in Section V., and not being protected by a Pass or Permit from the Collector, or other Officer duly empowered in that behalf, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Rupees.

XVI. Beside the penalties above specified for the illicit sale, possession, and carrying of spirituous or fermented liquors, all such liquors found in the possession of any offender against this Act shall be seized and confiscated, together with the Vessels, Packages, and Coverings in which such liquors are found, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying them shall also be liable to seizure and confiscation.

XVII. Any Abkarry Officer above the rank of Peon, may enter, inspect, and search at any time, by

day or by night, for any of the purposes contemplated in this Act, the house or shop in which any licensed retail dealer shall carry on the sale of spirituous or fermented liquor under this Act.

XVIII. Every person, holding a licence for the retail sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, shall keep such licence at the house or shop specified in the licence, and shall show the licence on the demand of any Abkarry Officer who shall desire to see the same; and any licensed dealer who shall refuse or be unable to produce his licence on the demand of any Abkarry Officer, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Two Hundred Rupees.

XIX. Any Abkarry Officer may stop and detain any person having possession of or carrying in any Public Road, Street, Thoroughfare, or place, or in any open shop, any spirituous or fermented liquors without a Pass, or otherwise liable to confiscation under this Act, and may seize the liquors, with the Vessels, Packages, and Coverings in which the liquors are found, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying them.

XX. If the Collector has good reason to believe, either from information given by any Abkarry Officer or other person, to be taken down in writing, or from his own knowledge, or from the proceedings in any other case, that any spirituous or fermented liquor, liable to confiscation under this Act, is kept or concealed in any place, the Collector, by Warrant under his hand, may empower any Abkarry Officer, above the rank of Jemadar or Peons, between sunrise and sunset, but always in the presence of a Constable or other Officer of the Peace, to enter into every such place where any such liquor is suspected to be kept or concealed, and to seize and carry away such liquor, and in case of resistance, to break open any door, and to force and remove any other obstacle to such entry, search, seizure, or removal, as aforesaid, and to arrest and detain the owner or occupier of the premises, with all parties whom he suspects to be concerned in the unlawful keeping or concealing of such liquor whom he shall find on the premises. Provided that where there is ground to suspect that such liquor is unlawfully concealed in any apartment of the women, in houses belonging to the classes whose women do not appear in public, the Officer charged with the execution of the Warrant shall follow as closely as may be the rules for the seizure of property so concealed adopted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort St. George.

XXI. All Constables and other Ministerial Officers of the Peace are required to aid the Abkarry Officers in the due execution of this Act upon Notice given or request made by any such Abkarry Officer; and any Officer who, without lawful excuses, shall refuse or neglect to assist as aforesaid, on being required to do so, shall be liable to the penalty prescribed by Section XXIX. of this Act for Abkarry Officers conniving at the escape of a person arrested under this Act.

XXII. Whenever an Abkarry Officer, duly authorized under this Act, shall arrest any person, or shall seize any spirituous or fermented liquor, or shall enter any house or shop for the purpose of searching for such illicit liquors, he shall carry the person arrested, with the illicit liquors seized, with all convenient despatch to the Collector, and shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, make a full report to the Collector of all the particulars. And the Collector, after such further inquiry as he deems necessary, shall forthwith either release the person arrested, or send him in custody to the Superintendent of Police, or one of his Deputies.

XXIII. Every person who shall maliciously give false information against any person, for being engaged in the unlicensed sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, or for having in his possession, or carrying, or

in respect of there being in any house or shop any spirituous or fermented liquors, in contravention of this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment in the Common Jail for a period not exceeding six months, or to both.

XXIV. Every person who shall obstruct or molest any Abkarry Officer, or any person acting in aid of such Officer, in the due execution of this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Rupees, and such person shall be further liable, if any affray or breach of the peace shall happen in consequence of his resistance, on conviction of the same before a competent tribunal, to such punishment as is prescribed by Law for cases of affray and Breach of the Peace, in addition to the penalty above prescribed for resistance of process.

XXV. Any Abkarry Officer who shall delay carrying to the Collector any person arrested, or any illicit liquors seized under this Act, or who shall neglect to report the particulars of an arrest, seizure, or search within twenty-four hours thereafter, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Two Hundred Rupees.

XXVI. Any Abkarry Officer who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily seize the goods or chattels of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for illicit spirituous or fermented liquors, or who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily arrest any person, or commit any other excess not required for the execution of his duty, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Rupees.

XXVII. The provisions regarding Distilleries and Sills in Sections IV. V. VI. Regulation I. of 1820, of the Madras Code, and Act XXXII. of 1845, shall apply and be in force within the town and suburbs of Madras, except that the powers vested in the Criminal Judge by Section IV. Clause 5, and Section IX. Clause 9, Regulation I. of 1820, of the Madras Code, and in the Session Judge and Subordinate Judge of the Zillah, by Sections IV. V. Act XXXII. of 1845, shall be exercised within the said Town and Suburbs by the Superintendent of Police, and not by any such Criminal Session or Subordinate Judge.

XXVIII. It shall be competent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, or to any Officer duly empowered by him in that behalf, to revise from time to time the forms of licences to be granted under Section IV. Regulation I. of 1820, of the Madras Code, for the establishment of Distilleries for manufacturing Rum, Arrack, or other Spirits, by process of distillation similar to the European process, and to introduce into such forms of licences such provisions and stipulations as may seem to be advisable, anything in Section II. Act XXXII. of 1845 to the contrary notwithstanding.

XXIX. Any Officer employed in the Abkarry Department who shall unlawfully release or connive at the escape of any person arrested under this Act, or connive at the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors without a licence, or by any licensed dealer contrary to the terms of such licence, or act in a manner inconsistent with his duty, for the purpose of enabling any person to do anything whereby any of the provisions of this Act may be evaded or broken, or the Abkarry Revenue be defrauded, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Rupees.

XXX. Any Officer employed in the Abkarry Department who shall ask or take any gratuity not authorized by any law or order of Government, or of the Board of Revenue, in consideration of doing or of omitting to do any act in his official capacity, and any person who shall offer a bribe to any such Officer, in order to induce such Officer to act in a manner inconsistent with his duty, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Rupees.

XXXI. When any Goods or Chattels shall be seized by an Abkarry Officer, as liable to confiscation under this Act, such seizure shall, upon information

exhibited by order of the Collector, be heard and determined in a summary manner by the Superintendent of Police, or one of his Deputies, who shall cause the persons to whom such Goods and Chattels belong to be summoned to appear, and upon their appearance, or default, shall examine into the cause of the seizure thereof, and give judgment; and, if such judgment shall be for confiscation of the Goods or Chattels seized, shall issue his warrant to the Collector for the sale or disposal thereof, according to such orders as the Collector may receive from the Board of Revenue.

XXXII. Whenever any Goods or Chattels shall be seized as aforesaid, and within one calendar month no person shall appear before the Collector to claim the same, the Superintendent of Police, or one of his Deputies, shall examine into the cause of the seizure, at a place and time of which notice shall have been given by the Collector in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and give judgment for the confiscation of such of the Goods and Chattels as upon such examination shall appear to him liable to forfeiture; and upon confiscation thereof shall issue his warrant for the disposal of them, as if the owner had been summoned to attend before the said Superintendent, or one of his Deputies.

XXXIII. All fines leviable under this Act shall be adjudged by the Superintendent of Police, or one of his Deputies, any of whom, upon information exhibited before him by order of the Collector, shall, within three calendar months next after the act by which the fine was incurred, and not afterwards, summon the parties accused, and upon their appearance or default, shall examine into the matter, and upon due proof made thereof by the voluntary confession of the parties, or by the oath or solemn affirmation (in cases wherein a solemn affirmation is receivable by law instead of an oath), of one or more creditable witnesses, shall give judgment accordingly; and, in default of payment of any fine to which an offender is adjudged, he shall be liable, by Warrant of the said Superintendent of Police, or one of his Deputies, to imprisonment in the Common Jail for a period not exceeding six months, or until the fine be sooner paid.

XXXIV. Whenever any person shall be convicted of an offence against this Act after having been previously convicted of a like offence, he shall be liable, in addition to the penalty attached to such offence, to imprisonment in the Common Jail, for a period not exceeding six months, and a like punishment of imprisonment not exceeding six months shall be incurred, in addition to the punishment which may be inflicted for a first offence, upon every subsequent conviction after the second.

XXXV. One half of all fines levied from persons convicted of the illicit possession, carrying, or sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, and of the proceeds from the sale of liquors, vessels, packages, conveyances, stills, &c., confiscated under this Act, shall, upon adjudication of the case, be awarded in such proportion as the Superintendent of Police, or one of his Deputies, adjudicating as aforesaid, may think proper, to the Officer or Officers who apprehended the offender, or seized the illicit liquors or other articles, and the other half shall be given to the informer; and if no fine be realized, the Board of Revenue may grant such reasonable reward, not exceeding the sum of Two Hundred Rupees, as may appear to them fit. Provided that the Board of Revenue may determine, by General Order, what class of Abkarry Officers shall receive rewards, and what classes shall have no title to share therein.

XXXVI. All fines levied under this Act, the disposal of which is not especially provided for, shall belong to Government; but the Officer adjudicating the case may grant any portion thereof, not exceeding one half, as rewards to informers, or as compensation to parties injured by any proceedings under this Act.

XXXVII. No writ of *Certiorari* shall be issued at the suit of any party out of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to supersede, stay, remove, or in any wise affect any information or judicial proceeding before the Superintendent of Police, or any of his Deputies, in pursuance of this Act; and no judgment thereupon shall be quashed, except for error of law apparent on the face of the judgment.

XXXVIII. All actions and prosecutions to be instituted against the Collector, or any Abkarry Officer, or any person acting in aid of any such Officer, for anything done in pursuance of this Act, shall be tried and determined in the Civil Courts, established by the East India Company in the Zillah of Chingleput, notwithstanding that the cause of action, in respect of which such action is brought, arose, or the defendant therein reside, within the limits of the Town of Madras, and every such action shall be brought within three Calendar Months after the fact committed, and not afterwards, and notice in writing of such action, and of the cause thereof, shall be given to the defendant one Calendar Month at least before the commencement of the action, and no plaintiff shall recover in any such action, if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before such action brought, or if after action brought, a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into Court with costs by or on behalf of the defendant.

XXXIX. The Collector, in respect of the duties to be performed by him under this Act, shall have power to punish any contempt committed in his presence in open Cutcherry by the imposition of a fine not exceeding Two Hundred Rupees, commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment in the Common Jail for a period not exceeding one month. Provided that an appeal from any order passed under this Section, shall lie to the Board of Revenue, and the decision of the Board thereon shall be final.

XL. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something either in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, that is to say, words importing the singular number only shall include the plural, and words importing the plural number only shall include the singular, words importing the masculine gender only shall include females. The words "Collector of Madras" 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." The words "Town and Suburbs of Madras," shall include the Town of Madras, the limits of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras as declared and described by the 12th Section of Regulation II. of 1802, of the Madras Code, and the district comprised within eight miles beyond any part of those limits.

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

Ordered, that the said Draft be reconsidered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India, after the 12th day of March 1852.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

FORT WILLIAM,  
HOME DEPARTMENT,  
LEGISLATIVE,

*the 12th December 1851.*

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council, in the Legislative Branch of the Home Department, under date the 12th December 1851, is published for general information.

Read a second time the Draft of a proposed Act, dated the 11th July 1851, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th July 1851, for summary suits for arrears of rent, and sales of saleable tenures to be held within the judicial district in which the lands are situated.

*Resolution.*—The President in Council resolves that the following amended Draft on the subject be published for general information :—

*For the trial of Summary Suits for Arrears of Rent, and for the Sales of Saleable Tenures, within the Judicial District in which the Lands are situated.*

Whereas by Regulation VIII. of 1831 of the Bengal Code, the hearing and decision of summary suits or claims relating to arrears or exactions of rents were transferred from the Judges of the Zillah or City Courts to the Collectors of the several Districts; and whereas by Regulation VII. of 1832, of the Bengal Code, the superintendence of the sales of Putnee Talooks, and other saleable tenures of the class specified in Clause 1, Section 8, Regulation VIII. of 1819, was transferred to the Collector or Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, or Head Assistant to the Collector or Deputy Collector, subject to an appeal to the Commissioner of Revenue for the Division; and whereas by Act VIII. of 1835 the conduct of sales of Talooks or other saleable tenures in execution of summary decrees for rent, in conformity with Regulation VII. of 1799, was transferred to the Collectors of Land Revenue; and whereas doubts have been entertained as to the District within which such summary suits or claims should be decided, and such sales made, by reason that the jurisdiction of the several Zillah and City Courts is not continuous with the jurisdiction of the several Collectors of Land Revenue,—It is enacted as follows :—

I. No order in any such summary suit, and no such sale made as aforesaid, which has not been questioned before a Court of competent jurisdiction before the passing of this Act, on the ground of having been decided or made by a Collector having no jurisdiction therein, shall be liable to be annulled or disputed on that ground.

II. Where the lands which are the subject of such summary suits or such sales as aforesaid, are situate in a judicial district other than that of the Collector or Deputy Collector who receives the sudder malguzarree of such lands, all such summary suits and sales as aforesaid shall be tried and decided, or made by the Collector or Deputy Collector who has jurisdiction in the greater part of the judicial district in which the lands are situated.

III. Where the lands which are the subject of such summary suits or such sales as aforesaid are situate in a judicial district which is divided into two or more Collectorate districts, all such summary suits and sales as aforesaid shall be tried and decided, or made by the Collector or Deputy Collector who has jurisdiction in that part of the judicial district in which the lands are situated.

IV. Sections 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17 of Regulation VIII. of 1819, of the Bengal Code, shall be applicable to sales of under tenures under the Provisions of Act VIII. of 1835.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be reconsidered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 12th day of February 1852.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM,  
HOME DEPARTMENT,  
LEGISLATIVE,  
the 19th December 1851.

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 19th December 1851.

ACT No. — of 1851.

*An Act for consolidating and amending the Regulations of the Calcutta Police.*

For consolidation and amendment of divers Rules, Ordinances, and Regulations which from time to time have been passed in Council, and registered in the Supreme Court, for the good order and civil government of the Presidency and Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, It is enacted as follows :

I. The Rules, Ordinances, and Regulations for the good order and civil government of the Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, passed in Council, and registered in the Supreme Court, on the several days hereinafter mentioned, are repealed, but not so as to revive any other Rules, Ordinances, and Regulations thereby repealed.

*List of Repealed Ordinances.*

Date of passing in Council.	Date of Registry in the Supreme Court.
26th July 1814.	11th November 1814.
28th October 1814.	18th November 1814.
1st March 1816.	26th March 1816.
23rd March 1816.	13th April 1816.
16th June 1816.	8th July 1816.
19th October 1816.	12th November 1816.
28th March 1817.	21st April 1817.
13th January 1818.	7th February 1818.
9th July 1819.	22nd October 1819.
24th March 1820.	17th April 1820.
8th March 1827.	27th April 1827.

II. If any person within the said Town, having sufficient means or employment, shall not duly maintain his wife, or his legitimate or illegitimate children, and shall be thereof convicted before a Justice of the Peace upon his own confession, or the oath of one or more credible witnesses, the said Justice may make an order upon such person for the maintenance of such wife and children, or any of them, at such monthly rate as to the Justice seems reasonable, and upon non-compliance with the said order for any one month, any Justice, by warrant under his hand and seal, may commit the person so convicted to the Common Gaol of Calcutta without labour, or to the House of Correction to hard labour, for any time not exceeding two Calendar months.

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

IV. When any person shall be brought before a Justice of the Peace, charged with having in his possession, or in his premises with his knowledge, or with conveying anything stolen or unlawfully obtained, and shall declare that he received the same from some other person, or that he was employed as a carrier, agent, or servant to convey the same for

some other person, such Justice shall cause every such person, and also if necessary every former 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 shall appear to such Justice that any person shall have had possession of such thing, and had reasonable cause to believe the same to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, or, in the discretion of the Justice, may be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding three Calendar months. Every such person shall be deemed to have had possession of such thing at the time and place when and where the same shall have been found or seized, and the possession of a carrier, agent, or servant shall be deemed to be the possession of the person who shall have employed such carrier, agent, or servant, to keep or convey the same.

V. If information shall be given on oath to a

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

VI. If information shall be given to any Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, or Inspector belonging to the

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

Calcutta Police, that there is reasonable cause for suspecting that any stolen property is concealed or lodged in any dwelling-house or other place, and the said Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, or Inspector shall have good grounds for believing that, by reason of the delay in obtaining a search-warrant, the property is likely to be removed, the said Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, or Inspector, in virtue of his office, may search for specific articles alleged to have been stolen in the houses and places specified; provided always that a list of the articles stolen or missing be delivered and taken down in writing, with a declaration, stating that the robbery has been committed, and that the informant has good ground to believe that the property is deposited in such house or place; and provided further that the person who lost the goods, or his representative, accompany the officer in the search, and that no goods be taken upon such search which are not identified by the person who lost them, or his representative.

VII. Section VIII. of Act XXI. of 1839 is

Extension of Act XXI. of 1839 to the offence of receiving stolen pro-

hereby repealed, and all persons charged with the offence of feloniously receiving goods or

property when the value of the property does not exceed twenty rupees.

money, knowing the same to be stolen, may be tried by any Justice of the Peace, provided that the value of the property stolen or received does not, according to the belief of the Justice, exceed twenty rupees, and all the powers and provisions of Act XXI. of 1839, except Section VIII. aforesaid, shall apply, so far as they are applicable, to the trial and conviction of any person charged under this Section with the offence of feloniously receiving goods or money, knowing the same to be stolen; provided always, and if it shall appear to the said Justice that such person has been previously convicted of, or is in the habit of receiving stolen goods, knowing the same to be stolen, the said Justice shall commit such person for trial before the Supreme Court of Judicature.

VIII. Every person who is accessory, before or

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

after the fact, to any felony which is punishable on summary conviction before any Justice or Justices, is liable to be tried and convicted summarily before such

Justice or Justices, on his own confession, or the oath of one or more credible witnesses, and the convicting Justice or Justices shall have power to sentence any such accessory to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding six Calendar months, or in his or their discretion, instead of trying him, to commit him for trial to the Supreme Court of Judicature, or other Court having authority to try him.

IX. Whenever any boy, under the age of sixteen

Punishment for boys.

years, is convicted before a Justice of the Peace, either of simple larceny under the said Act XXI. of 1839, or, under this Act, of feloniously receiving goods or money, knowing the same to be stolen, or of being an accessory to any felony which is punishable on summary conviction before any Justice, the said Justice, if he thinks fit, may sentence him to receive corporal punishment not exceeding twelve stripes of a light rattan, instead of sentencing him to imprisonment.

X. Any person who shall commit any assault, forcible entry, or other injury accompanied with force, not being

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

felony, within the said Town, against the person or property

of any person whatsoever, shall be liable, on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and the said Justice may award the whole or any part of such fine to the party or parties aggrieved, by way of satisfaction for such injury, or, in the discretion of such Justice, such person shall be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding four Calendar months.

XI. Any Deputy Superintendent or Inspector of

Persons charged with recent assault may be apprehended by Police without warrant, though assault not committed in view of Police.

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

XII. If complaint shall be made before any Justice

Unlawfully taking or enticing away married women, or female children under the age of thirteen.

that any person has within the said Town unlawfully taken or caused to be taken away, or has unlawfully enticed away, any married woman or female child unmarried, such female

child being under the age of thirteen years, out of the possession or protection and against the will of the husband of such married woman, or of the father, mother, or guardian of any such child, or any other person who has the lawful order, keeping, education, or government of such female child, for the purpose of living in adultery with her, or for purposes of prostitution, or of deflowering, or disposing of her in marriage, against the will of her husband, father, mother, or guardian, or such other person as aforesaid respectively, it shall be lawful for the said Justice to make an order for the immediate restoration of such married woman or female child to her husband, father, mother, guardian, or such other person as aforesaid, as the case may be, and to compel compliance with such order, and, if it be necessary to use force for that purpose, any Deputy Superintendent or Inspector of Police, duly authorized by the Justice in that behalf, with such assistants as he may deem necessary, may break open doors, or otherwise compel compliance with the same, and the said Justice may commit any person charged with taking any married woman or female child as aforesaid, for any of the purposes aforesaid, for trial before the Supreme Court of Judicature.

XIII. Any person who shall have or keep any house, shop, room, or place of public resort and entertainment within the said Town, wherein provisions, liquors, or refreshments of any kind shall be sold or consumed, (whether the same shall be kept or retailed therein or procured elsewhere,) without a licence for the same being first had and obtained from and under the hand of two Justices of the Peace, shall be liable, on conviction thereof before any of the said Justices, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day that such unlicensed house or place of public resort or entertainment is kept open.

XIV. Two or more of the said Justices shall from time to time hold licensing Sessions, for the purpose of granting licences to the keepers of such houses or places of public resort and entertainment as aforesaid, and the said licences may be granted by the said Justices for the term of one year, subject to the restriction contained in Section XII. Act XI. of 1849, and upon such conditions to be inserted in every such licence as the Justices from time to time shall order, for securing the good behaviour of the keepers of the said houses or places of public resort or entertainment, and the prevention of drunkenness and disorder among the persons frequenting or using the same.

XV. The keeper of every such house or place of public resort and entertainment, who shall wilfully offend against any condition of his licence, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence, and, in the discretion of the convicting Justice, to forfeit his licence, in addition to any other penalty or punishment that shall be imposed on him.

XVI. Every person who shall have or keep any house, shop, room, or place of public resort or entertainment within the said Town, wherein provisions, liquors, or refreshments of any kind shall be sold or consumed, (whether the same shall be kept or retailed therein, or procured elsewhere,) and who shall knowingly or wilfully permit drunkenness or other disorderly behaviour in such house, shop, room, or place, or who shall knowingly suffer any unlawful games, or any gaming whatsoever therein, or who shall knowingly permit prostitutes, or persons of notoriously bad

character, to meet or remain therein, or who shall wilfully harbour or conceal any Seaman or Apprentice who shall have deserted, knowing or having reason to believe such Seaman or Apprentice so harboured or concealed to be a deserter, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, and shall be liable to forfeiture of his licence, in addition to any other penalty or punishment that shall be imposed on him.

XVII. Every person who shall keep open his house, shop, room, or place, for the purpose of selling or retailing spirituous liquors or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, under a licence from the Collector of Calcutta, after the hour of nine at night, and before the hour of six in the morning, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five rupees, and shall also be liable, in the discretion of the said Justice, to the forfeiture of his licence.

XVIII. If any person, not being amenable to the Articles of War, shall take, or attempt to take into Fort William any quantity of spirituous liquors, wine, or intoxicating drugs of any description, without a licence from the Commanding Officer of the said Fort, or from some other person thereto authorized, any Justice of the Peace, upon complaint to him thereof made, may issue his summons or warrant for bringing the party complained of, and also the liquors, wine, or drugs, and the vessels containing the same, before him, and in case of conviction may adjudge the said liquors, wine, or drugs, and the vessels containing the same, to be forfeited; and every such person so convicted shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, or, in the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not exceeding two Calendar months.

XIX. Every person who shall take or throw, or attempt to take or throw, into the Great Gaol, or into the House of Correction of Calcutta, any quantity of spirituous liquors, wine, or intoxicating drugs, without the licence or consent of the Jailor or Keeper of such Gaol or House of Correction respectively, shall be liable, for every such offence, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any period not exceeding two months.

XX. Every person who shall have been committed to the Great Gaol or House of Correction, or who shall be in custody at any Police Office or Station, and who shall unlawfully break or escape from such Gaol, House of Correction, Police Office, or Station, shall be liable for every such offence, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding three months, and such imprisonment shall commence and take effect from and after the expiration of any other sentence of imprisonment under which such person may be imprisoned at the time of committing the offence aforesaid.

XXI. Every person who shall be found drunk in any street or public thoroughfare, and who while drunk shall be guilty of any riotous or indecent behaviour therein, and also every person who shall be guilty of any violent or indecent behaviour in any Police Office, Station, or Section House, shall be liable on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for every such offence, or, in the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding fourteen days.



XXII. Any Constable or Peace Officer belonging to the Calcutta Police may take into custody, without a warrant, any person who shall be found between sunset and sunrise armed with any dangerous or offensive instrument whatsoever, with intent to break or enter into any dwelling-house or other building whatsoever, or any loose, idle, or disorderly persons whom he shall find disturbing the public peace, or whom he shall have good cause to suspect of having committed, or being about to commit any felony, misdemeanor, or breach of the peace, or any reputed thief, whom he shall find between sunset and sunrise on board any boat in the river, or lying or loitering in any bazar, street, road, yard, thoroughfare, or other place, and not giving a satisfactory account of himself, or any person having in his possession without lawful excuse (the proof of which excuse shall lie on such person), any picklock, key, crow, jack, bit, or other implement of house-breaking, or any person found between sunset and sunrise having his face blackened, or otherwise disguised, with intent to commit any felony, or any person who shall be found between sunset and sunrise in any dwelling-house or other building whatsoever, with intent to commit any felony therein; and every such offender, on conviction before a Justice, either on his own confession, or on the evidence of one or more credible witnesses, shall be liable, at the discretion of the said Justice, to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three Calendar months.

XXIII. Every person who shall beg or apply for alms or relief in any public road, street, or thoroughfare, or who shall expose or exhibit any sores, wounds, bodily ailment or deformity in such roads, streets, or public thoroughfares, with the object of exciting charity, or of obtaining alms or relief, or who shall, anywhere within the Town, seek for or obtain alms or relief by means of any false statements or pretences, shall, for every such offence, on conviction before a Justice, be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding one Calendar month.

XXIV. If any Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent or Inspector of Police shall report, in writing to the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, or other head of the Police, that there are good grounds for believing any house, building, room, or other place within the Town to be kept or used as a common gaming-house or place, and if two or more persons shall make oath or solemn affirmation before a Justice of the Peace that the premises complained of are commonly reported and believed to be kept or used as a common gaming-house or place, the Chief Magistrate, or other head of the Police, by an order in writing, may authorize a Deputy Superintendent or Inspector of Police to enter any such house, building, room, yard, or place, with such constables as he shall deem requisite to accompany him, and if necessary to use force for the purpose of effecting such entry, whether by breaking open doors or otherwise, and to take into custody and search all persons found therein, and to seize all tables and instruments of gaming found in such house, building, room, or place, or on the persons of any of those found therein, and also to seize all moneys and securities for money found in any such house, building, room, yard, or place, and the owner or keeper of the said gaming-house, or place, or other person having the care and management thereof, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding three Calendar months, and upon conviction of any such offender all such tables and instruments of unlawful games shall be de-

stroyed or otherwise disposed of by order of the Justice before whom the conviction is had, and all the moneys and securities for money so found shall be forfeited to Government, and every person found on such premises, and who shall not be the owner or keeper or other person having the care or management of the said gaming-house or place, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.

XXV. It shall not be necessary, in support of any information for gaming in, or for suffering any games or gaming in, or for keeping or managing or being concerned in the management or conduct of any common gaming-house or place, under this Act, to prove that any person found playing at any game was playing for any money, wager, or stake.

XXVI. Where any cards, dice, balls, counters, tables, or other instruments of gaming, used in playing any unlawful game, are found in any house, building, room, or place, suspected to be used as a common gaming-house or place, and entered by an order issued under this Act, or about the person of any who are found therein, it shall be evidence, until the contrary is made to appear, that such house, building, room, or place is used as a common gaming-house or place, and that the persons found in the house, building, room, or place where such tables or instruments of gaming shall have been found, were playing therein, although no play was actually going on, in the presence of the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, Inspector, or Constable entering the same as aforesaid.

XXVII. All persons who deal in any articles by retail by weight or measure, and who have in or about their shops or premises, or otherwise in their possession, any false or deficient weight or measure, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees, and every such false and defective weight or measure shall be forfeited, and the said Justice shall cause the same to be destroyed.

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

XXIX. If any seaman, whether British or Foreign, shall, wilfully and without leave or lawful excuse, absent himself from his vessel, any Justice of the Peace, upon complaint upon oath, and at the instance of any of the officers of the said vessel, may issue his warrant to apprehend and detain the said seaman, and convey him on board of his vessel.

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

## XXXI. The Chief Magistrate or other head of

The regulation of carriages and persons at places of public resort.

the Police, from time to time, may make regulations for keeping clear the public ghauts and landing-stairs, and for the route to be observed in the public streets and places by all carts, carriages, palanquins, hackeries, and other vehicles, and by all horses, cattle, and persons, and for preventing obstruction of the streets and thoroughfares within the Town of Calcutta on all times of public processions and native holidays, as also during the time of Divine Service, and also may give directions to the Constables and other peace officers for keeping order, and for preventing any obstruction of the thoroughfares in the immediate neighbourhood of any place of public resort; and in any case when the ghauts, landing-stairs, streets, or thoroughfares may be thronged, or may be liable to be obstructed, and every person opposing or not obeying the orders so issued by the Chief Magistrate or other head of the Police, shall be liable to be arrested and detained by the Police, and, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, shall be liable to a penalty of twenty rupees.

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

XXXIII. The Jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace acting within and for the said Town shall extend to all offences committed by any person in sea-going vessels in any part of the River Hooghly, and the said Justices shall have the same power and jurisdiction in respect of criminal offences committed in sea-going vessels in any part of the said river that they now have and exercise within the said Town.

XXXIV. Every person taken into custody without warrant by any Constable belonging to the Calcutta Police shall be forthwith taken to the Station-house to which the Constable belongs, in order that such person may be detained until he can be brought before a Justice of the Peace to be dealt with according to law, or in order that such person may give bail for his appearance before a Justice of the Peace, if the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, or Inspector at the Station shall deem it prudent to take bail in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

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

XXXVI. Every recognizance so taken shall be without fee or reward, and shall be conditioned for the appearance of the person thereby bound before a Justice of the Peace at his next sitting, and the time and place of appearance shall be specified in the recognizance, and the officer taking the recogni-

zance shall enter into a book, to be kept for the purpose, the name, residence, and occupation of the party, and his surety or sureties (if any) entering into such recognizance, together with the condition thereof, and the sum thereby acknowledged, and shall return every such recognizance to the Justice present at the time and place, and when and where the party is bound to appear.

XXXVII. In every case in which any person shall be given in charge to a Constable, or in which any information or complaint of any offence shall be laid or made before any

Justice of the Peace, and it shall appear to the Justice by whom the case shall be heard that there was no sufficient ground for making the charge, the Justice shall have power to award such amends, not more than the sum of fifty rupees, to be paid by the informer to the party informed or complained against, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as to the Justice shall seem meet.

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

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

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

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

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

such Justice shall be a sufficient warrant for the discharge of such person.

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

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

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

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

Words importing the masculine gender only shall include females.

The word "Town" shall include the Town of Calcutta and Settlement of Fort William.

The word "Justice" or "Justices of the Peace" shall mean the Justices of the Peace for the time being, acting within and for the said Town of Calcutta and Settlement of Fort William.

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

Ordered, that the said Draft be reconsidered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 19th day of February next.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

FORT WILLIAM,  
HOME DEPARTMENT,  
LEGISLATIVE,  
the 26th December 1851.

The following Act is passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council, on the

26th December 1851, with the assent of the Most Noble the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the Act be promulgated for general information.

ACT No. XVI. OF 1851.

*An Act for the Trial of Receivers of Stolen Property.*

For the trial of Receivers of Stolen Property where the principal is tried, or where the Property is found in their possession, or where the receiving takes place, It is enacted as follows:—

I. Every person who receives any Chattel, Money, Valuable Security, or other Property whatsoever, knowing the same to have been feloniously or unlawfully stolen, taken, obtained, or converted, whether charged as an accessory after the fact to the felony, or with a substantive felony, or with a misdemeanor only, may be dealt with, indicted, tried, and punished in any place in which he shall have, or shall have had, any such property in his possession, or in any place in which the party guilty of the principal felony or misdemeanor may by law be tried, or in the place where he actually received such property.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

FORT WILLIAM,  
HOME DEPARTMENT,  
LEGISLATIVE,  
the 19th December 1851.

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 19th December 1851.

ACT No. — or 185.

*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.*

Whereas by Section of Act No. of 1852, it is, among other things, enacted that certain funds therein mentioned should be applied by the Commissioners for the improvement of the Town of Calcutta in the formation of Tanks and Aqueducts, for the conveyance of water to all parts of the Town, in the opening and widening of Streets and Squares in the Town; in filling up stagnant pools of water, holes in the earth, and all receptacles for filth and rubbish, and in removing obstructions on the roads, and to the free circulation of air; in cleansing, repairing, lighting, and watering the roads and streets; in constructing new drains and sewers, and cleansing and repairing, or filling up and abolishing old drains and sewers; and improving and embellishing the said Town generally: And whereas it is expedient that the said Commissioners should be invested with further powers for the effectual accomplishment of the purposes aforesaid, It is hereby enacted as follows:

I. Act II. of 1848, and the Bye Law or Regulation for the Good Order and Civil Government of the Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, passed in Council, on the 28th day of October 1814, are hereby repealed.

II. The said Commissioners may, subject to confirmation or disallowance by the Governor of Bengal, nominate, appoint, and employ, respectively, such Surveyors, Inspectors, and other necessary Officers and Servants as may be necessary or proper for the execution of the powers hereby vested in them; and such Surveyors, Inspectors, Officers, and Servants shall receive such salaries as to the Governor of Bengal shall seem meet.

III. The management and control over all the streets within the said Town of Calcutta, existing at the time of the passing of this Act, and of all parts of the said Town which shall hereafter become streets, and the

Commissioners to have management and control over streets, drains, &c.

pavements and other materials therein, and all erections and buildings, materials, implements, or other things provided for the said streets by or under the authority of the Governor of Bengal, or by the Magistrates of Calcutta, or by the said Commissioners, and also the management and control of all public tanks, aqueducts, and canals, and of all sewers and drains, whether public or private, now made or hereafter to be made within the said Town, are hereby vested in the said Commissioners for the purposes of this Act.

IV. The said Commissioners, by and with the consent of the Governor of Bengal, may lay out, make, build, and construct streets within the said Town, and may alter and widen narrow streets, regard being had to the compensation of owners of lands which may be required to be vested in the said Commissioners for any such purposes. Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for the said Commissioners, or any other person, to make or lay out any new street, unless the same, being a carriage road, be at least 50 feet wide, exclusive of the drains at the sides thereof, or, not being a carriage road, be at least 20 feet wide, exclusive of the drains at the sides thereof.

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

VI. The said Commissioners, by and with the consent of the said Governor of Bengal, may, by agreement or in conformity with the provisions of Act XXII. of 1847, purchase or take absolutely, or on lease for such terms as they may think fit, any water-works, streams of water, lands, fixtures, or other property, which the said Commissioners may deem it necessary to purchase or take for any work or purpose which they are required or authorized to do and execute under this Act, or the said Act No. of 1862, and when the said Commissioners take and purchase any lands for the purposes of this Act otherwise than with the consent of the owners and occupiers thereof, they shall, in exercising the powers so given, be subject to the provisions and restrictions contained in the said Act No. XXII. of 1847, and the said Commissioners shall make to the owners and occupiers of, and all other parties interested in, any such lands taken for the purposes of this Act, full compensation for the value of the lands so taken, and for all damages sustained by such owners, occupiers, and other parties, by reason of the exercise, as regards such lands, of the powers vested in the Commissioners by this Act, and the amount of such compensation shall be determined in the manner provided by the said Act No. XXII. of 1847, for determining questions of compensation with regard to lands purchased or taken under the provisions thereof; and all the provisions of the said Act No. XXII. of 1847 shall be applicable to determine the amount of any such compensation, and to enforce the payment or other satisfaction thereof.

VII. The Commissioners, by and with the consent of the Governor of Bengal, may sell or dispose of any lands or other property vested in or acquired by them under the powers here- in, or in the said Act No. XXII. of 1847, contained, which it may appear to the Commissioners may be

properly sold or disposed of, and for completing and carrying any such sale of lands into effect, the Commissioners may make and execute a conveyance of the lands sold and disposed of as aforesaid unto the purchaser, or as he shall direct, and such conveyance shall be under the hands of three of the Commissioners, and under the seal of the Commissioners, and a receipt under the hands of three of the Commissioners shall be a sufficient discharge to the purchaser of any such lands for the purchase money in such receipt expressed to be received, and the money to arise from such sale shall be applied to such of the purposes of this Act as the Commissioners shall think fit.

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

IX. Every Commissioner, and the Surveyor to the Commissioners, with such subordinate Officers or persons as they may require, shall, when it shall be necessary or convenient for the purpose of making any survey or examination of any sewers or drains, or of making or repairing, or cleansing any sewers, drains, or works within the said Town, or of carrying into execution any of the powers entrusted to the Commissioners by this Act, or Act No. of 1852, have full power and authority, at all reasonable hours in the day time, to enter, examine, and lay open, or to direct their subordinate Officers to enter, examine, and lay open, any house, building, or other erection, or any lands, without being liable to any action at Law or suit in Equity, or any other legal proceedings or molestation whatsoever, for or on account of such entry, examination, or works, or of anything done, or to be done in any part of such house, building, erection, or land, in pursuance of this Act. Provided always, that except in cases of emergency, none of the persons abovementioned shall enter, examine, or lay open any house, building, or other erection, or lands, which may be occupied at the time, unless with the consent of the occupier thereof, without previously giving the said occupier 24 hours' notice of their intended entry, and of the object thereof. Provided also, that compensation shall be made for any damage occasioned by such entry and works to all persons other than the owners and occupiers of any land or building in respect of which any private drain or sewer, or the state of drainage shall be inspected, cleansed, or repaired, and other than the owners or occupiers of any premises where any nuisance may exist, and other than the person who may have caused such nuisance; and provided also, that in case no nuisance shall be found to exist in or on the house, building, or other erection, or lands so entered, examined, and laid open as aforesaid, the said Commissioners shall, out of the rates and taxes aforesaid, cause the said house, building, or other erection, or lands, to be restored to the same state and condition, in all respects, as the same were in before they were so entered, examined, or laid open.

X. If any house, building, or wall, or anything affixed thereon, within the limits of the said Town, be deemed by the Commissioners, or their Surveyor, to be in a ruinous state, or badly built, or likely to fall, and also dan-

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

Power to Commissioners to enter, examine, and lay open houses, lands, &c., for that purpose. Compensation in certain cases.

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

Power to Commissioners to sell lands, &c.

gerous to passengers or the occupiers of neighbouring buildings, such Surveyor shall immediately cause a proper board or fence to be put up, for the protection of passengers, and shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner of such house, building, or wall, or other thing, if he be known and resident within the said limits, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door or other conspicuous part of the said premises, or otherwise to be given to the occupier thereof (if any), requiring such owner or occupier forthwith to take down, secure, or repair such house, building, wall, or other thing, as the case shall require; and if such owner or occupier do not begin to repair, take down, or secure such house, building, wall, or other thing, within the space of three days after such notice has been given or put up as aforesaid, and complete the same as speedily as the nature of the case will admit, the said Commissioners shall with all convenient speed cause all or so much of such house, building, wall, or other thing, as shall be in a ruinous condition, or badly built, or likely to fall, and also dangerous as aforesaid, to be taken down, repaired, rebuilt, or otherwise secured, in such manner as shall be requisite; and all the expenses of putting up every such fence, and of taking down, repairing, rebuilding, or securing such building, wall, or other thing, shall be paid by the owner thereof, if such owner can be found within the said limits, and if, on demand of the expenses aforesaid, he neglect or refuse to pay the same, then such expenses may be levied by distress on the goods and chattels of the owner of the said house, building, wall, or other thing, and any two Commissioners may issue their warrant of distress accordingly.

XI. If any such house, building, wall, or other thing, or any part of the same, be pulled down by virtue of the powers aforesaid, the Commissioners may sell the materials thereof, or so much of the same as shall be pulled down, and apply the proceeds of such sale in payment of the expenses incurred in respect of such house, building, wall, or other thing, and the 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 purpose aforesaid, shall have the same remedies for compelling the payment of so much of the said expenses as may remain due after the application of the proceeds of such sale, as are hereinbefore given to them for compelling the payment of the whole of the said expenses.

XII. The said Commissioners, by and with the consent of the Governor of Bengal,

may construct, make, and lay, or cause to be constructed, made, and laid, such reservoirs, canals, aqueducts, channels, tanks, sewers, drains, bridges, banks, conduits, machinery, engines, waste-gates, stop-gates, stop-cocks, sluices, tunnels, water-pipes, and other works, as shall, in their opinion, be necessary and proper for obtaining water and supplying the same to the said Town, and for the effectual draining and cleansing of the said Town, and for the properly flushing and cleansing out such sewers in and under, across all or any of the streets therein, whether dedicated to the public use or not, and if needful through and across all underground cellars and vaults which they may find under any of the said streets, doing as little damage as may be; and also to cause such and so many rings and openings to be made or left in the sides of the said sewers as will be sufficient for the making or branching any drain or drains from any or all of the houses built, and which may probably be built, adjoining, or near thereto, into any of the said sewers, as the said Commissioners shall think necessary for that purpose; and in case it shall be found necessary for completing any of the aforesaid works, to build, carry, continue the same in, into, through, or over any enclosed lands, or other place, not being a public way, it shall be lawful

for the said Commissioners to build, carry, or continue the same in, into, through, or over the said lands or other places accordingly, and the said Commissioners shall cause such sewers to communicate with and empty themselves into any public river, stream, canal, or water-course, whether within or without the said Town, or shall cause the refuse from such sewers to be conveyed by an appropriate channel to the most convenient site for its deposit, collection, and sale, and its application as manure for agricultural purposes, or otherwise, as they shall deem most expedient, but so that the same shall in no case become a public nuisance or annoyance to the neighbourhood.

XIII. For the purpose of constructing any aqueducts for bringing water to the Town of Calcutta from any place without the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Supreme Court 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 Governor of Bengal, for every Commissioner, and for the Surveyor and Secretary to the Commissioners, 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 as it is by this Act lawful for a Magistrate of the Town of Calcutta to do in furtherance of any work to be executed by the said Commissioners within the said local limits.

XIV. It shall be lawful for the said Commissioners, instead of executing any of the works which by this Act they are authorized to execute by themselves, their Servants, and Assistants, to execute the same by contract with any individual or Company who may be willing to undertake the same, and in that case it shall be lawful for such individual or company to exercise and enjoy all the powers and privileges which by this Act it is lawful for the said Commissioners to exercise and enjoy in the execution of any such works, Provided always, that no Commissioner or Officer, or Servant of the Commissioners, shall be in any wise concerned or interested in any contract or work made with or executed for the Commissioners, and if any such Commissioner, or Officer, or Servant, be so concerned or interested, or shall under colour of his office or employment exact, take, or accept any fee or reward whatsoever, other than his proper salary, wages, fees, and allowances, he shall be incapable of afterwards holding or continuing in any office or employment under the Commissioners, and shall forfeit and pay the sum of Company's Rupees five hundred, which may be recovered by any person, with full costs of suit, by action of debt.

XV. The said Commissioners may, with the consent and approbation of the said Governor, contract and agree with any person for supplying the said Town, or any part thereof, with water, and may also, with the like consent and approbation, grant to any person contracting to supply the said Town, or any part thereof, with water, a lease, for any term not exceeding twenty-one years, of any

Power to Commissioners when constructing drains and aqueducts without the Jurisdiction of Supreme Court.

Power to Commissioners to execute works by contract.

Power to Commissioners to contract for supply of water, and to grant leases for that purpose.

water-works, machinery, streams, waters, lands, tenements, easements, rights, privileges, and advantages, belonging to or acquired by, or which may belong to or be acquired by, or be vested in the said Commissioners, under any of the powers or authorities in this or any other Act contained, so as to enable such person or persons so contracting the more effectually and efficiently to procure and supply water in pursuance of any such contract or agreement; and every such lease so to be granted by the said 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. Provided always, that no lease or contract made in pursuance of the powers hereinbefore contained shall be valid or effectual, for any purpose whatsoever, unless the said Governor's approval of the same shall be testified by writing, endorsed on such lease or contract, under the hand of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

**XVI.** It shall be lawful for the said Commissioners, their Secretary, Surveyor, or other Officer, subject to the restrictions in this Act contained, to enter upon the lands of any corporation or person adjoining to, or being within

the distance of one hundred yards of the works by this Act authorized to be made, or any part thereof, for the purpose of depositing upon such lands, or any part thereof, any soil, gravel, sand, lime, brick, stone, or other materials, or for any other purposes connected with the formation of the said works, without making any previous payment, tender, or deposit, the said Commissioners, their Secretary, Surveyor, or other Officer, doing as little damage as may be in the exercise of the several powers hereby granted to them, and making compensation for such temporary occupation or temporary damage of the said lands to the owners and occupiers thereof, from time to time, and as often as any such temporary occupation shall be taken, or any such temporary damage done, and making compensation to the owners also for the permanent injury (if any) to such lands; and in case the parties differ respecting the amount of the compensation, or the respective shares of several claimants of compensation, then and in every such case the said disputes respectively shall be settled and adjusted by arbitration, or by the verdict of a Jury, summoned and assembled in manner provided in Act No. XXII. of 1847. Provided always, that before the said 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 separate and set apart by sufficient fences so much of the lands as shall be required to be used as aforesaid from the other lands adjoining thereto.

**XVII.** The said Commissioners shall make full compensation out of the rates and taxes to be levied by them to all persons sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Commissioners, or other Officers or Servants, under and by virtue of this Act.

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

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

**XX.** It shall be lawful for any of the Commissioners, their Secretary, Surveyor, Inspectors, Overseers, or any servants or persons employed by them, and for any Inspector of Police, or Policeman employed in the said Town, and such other person or persons whom he or they shall call to his or their assistance, without any summons, or warrant, or other authority than this Act, to seize and detain any unknown person who shall commit any offence against the provisions of this Act, and to take him before any Justice of the Peace, who is hereby required to proceed and act with respect to such offender or offenders according to the provisions of this Act.

**XXI.** The Commissioners, or any one of them, or any person appointed by them for that purpose, may, at all reasonable times, with or without Assistants, enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall, or place, kept or used for the sale of butcher's meat, poultry, fish, or vegetables, or as a slaughter-house, and may examine any animal, carcass, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, or vegetables which may be therein, and in case any animal, carcass, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, or vegetables appear to be intended for the food of man, and to be unfit for such food, may seize, remove, and destroy the same, at the expense of the owner thereof, or the owner, occupier, or farmer of any such public market, bazar, slaughter-house, or private shop or stall within the Town, wherein the same shall be exposed, or allowed to be exposed for sale.

**XXII.** The Commissioners, or their Surveyor, shall have full power and authority to remove or order the removal of any wall, fence, rail, post, or other obstruction in any street within the said Town, whether the proprietary right to such street shall be in dispute or not; provided always, that nothing in this Act shall be construed to give the said Commissioners or their Surveyor power to remove such wall, fence, or other obstruction after the decree or order of any competent Court has declared the land, walled, fenced, or railed in, to be private property.

**XXIII.** When any private tank shall appear to the Commissioners to be offensive to the neighbourhood, or unwholesome, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to require by notice in writing the owner thereof to cleanse or fill up the same, and if the said tank shall remain uncleansed or not filled up for seven days after such notice, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to enter into and upon the adjoining lands, and to cleanse or fill up the said tank as they shall think fit, and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner of such

Power to Commissioners to prefer bill of indictment in certain cases.

Power to Commissioners to arrest unknown offenders without warrant.

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

Power to Commissioners to remove obstructions in streets.

Power to Commissioners to make compensation out of rates, &c.

Power to Commissioners to prosecute in certain cases.

tank, to be recovered in a manner hereinafter mentioned.

XXIV. The Commissioners may affix on or to the wall of any house or compound, or in or to any wall within the said Town, as they shall think fit, any board or metal plate, to indicate the name of the street in which such house, compound, or wall is situate.

XXV. It shall be lawful for the said Commissioners, or their subordinate Officers, as they shall think fit, to kill and destroy all dogs that may be found loose in the said streets, and their owners, or some person in charge of them.

XXVI. The said Commissioners shall, so far as the funds at their disposal will admit, keep in good and sufficient repair every street, now or at any future time existing in the said Town.

XXVII. When any of the streets, sewers, or drains in the said Town are being made, or shall be under repair, the Commissioners, or their Surveyor, or other subordinate Officer, shall take proper precautions against danger, by shoring up and protecting the adjoining houses, and shall fix and place, or cause to be fixed and placed, such and so many bars, chains, or posts, across or in any of the said streets, to prevent the passing and re-passing of carriages, carts, or other vehicles, cattle, or horses, during the time of such works and repairs being carried on, as shall be necessary, and the said Commissioners, and their said Surveyor, shall cause any sewer or drain, or other works, during the construction or repair thereof by them, to be well and sufficiently lighted during the night, to prevent accidents.

XXVIII. The said Commissioners, so far as the funds at their disposal will admit, shall provide lamps for lighting such parts of the said Town as the said Commissioners shall consider to require the same, and shall keep the said lamps in fit order for public use, and shall keep and employ a sufficient number of persons to cleanse, prepare, repair, and light the same, and shall also from time to time, as shall be required, increase or otherwise alter the number and situation of the said lamps, as to them shall appear necessary for the lighting of the said Town.

XXIX. The said Commissioners, and their said Surveyor, and other Officers, shall cause all the public streets of the said Town, together with the foot-pavements or foot-paths therein, from time to time to be properly swept and cleansed, and all dust, dirt, soil, ashes, rubbish, and filth of every sort, which may be found thereon, to be collected and removed therefrom at convenient hours and times, and shall cause all or any of the privies, cess-pools, and drains within the said Town to be cleansed and emptied in a sufficient and proper manner by the owners or occupiers of the premises; and the said Surveyor, or other subordinate Officer of the Commissioners, shall give such orders and directions to the owners and occupiers aforesaid as to the said Surveyor or other Officer as aforesaid, acting under the orders and control of the said Commissioners, shall appear proper and necessary.

XXX. The said Commissioners, and the owners of any private drains in the said Town, shall, by providing proper traps, or other coverings, or by ventilation, or by such other ways and means as shall be practicable for that purpose, prevent as far as possible the effluvia of sewers and drains from exhaling from gully-holes, gratings, or any other openings what-

soever of drains or sewers in streets or other places, and in case the owner of any private sewer or drain shall neglect or delay so to do, the Surveyor of the said Commissioners shall give him notice to prevent as far as possible the effluvia of such sewer or drain from so exhaling, and if the same shall not be done by such owner within ten days after such notice shall have been given him, the said Surveyor shall forthwith provide and apply proper traps or other coverings, or such other means as aforesaid, so as effectually to prevent such effluvia from exhaling, and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner of such sewer or drain, to be recovered in manner hereinafter mentioned.

XXXI. If upon the representation of the Surveyor of the Commissioners, and after inquiry by such other ways and means as the Commissioners may think fit to direct, the said Commissioners shall certify, (such certificate to be published in the Government Gazette, and in one of the English and Bengallee newspapers respectively, usually circulated within the town,) that any burial-ground situated within the said Town is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, or that any church or other place of public worship within the Town is dangerous to the health of persons frequenting the same, by reason of the state of the vaults or graves within the walls or underneath the same, and that sufficient means of interment exist within a convenient distance from such burial-ground, church, or place of public worship, it shall not be lawful, after a time to be named in such certificate, to bury, or permit, or suffer to be buried, any further corpses or coffins in, within, or under the ground, church, or place of worship to which the certificate relates, except in so far as may be allowed by such certificate, and whosoever, after notice of such certificate, buries, or causes, permits, or suffers to be buried, any corpse or coffin, contrary to this enactment, shall for every such offence be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding Company's Rupees two hundred.

XXXII. No vault or grave shall be constructed or made within the walls of or underneath any church or other place of public worship built in the said Town after the passing of this Act, and no burial-ground shall be made or formed within the said Town after the passing of this Act without the consent of the Commissioners first had and obtained, and whosoever shall bury, or cause, permit, or suffer to be buried any corpse or coffin in any vault, grave, or burial-ground constructed, made, or formed contrary to this enactment, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding Company's Rupees five hundred, which may be recovered by any person, with full costs of suit, in an action of debt.

XXXIII. The said Commissioners, when executing any works hereby authorized to be made, shall, at their own expense, make and provide a sufficient number of convenient roads, ways, watering-places, wells, water-courses, drains, and channels for the irrigation and for the use of the adjoining lands, and for irrigating the same in those parts where the present roads, ways, watering-places, wells, water-courses, drains, and channels shall and may be taken away or interrupted, injured, or rendered inconvenient or useless by reason of the execution of the said works, and in case of any difference arising between the said Commissioners and the owners of such adjoining lands, such difference shall be settled by arbitration,

Commissioners, when executing works, to provide convenient roads, drains, &c. for use of adjoining lands, when present roads, sewers, are stopped, &c.

Commissioners to prevent effluvia from drains, &c.

as shall be practicable for that purpose, prevent as far as possible the effluvia of sewers and drains from exhaling from gully-holes, gratings, or any other openings what-

Commissioners to issue certificates, prohibiting improper burial-places.

Commissioners to repair streets, &c.

Commissioners to take precautions when streets and drains under repair.

Commissioners to light the Town.

Commissioners to keep Town clean, remove dirt, &c.

Commissioners, when executing works, to provide convenient roads, drains, &c. for use of adjoining lands, when present roads, sewers, are stopped, &c.

or by the verdict of a jury summoned and assembled in manner provided in Act No XXII. of 1847.

XXXIV. The Commissioners or any one of them may sue and be sued at law and in equity in the name of their Secretary for the time being, and no action or suit to be brought or commenced by or against such Secretary in manner aforesaid, shall abate or be discontinued by the death, resignation, or removal of such Secretary; and no execution shall issue or be had in any such action or suit against such Secretary until six months' notice shall have elapsed after final judgment in such action or suit shall have been obtained, and every such Secretary, in whose name or by or against whom any such action or suit shall be brought, commenced, or sued, shall be fully reimbursed and paid all such costs, charges, damages, and expenses as by the event or in consequence of any action, suit, or proceeding he shall pay, sustain, or be put into, or become chargeable with or liable to by reason of his being plaintiff or defendant as aforesaid, or of his name being used as aforesaid, by and out of the funds under the control of the Commissioners; and if any person against whom the Commissioners shall have any claim or demand, take the benefit of or become subject as an insolvent to the operation of any Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, the Secretary of the Commissioners in all proceedings in the insolvency may represent the Commissioners and act in their behalf in all respects as if such claim or demand had been the claim or demand of such Secretary, and not of the Commissioners.

Commissioners to sue and be sued in name of Secretary; execution not to be sued out till after six months; Secretary to be reimbursed.

XXXV. The Secretary of the Commissioners being the plaintiff, prosecutor, or defendant, or otherwise acting in any action, suit, or proceeding as aforesaid, shall be competent to be a witness therein, in the same manner as he might have been if his name had not been made use of as the plaintiff, defendant, or otherwise in any such action, suit, or proceeding.

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

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

XXXVII. No matter or thing done, or contract entered into by the Commissioners, or any one of them, or by any Secretary, Surveyor, or other Officer or person whomsoever, acting under the direction of the Commissioners, shall, if the matter or thing were done, or the contract were entered into *bonâ fide* for the purpose of executing this Act, subject them or any of them personally to any action, liability, claim, or demand whatsoever, and any expense incurred by any such Commissioners, Secretary, Surveyor, or other Officer or person acting as last aforesaid, shall be borne and repaid out of the funds under the control of the Commissioners.

Commissioners and their servants not to be personally liable when act done *bonâ fide*.

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

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

XXXIX. Nothing in this Act contained 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 and adjudged to be a nuisance at common Law nor to exempt any person guilty of a nuisance at common Law, from prosecution or action in respect thereof. Provided always, that if any person convicted of an offence under this Act, shall have paid the whole amount adjudged to be paid under such conviction, and the costs thereof, or shall have suffered imprisonment in respect of such offence, in every such case he shall be released from all further or other criminal proceedings for the same offence.

XL. It shall be lawful for any person, at his own expense, to make or branch any drain into any of the sewers vested in the said Commissioners, or authorized to be made by virtue of this Act, or otherwise acquired by the said Commissioners, such drain being made of such a size, and in such a manner of communication in all respects as the said Surveyor of the said Commissioners shall direct, and for that purpose to take up and remove so much of the pavement and other materials of any street as

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

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



may be required, unless the said Commissioners shall consent and agree, which they are hereby authorized to do, to form so much and such portion of such drain as shall lead from the point of communication in such sewer to the extremity of such street, and in case any person shall make or branch any drain into any of the said sewers so vested in the said Commissioners, or authorized to be made, under and by virtue of this Act, of a different size or in a different manner and form of communication than shall be directed or appointed by the said Surveyor, every person so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay, on conviction before a Magistrate, a sum not exceeding fifty rupees, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding one month, and the said Magistrate shall order the said person so offending to alter such drain as required by the said Commissioners within ten days, and in default the said Commissioners shall, at the expense of the maker of such drain, alter or destroy the same as they shall think fit, and in case the expense of making such alteration or destruction shall not be paid by the owner or maker of such drain, the expense incurred thereby shall be recovered in manner hereinafter mentioned.

**XLII.** It shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to contract and agree with the owners of any houses or other tenements within the said Town, that any drains required to be constructed and made by such owners shall be constructed and made by the Surveyor of the said Commissioners, and the cost price of making such drains (as certified by the said Surveyor of the said Commissioners) shall be repaid by such owners to the said Commissioners, and in default of such payment the same may be recovered in the manner hereinafter provided.

**XLIII.** Before beginning to dig or lay the foundations of any new house, building, or wall within the said Town, or to rebuild any house, building, or wall therein, contiguous or near to any street, and not being within the compound wall of any premises, and also before making any sewer or drain for the purpose of draining water directly or indirectly from any land or tenement into any sewer under the jurisdiction of the said Commissioners, fourteen clear days' notice in writing shall be given to the Secretary to the said Commissioners by delivering the same to him or leaving it at his office by the person intending to build or re-build such house, building, or wall, or to make such sewer or drain, and every foundation of any such house, building, or wall, and the drains within the same, shall be laid at such level as the said Surveyor of the said Commissioners shall direct, and so as that no part of the said house, building, or wall shall project or encroach into or over the adjoining street or drain, and so as that the said drains may be properly built with reference to the adjoining public drains, and every such branch drain shall be made in such direction, manner, and form, and of such materials and workmanship as the said Surveyor shall order, and the building or re-building of any such house, building, or wall shall be under the survey and control of the said Commissioners and their Surveyor, so far as may be necessary to prevent any projection or encroachment in or over any street or drain, and to insure that the level of the drains within such house, building, or wall shall be properly built with reference to the public drains; and in default of such notice as aforesaid, or if such building or drain shall be begun, or made without, or in any respect contrary to, any order of the said Surveyor, or of the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to cause such building to be demolished, and to cause such drain to be re-laid, amended, destroyed, or re-made, as

the case may require, and to cause the expenses thereof to be levied and re-paid to them from and by the owner thereof in manner hereinafter provided.

**XLIII.** Every person, upon conviction before any Justice of the Peace, on the testimony of one or more credible witnesses, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than Fifty Rupees, or in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, who, within the limits of the said Town, shall commit any one of the following offences; (that is to say,)

1. Every person who shall throw or put, or cause, or order, or allow his servants to throw or put, or from whose premises shall be thrown or put, any dirt, dung, mud, dust, ashes, garden or stable refuse, or rubbish of any kind, or the carcass of any dog or other animal, or any flesh or other part of an animal, or any animal matter, upon any of the public streets, except between the hours of midnight and seven in the morning.

2. Every person who shall keep, or allow to be kept, for more than twenty-four hours, any dirt, dung, mud, dust, bones, ashes, night-soil, or other rubbish of a perishable and noisome kind, in or upon any house, out-house, yard, or ground occupied by him.

3. Every person, being the owner or occupier of any private tattee, drain, sewer, cess-pool, tannery, or other receptacle of filth, who shall neglect or refuse to keep the same in a clean and proper state, or to employ proper means to remove any noisome smell or the filth therefrom.

4. Every person, being the owner or occupier of any house, hut, or building, whether tenable or otherwise, who shall suffer the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, or to be in a filthy and unwholesome state, or overgrown with rank and noisome vegetation.

5. Every person who shall cause or allow the water of any sink, sewer, or drain, or other offensive liquid matter belonging to him, or running through, or being on his land, to run, drain, or be carried into or upon any of the streets, tanks, aqueducts, or reservoirs belonging to the Commissioners, or who shall commit or cause any act whatsoever whereby the water provided for the domestic use of the inhabitants of the town shall be in any way fouled or corrupted, or who shall throw or put, or cause, or order, or allow his servants to throw or put, or from whose premises shall be thrown or put, any dirt, dung, mud, dust, ashes, night-soil, garden or stable refuse, or other rubbish, into any of the public sewers or drains, or into any reservoirs, tanks, aqueducts, or other water-works belonging to the Commissioners.

6. Every person who shall have or keep any common tattee, privy, or urinal, on any ground owned or occupied by him within the Town, without a licence first had from the Commissioners, under the hand of their Secretary, such licence being granted for one year, and renewed or not every year, according to the discretion of the Commissioners.

7. Every person, being the owner or farmer of any licensed tattee, privy, or urinal within the said Town, who shall suffer such tattee, privy, or urinal to be kept in a filthy and unclean state, or shall neglect to employ proper means for cleaning and regulating it.

8. Every person who shall wantonly or wilfully destroy, injure, or deface any of the lamps, or lamp-posts, in the said streets, or extinguish any light therein, or abstract or take away from any of the said lamps any oil or other matter or thing therein, or any part thereof, without the order of the said Commissioners or of their said Surveyor, or who

Penalties for certain offences in the streets.

For keeping dirt, &c. in houses.

For neglecting to keep drains, &c. clean.

For allowing house or ground to be in a filthy or unwholesome state.

For allowing offensive liquids to drain into tanks or water-works.

For keeping common privy without licence.

For keeping common privies filthy.

For destroying lamps or street-boards, &c.

shall wantonly or wilfully destroy, injure, or deface any board bearing on it the name of any street, or the number of any building or land within the said Town, or any notice of the said Commissioners fixed or posted up in any public place.

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

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

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

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

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

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

15. Every person, being the owner or occupier of any house, hut, or building within the Town, who shall cause or allow any water or liquid matter from or on such house, hut, or building to flow or be carried through pipes, gutters, water-spouts, or other means on any part of any public street, or on any place but his own land, or the public drain, or who shall refuse or neglect to remove or alter the direction of any such pipe, gutter, or water-spout, after the expiration of ten days' notice for that purpose given by the Surveyor of the said Commissioners.

16. Every person, being the owner or occupier of any house, hut, or building, who shall cause or allow any verandah, balcony, sunshade, or other part of any house, hut, or building, to overhang and project into any public street or public place, at a height of less than eleven feet from the level of the roadway, or to a distance exceeding four feet from the house, and who

shall refuse or neglect to take down and remove such verandah, balcony, sunshade, or other projection, after the expiration of fifteen days' notice for that purpose given by the Surveyor.

17. Every person who shall, after the passing of this Act, erect or set up any verandah, balcony, sunshade, or other projection of any kind, which may overhang and project into the road at any height and to any distance, without licence first obtained from the Commissioners, under the hand of their Surveyor.

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

19. Every person who shall place, set up, or build in any public street within the Town any board or scaffolding, or post, bar, rail, boards, or other thing, by way of inclosure, for the purpose of making mortar, or of depositing,

sifting, screening, or slackening any bricks, stone, lime, sand, or any other materials for building or repairing any house or other building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, without licence first obtained from the Commissioners under the hand of their Surveyor, or who shall set up or build the same in any other manner, or allow or cause the same to be continued for any longer time than shall be allowed or expressed in such licence, or who shall cause or allow any of the building materials or other things to extend beyond the distance expressed in the licence.

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

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

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

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

24. Every person who shall keep or leave any carriage, cart, hackery, or other conveyance, or any horse, ox, or other animal, on any public street, or on, or over any public drain, sewer, or aqueduct, for a longer time than two hours.

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

26. Every person who shall beat or sound any musical or sounding instrument, or any brass metal utensil in the public streets.

27. Every person who shall affix any bill, notice, or any paper against or upon any building, wall, fence, or board, or who shall write upon, deface, or mark any such building, wall, fence, or board with chalk or paint, or in any way whatsoever without the consent of the owner or occupier of such building, wall, fence, or board.

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

29. Every person who shall slaughter or cut up any beast, sheep, swine, or other animal in any public street, or so near thereunto that any blood or filth or other matter from the same shall flow or be carried into such street.

30. Every person, being the owner, occupier, or farmer of any public market, bazar, or slaughter-house who shall keep or allow the same to be kept in a filthy and unclean state, and shall refuse or neglect, after the expiration of two days' notice to be given by the said Commissioners or their Bazar Inspector, to cause such market, bazar, or slaughter-house to be properly cleansed and the filth thereof removed.

31. Every person who shall keep in any street, house, out-house, yard, or ground within the Town any swine, or a flock of more than twenty sheep or goats.

32. Every person who shall drive or ride furiously, or at a greater rate than eight miles an hour, any vehicle or animal in the said street.

XLV. Every person, being the owner, occupier, or farmer of any public market, bazar, or slaughter-house within the Town, shall cause such market, bazar, or slaughter-house to be registered at the Office of the Commissioners, with a general description of the place, size, number of shops and stalls, and kinds of goods therein exposed for sale; and if he shall refuse or neglect so to register the same he shall forfeit and pay, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, a sum not exceeding one hundred rupees, and in default of payment thereof, shall be liable to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding one month.

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

XLVI. Every person, being the owner, occupier, or farmer of any market, bazar, tannery, or slaughter-house within the said Town, is required to have such a number of drains therein as shall be considered sufficient by the Com-

missioners, and shall have all the floors and drains paved with stone or burnt brick, and he shall have also therein a supply of water sufficient in the judgment of the Commissioners to keep the whole place in a clean and wholesome state at all times, and in default thereof for four weeks after notice given to him by the Inspector of Markets that such market, bazar, tannery, or slaughter-house is defective in any of the said particulars, shall forfeit and pay, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, a sum not exceeding one hundred rupees, and in default of payment shall be liable to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding one month.

XLVII. Any person who, after the passing of this Act, shall establish any new tannery or other manufactory within the said Town, from which an offensive or unwholesome smell may arise, shall forfeit and pay, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, a sum not exceeding two hundred rupees, and in default of payment shall be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two months.

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

XLIX. Every person, being the owner or occupier of a house in the Town, shall fix at his own expense, in a conspicuous place outside of the house or of his gate, in the street, the number of the same as recorded in the assessment books, and no other number, and the said number shall be in legible figures at least 2½ inches in length, and any person who, after the expiration of three months after the publication of this Act, shall neglect or refuse to have such number affixed, shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty rupees.

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

LI. The rule, ordinance, and regulation passed by the Governor General in Council on the 8th April 1802, and Section II. Act XVIII. of 1841, are hereby repealed; any person who shall within the limits of the said Town manufacture gunpowder or gun-cotton, or have in his possession in any house, shop, warehouse, or other building, at any one time, a greater quantity of gunpowder for sale or otherwise than ten pounds, shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a for-

For sounding musical instruments or metals in streets.

For affixing bills, or otherwise defacing houses, &c.

For exposing unwholesome food, &c.

For slaughtering in streets.

For keeping a market unclean, &c.

For keeping swine, &c., in the Town.

For driving furiously, &c.

Slaughter houses to be registered, penalty for not registering.

Penalty for making and using any new slaughter-house within the Town without the consent of Commissioners, &c.

Owners of bazars, tanneries, &c., shall have sufficient drains.

Penalty for establishing any new tannery, &c., in Town.

Doors in future to be made to open inward, and doors opening outwards may be altered by the Commissioners.

Number of house to be affixed to it.

Occupiers to keep lamp lighted outside their gates in the streets.

feiture of all such gunpowder so manufactured or possessed, together with the vessel or receptacle in which it may be seized, and also to a fine not exceeding in amount the sum of rupees five hundred.

LII. It shall be lawful for the Chief Magistrate of Police to grant to any person (whom he shall deem fit and proper) a licence for the sale or keeping in deposit, within the limits of the said Town, any quantity of imported or Indian-manufactured gunpowder not exceeding fifty pounds, or any quantity of gun-cotton not exceeding twenty pounds, on such conditions as shall be specified in the licence; and any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any of such conditions shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a forfeiture of his licence, and of all gunpowder or gun-cotton so kept in deposit contrary thereto, and also to a fine not exceeding Rupees two hundred.

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

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

LV. The five last preceding Sections shall not extend to any Government magazine, or store, or building for the making or deposit of gunpowder, or gun-cotton, under the authority or for the use of the Government, or to any gunpowder or gun-cotton for the use of Her Majesty's or the East India Company's Troops, or otherwise for the service of Government, or to any of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or the vessels of the Indian Navy, or of the East India Company's Marine, or to any other vessel within the River Hooghly, laden with gunpowder for importation or exportation.

LVI. Commanders of merchant vessels entering the River Hooghly shall, on or before the arrival of their vessels off Moyapore, deposit in the magazine at that place all gunpowder intended for the ship's use from on board their respective vessels, exceeding the quantity of fifty pounds, which quantity they shall be permitted to retain in their vessels for the purpose of firing salutes or signals in case of distress, and the gunpowder so deposited shall be again delivered on board on the return of the respective vessels from Calcutta in prosecution of the outward voyage, and commanders of merchant vessels in the River Hooghly, having on board their vessels gunpowder or gun-cotton for importation (not being gunpowder belonging to the Government), exceeding the quantity of fifty pounds, shall also deposit

the same, on or before the arrival of their vessels off Moyapore, in the magazine of that place, under charge of an Officer belonging to the Customs at that place, or such other person as the Governor of Bengal may appoint, and the proprietors or consignees of such gunpowder or gun-cotton, or their agents, whenever they shall desire to remove the same from the magazine, shall make application to the Collector of Sea Customs for authority to do so; which application, when it be intended that such gunpowder or gun-cotton shall be lodged in any place, or be laden in any boat or other conveyance within the limits of the said Town, shall be accompanied by a written order of permission, signed by a Justice of the Peace to that effect, and when it be intended that such gunpowder or gun-cotton shall be exported by sea, the Commanders of vessels, or the proprietors or their agents, by whom it shall have been deposited in the magazine, shall make application to the Collector of Sea Customs for permission so to export it; and the Collector of Sea Customs shall comply with such applications aforesaid, except where the exportation of ammunition shall require, under the provisions of Act XVIII. of 1841, a licence from a public Officer, other than the Collector of Sea Customs, in which case the Collector of Sea Customs shall not comply with the application unless it be accompanied by the licence of such public Officer; and on or before the removal of all gunpowder or gun-cotton from the magazine, the Collector of Sea Customs shall, and he is hereby authorized to levy a fee, the rate of which shall not be exceeding two annas per pound, for all gunpowder or gun-cotton that has been lodged therein, which fee (not to exceed the rate of two annas per pound as aforesaid) shall be taken to cover all charges for the safe custody of the gunpowder or gun-cotton during the period it has remained or shall remain in the magazine; provided also; and it is hereby enacted, that the Governor of Bengal shall be at liberty to authorize such arrangement to be made by letting or otherwise contracting for the custody of the magazine, and for the collection and appropriation of the fee which may be charged for gunpowder or gun-cotton stored therein, as he may think proper, subject however to all the restrictions and rules imposed by this Section in respect to the removal from the magazine of gunpowder therein stored.

LVII. For every act done or omitted to be done contrary to the provisions in the last preceding Section of this Act, by the Commander of any merchant vessel in the port of Calcutta, the Commander aforesaid shall forfeit the sum of two hundred rupees, and the Collector of Sea Customs is hereby empowered to enforce the said penalty; provided also, and it is hereby enacted, that the Collector shall not grant a Port-clearance for any vessel in which such penalty shall have been incurred until it shall have been paid; and the Collector of Sea Customs is hereby empowered to search for any quantity of gunpowder which he may have reason to believe to be on board a merchant vessel in the port of Calcutta, contrary to the provisions of this Act, and to seize it, and detain it as forfeited to Government, to be dealt with as the Governor of Bengal shall think right to direct.

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

LIX. Any person who shall wilfully obstruct or molest the said Commissioners, or any of them, or their Secretary, Surveyor, or other Officer or workman employed by them under the provisions of this Act, or any person or company with whom they may have contracted under the provisions of this Act, or any person employed by them in the performance or execution of any duty or thing which they are respectively required or authorized to do under this Act, shall, for every such offence, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred rupees, or, in the discretion of the said Justice before whom he is convicted, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

LX. No person shall be liable to the payment of any penalty or forfeiture imposed by virtue of this Act for any offence complained of before a Justice of the Peace, unless the complaint respecting such offence shall have been made before such Justice within three months next after the commission of such offence.

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

LXII. The said Commissioners shall publish short particulars of the several offences for which any penalty or punishment is imposed by this Act, affecting other persons than Officers or servants of the said Commissioners, and of the amount of every such penalty and punishment, and shall cause such particulars to be painted on a board, or to be printed upon paper, and posted on a board in English and Bengallee, and shall cause such board to be hung up or affixed in some conspicuous place in the Office of the Secretary of the said Commissioners, and when any such penalties are of local application, shall cause such boards to be affixed in some conspicuous place of the immediate neighbourhood to which such penalties are applicable, or have reference, and such particulars shall be renewed as often as the same or any part thereof are obliterated or destroyed.

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

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

LXIV. Where in this Act any sum of money, whether in the nature of penalty or otherwise, is directed to be levied by distress, such sum of money shall be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the party liable to pay the same, and the overplus arising from such goods and chattels, after satisfying such sum of money and the expenses of the distress and sale, shall be returned on demand to the party whose goods shall have been distrained.

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

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

LXVII. If through any act, neglect, or default, on account whereof any person shall have incurred any penalty imposed by this Act, any damage to the property of the said 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 if the amount of such damage shall not be paid on demand, the same may be recovered by action of debt, or on the case, in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, or in Her Majesty's said Supreme Court of Judicature.

LXVIII. It shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace to summon any person to appear before him as a witness in any matter in which such Justice shall have jurisdiction under the provisions of this Act, at a time and place to be mentioned in such summons, and require from him on oath or solemn affirmation that he will testify the truth in such matter; and if any person so summoned shall, without reasonable cause, refuse or neglect to appear at the time and place appointed for that purpose, having been paid or tendered a reasonable sum for his expenses, if from distance or any other cause he shall be lawfully entitled to claim such expenses, or if any person appearing shall refuse to be examined on his oath or solemn affirmation according to law, or to give evidence before such Justice, every such person shall for

every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty rupees.

LXIX. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction; (that is to say,) words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number; words importing the masculine gender only shall include females; the word "person" shall include corporations, whether aggregate or sole; the words "oath," "affirmation," and "solemn affirmation," when used alone shall include oath or affirmation or other declaration lawfully substituted for an oath in such case by any legislative Act of the Governor General of India in Council, or by any Act of the Parliament of Great Britain extended to India; the word "street" shall include any public square, circus, street, court, alley, foot-path, highway, lane, road, thoroughfare, public passage, or other public place within the said Town; the word "lands" shall include messuages, buildings, walls, tenements, and hereditaments of any tenure, as well as lands; the words "the said Commissioners" shall mean the Commissioners for the time being appointed under the provisions of Act No. of 1852; and the word "month" shall mean calendar month.

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

Ordered that the said Draft be reconsidered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 19th day of February next.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

FORT WILLIAM,  
HOME DEPARTMENT,  
LEGISLATIVE,

*the 2nd January 1852,*

The following Act is passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council, on the 2nd January 1852, with the assent of the Most Noble the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the Act be promulgated for general information.

ACT NO. I. OF 1852.

*An Act for the consolidation and amendment of the Laws relating to the Customs under the Presidency of Bombay.*

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate into one Act the laws now in force relating to the Customs under the Presidency of Bombay, and also to amend the rules for the collection and management of the same, It is enacted as follows :

I. The following Regulations and parts of Regulations of the Bombay Code, and the following Acts and parts of Acts of the Government of India, are repealed, that is to say, Sections I. II. and III. Regulation VI. of 1799; Clause II. Section VII. Regulation IX. of 1800; Sections XIV. XVII. XX. XXI. and XXV. Regulation I. of 1805; Section IV. Regulation II. of 1810; Regulation VI. of 1814; Chapters III. V. and VII. Regulation XX. of 1827; Regulation I. of 1833; Act I. of 1838, except in so far as it repeals any Regulation of the Bombay Code, or Act of the Government of India; Act IX. of 1845, so far as it relates to the Bombay Presidency, except so far as it repeals any other Act; Act II. of 1846; and all other Acts and parts of Acts, and all other Regulations and parts of Regulations of the Bombay Code, so far as such Acts or Regulations prescribe the levy within the Bombay Presidency of any customs duties, as well on transit by land as on import and export by sea, or which relate in any

way to such duties, or which require the payment of any fee leviable by Customs Authorities on account of any vessel which may enter any port in the territories subject to the Presidency of Bombay.

II. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be construed to prevent the levy of any anchorage or harbour dues now leviable at the port of Bombay, or the levy of any special duties on opium, tobacco, gunja, spirits, or salt, which are or may be established by any Law, or the levy of any town duty, or of any Municipal Tax, or of any toll on any bridge, road, canal, or causeway, or for repair and maintenance of light-houses, or the levy of any rent or fee leviable under Act XXV. of 1836, on the warehousing of goods.

III. The Governor of Bombay in Council may appoint one or more persons to be commissioners of customs for the collection and management of the customs throughout the whole of the Presidency of Bombay, with such salary or salaries as the said Governor in Council may deem reasonable; the persons so appointed shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the said Governor in Council, and shall, in all matters relating to the execution of their duties, be subject to the authority, direction, and control of, and obey such orders and instructions as shall from time to time be issued to them by the said Governor in Council.

IV. The Governor of Bombay in Council may appoint such persons as he may deem fit for the control and supervision of the collection and management of the customs in the Bombay Presidency under this Act, as collectors of customs, or under such other designation as the said Governor in Council shall determine; the persons so appointed shall be subject to the authority and control of the commissioner or commissioners (if any such officer shall have been appointed), in such manner and to such extent as the said Governor in Council from time to time may direct.

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

VI. The Governor of Bombay in Council may delegate the whole or any portion of the powers with which he is invested by the preceding section to any commissioner or collector, or other officer of customs regularly appointed under the provisions of this Act, and all subordinate officers of customs, who may be appointed by such commissioner or collector, or other officer of customs, by virtue of such delegated power, shall be liable to be dismissed, suspended, or fined, to an extent not exceeding two months' pay, by the authority by which they were respectively appointed, subject to the control of Government, or of superior authority in the customs department.

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

VIII. Any person who shall offer a bribe to any custom house officer, in order to induce such officer to act in a manner inconsistent with his duty, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or both.

IX. No action shall lie in the Supreme Court for any act or thing done under this Act; but every action for any wrong or trespass, if committed within the local limits of the Island of Bombay, shall be tried and determined before the Revenue Judge of Bombay, and if committed in any part of the Presidency of Bombay without those limits, then before the proper Zillah Judge within whose jurisdiction the same shall have been committed; and such Revenue Judge of Bombay, or Zillah Judge respectively, shall award such damages to the party aggrieved for the injury done as shall be just and equitable. Provided, that if it shall appear that there was reasonable and probable cause for the act complained of, the plaintiff shall not be entitled, beyond the restoration of any article unlawfully seized, or the value thereof, to more than two annas damages without costs.

X. Whoever, being an officer appointed under the authority of this Act, shall be guilty of a wilful breach of the rules prescribed in this Act, or any other rules that shall be passed by the Governor of Bombay in Council under the authority of it, or shall accept, or obtain, or attempt to obtain from any person any property, gratuity, or benefit as a consideration for doing or forbearing to do any official act, shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or both.

XI. Whoever, being an officer appointed under the authority of this Act, practices or attempts to practice any fraud for the purpose of injuring the customs revenue, or abets or connives at any such fraud, or at any attempt to practice any such fraud, shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or both.

XII. In all cases in which under this Act goods are liable to confiscation, and in all cases in which under this Act any person in charge of, or owning a vessel, or landing or shipping goods, or passing them through the custom house, is liable to a penalty, a commissioner or collector of customs may adjudicate such confiscation or such penalty; or the same may be adjudged by a deputy, or by an assistant collector of customs, being a justice of the peace: provided that the power to adjudicate confiscation shall not extend as regards a deputy collector to goods beyond the value of rupees one thousand, nor as regards an assistant collector to goods beyond the value of rupees one hundred, nor shall any deputy collector impose any fine beyond the amount of rupees fifty, nor any assistant collector beyond the amount of rupees ten; and all cases adjudicated by a deputy or assistant collector shall be liable to revision by a collector of customs on appeal.

XIII. In case any goods, ship, vessel, boat, cart, vehicle, or other article shall be seized and forfeited, or detained as under-valued under this Act, the adjudicating officer may order the same to be restored in such manner, and on such terms and conditions as he thinks fit to direct; and if the proprietor of the same accepts such terms and conditions, he shall not have or maintain any action for recompense or damage on account of such seizure or detention, and the adjudicating officer shall not proceed to condemnation.

XIV. Any collector of customs, or other officer who is authorized to adjudicate customs cases, if he shall decide that a seizure of goods made under the authority of this Act was vexatious and unnecessary, may adjudge damages to be paid to the proprietor by the customs officer who made such a vexatious seizure, beside ordering the immediate release of the goods; and if the proprietor accepts such damages, no action shall thereafter lie against the officer of customs, in any court of justice, on account of such seizure; and if such adjudicating officer shall decide that the seizure was warranted, but shall deem that the penalty of confiscation is unduly severe, he may mitigate the same by levying on the goods so seized as aforesaid any portion of the market value of such goods not less than one-tenth of such value; and if the said officer adjudges confiscation or any penalty in mitigation of confiscation, he may order that

from the sale of the goods, or from the proceeds of any penalty inflicted in mitigation of confiscation, a proportion, not exceeding, in all cases of seizure, except seizures of salt or tobacco, one-half of the sum remaining after payment of all Government demands, shall be distributed in rewards amongst such officers as he deems entitled thereto, and in such proportion as he directs to each respectively; but in awarding rewards for the seizure of confiscated salt or tobacco, he may award one-half of the proceeds of the sale, without making any deduction on account of Government demands.

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

XVI. If any person in charge of, or owning a vessel, shall have become liable to any fine on account of any act or omission relating to the customs, the collector of customs, subject to the orders of the Governor of Bombay in Council, may refuse port clearance to such vessel until the fine is discharged; and in like manner if any person passing goods through the custom house shall have become liable to any fine, the collector of customs may detain such goods until the fine is discharged.

XVII. No person shall act as an agent for transacting business in the custom house in the port of Bombay, which shall relate to the entrance or clearance of any ship, goods, or baggage, unless authorized so to do by licence of the collector of customs, who may require a bond to be given by every person to whom such licence shall be granted, with sufficient securities, in any sum not exceeding five thousand rupees, for the faithful and incorrupt behaviour of such person as regards the custom house regulations and its officers; and every person who shall act as such agent, not being so licensed, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding the sum of five hundred rupees. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend to forbid the clerk or servant, or known accredited agent of any person, or of any mercantile firm, from transacting business at the custom house on account of such person or firm, without licence.

XVIII. Duties of customs shall be levied on goods imported by sea from any port not subject to the Government of the East India Company, or from Aden, or any port in the Straits of Malacca, the Tenasserim Provinces, or the Province of Arracan, into any place in the territories subordinate to the Government of the Presidency of Bombay, according to the rates specified in Schedule A annexed to this Act, and with the exceptions specified therein; and the said Schedule shall be taken to be a part of this Act.

XIX. Duties of customs shall be levied upon goods the produce or manufacture of India, exported by sea to any port situated beyond the territories subject to the Government of the East India Company, or to Aden, or to any port in the Straits of Malacca, the Tenasserim Provinces, or the Province of Arracan, from any port of the Bombay Presidency, according to the rates specified in Schedule B annexed to this Act, with the exceptions therein specified; and the said Schedule, with

the notes attached thereto, shall be taken to be a part of this Act. Provided always, that the ships of any European nation, having Firman privileges in the port of Surat, shall not be subject to further duties of import or export than may be prescribed by their Firmans respectively, anything in the Schedules or in this Act notwithstanding.

XX. Spirits exported from any port subject to the Government of the East India Company, and imported at any other port subordinate to the Government of Bombay, shall be liable on importation to the same rate of duty as may be fixed on spirit of country manufacture by Schedule A annexed to this Act, or by any future enactment. Provided always, that if the said spirit be accompanied by a document signed by competent authority, certifying that a duty, whether of customs or otherwise, has been paid on the said spirit to the East India Company, credit shall be allowed for the sum so paid in settling the customs at the port of import; and if such sum equal or exceed the full amount of customs leviable on spirits of country manufacture under Schedule A aforesaid, or any future enactment, then the spirit on which such duty has been paid shall be admitted to free entry.

XXI. The Governor in Council may direct that an anchorage toll shall be levied at any port or ports within the Bombay Presidency on all vessels arriving from any other port or ports which may be specified by the said Governor in Council, and such anchorage toll shall be levied at such port or ports on every such vessel on each arrival of such vessel at the rates specified in Schedule C, annexed to this Act: and the said Schedule shall be taken to be part of this Act.

XXII. No goods entered in either of the Schedules of this Act, as liable to duty, shall be exempted from the payment of such duty, or of any part thereof, except under special order from the Governor of Bombay in Council, and the collector of customs shall detain all goods subject to duty under this Act until such duty shall have been duly paid according to the rules herein provided; Provided always, that the collector of customs, or other officer in charge of a custom house, may at his discretion pass free of duty any passenger's personal baggage in actual use, and if any person shall apply to have goods passed as such baggage, the collector, acting under the orders of Government, shall determine whether they be passenger's personal baggage in actual use, or goods subject to duty under the provisions of this Act.

XXIII. On application by the exporter of any salt that has paid the excise duty, as established by law, a certificate shall be granted by the collector of customs at the place of export, under authority of which certificate the quantity of salt specified therein may be landed at any other port of the said Presidency of Bombay, and passed from such port into the interior of the country without the levy of any further duty either of excise or of customs.

XXIV. The Governor of Bombay in Council, from time to time, by notice in the official Gazette of that Presidency, may fix a value for any article or number of articles, liable to duty upon their value, and the value so fixed for such articles shall, till altered by a similar notice, be taken to be the value of such articles for the purpose of levying duty on the same.

XXV. When goods liable to duty for which a value has been fixed by such notice, or for which a fixed duty has been declared by the Schedules annexed to this Act, are brought to any custom house in the Bombay Presidency in a damaged state, and such damage is declared previous to the assessment of customs of such goods, the collector of customs may make an abatement of customs in proportion to the damage received; and, in estimating such damage, he shall be guided by such rules as the Governor of Bombay in Council may from time to time determine and notify; but if the value of the goods be not deteriorated more than one-fifth part thereof, no abatement of customs shall be allowed.

XXVI. When goods liable to duty, for which a value has not been fixed by such a notice as is above directed, or for which a fixed duty has not been declared by the Schedules annexed to this Act, are brought to any custom house in the Presidency of Bombay for the purpose of being passed for importation or exportation, the duty leviable on such goods shall be levied according to the market value of such goods at the place and time of importation or exportation, as the case may be.

XXVII. No goods shall be allowed to be passed through the custom house until a written application, according to a form, to be prescribed by the collector of customs, shall have been made by the owner, consignee, exporter, importer, or the agent for any of such persons respectively, for permission to pass such goods through the custom house; and such application shall contain a true description of such goods, with the marks, numbers, and description of the packages containing the same, and a declaration of their value, and shall set forth the name of the ship in which the goods have been imported, or are to be exported, the name of the master of the said ship, the colors under which the said ship sails, and the country in which the goods were produced. If any goods shall be passed through the custom house, or attempted to be removed therefrom without such an application in writing as is above described, they shall be liable to be seized and confiscated.

XXVIII. The market value for assessment of duties on the goods indicated in Section XXVI. shall be that declared in the application to be made as aforesaid. Provided always, that the value so declared be admitted by the collector, or by the officer appointed to appraise goods at the custom house; but if the value of the whole or any part of the goods entered in the declaration aforesaid shall seem to the collector to be understated in such declaration, he shall have power to take the goods, or any part thereof, as purchased for the Government at the price so declared; and whenever the collector of customs shall so take goods for the Government, payment thereof shall be made to the consignee, importer, or exporter, within one month from the date of the declaration; if the goods be imported goods, the amount of import duty leviable thereon shall be first deducted, and if the goods be intended for exportation, the entire value as declared shall be paid without deduction on account of customs duty; and the collector shall sell the goods so taken on account of Government; and, if they shall realize on sale a sum exceeding all charges incurred on them by Government, a proportion not more than one-half of the excess shall, at the discretion of the collector, be payable to the officer who reported the under valuation of the goods, who shall in like manner be liable to pay one-half of the net loss that may accrue on the sale of the said goods.

XXIX. And whereas under Section XXIV. of this Act, it may be found expedient to fix the dutiable value of certain goods at the rates shown by their invoice, when it shall appear to the officer of customs appointed to appraise goods at the custom house that any goods are under-valued in an invoice presented for the purpose of assessing customs, he shall report the same to the collector of customs, who shall call upon the importer or exporter to declare the market value of the goods in question, and if the value so declared shall appear to the Collector insufficient, he may take such goods for Government at the value so declared, and dispose of them as empowered by Section XXVIII. of this Act.

XXX. Upon any goods liable to duty that may be passed through the custom house for shipment, the application for which shall be presented after port clearance shall have been taken out, double of the prescribed duty shall, in all cases, be levied, and if the goods (always excepting treasure and opium) be free, or have already paid import duty, or have been imported free under certificate, five per cent. upon the market value shall be levied thereon, or if the same be imported goods entitled to drawback, the drawback shall be forfeited, but no separate duty shall be levied on drawback goods,



XXXI. When a vessel, having cleared out for any port, shall put back from stress of weather, or it shall from any damage, or from other cause, be necessary that the cargo of a vessel that has cleared out shall be unshipped or relanded, a customs officer shall be sent to watch the vessel, and take charge of the cargo during such relanding or removal from on board; and the goods on board such vessel shall not be allowed to be transhipped or re-exported free of duty by reason of the previous settlement of duty at the time of first export, unless the goods shall be lodged in such place as shall be allowed by the collector of customs, and shall remain while on land or while on board of any other vessel under special charge of the officers of customs until the time of re-export, and all charges attending such custody shall be borne by the exporter. Provided, however, that in all cases of return to port after port clearance on account of damage or for stress of weather, the owner or master may enter the vessel and land the cargo under the rules for the importation of goods, and the export duty shall in that case be refunded, and the amount paid in drawback be reclaimed; and if goods on account of which drawback has been paid, be not found on board the vessel, the Master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding the entire value thereof, unless he accounts for them to the satisfaction of the collector of customs.

XXXII. When goods shall be relanded before the landing of any vessel is complete, and before port clearance has been granted, the duty levied upon such goods shall be returned to the exporter, but no refund shall be made of duty paid on the export of any goods after port clearance shall have been granted for the vessel on which the goods are exported, unless the vessel shall have put back for stress of weather or for damage, and the goods shall have been relanded under the rule contained in Section XXXI.

XXXIII. Goods exported in the same vessel on which they were imported, if manifested for re-export, shall not be subject to import or export duty; and, if any goods brought to any port in any vessel be transhipped in such port, they shall in all cases be subject to the same duty as if they had been landed and passed through the custom house for re-exportation in the vessel into which they may be transhipped.

XXXIV. No duty of customs which shall have been charged and paid, and of which repayment is claimed in consequence of the same having been charged or paid under an erroneous construction of law, or from other error, shall be returned, unless such claim is made within two years from the date of such payment.

XXXV. With the sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council, seven-eighths of the customs levied on imports may be repaid as drawback upon the re-export by sea of goods which can be identified to the satisfaction of the collector of customs as having previously paid customs duties on import at the same port; provided that such re-export be made within two years of the date of import by the custom house register, and the drawback be claimed at the time of re-export; but no drawback shall be claimable under this Act on any re-export of opium or salt, or of goods destined for any port in the territories subject to the Government of the East India Company, except Aden, and ports in the Straits of Malacca, the Tenasserim Provinces, and the Province of Arracan.

XXXVI. Every person who shall counterfeit or falsify, or wilfully use when counterfeited or falsified, any invoice, entry, cocket, or other document for the purpose of clearing, or having customs duties assessed on any goods, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

XXXVII. If any certificate, manifest, bill, or other custom house documents be lost by any person to whom they may have been issued by the custom house authorities, the collector of customs, on being satisfied that no fraud has been committed, or was intended, may grant a duplicate of such lost document, upon payment

of a fee of not less than one rupee, nor exceeding ten rupees; and further, the collector may authorize any amendment to be made in any import or export application; but, if such amendment be required after such application is entered and recorded in the custom house books, then upon payment of a like fee for any document so entered.

XXXVIII. The master of every vessel on arrival at the port of Bombay shall, on being required by any custom officer who may proceed on board, enter in a printed form with which such officer will be furnished, the information therein required, which shall include the vessel's name, and the country to which she belongs, the name of the captain or sailing master, the port from whence she began her voyage, and the date of departure therefrom, also the names of any ports at which she touched during her voyage, and of any vessels she may have spoken, and a list of her passengers; and any master of any vessel who shall refuse to enter such information, or delay to do so for more than two hours after delivery to him of the printed form aforesaid, or wilfully make any false statement in filling up the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

XXXIX. On the arrival of any ship, boat, or other vessel at the port of Bombay, the master or commander thereof shall, within twelve hours after he shall have anchored, report to the collector of customs the quantity of gunpowder which he has on board, and all such gunpowder in excess of five seers, unless a greater quantity shall be authorized by Government to be retained on board any vessel, shall be delivered by him in charge of such person as shall be named in an order to be furnished to him for such purpose by a proper officer of Government, and on his failure to make such report, or deliver such excess, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

XL. When any vessel shall arrive in any port of the Presidency of Bombay, the master shall deliver a certificate of registry of such vessel if registered as a British vessel under Act of Parliament, or if registered under Acts of the Government of India No. X. of 1841, or No. XI. of 1850 a certificate of registry as required by such Acts, or if not registered under either of the said Acts then the pass or sea letter under which the vessel may have sailed, to the first person duly empowered to receive such certificate of registry or pass, who comes on board; and if no such person comes on board before the anchor is dropped, then such certificate or pass shall be forwarded to the collector of customs or other principal officer of customs on the spot by the first boat that leaves the vessel after dropping anchor; and, if the port be up a river, or at a distance from the land first made, no inward bound vessel, except such country craft as are described in Section LIX. of this Act, shall pass beyond such place in such river or adjoining such port as shall be from time to time appointed by the Governor of Bombay in Council, by an order published in the Government Gazette of the Presidency, until the master shall have forwarded in such manner as may be so ordered by the said Governor, a certificate of registry or pass, and the master of such vessel arriving as aforesaid shall deliver in duplicate, at the same time and in like manner as he is hereinbefore directed to deliver a certificate of the registry of the vessel, a true manifest of the cargo on board; and if there be no cargo, then a blank manifest made out according to such form as may be prescribed by the collector of customs; and the wilful breach or neglect of any of the provisions of this Section shall subject the master to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

XLI. If the manifest so delivered by the master shall not contain a full and true specification of all the goods imported in the vessel, the said master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees one thousand, and any goods or packages in excess of the manifest so delivered, or differing in quality or kind, or in marks and numbers, from the specification contained therein, that are found on board, or are found after being frau-

dulently removed from the vessel, shall be liable to be seized by any officer of customs and confiscated, or to be charged with such increased duties, not exceeding the value of such goods or packages, as may be determined by the collector of customs.

XLII. If any inward bound vessel shall remain outside or below the place that may be fixed by the Governor in Council for the first delivery of manifests, the master shall deliver a manifest, as hereinbefore prescribed, to the first person duly empowered to receive such manifest who comes on board, and the master of any vessel entering a port for which there is a custom house established, and being at anchor therein for twenty-four hours, who shall refuse or neglect to deliver the said manifest within that time in the manner above prescribed, shall, for such refusal or neglect, be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees one thousand; and no entry or port clearance shall be given for such vessel until the fine is paid.

XLIII. No vessel shall be entitled to inward entry, or be allowed to break bulk until a manifest in duplicate, as required by this Act, shall have been received by the collector of customs, nor until orders have been given by the said collector for the discharge of the cargo; and the said collector may further refuse to give such order, if he shall see fit, until any port clearance, cockpit, or other papers known to be granted at the places from which the vessel is stated to have come, shall likewise be delivered to him.

XLIV. No vessel shall be entitled to entry outwards, or to take on board any part of her export cargo, until a written application for such purpose shall have been made by the master of such vessel to the collector of customs, nor until an order shall have been given by the said collector for shipping export cargo, and in the written application to be made as aforesaid, the name, tonnage, and nation of the vessel shall be described, as also the name of the master, and the name or names of the place or places for which she is bound.

LXV. If in the application prescribed by the preceding Section of this Act, a vessel be described to be bound to any port or ports within the territories of the East India Company, then the collector of customs, or, in his absence, his deputy or assistant, may refuse a port clearance to such vessel until the master or commander thereof shall have given a joint bond together with the owner or the consignee of the said vessel, or some other party approved by the collector of customs, or in his absence by his deputy or assistant, by which such parties or one of them shall be bound to produce to the collector of customs a certificate from the officer in charge of the port to which such vessel is said to be bound, of her arrival at such port, within a fair and reasonable time, to be prescribed by the collector in each case, and in failure of producing such certificate, or showing sufficient reason for its non-production, the parties to the bond aforesaid shall be jointly and severally bound to pay a penal sum equal to double the amount of customs which would have been chargeable on the export cargo of the said vessel had she been declared bound to a port beyond the territories of the East India Company.

XLVI. No goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel, or to be put on board thereof, until entry of the vessel shall have been duly made in the custom house of the port, and until orders shall have been given for discharge or shipment of the cargo thereof as above provided, and it shall be the duty of every customs officer to seize as contraband any goods which have been removed from or put on board of any vessel in contravention of the above provision; and the master of any vessel who shall permit or neglect to take measures for preventing the landing or shipping of any goods in contravention of the above provisions, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

XLVII. After entry of the vessel at the custom house in due form as above prescribed, such part of the cargo as may not be declared for re-exportation in the

same vessel shall be landed, and export cargo shall be laden on board according to the forms and rules that may be prescribed for the port by this Act, or by order of the Governor of Bombay in Council; and if an attempt be made to land or put on board goods or merchandise in contravention of the forms and rules so prescribed, the goods shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

XLVIII. If goods entered in the manifest of a vessel shall not be found on board that vessel, or if the quantity found be short, and the deficiency be not duly accounted for, or if goods sent out of the vessel be not landed at the custom house, or at such other place as the collector of customs shall have prescribed, the master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value, and to a penalty equal to twice the amount of duty chargeable on the goods deficient and unaccounted for, if the duty can be ascertained, and if they be not subject to duty, then to a penalty equal to five per cent. on the value of such deficient goods. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the collector of customs from permitting, at his discretion, the master of any vessel to amend obvious and unintentional errors, or to supply omissions from accident or inadvertence, by furnishing an amended or supplemental manifest.

XLIX. Every master of a vessel who shall remove from such vessel or put on board thereof any goods, or cause or suffer any goods to be removed from thence, or put on board thereof between sunset and sunrise, or on any day when the custom house is closed for business, without leave in writing obtained from the collector of customs, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

L. When goods shall be sent from on board of any vessel for the purpose of being landed and passed for importation, there shall be sent with each boat-load, or other separate despatch, a boat note specifying the number of packages, and the marks and numbers, or other description thereof, and such boat note shall be signed by an officer of the vessel; and if the vessel have a customs officer on board, the boat note must be signed by such officer, as well as by an officer of the vessel; and, if any imported goods be found in a boat proceeding to land from such a vessel without a boat note as above provided, or if being accompanied by such boat note they be found out of the proper track between the ship and the proper place of landing, the boat containing such goods may be detained by any officer of customs duly authorized by the collector; and, unless the cause of deviation be explained to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, the goods shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

LI. Except in special cases sanctioned by the collector of customs, twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, shall be allowed for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels not exceeding six hundred tons' burthen, and thirty days for vessels exceeding that burthen; and the said periods shall be calculated from the date on which the vessel was admitted to entry inward; and if any goods remain on board after the periods above fixed, the collector may order the same to be landed and warehoused, for the security of the duties chargeable thereon, and of any freight and primage and other demands that may be due thereon, giving his receipt to the master for the goods so warehoused; but the collector or other officer in charge of the custom house, with the consent of the master of the vessel, may cause any packages to be brought on shore and to be deposited in the Government warehouses, although the periods above fixed have not expired.

LII. No vessel shall depart from any port of the Presidency of Bombay without a port clearance being granted by the collector of customs or other proper officer duly authorized by the Governor of Bombay in Council to grant the same, and application shall be made for such port clearance at least twenty-four hours be-

fore the intended departure of the vessel ; and no such port clearance shall be granted to any square-rigged vessel sailing from the port of Bombay until the following documents shall have been produced to the collector of customs or other officer :

1st. The certificate of registry of the vessel if registered a British vessel under Act of Parliament, or if registered under the Acts of the Government of India No. X. of 1841, or XI. of 1850, a certificate of registry as required by such Acts, or if not registered under either of the aforesaid Acts, then the pass or sea letter under which the vessel shall be sailing.

2nd. A certificate from the senior magistrate of Police that there is no objection in his department to a port clearance being granted to the vessel.

3rd. A like certificate from the Indian naval store-keeper of all demands as regards his office on the vessel having been satisfied.

4th. A like certificate from the marine paymaster.

5th. A like certificate from the registrar of shipping.

6th. A list of the crew and (if any) of the passengers ; but if none, then a declaration of the master to such effect.

Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Governor of Bombay in Council, in any cases of necessity or special emergency, to authorize the granting of such port clearance without the production of any one or more of the documents herein before enumerated, and on such terms and conditions as he may think fit.

LIII. The master of every vessel leaving any port in the Bombay Presidency shall, at the time of applying as above prescribed for a port clearance, deliver to the collector of customs or other principal customs officer of such port, in duplicate, a true manifest of the cargo on board, and if there be no cargo, then a blank manifest made out according to such form as may be prescribed by the collector of customs ; and if such manifest so delivered shall not contain a full and true specification of all goods to be exported in the vessel, the said master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees ; and any goods or packages found on board in excess of the manifest so delivered, or differing in quantity, or in kind, or in marks, or in numbers, from the specification contained therein, shall be liable to be seized by any customs officer and confiscated, or charged with such increased duties not exceeding the value of such goods or packages as may be determined by the collector of customs.

LIV. If any goods shall be taken on board of any vessel after port clearance, it shall be incumbent on the master of such vessel to amend the export manifest of such vessel in presence of the collector of customs, unless a special permission be granted by that officer ; and the master of any vessel who may contravene the provisions of this Section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

LV. If any vessel shall depart, or attempt to depart, without a port clearance, as directed by this Act, the master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees, which may be recovered from the master, or any owner of the vessel.

LVI. No transhipment shall be made of any goods except under special order in writing from the collector of customs of the port ; and an officer of customs shall in all cases be deputed to superintend the removal of the goods from vessel to vessel ; and, if any goods are transhipped, or any attempt be made to tranship any goods without a special order as aforesaid, such goods shall be liable to confiscation.

LVII. The Governor of Bombay in Council may declare, by public notice in the Official Gazette of that Presidency, what places within the same shall be ports for the landing and shipment of merchandise, and any goods landed, or attempted to be landed, at any other port than such as shall be so declared shall be seized and confiscated.

LVIII. There shall be in every port of the Bombay

Presidency one or more places for the landing and shipment of goods, and goods shall not be landed or embarked at any other place without the special order in writing of the collector of customs for the port ; and, if any goods be landed or embarked, or an attempt be made to land or embark any goods at any other than the said authorized places, without such order, they shall be seized and confiscated.

LIX. The Governor of Bombay in Council may establish rules for the anchorage of the coasting and country craft of the British territories, for the delivery of manifests of the cargo of such vessels, and for the landing of goods therefrom, and shipping and transshipping of goods therein ; and whoever, being in charge of any such craft, or being owner of the vessel or of any part of her cargo, shall knowingly contravene any such rule, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for each offence.

LX. Goods which shall be brought to be passed through the custom house, either for importation or exportation by sea, shall be liable to confiscation if the packages in which the same may be contained shall be found not to correspond with the description of them given in the application for passing them through the custom house, or if the contents thereof be found not to have been correctly described in regard to sort, quality, or quantity, or if in or among the packages any goods not stated in the application be found concealed in or mixed up with the specified goods.

LXI. Any exported goods which shall be found in the harbour, or any imported goods which shall be found on the wharf, of any port under the Bombay Presidency, shall be liable to confiscation, unless the owner, consignee, or other parties interested in the said goods, shall prove in the case of exported goods that they have been duly passed through the custom house, or, in the case of imported goods, that they have been landed according to the rules prescribed by this Act, preparatory to their being so passed.

LXII. The Governor of Bombay in Council, by an order in Council, may fix, and from time to time alter rates of rent to be charged on goods placed in the Government warehouses, or which may be, beyond such period as may be determined by the Governor in Council, lying on the custom house wharf, or other authorized landing places.

LXIII. The unshipping, carrying, shipping, and landing of all goods, and the bringing of the same to the proper place for examination or for weightment, and the putting the same into and out of the scales, shall be performed by or at the expense of the importer or exporter of such goods.

LXIV. The collector of customs, whenever he shall see fit, may require that goods brought by sea, and stowed in bulk, shall be weighed or measured on board ship before being sent to land, and may levy duty according to the result of such weighing or measurement.

LXV. The Governor of Bombay in Council, from time to time, may issue such rules as appear to him expedient for landing or shipping passengers' baggage, and passing the same through the custom house, and also for landing, shipping, and clearing parcels forwarded by Her Majesty's or the East India Company's mails, or by other regular packets and passenger vessels ; and when any baggage or parcels are made over to the custom house officer, for the purpose of being landed, a fee of such amount as the Governor of Bombay in Council may from time to time direct shall be chargeable thereon, as compensation for the expense and trouble incurred in landing and depositing the same in the custom house.

LXVI. If any person, after goods have been landed, and before they have been passed through the custom house, removes or attempts to remove them with the intention of defrauding the revenue, the goods shall be liable to confiscation, unless it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, that the removal was not sanctioned by the owner, or

by any person having an interest in or power over the goods : on such proof, the goods shall not be liable to confiscation, but the party or parties so removing or attempting to remove the goods, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding the value of the said goods.

LXVII. In case of any goods landed from any vessel not being claimed and cleared from the custom house within three months from the date of entry of the ship in which such goods were imported, the collector, after publication of a description of the same in the Government Gazette, may sell the same on account of the duties and other charges due thereon ; and the balance remaining after deducting the said duties and charges shall be held in deposit and paid to the owner on application ; provided that such application be made within two years of the sale of the goods, or good reason be shown why such application has not been so made.

LXVIII. If the Governor of Bombay in Council shall see fit, for the security of customs at any port, to maintain special establishments of boats for landing and shipping merchandise, or to licence and register the cargo boats plying in any ports, then, after due notification thereof, no person shall convey goods to or from any vessel in such port, otherwise than in the boats so authorized and prescribed, except under special permit from the collector of customs at the port ; and any goods found on board of other boats than those so authorized for the port, shall be liable to be seized by any officer of customs, and shall be liable to confiscation ; and the tidal or owner of any such boat shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for each offence.

LXIX. When the Governor of Bombay in Council shall see fit to maintain at any port an establishment of officers to be sent on board of vessels to watch their unloading and lading, then, after due notification shall have been given that such establishment is so maintained at any port, the collector of customs at that port shall have power at his discretion to send one or more officers of such establishment to remain on board of any vessel in such port by night and by day, until the vessel shall leave the port, or it shall be otherwise ordered by the collector.

LXX. Any master of such vessel at such port, who shall refuse to receive an officer so deputed with one servant on board, or who shall not afford such officer and servant suitable shelter and accommodation while on board, and likewise furnish them with a due allowance of fresh water, if necessary, and with the means of cooking on board, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for each day during which such officer and servant continue on board, and shall not be received and provided with suitable shelter and accommodation.

LXXI. If application be made to the collector for an extension of the period allowed in Section LI. of this Act, for the discharge of the import cargo of any vessel on board of which a custom house officer shall have been placed, and the collector may see fit to grant any such extension, the master of such vessel shall be charged with the wages of such officer, and other expenses, for such period as such officer may be detained on board beyond the period fixed by Section LI. of this Act.

LXXII. If any officer shall be placed on board for the purpose of superintending the lading of any vessel, and the unloading and lading of such vessel be continuous, then a period of twenty days shall be allowed for taking in export cargo ; and the said period shall be calculated from the termination of the period allowed for discharging cargo by Section LI. of this Act ; and the master thereof shall be charged for the wages and expenses of the customs officer on board after the expiration of such additional period. But, if the unloading and lading of any vessel be not continuous, and a customs officer is appointed to superintend the lading

thereof, then the period of thirty days shall be allowed from the date of entry of the vessel outwards, and the master of the vessel shall be charged for the wages and expenses of the customs officer on board after the expiration of that period.

LXXIII. When the unloading and lading of any vessel is not continuous, the customs officer shall be removed from on board such vessel so soon as the import cargo has been fully discharged, and shall be replaced on board such vessel on the entry outwards of such vessel ; and the master of any such vessel who, before a customs officer has again been placed in such vessel, shall put on board or cause or suffer to be put on board of such vessel, any goods whatever, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and the goods shall be liable to be re-landed for examination at the expense of the shippers, upon requisition to that effect from the collector of customs.

LXXIV. Whenever a collector of customs shall see cause to direct that any vessel shall be searched, he shall issue his warrant or written order for such search, addressed to any officer under his authority ; and upon production of such order, the officer bearing it may require any cabins, lockers, or bulk heads, to be opened in his presence, and if they be not opened upon his requisition, may break the same open ; and any goods found concealed, and not duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, shall be liable to seizure and confiscation ; and any master or person in charge of a vessel who shall resist such officer, or refuse to allow the vessel to be searched, when so ordered by the collector of customs, shall be liable, for every such offence, to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

LXXV. If any officer of customs shall see cause to search any person on board, or who shall have landed from any vessel, or any person passing or having passed through the custom house or any custom station, such person, before being searched, may require such officer to take him before the collector or a justice of the peace, who shall determine whether there is reasonable ground to suppose that such person has any uncustomed or prohibited goods on his person ; and if such collector or justice shall think there is reasonable ground for such supposition, then he shall direct such person to be searched in such manner as he shall think fit, otherwise he shall forthwith discharge such person ; but no female shall be searched otherwise than privately, or by any other person than a female, duly authorized by such collector or justice ; and any officer who shall not take such person with reasonable despatch before such collector or justice when so required, or who shall require any person to be searched without having reasonable ground to suppose that he has uncustomed or prohibited goods on his person, or who shall cause any female to be unlawfully searched, shall be liable to forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred rupees ; and if any person suspected of having any uncustomed or prohibited goods on his person, or in his possession, shall, on being questioned by any officer of customs in regard thereto, deny the same, and any such goods shall after such denial be found on his person, or in his possession, such goods shall be seized and confiscated, and such person shall forfeit double the value of such goods, in addition to the goods confiscated.

LXXVI. Any officer of customs, acting under the warrant of any commissioner or collector of customs, may take a constable and a sufficient number of peons, (who shall, on the requisition of the collector for such purpose, be furnished, by the superintendent of police in Bombay, or the proper police authority in any zillah,) and between sunrise and sunset may enter into and search any house, shop, cellar, warehouse, room, or other place, and in case of resistance may break open doors, chests, trunks, and other packages, and may seize and bring thence any uncu-

tomed or prohibited goods, and put and secure the same in the custom house warehouse, in the port next to the place whence such goods shall be so taken as aforesaid; and such goods shall be liable to confiscation; provided always, that no commissioner or collector of customs shall issue any such search-warrant except upon information on oath or solemn declaration formally laid before him.

LXXVII. No cargo boat laden with goods intended for exportation by sea shall make fast to, or lie alongside of any vessel, on board of which there shall be a customs officer stationed, unless there shall be on board the boat, or have been received by the said customs officer, a custom house permit or order for the shipment of the goods, and the goods on board of any boat that may so be alongside, or be made fast to a vessel, and not covered by a custom house pass accompanying them, or previously received by the customs officer on board the said vessel, shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

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

SCHEDULE A.

Rates of duty to be charged on goods imported by sea into any port of the Presidency of Bombay, from any port or place not subject to the Government of the East India Company, or from Aden, or from any port or place in the Straits of Malacca, the Tenasserim Provinces, and the Province of Arracan.

Nos.	Enumeration of Goods.	The produce or manufacture of	
		The United Kingdom or any British possession.	Any other place.
		Rate of duty on the value.	Rate of duty on the value.
1	Bullion and Coin	Free.	
2	Precious Stones and Pearls	Ditto.	
3	Grain and Pulse	Ditto.	
4	Horses and other living animals	Ditto.	
5	Ice	Ditto.	
6	Coal, Coke, Bricks, Chalk and Stones (marbles and wrought stones excepted).	Ditto.	
7	Cotton Wool, 9 annas per Indian Maund.		
8	All Machinery imported into India for improvement of the communications, and for development of the commercial resources of the country	Ditto.	
9	Opium covered by a pass	Ditto.	
10	Opium not covered by a pass.	24 rupees per Seer of 80 Tolahts.	
11	Books	Free.	3 per Cent.
12	Marine Stores	5 per Cent.	10 per Cent.
13	Metals, wrought or unwrought	5 per Cent.	10 per Cent.
14	Woolens	5 per Cent.	10 per Cent.
15	Cotton and Silk Piece Goods, and all manufactures of Cotton and Silk (except Thread, Twist and Yarn), or of Cotton or Silk mixed with any other materials	5 per Cent.	10 per Cent.
16	Cotton Thread, Twist and Yarn	3½ per Cent.	10 per Cent.
17	Porter, Ale, Beer, Cyder, and other similar fermented Liquors		5 per Cent.
18	Salt not covered by a Pass		12 annas per Indian Maund.

19	Alum	10 per Cent.
20	Camphor	10 ditto.
21	Cassia	10 ditto.
22	Cloves	10 ditto.
23	Coffee	7½ ditto.
24	Coral	10 ditto.
25	Nutmegs and Mace	10 ditto.
26	Pepper	10 ditto.
27	Hattans	7½ ditto.
28	Tea	10 ditto.
29	Vermillion	10 ditto.
30	Wines and Liqueurs	1 Rupee per Gallon.
31	Spirits, of European and Foreign manufacture, at or below London proof	1 Rupee 8 annas per Gallon.
32	Spirits, of country manufacture, including Ceylon Arrack	9 Annas per Gallon.
NOTE.—The duty on all Spirits shall be as the strength exceeds London proof.		
33	Tobacco, and all preparations thereof, when the market value does not exceed 30 Rupees per Indian Maund.	1 Rupee 8 Annas per Indian Maund.
34	Ditto ditto ditto, when the market value exceeds Rupees 30 per Indian Maund.	5 per Cent. on the value.
35	Ditto ditto, on removal from Bond for consumption in the Island of Bombay	7½ Rupees per Indian Maund.
36	All articles not included in the above enumeration	5 per Cent. on the value.

SCHEDULE B.

Rates of Duty to be charged on goods exported by sea from any port or place in the Presidency of Bombay to any port or place not subject to the Government of the East India Company, or to Aden, or any port or place in the Straits of Malacca, the Tenasserim Provinces, and the Province of Arracan.

Nos.	Enumeration of Goods.	Rate of Duty.
1	Bullion and Coin	Free.
2	Precious Stones and pearls	Ditto.
3	Books, Maps, and Drawings, printed in India	Ditto.
4	Horses and living animals	Ditto.
5	Opium covered by a Pass	Ditto.
6	Opium not covered by a Pass	Prohibited.
7	Cotton Wool	Free.
8	Sugar and Rum	Ditto.
9	Salt having paid Excise duty as prescribed by Law	Ditto.
10	Salt, not covered by a Pass, or Certificate of having paid Excise duty or Import Customs duty	Prohibited.
11	Spirits	9 annas per Gallon.
12	Tobacco, and all preparations thereof.	1 Rupee 8 Annas per Indian Maund of 80 Tolahts to the Seer.
13	All Articles produced or manufactured in the territories governed by the East India Company, and not enumerated or named above.	3 per Cent. on the value.
14	All Articles produced or manufactured in any foreign territory, uncovered by a Certificate of having paid Import duty.	3 per Cent. on the value.

SCHEDULE C.

ANCHORAGE TOLLS ON COUNTRY CRAFT.

	Candles.		Indian Maunds.		
	Candles.	Indian Maunds.	Candles.	Indian Maunds.	
Above 10	100	not exceeding	20	200	1 0 0
20	40		40		1 8 0
40	60		60		2 0 0
60	80		80		2 8 0
80	100		100		3 0 0
100	150		150		3 8 0
150	200		200		4 0 0
200	250		250		4 8 0
250	300		300		5 0 0
300	350		350		5 8 0
350	400		400		6 0 0

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM,  
HOME DEPARTMENT,  
LEGISLATIVE,

*the 2nd January 1852.*

The following Act is passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council, on the 2nd January 1852, with the assent of the Most Noble the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered that the Act be promulgated for general information.

ACT NO. II. OF 1852.

*An Act for the collection of Land Customs on certain Foreign Frontiers of the Presidency of Bombay.*

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the collection of Land Customs on certain Foreign Frontiers, It is enacted as follows :

I. Duties of Customs shall be levied on Goods passing by land into or out of Foreign European Settlements situated on the line of Coast within the limits of the Presidency of Bombay, at the rates prescribed in the Schedules of Act I. of 1852, at the ports of that Presidency.

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

III. For the levy of duties of Customs as above provided on Goods exported by land to, or imported by land from, such Foreign Territories, Customs Stations may be established at such places as may be determined by the said Governor of Bombay in Council; and every Officer at every such Station shall have power to detain Goods passing into or out of any such Foreign Territory, and to examine and ascertain the quantities and kinds thereof; and such Goods shall not be allowed to pass across the Frontier line out of or into the Territory of the East India Company, until the owner or person in charge thereof shall produce and deliver a certificate showing that the Customs duty leviable thereupon has been paid.

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

V. The said Governor of Bombay in Council shall appoint proper Officers to receive Customs duties on Goods crossing the land Frontier of the said Foreign Territories; and the Officers so appointed shall, on the receipt of money tendered as Customs duty, be bound to give any merchant or other person applying for the same a certificate of payment, and to enter therein the specification of Goods, with the values and description

thereof, according to the statement furnished by the person so applying; provided only, that the proper duty leviable thereupon according to the descriptions and values stated be covered by the payment made.

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

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

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

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

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

XI. All confiscations and penalties under this Act may be adjudicated by Officers competent to adjudicate like confiscations and penalties under Act I. of 1852, and such Officers shall be subject to the same liabilities and rules in adjudicating such penalties and confiscations as they are subject to when adjudicating the like confiscations and penalties under the provisions of the aforesaid Act.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,

*Secy. to the Govt of India.*

### Advertisement.

Tenders are hereby invited for the conveyance of  
1 (One) European Convict, either to Calcutta, Madras, or direct to Van Dieman's Land, and of

1 (One) Discharged Soldier of Her Majesty's 64th Foot, to Australia.

*By Order of the Commander in Chief I. N.,*

F. G. BONE, Secretary.

*Commodore's Office,  
Bombay, 20th January 1852.*

**Notice**

Is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock, on Monday the 26th instant, for supplying, during the ensuing year, the undermentioned Articles; for the use of the Mint. Separate Tenders must be made for each description of supply:—

1. Miscellaneous Articles.
2. Clarified Tallow.
3. Firewood, Aynee or Khairee.
4. Charcoal, Babool, large and small.
5. Copper Annealing Tubes and Pans.
6. Iron and Steel.
7. Files of sorts and sizes.
8. Litharge.
9. For removing Ashes and Rubbish.

The Tenders for Miscellaneous Articles must specify a rate per cent. above or below a list of prices, which will be shown in this Office, at which the Contractor will undertake to supply the whole of the Articles enumerated. The remaining Tenders must state the rates at which each separate Article will be supplied, and the sum of Rupees (200) two hundred must be deposited for each Tender that may be accepted, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in entering into the necessary recognizances. Samples of the Articles required may be seen, and other information regarding the Contract obtained, on application at this Office, daily, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Security will be required for the due performance of each Contract, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

J. H. BURKE, Captain,  
Mint Engineer.

Bombay, Mint Engineer's Office,  
5th January 1852.

**Notice**

Is hereby given, that Verbal Tenders will be received at this Office, at Noon, on Friday the 13th February next, for supplying cleaned Gram and Mutt to the Commissariat Department at Poona and Kirkee, from the 1st March 1852 to the 28th February 1853.

The Grain must be of unexceptionable quality, of the description usually furnished to this Department, and delivered daily, free of expense beyond the stipulated price, into the Commissariat Stores, or at the Cavalry or Horse Artillery Lines, at Poona or Kirkee, as may be ordered. If any Grain tendered is considered objectionable by the Executive Commissariat Officer, or the Indenting Officers, and is not immediately exchanged by the Contractor, the required quantity will be purchased at his risk, and in every such instance he will be liable to be fined (50) fifty Rupees, or (30) thirty per cent. on the amount of the expenses so incurred, at the option of the Executive Commissariat Officer; but the Contractor, if he thinks that the rejected Grain ought to have been received, can claim to have it examined by a Committee of Officers, whose decision thereon shall be final.

The Contract will only extend to Poona and Kirkee, but in the event of any of the mounted Corps, or public Cattle moving, the Contractor must supply one month's Grain for use on the march, if required.

Biddings for the Contract will be in the Company's Rupee. No person will be permitted to bid who has not previously deposited in this Office Rupees (3,160) three thousand one hundred and sixty, which sum will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal on the part of any bidder to execute the necessary Deed of Contract, when required to do so, in the event of his offer being accepted. Bonded Security to the further amount of Company's Rupees (12,640) twelve thousand six hundred and forty, in addition to the above-mentioned deposit, will also be required, previous to the execution of the Contract, and the whole will be held as a guarantee for its due fulfilment.

Sums retrenched by the Military Board will be recovered from the first Bill subsequently presented for payment by the Contractor; if such retrenchments are eventually remitted the amount will be refunded to him.

The annual outlay on account of the Contract is estimated at Rupees 63,206, viz:—

For Gram, Rupees 62,290; and for Mutt, Rupees 916.

Persons who, after offering for the Contract, fail to furnish the necessary Security, will be interdicted from bidding on future occasions, unless they can produce a certificate from individuals of unexceptionable character, binding themselves to stand security for the due performance of the Contract.

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

Further particulars will be made known on application at this Office, any day from 10 to 5 o'clock, Sundays excepted.

G. POPE, Captain,  
Assistant Commissary General, P. D. A.

Poona, Commissariat Office,  
17th December 1851.

**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 the 1st January to the 28th February 1852, at the rates detailed below:—

Cannanore,	at 27 Rupees per Garce of 120 Indian Maunds.		
Tellicherry,	at 28 ditto	ditto	ditto.
Calicut,	at 29 ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ponany,	at 29 ditto	ditto	ditto.

It is further notified, that the Salt is measured by Parrahs (of one Indian Maund) of the same capacity as those in use at Bombay.

H. CONOLLY,  
Collector.

Malabar, Collector's Office.  
Calicut, 5th January 1852.

બહેર નાંતુ

એહુલું ને તુંયઇ નાં અથવા તુંયઇ તા  
યાની જગાનાં પાકેલાં મોઠાં માત્ર નીએ લ  
એલા ગોલા યાર નરહું નાઇએ તેરહું ની  
દું મલ પારનાં કલેકટર યાહેય તારીમ ૧ લી  
બંનેવારીથી તે તારીમ ૨૮ ની શેયરવારી થં

ने १८५२ शुद्धी नीचे ल मिला लाय परनांलि  
वेयातु दिने \*

कानानोर १२० अंगाली मणना

दर मारमे .....३पीया २७ परनांलि

तालमेरी .....अेनंन. २८ अेनंन

कालीकोट.....अेनंन. २९ अेनंन

पोनानी .....अेनंन. २९ अेनंन

पली न्हुर करवानां आवेछु न चुप

छेनां दर अंगाली मणना कुराथी नीकु नापे

छु तेहुवांन कुराथी नीकु अडीयां नापेछु .

नीयाथी

अेय-कानली,

कडेकटर\*

तारीय ५ नी माहु न्नेवारी शंने १८५२

छेशवी मुकान मखपार कडेकटरनी

कमेरी कालीकोट \*

A. RICHARDSON, Depy. Secy. to Govt.

### जाहीर नामा

रेसाजे मुंबदत अथवा मुबर् ताव्यातोल जाग्यात पीकलेले मि  
टापेकी खाली लिहिलेले गोव्याकरितां जितके पाहोजे तितके  
मिठ मसुबार घेयोळ कलेकटर साचेव तारोख १ जानेवारी पा  
सुन तारोख १२ फेब्रुवारी सन १८५२ पर्यंत खाली लिहिलेले  
दरा प्रमाणे खरोद घेतोळ

कानानोर	१२०	बंगाली सणाचे दर मारसास
रपये	.. ..	२७ प्रमाणे
तालचेरी	.. ..	किता १८ किता
कालीकोट	.. ..	किता २९ किता
पोनानी	.. ..	किता २९ किता

आणखी जाहीर खबर दिव्ही जातें जे मुंबर्त दर बंगाली म  
णाचे फर्याने मिठ मापतात तशाच फर्याने घेये मिठ मापतात.

निशाणो

एच. कानली

कलेकटर

तारोख ५ साचे जानेवारी सन १८५२ दशवी मुकाम

मसुबार कालेकटरची कचेरी कालिकोट

A. RICHARDSON, Depy. Secy. to Govt.

### Notice

Is hereby given, that Verbal Tenders will be received at this Office, at noon, on Friday the 13th proximo, for supplying cleaned Gram, Mutt, and Badjree to the Commissariat Department at Ahmednuggur, from the 1st March 1852 to the 28th February 1853.

The Grain must be of unexceptionable quality, of the description usually furnished to this Department, and delivered daily, free of expense beyond the stipulated price, into the Commissariat Stores, or at the Horse Artillery Lines at Ahmednuggur, as may be ordered. If any Grain tendered is considered objectionable by the Executive Commissariat Officer, or the Indenting Officers, and is not immediately exchanged by the Contractor, the required quality will be purchased at his risk, and in every such instance he will be liable to be fined (50) fifty Rupees, or (30) thirty per cent. on the amount of expenses so incurred, at the option of the Executive Commissariat Officer, but the Contractor, if he thinks that the rejected Grain ought

to have been received, can claim to have it examined by a Committee of Officers, whose decision thereon shall be final.

The Contract will only extend to Ahmednuggur, but in the event of any of the mounted Corps or Public Cattle moving, the Contractor must supply one month's Grain for use on the march, if required.

Biddings for the Contract will be in the Company's Rupee. No person will be permitted to bid who has not previously deposited in this Office Rupees (254) two hundred and fifty-four, which sum will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal on the part of any bidder to execute the necessary Deed of Contract when required to do so, in the event of his offer being accepted. Bonded Security to the further amount of Company's Rupees (1,016) one thousand and sixteen, in addition to the above-mentioned deposit, will also be required previous to the execution of the Contract, and the whole will be held as a guarantee for its due fulfilment.

Sums retrenched by the Military Board will be recovered from the first Bill subsequently presented for payment by the Contractor; if such retrenchments are eventually remitted, the amount will be refunded to him.

The annual outlay on account of the Contract is estimated, for Grain, Rupees (5,085) five thousand and eighty-five, and for Mutt and Badjree uncertain.

Persons who, after offering for the Contract, fail to furnish the necessary Security, will be interdicted from bidding on future occasions, unless they can produce a certificate from individuals of unexceptionable character, binding themselves to stand Security for the due performance of the Contract.

No reason will assigned for the rejection of any offer.

Further particulars will be made known on application at this Office, any day from 10 to 5 o'clock, Sundays excepted.

H. HOLLAND, Lieutenant,  
Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

Ahmednuggur, Commissariat Office,  
12th January 1852.

### Notice

Is hereby given, that the "Tuppall" (which is generally received by the Passage-boat that plies daily between Alibagh and Bombay) of the 8th instant, has been lost by the upsetting of the boat. All parties who may have written, or are in the habit of writing to the Agent officially, are hereby apprized thereof.

J. H. PELLY,  
Agent at Colaba.

Agent's Office, Alibagh,  
12th January 1852.

### Notice

All persons having claims against the Estate of the late JAMES POWERS, Registered No. 4,714, Seaman, of the Ship "Prince Albert," are requested to make the same known to me (post-paid) as soon as possible.

C. KINGCOME,  
Registrar of Merchant Seamen.

Bombay, Marine Registry Office,  
20th January 1852.



**Notice**

Is hereby given, that persons desirous of entering into a Contract for the supply of Coffins, &c. to this Department, for the term of one year, from the date of the acceptance of the offer, may, on application at this Office from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) obtain a list of prices, and such other information relating thereto as they may require.

Verbal offers for the Contract will be received at this Office at 2 P. M. on Friday the 6th proximo, when persons will be required to bid a per-centage above or below the prices exhibited in the above-mentioned list, on the understanding that the articles to be supplied under this Contract are to be of unexceptionable quality, according to Musters, which may be seen in this Office, and delivered to the Indenting Departments in good condition, free of all further expenses, in such quantity or quantities as may from time to time be required; and that the same will be liable to examination and rejection by a Committee of Officers appointed on the part of Government.

The person or persons whose offer may be accepted will be required to sign and seal a Contract, stipulating to the above effect, and that he or they will comply immediately with all emergent demands for the articles included in the above-mentioned list, and will meet other demands of less urgency within the periods stated in the requisitions made upon him or them, in failure whereof, or if the supply be condemned by a Committee of Officers, as aforesaid, the Coffins, &c. or such others as may be required in lieu thereof, shall be purchased by this Department, without reservation, at his or their risk and cost; and in all such cases an advance of Rupees (30) thirty per cent. upon the amount of expenses incurred, or a fine of Rupees (50) fifty, at the option of the Executive Officer, may be levied as liquidated damages for each and every such breach of Contract, as often as the same may occur; also the Contract may, in all such cases, be put an end to on the part of the East India Company.

No person will be allowed to bid for the Contract unless he previously deposits in this Office the sum of Rupees (18) eighteen in cash, which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary Deed of Contract, should his offer be accepted, in which latter case he must be prepared to give unexceptionable bonded security to the extent of Rupees (73) seventy-three, to be held by Government for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

It is to be distinctly understood, that Bills for the quantities of the articles included in the above-mentioned list, supplied, shall be preferred within or before the expiration of one month from the date of the delivery of the articles, in default of which the Contractor shall be liable to forfeit the full value or amount of the supplies for which Bills have not been so preferred, unless it shall clearly appear that the delay was unavoidable.

The amount of retrenchments made by the Military Board on the Contractor's Bills will be recovered from the first Bills preferred for payment by the Contractor; but in the event of such retrenchments, or any portion thereof, being remitted, it will then be refunded to him.

The parties who, after offering for the Contract, fail to furnish the necessary Security, will be in-

terdicted from bidding on future occasions, unless they can produce a certificate from individuals of unexceptionable character, binding themselves to stand Security for the due performance of the Contract.

The annual outlay on the above Contract is estimated at Rupees 366, or thereabouts. All further particulars will be communicated on application at this Office, or at the time of bidding, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any offer.

Particular notice is given, that the above Sale will take place on the date stated, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, and that any person attending after that hour will not be allowed to bid.

E. WHICHELO, Major,  
Deputy Commissary General.

Bombay, Deputy Commy. Genl's Office,  
20th January 1852.

**Notice**

Is hereby given, that a quantity of Tobacco, and one Shigram and Horse, &c. will be sold by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on Friday the 23rd instant, at 12 o'clock.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required, and other conditions made known at the time of sale.

H. YOUNG,  
Collector of Customs.

Bombay, Custom House,  
12th January 1852.

**जुडेरनांनु.**

जेडुवुन तंयाकु तथा शीगरान १ तथा  
श्रीडो वीगरे आदता नहीनानी तारीम रउ  
नी शुकरवारने दीने पार वागते कोटमाडे  
की मोडवीनां जुडेर लीखान करीने वेअया  
नां आपये \*

दर शेकडे रकारप परनांनु अयेन अंजा  
मत रामवे नांअं तथा पीअ करार वे  
आंनुनी वंमते नालंन करवानां आपये \*

नीशाशी

डेनरी. धंअंनु,

कपटनो कपेकटर.

तारीम १२ नी माडे अंनेवारी शने १८५२

धंशवी मुकाम मुंयधं नांडवी \*

A. RICHARDSON, Depy. Secy. to Govt.

**जाहीर नामा**

ऐसाजे तंवासु व शोयस एक व घोडा एक वगेरे चालते सकी  
आचोतारिख १२ शुक्रवारचे रोजी बारावाजतां कोटातील मां  
उबो सभ्ये जाहीर लेखाव कदन विकलें जाइल.

दर शेकडा टके १५ प्रमाणे ऐवज अमानत देवला पाहोजे  
व दुसरे करार विकरीचे समई मानूस करण्यात येतील.

निमाणो

डेनरी. यंग

कपटनचे कलेकटर

तातीळ १२ माचे आनेवारी संन १८५२ दसवो मुका

स सुबद मांडवो

A. RICHARDSON, Depy. Secy. to Govt.

**Insolvent Debtors' Court.**

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

Crustnath Bappoo Josey, formerly a Vendor of Stamped Papers in the Office of the Collector of Land Revenue, Hindoo, residing in the Kurwady Lane, near Ramwady, without the Fort of Bombay, filed 12th January 1852.

Chundaboo, Widow, formerly a Dealer in Salt Fish, Mahomedan, formerly residing near Khara Tullao, without the Fort of Bombay, (and now in the Bombay Gaol,) filed 16th January 1852.

Mary Ann Higgins, late Stewardess of the Steamer "Pekin," European, residing near Kalcadavy Road, without the Fort of Bombay, filed 15th January 1852.

Abdool Ally Ishmailjee, formerly trading under the name and firm of Abdool Ally Rubuj Ally, as a general Merchant, Mahomedan, residing in Bhoosary Molla, without the Fort of Bombay, filed 17th January 1852.

Poondlick Wittoba Senoy, a Clerk in the Custom House, Hindoo, residing in Antoba Gosavee's Oart, without the Fort of Bombay, filed 19th January 1852.

Suroopsook Dowlutram, who lately carried on business as a Broker in Piece Goods and a Speculator in Opium, Hindoo, lately residing near the Moombadavie Chowkee, without the Fort of Bombay, (and now in the Bombay Gaol,) filed 19th January 1852.

Shaik Ameer, who lately carried on business as a Butcher, Mahomedan, lately residing in Bengalpoora, without the Fort of Bombay; (and now in the Bombay Gaol,) filed 19th January 1852.

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

*Days appointed for Hearing.*

Nowrojee Burjorjee, 1st Monday in February next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Luxumon Balerustna, ditto ditto.

Chundaboo, Widow, ditto ditto.

Suroopsook Dowlutram, ditto ditto.

Shaik Ameer, ditto ditto.

Frederick Parkinson, 3rd Monday in February next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Mary Ann Higgins, ditto ditto.

Poondlick Wittoba Senoy, ditto ditto.

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

W. DE BLAQUIERE,  
Clerk of the Court.

Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort,  
Bombay, this 20th day of January 1852.

નખલા દેવાદારોની કારટ મધે.

મખર હીઆંથી આપેઆને આવે છે જેની એલ એલા મ મશા ને આએ હાલ મુખાઈ મધે નાદારો દેનદાર લોકોનાં છુટકા કરનારી કો

રટને અરજી આપી છે જે વીકટોરીઆનાં અગીઆર મે વરસે ધારો પચાર થાએ લોકે તેનાં એકવીમના થાય પરનાં છે હમને દાદ મે પોઆડવા \*

કેરમશનાથ યાપુ જાગી આગલ મુલખી વચ્ચનાં કલેકટરની હાકીમનાં છાપના કાગલ વચ્ચે હોતો હીનકુ રહેનાર શ્રી મુખાઈનાં કોટયાહાર રાત્રવાડી પાચે કડવા ડી લેણ મધે તેની તારીખ ૧૨ મી જુની વારી મે ૧૮૫૨ ને દાડે દામલ કરી છે \*

મુંદાકુ વીધવા આગલ મારી નાહુલી વચ્ચનાર હતી મુચલનાની આગલ શ્રી મુખાઈનાં કોટયાહાર મારાતલાવ આગલ રહેતી હતી (ને હાલ મે શ્રી મુખાઈની છુરંગમે છે) તેની તારીખ ૧૬ મી જુની વારી મે ૧૮૫૨ ને દાડે દામલ કરી છે \*

મેરો આન હીગીનચ આગલ પીકીન આગલ યોટ ઊપર ઇંચટીઊરદીન હતી અંગરેજી રહેનારી શ્રી મુખાઈનાં કોટયાહાર કાલકા દેવીના રમતા આગલ તેની તારીખ ૧૫ મી જુની વારી મે ૧૮૫૨ ને દાડે દામલ કરી છે \*

અખકુલ અલી ઇંચમુંદલજ ને આગલ અખકુલ અલી રજખઅલી ને નામે તથા પેટી એ મરવે મીજનો વેપાર કરતો હતો મુચલનાં રહેનાર શ્રી મુખાઈનાં કોટયાહાર મુચારી મોહોલામો તેની તારીખ ૧૭ મી જુની વારી મે ૧૮૫૨ ને દાડે દામલ કરી છે \*

પુનડલીક વીદાયા મેણાઈ માંડવીનાનો લખનારો હીનકુ રહેનાર શ્રી મુખાઈનાં કોટયાહાર આનતોયા ગોશાવીની વાડીમધે તેની તારીખ ૧૮ મી જુની વારી મે ૧૮૫૨ ને દાડે દામલ કરી છે \*

મરુપચુક દેલતરામ ને થોરા દાડા ઊપર કાપડની ફાલોનો ધંનધો કરતો હતો તથા અકીમનો મરો કરતો હતો હીનકુ થોરા દાડા ઊપર શ્રી મુખાઈનાં કોટયાહાર માનાદેવીની એકી આગલ રહેતો હતો ને હાલ મે શ્રી મુખાઈની છુરંગમે છે તેની તારીખ ૧૯ મી જુની વારી મે ૧૮૫૨ ને દાડે દામલ કરી છે \*

શુક અમીર ને થોરા દાડા ઊપર કચાઈનો ધંનધો કરતો હતો મુચલનામ થોરા દાડા ઊપર શ્રી મુખાઈનાં કોટયાહાર યંગાલ પુરામો રહેતો હતો (ને હાલ મે શ્રી મુખાઈ

ઇની તુરંગમેણે) તેની તારીખ ૧૯ ની  
બનીવારી શુંને ૧૮૫૨ ને દાડે દાખલ ક  
રી છે \*

ઊપર લખેલા નબલ દેવાદારોની અરજ  
ઓની બાબતમાં હુકમ થયો છે જે તેનાઓ  
ની પોતાની થાવર તથા માથ નીલકત તથા  
ઓન વસત છે તે આએ નામદાર કોર્ટના  
હાકીમીઆલ આશાએનીના તાએમા ઊ  
પર લખેલા ધારાની ૭ ની કલમ પરનાં  
આપવું \*

શાંભલવાના દાડા ઠરાવેલા.

નવરોજી અરજી ૧ લેા શેનવાર આ  
વતાં શેખરવારી મહીનામે ૧૧ કલાકે પહે  
લે પોરના \*

લખમેગન બાલકરચટનાં દાડો ઊપર લખા  
પરનાં છે \*

ચંનદાબુ વીધવા દાડો ઊપર લખા પરનાં છે \*  
ચરપચુમ દેલતરામ દાડો ઊપર લખા  
પરનાં છે \*

શેક અનીર દાડો ઊપર લખા પરનાં છે \*  
કુરેદરોક પારકીનશંન ૩ નેા શેનવાર આ  
વતા શેખરવારી મહીનામે ૧૧ કલાકે પહે  
લા પોરના \*

નેરી આન હીગીનચ દાડો ઊપર લખા પર  
નાં છે \*

પુનડલીક વીહુબા શેણાઈ દાડો ઊપર લખા  
પરનાં છે \*

આડા આવનાર લેણાદારોએ પોતાના  
દાવા શેગનનામાથી શાબુત કરેલાં શાંભલ  
વાની આગમચ ઓછાને ઓછા ૩ દાડા  
અગાઊ હનારી હાકીયમે દાખલ કરવા નેા  
ઇએ ને ઠરાવેલી (ફી) એટલે દયગુરી પંચ  
આપવી તે ઊપર કહેલા નાદારોએ પાત પો  
તાના દેવાની તથા માલ નીલકતની ટીપો  
હનારી હાકીયમે નોધાવી છે \*

સહી. દબ્લીઊ.—ડી.—બલાકીઅર,  
કોર્ટનો કલારક.

શ્રી મુખાઇનાં કોર્ટમથે કોર્ટનાં કલાર  
કની હાકીયમે આજ દંને તારી  
ખ ૨૦ ની બનીવારી શુંને ૧૮૫૨

(True Translation.)

R. X. MURPHY, Acting Chief Translator.

**In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay.**

Notice is hereby given, that Jamssetjee Framjee, who formerly carried on trade in co-partnership with Pestonjee Dorabjee, since deceased, in the name and style of Framjee Jamssetjee and Com-

pany, an Insolvent, did, on the Nineteenth day of January instant, file his Petition in my Office (under the provisions of the Act relating to Insolvent Debtors in India), praying that he might be discharged from all liability in respect of the Debts or Claims established, or which might by Law be proved in the Court in the matter of his Insolvency, and that the Court has appointed the third Monday in March next, for the further hearing of the said Petition.

Any Creditor wishing to dissent from the said Insolvent having his discharge, must give notice in writing thereof to me at my Office, at least three days before the hearing, and all Creditors who shall not have given such notice, will, at the expiration of the above-mentioned time, be taken to have assented thereto.

W. DEBLAQUIERE,  
Clerk of the Court.

Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort,  
Bombay, this 20th day of January 1851.

શ્રી મુખાઇના નાદાર દેનદાર લોકોના  
છુટકા કરનારી કોર્ટ મથે \*

ખપર હીઆંથી આપેઆમે આવે છે જે  
નંનશેદલ ફરિમજ જે આગલ નરનાર  
પેશતંનજ દોરાબજના પંતીઆલાને ફરા  
મજ નંનશેદલને નામે તથા પેડીએ વેપાર  
કરતો હતો નબલ આશાનીએ માલતા બ  
નીવારી મહીનાની તારીખ ઓગનીશમીએ  
નારી હાકીયમે પોતાની અરજ દાખલ કરો  
છે જે હીંદુશતાનમાં નબલ દેવાદારોને વા  
સતે કાએદા કરાછે જે કરજ અથવા દાવા  
નબલ દેવાદાર બાબતની કોર્ટ મથે કાએ  
દથી શાબુત થાએલા હુએ અથવા શાબુત  
થશે તે શરવેથી હનારો છુટકો કરવો એવી  
અરજ કરીછે ને કોર્ટ આવતા નારચ મ  
હીનામે તીબ શેનવારે તે અરજ ફરી શાં  
ભલવાને મુકરર ઠરાવુ છે \*

વાસતે કાઇએક લેણદાર નબલ દેવાદાર  
નચકુરને છુટકો થવાને નારાજ હુએ તે  
તેણે તે બાબતમાં લખીને બહુર ખપર અ  
રજ શાંભલવાની આગમચ ઓછાને ઓછા  
દાડા તરંન અગાઊ નારો હાકીયમે આપવી  
ને જે શરવે લેણદારો હુવી ખપર નહી લ  
ખી આપશે તે ઊપર લખેલી મુદત ગુજરી  
ગીઆ પછુ એ બાબતમાં તેવા રાજ છે એન  
બણવાનાં આપશે \*

ડબ્લીઊ.—ડી.—બલાકીઅર,  
કોર્ટનો કલારક.

શ્રી મુખાઇનાં કોર્ટમથે કોર્ટનાં કલાર  
કની હાકીયમે આજ દંને તારી  
ખ ૨૦ ની બનીવારી શુંને ૧૮૫૨

(True Translation.)

R. X. MURPHY, Acting Chief Translator.

**Notice.**

With reference to the Notification dated 3rd November 1849, published in the "Government Gazette" of that year, at page 1412, it is hereby further notified that the Rajah of Deoghur Baria has reverted to the former rate of Duty on Opium passing through his Districts, viz. 8 Annas per Chest.

H. YOUNG,  
Opium Agent.

Bombay, Opium Agent's Office,  
12th January 1852.

બહારનાં

એલેક્ટ્રીક શંકે ૧૮૪૯ ના ધરકારી ગેઝેટ  
ની ૧૪૧૨ ને પાંને તારીખ ૩ નવેમ્બર શં  
ને ૧૮૪૯ થી બહારનાં પુસ્તક કર તે છે  
બહારથી કરી બહાર કરવામાં આવે છે ન  
દેવધર પાર ઇઆના રાખના તાલુકામાં  
થી અક્ષીણ બંધે છે તે બહાર દર પેટીએ ૮  
આઠ આના નકાત લેવાનો આગલો ભાવ  
રાખ નજરે કરીથી આલુ કરો છે \*

નીચાણી

હેનરી, યંગ.

અક્ષીણને એન્ટ \*

તારીખ ૧૨ માં બહારનાં વારી શં

ને ૧૮૫૨ ઇશવી સુકામ સુખ

ઇ અક્ષીણના એન્ટની કમ્પેરી

A. RICHARDSON, Depy. Secy. to Govt.

**जाहिर नामा**

એસએસ ૧૮૪૯ જે સરકારી ગેઝેટને ૧૪૧૨ પુષ્ટાંત તારી  
ખ ૩ નવેમ્બર ૧૮૪૯ ના જાહોરનામા પ્રગટ કર્યા આજે ત્યા  
વચન આજી જાહોર કરવાત યેત આજે જે દેવગઢ વારયા જે  
ચિલ રાજાએ તાલુકાના અક્ષીણ જાને તોજવર દર પેટીએ  
આઠ આને પ્રમાણે જાકાત લેવાના પુર્વે આ દર રાજે મજારાને  
જે યાગો પુન્હા ચાલુ કર્યા આજે.

નિશાણો

હેનરી, યંગ.

અક્ષીણને એન્ટ.

તારીખ ૧૨ માં બહારનાં વારી સન ૧૮૫૨ દર  
વી સુકામ સુખ માંડવી

A. RICHARDSON, Depy. Secy. to Govt.

**Notice.**

To be sold by Public Outcry, at the Dockyard, on Monday next, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of old Sheathing Copper, Brass, Lead, Iron, &c., returned from the Hon'ble Company's steamers and vessels of war, &c.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. to be immediately paid when the lots are knocked down, the same to be cleared away and paid for on or before the tenth day after the Sale, or the deposit will be forfeited, and the lots resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

G. B. KEMPTHORNE,  
Indian Naval Storekeeper.

Bombay, Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office,  
20th January 1852.

**Notice.**

Verbal Tenders will be received at this Office, precisely at 2 o'clock p. m. on Monday next, the 26th instant, for the supply of the undermentioned Articles, and such others as may be called for during the intermediate period, viz:—

- 1 (One) Bookbinder's Press.
- 1 (One) Cutting Screw.
- 10 (Ten) Cwt. Iron Bar, Swedish, 3, 4, and 5 inches square.
- 13 (Thirteen) Books, Prayer.
- 11 (Eleven) Do. Bible.
- 4 (Four) Slopes, require to be re-covered with Cloth, green, coarse.
- 2 (Two) Cans, watering, tin.
- 56 (Fifty-six) Pounds Borax.
- 9 (Six) Quires Emery Cloth.
- 3 (Three) Iron Bolts, 2½ inches.
- 1 (One) Plotting Scales.
- 56 (Fifty-six) Sheaves, Europe, common, of sizes.
- 100 (One hundred) Bamboos, solid, 1½ inch diameter.
- 2 (Two) Dozens Pencils, Black Lead, Europe, Drawing, IIIII.
- 10 (Ten) Ounces Quicksilver.

An immediate deposit of ten per cent. will be required to be made by the lowest bidders upon the amount of their offers, which sum will be forfeited in the event of refusal or delay in making the supply within the limited time.

Whenever offers from dealers are accepted for making supplies within a specific period, and the supplier fails to fulfil the Agreement, the cash deposits made at the time of the sale will be forfeited to Government, and the articles resold; but when circumstances render it necessary to receive the articles, and the dealers supply them after the stipulated period, a deduction of five per cent. will be made from the amount of the Bill for the same. All further particulars may be learnt on application at this Office, from 10 a. m. till 5 o'clock p. m. daily, Sunday excepted.

E. WHICHLO, Major,  
Deputy Commissary General.

Bombay, Depy. Commy. Genl.'s Office,  
21st January 1852.

**Advertisement.**

Tenders will be received at the Office of the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy on Monday next, the 26th instant, at noon, for the conveyance to London of a party of Invalids Men... 363 of Her Majesty's Service, which will Women... 34 probably be of the strength noted in Children... 50 the margin.

2nd. The Tenders should specify the date upon which the vessel will be ready to leave Bombay for London, also the rate per head in Company's Rupees. Such portion of the Passage-money as may be payable in London will be calculated at the rate of Two Shillings per Rupee.

All Tenders must be made in a form, to be obtained at the Office of the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy, which form will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

By Order of the Commander in Chief Indian Navy,

F. G. BONE,  
Secretary.

Commodore's Office,  
Bombay, 20th January 1852.

**POST OFFICE NOTICES.**

**OVERLAND MAIL,**  
*Vià Marseilles.*

It is hereby notified, for general information, that the regular monthly Mail, *vià Marseilles*, will be closed on **TUESDAY**, the 3rd proximo, at 3 o'clock p. m. An after-Packet will be kept open until 5 o'clock p. m., on the usual terms.

Letters for the United Kingdom, *vià Marseilles*, cannot be prepaid.

Post-Office Packets, per Steamer "DWARKA," for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, will be closed on **TUESDAY** next, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock p. m.

**A. W. RAVENSCROFT,**  
*Post Master General.*

*Bombay, Genl. Post Office,*  
21st January 1852.

**Postal Notice.**

Nothing having up to this date been heard of the fate of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's Steamer "Surat," which left this for Scinde, with Mails on board, on the 18th November last, and as it is feared little doubt can any longer exist of its loss, it is hereby notified for the information of parties who forwarded letters by the Mail in question, that they may, if necessary, forward duplicates.

**A. W. RAVENSCROFT,**  
*Post Master General.*

*Bombay, General Post Office,*  
22nd January 1852.

**POSTAL NOTICES.**

Notice is hereby given, that Bhangy Parcels for the undermentioned Stations in the Punjab can now be dispatched from Kurrachee through Scinde to their destinations. Parties wishing to avail themselves of that route will have to prepay Outward Ship Postage from Bombay to Kurrachee:—

Ahmedpore.	Lahore.
Bhawalpore.	Peshawar.
Assim Muttincote.	Attock.
Dhera Ghazekhan.	Rawalpindee.
Dhera Ismailkhan.	Bunnoo.
Mooltan.	

*Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 23rd December 1851.*

A Post Office has been established, from the 1st instant, at Dhurrumghum, 34 miles East of Dhoolia.

**A. W. RAVENSCROFT,**  
*Post Master General.*

*Bombay, General Post Office,*  
3rd January 1852.

**OPIUM MEMORANDUM for the Week ending Tuesday, 20th January 1852.**

YEARS.	PASSES GRANTED			IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY			EXPORTED BY SEA			Details of Exports from 14th to 20th January 1852.	
	Up to the 13th Jan. 1852.	Bombay.	Malwa.	Total.	From 14th to 20th Jan. 1852.	Lost on the road.	Total.	Up to the 13th Jan. 1852.	From 14th to 20th Jan. 1852.		Total.
For 1846-47. .... Chests	19,521	..	..	19,521	19,492	29	19,481	19,481	..	19,481	102
" 1847-48. .... "	15,861	..	..	15,861	15,861	1	15,854	15,854	..	15,854	53
" 1848-49. .... "	16,861	..	..	16,861	16,861	1	16,845	16,845	..	16,845	14
" 1849-50. .... "	15,978	..	..	15,978	16,860	8	15,890	15,890	..	15,890	79
" 1850-51. .... "	24,052	..	..	24,052	24,052 & 45 lbs.	8	23,513	23,513	171	23,513	513
" 1851-52. .... "	11,857	113	604	12,473	10,172	31	6,883	6,883	885	6,883	45
											3,579
											Balance unaccounted for.

**H. YOUNG,**  
*Opium Agent.*

*Bombay, Opium Agent's Office, 21st January 1852.*

OF THE SEASON 1850-51.

Per Steamer "Malta" .....	Chests	6
Ship "Sir H. Compton" .....	"	31
Ship "Race Horse" .....	"	8
	"	17
OF THE SEASON 1851-52.		
Steamer "Malta" .....	"	740
Ship "Sir H. Compton" .....	"	53
Ship "Race Horse" .....	"	74
Ship "Fanny" .....	"	41
Bag "Bridge" .....	"	24
Bag "Laurick" .....	"	11
		885

Total..... 903

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

ARTICLES.			R. a. p.	ARTICLES.			R. a. p.	ARTICLES.			R. a. p.
<b>BEEF.</b>				<b>PORK, FRESH &amp; SALT (continued).</b>				<b>SUGAR OF SORTS.</b>			
Prime pieces..... 1st sort	10 lbs.	1	Trotters, small..... per four.	1	Sugar, Pinfa..... per md. of 28 lbs	5 12					
"..... 2nd do.	12 "	1	Pig's Liver & Heart.....	2	" Caudy, 1st sort.....	4 12					
"..... 3rd do.	16 "	1	Pork, salt, country..... 8 lbs	1	" " 2nd do.....	4 4					
Brisket and Round, 1st sort	12 "	1	<b>POULTRY.</b>			4	" " 3rd do.....	4			
"..... 2nd do.	14 "	1	Geese..... each	4	" soft, 1st do.....	4	" " 2nd do.....	2 12			
"..... 3rd do.	16 "	1	Turkey cock, Bombay.....	4	" brown.....	2 10	Jaggree.....	1 5			
Meat for Soup..... 16 "	1		" hen.....	3							
Shin..... large..... each.	3		" cock, Goa.....	3							
"..... small.....	0		" hen.....	1							
Ox Tails..... large.....	3		Fowls, large, Surat.....	8							
"..... small.....	0		" small.....	8							
Tongue..... large.....	2		" large, Bombay.....	8							
"..... small.....	0		" small.....	0							
Heart..... large.....	3		Ducks, large.....	8							
"..... small.....	2		" small.....	0							
Marrow-bone.....	1		Chickens, large..... per dozen.	2							
Ox Palates.....	0		" small.....	12							
Feet..... four.....	4		Hens' Eggs..... each.	3							
Suet..... per lb.	4		Ducks.....	3							
Tongues (salted, dry), Poona..... each.	4										
" (pickled) Bombay.....	5		<b>FRUITS OF SORTS.</b>								
VEAL, SMALL.			Pine-apples, Bombay, large..... each.	1							
Hind Quarter..... 1st sort 4 lbs.	1		" small.....	12							
"..... 2nd do.	5		" Goa..... large.....	4							
"..... 3rd do.	6		" small.....	3							
Fore Quarter..... 1st do.	5		Pomeños..... large.....	12							
"..... 2nd do.	6		" small.....	8							
"..... 3rd do.	7		Guavas..... large.....	8							
VEAL, LARGE.			" small.....	6							
Hind Quarter..... 1st sort 6 lbs.	1		Oranges..... large.....	1							
"..... 2nd do.	6		" small.....	9							
"..... 3rd do.	7		Grapes, black..... per seer	0							
Fore Quarter..... 1st do.	8		" green.....	6							
"..... 2nd do.	7		Melons, water, large..... each.	2							
"..... 3rd do.	8		" small.....	6							
Head..... 1st do.	10		" Musk, large.....	2							
"..... 2nd do.	8		" small.....	1							
"..... 3rd do.	6		Plantains, red, large.....	8							
Feet..... four.....	3		" small.....	6							
Liver & Heart..... each.	1		" yellow, large.....	4							
MUTTON FOR EUROPEANS.			" small.....	3							
Saddle..... 1st sort per lb.	3		Limes, sweet.....	0							
"..... 2nd do.....	2		" sour.....	1							
"..... 3rd do.....	1 0		Potatoes, Neiglieries, large, per seer.	1							
Leg, Loin, Neck, and Shoulder..... 1st do.....	2		" small.....	1							
"..... 2nd do.....	1 6		" Mahableshwar, large.....	1							
"..... 3rd do.....	1 3		" small.....	8							
Breast..... 1st do.....	1 6		" Poona, large.....	6							
"..... 2nd do.....	1 3		" small.....	4							
"..... 3rd do.....	1 0		" Surat, large.....	4							
Tongue, Sheep's..... each.	4		" small.....	2							
Brains.....	4		Yams, white.....	6							
Head.....	9		" red.....	6							
Liver and Heart.....	1		Onions.....	2							
Kidneys.....	4		Ginger.....	6							
Feet..... four.....	4		<b>DRY FRUITS OF SORTS.</b>								
Suet..... per lb.	4		Plums, fine..... per seer weight.	2							
MUTTON FOR NATIVES.			" coarse.....	1 0							
First sort..... 12 lbs.	1		Currants, fine.....	3							
"..... Second..... 14 "	1		" coarse.....	2 6							
"..... Third..... 16 "	1		Prunes, new.....	2							
KID, SMALL.			" old.....	1 6							
Hind Quarter..... 1st sort 4 lbs.	1		Almonds, sweet.....	1 3							
"..... 2nd do.	5		" bitter.....	3							
"..... 3rd do.	6		<b>BREAD, &amp;c.</b>								
Fore Quarter..... 1st do.	5		A loaf, 1st sort..... 13 oz. each.	1 4							
"..... 2nd do.	6		" 2nd do..... 13 oz.	1							
"..... 3rd do.	7		" brown..... 32 oz.	2							
Head, Feet, Liver, & Heart.....	4		" 16 oz.	1							
KID, LARGE.			Flour, wheat..... per seer measure.	3 4							
Hind Quarter..... 1st sort 4 1/2 lbs.	1		Rolong.....	3 4							
"..... 2nd do.	5		Sago, fine..... weight.	1 3							
"..... 3rd do.	5 1/2		" coarse.....	2							
Fore Quarter..... 1st do.	5		Arrowroot, best.....	2							
"..... 2nd do.	6		" coarse.....	1 6							
"..... 3rd do.	7		<b>MILK AND BUTTER.</b>								
LAMB, SMALL.			Cows' milk..... per seer measure.	1 4							
Hind Quarter..... 1st sort 4 lbs.	1		" butter..... per cup of 2 oz.	1 3							
"..... 2nd do.	5		Buffaloes' milk..... per seer measure.	1 3							
"..... 3rd do.	6		" butter..... per cup of 2 oz.	1							
Fore Quarter..... 1st do.	5		<b>FIREWOOD.</b>								
"..... 2nd do.	6		Babool, per candy of 28 mds. 784 lbs.	2 14							
"..... 3rd do.	7		" Khar.....	3							
LAMB, LARGE.			" Aine.....	2 8							
Hind Quarter..... 1st sort 5 lbs.	1		" Karmell.....	2 12							
"..... 2nd do.	6		<b>OILS, CANDLES, AND SOAP.</b>								
"..... 3rd do.	7		Cocconut oil, 1st sort, pr. md. of 28 lbs.	2 6							
Fore Quarter..... 1st do.	5		" 2nd " " "	2 5							
"..... 2nd do.	6		" Jeenglee.....	2 6							
"..... 3rd do.	7		" Ghantee.....	2 4							
PORK, FRESH AND SALT.			Erundia, or Castor Oil.....	1 14							
Pork, fresh..... 11 lbs.	1		Candles, Europe.....	20							
Pig, roasting, large size..... each.	4		" Goa.....	17							
" small do.....	1		" Cochin.....	18							
Pig's Head..... 20 lbs.	1		Soap, country.....	1 10							
Sausages..... 4 "	1		" Europe, yellow.....	3 8							
Trotters, large..... per four.	1 4		" white.....	3 4							

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

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.

## General Orders.

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, 14th January 1852.*

No. 46 of 1852.—Assistant Surgeon R. W. Macaulay, M. D., of the Bengal Establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on Medical certificate.

*Bombay Castle, 17th January 1852.*

No. 47 of 1852.—Major J. S. Stevens, C. B., of the 21st Regiment N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 48 of 1852.—The following appointments and transfers are ordered in the Commissariat Department :—  
Brevet Major W. Blenkins, C. B., 6th Regiment Native Infantry, Senior Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, vice Shaw, proceeding on sick leave, or until further orders, and to be attached to the Executive Commissariat Office at the Presidency.

Lieutenant A. F. Lloyd, 27th Regiment Native Infantry, to be 1st Class Commissariat Agent, vice Lodwick, and in charge of the Commissariat and Bazar Departments in Upper Scinde.

Captain Birdwood, 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, to have charge of the Commissariat of the Southern Division of the Army, and of the Bazar Department at Belgaun.

*Bombay Castle, 21st January 1852.*

No. 49 of 1852.—With reference to General Order No. 463, of the 25th August last, the appointment of Captain H. Rolland, of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Brigade Major on the Establishment, until further orders, is confirmed from that date.

No. 50 of 1852.—Assistant Surgeon R. Haines, Vaccinator in the Concan, and Assistant Surgeon J. B. Johnstone, Vaccinator in the Deccan, have been allowed to exchange appointments.

No. 51 of 1852.—An Order by Brigadier A. T. Reid, C. B., dated Ahmednuggur, the 1st January 1852, appointing Lieutenant J. S. Kemball, of the 26th Regiment N. I., to act as Line Adjutant at Ahmednuggur, during the absence of Lieutenant Hort, on leave to the Presidency, or until further orders, is confirmed.

*By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Colonel, *Secretary to Government.*

### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 15th January 1852.*

No. 5 of 1852.—Lieutenant S. B. Hellard returned to his duty on the 2nd instant, by the "Earl of Hardwicke," with the permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Mr. Thomas Stanley Clay, Volunteer for the Indian Navy, arrived by the same ship.

*Bombay Castle, 16th January 1852.*

No. 6 of 1852.—The following extracts from a Despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 13th August 1851, addressed to the Government of India, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned :—

"By the Articles of War, Regimental Officers are directed to collect the Effects of deceased Officers and Men, make out an Inventory thereof, and transmit it, with an account of Debts and Credits, and with the Balances, to the Military Secretary, *within one month after the death of the Officer or Soldier.*

"On the 1st of every month the Sub-Treasurer will furnish to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department an account of all Deposits in the General Treasury made on account of the Estates of deceased Officers and Soldiers of the Company's Service, during the preceding month.

"In this account the Officer's or Soldier's name, Corps, and the date of death, are to be stated, together with the amount deposited on account of his Estate, and the date on which the Deposit was made.

"The Military Secretary, on receipt of this document, will cause it to be published in the "Government Gazette," at the same time notifying that such Estates, against which no claim may be preferred within twelve months from the date of the Officer's or Soldier's death, as therein specified, will cease to be payable in India.

"Returns of sums which, under this Notification, shall have ceased to be payable in India, will be prepared monthly, and contain the names of all Officers and Men, and of those only whose Estates had remained in India during the specified period of twelve months after the date of the party's decease. They will be made up on the 1st of every month succeeding the one in which the twelve months from the date of the Officer's or Soldier's death expired, and be forwarded to England by the following Mail.

"We transmit herewith Form of Deposit Roll, to be prepared on demy paper, and we direct that the information required in the several columns of this Form may be invariably inserted in them.

"To enable us to furnish the relatives of deceased Officers and Soldiers of our Service with the fullest possible information regarding their Effects, whether such Effects be remitted to us for payment or not, we desire that the original Wills, and copies of them, as the different cases may require, with copies of the Inventories and Accounts of Debts and Credits furnished by the Regimental Officers to the Military Secretary, may in all cases be forwarded to us, those connected with the parties whose Estates are included in the Deposit Rolls being appended to the Rolls in which the Estates are remitted."

To enable the Sub-Treasurer to fill up the Form marked A in the complete manner prescribed by the Court, it is ordered that all Remittances to the Treasury on account of Estates of deceased Officers and Soldiers, be intimated to the Sub-Treasurer according to Form marked B, and a duplicate of this Return is invariably to be transmitted by the same post, or on the same day, to the Office of the Military Secretary to Government.

This Order takes effect from the 1st January 1852.

A.

STATEMENT of DEPOSITS made at the General Treasury of Fort William, on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned and Warrant Officers and Soldiers, of the East India Company's Service, against which no claim has been preferred within the prescribed period of Twelve Months from the date of such Officers' or Soldiers' decease, and which are accordingly transferred to England.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of Decease.	Intestate or otherwise.	Total amount deposited.	How DISPOSED OF.				Rate of Exchange.	Remarks.
								Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.			
										In Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.		
	(Christian and Surname in full.)												

B.

STATEMENT of DEPOSITS made at the General Treasury at Bombay, on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Warrant, and Non-Commissioned Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen, of the East India Company's Service, during the Month of

Date of Deposit.	On whose Account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of Decease.	Intestate or otherwise.	Amount deposited.
	(Christian and Surname in full.)						



*Bombay Castle, 17th January 1852.*

- No. 7 of 1852.—Midshipman W. F. Yates is allowed a furlough to Europe, for one year, on Medical certificate.  
 No. 8 of 1852.—Lieutenant A. Foulerton is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, on Medical certificate.

*Bombay Castle, 21st January 1852.*

- No. 9 of 1852.—Mr. R. Mignon, Captain's Clerk, is allowed a further extension of leave, until the 7th February next, to remain at Poona, on Medical certificate.  
 No. 10 of 1852.—Mr. G. Stansfield, Third Class Engineer, is allowed a further extension of leave, until the 8th February next, to remain at the Mahableshwur Hills, on Medical certificate.

*By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,*  
 P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Colonel,  
*Secretary to Government.*

## Civil Appointments, &c.

### POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 21st January 1852.*

Captain J. W. Schneider, of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Second in Command of the Kolapoor Local Infantry, in succession to Captain Clarke.

Ensign A. Bell, of the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Adjutant of the Kolapoor Local Infantry, in succession to Lieutenant Barr.

The leave of absence on private affairs granted to Major Ramsay, Commandant of the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse, under date the 13th instant, is cancelled, at his own request.

Captain W. F. Leeson, Commandant of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, resumed charge of his duties on the 17th instant, to which date the leave of absence granted to that Officer on the 19th November last is extended.

### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 15th January 1852.*

Mr. J. G. Lumsden, Secretary to Government in the General and Judicial Departments, returned to the Presidency and resumed charge of his duties on the 14th instant; the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 8th ultimo is cancelled.

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

### TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

#### REVENUE.

*Bombay Castle, 17th January 1852.*

Lieutenant C. J. Stenart, Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachee, joined his appointment on the 21st December 1851, and is temporarily employed on special duty in Upper Scinde.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant J. F. Lester, Deputy Collector of Sukkur, in Scinde, under date the 31st October 1851, has been further extended till the 21st ultimo, on which day he rejoined his appointment.

Mr. J. M. Erskine, Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Rutnagherry, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations.

Mr. W. Turquand, First Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Rutnagherry, has been allowed an extension of thirty days, under the provisions of Section XII. of the Absentee Rules, of the leave of absence granted to him under date 17th November last.

*Bombay Castle, 20th January 1852.*

Mr. L. Reid, First Assistant Collector of Surat, received charge of that Collectorate from Mr. J. M. Davies, on the 15th instant.

*By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,*  
 H. E. GOLDSMID, Secy. to Government.

**GENERAL DEPARTMENT.**

*Bombay Castle, 19th January 1852.*

Second Hospital Assistant Pais, of the Native Garrison Hospital, Bombay, to be an Acting First Hospital Assistant, and attached to the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of First Hospital Assistant Jacob Rahimoon, on special duty.

First Grade Apprentice Ramchunder Chowan, of the Marine Battalion, to be an Acting Second Hospital Assistant, and attached to the Native Garrison Hospital, during the absence of Second Hospital Assistant Pais.

*Bombay Castle, 20th January 1852.*

Assistant Surgeon R. Haines, Vaccinator in the Conkan, and Assistant Surgeon J. B. Johnstone, Vaccinator in the Deccan, have been allowed to exchange appointments.

**JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.**

*Bombay Castle, 19th January 1852.*

The leave of absence, on Medical certificate, granted under date the 18th October last, to Khan Saheb Manockjee Pestonjee, Sudder Amcen of Ahmedabad, is extended till the 31st instant.

Mr. F. Lloyd, Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan, is allowed an extension of one day, on duty, of the leave of absence granted to him under date the 5th November last.

First Grade Apprentice Sewajee Guicowar, of the Kaira Jail, is transferred to the Ahmedabad Jail, to fill a vacancy.

Mr. A. Jones, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, assumed charge of his office on the 31st ultimo.

*Bombay Castle, 20th January 1852.*

Mr. C. H. Cameron, Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan, vice Mr. Lloyd.

Mr. J. M. Erskine to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, vice Mr. Cameron.

*Bombay Castle, 21st January 1851.*

Lieutenant C. W. Walker to be Superintendent of the Police in the Tanna Collectorate, and Commandant of the Ghaut Police Corps, from the 1st instant, vice Captain Mylne.

Lieutenant C. W. Barr to be Assistant Superintendent of Police and Second in Command of the Corps, vice Lieutenant Walker.

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

**PACKETS.**

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

NAMES OF VESSELS.	AGENTS' NAMES.	DATE OF INTENDED DEPARTURE.	TO WHAT PORT.	WHERE TOUCHING.
Victoria .....	Commander in Chief, Indian Navy...	3rd proximo..	Suez.....	Aden.
A Steamer.....	Ditto ditto.....	17th ditto.....	Aden.	
Ganges.....	P. & O. Steam Navigation Company.	Ditto.....	Hong-Kong .....	{ Ceylon, Penang, and Singapore.
Dwarka .....	Bombay S. N. Company.....	27th instant .....	Kurrachee.	
G. R. Clerk.....	Ditto ditto.....	14th proximo.....	Cambay.....	Surat and Gogo.
New Orleans.....	Messrs. W. Nicol & Co .....	30th instant.....	London.	
Eliza.....	" Ditto ditto.....	5th proximo.....	Ditto.	
Istvan fo Hereeg.....	" Ditto ditto.....	5th ditto.....	Akyale.	
Maple Leaf.....	" Ditto ditto.....	15th ditto.....	Liverpool.	
Game Cock.....	" Forbes & Co.....	Dispatch.....	China.	
Anne Armstrong .....	" Robert Strong & Co.....	Ditto.....	Calcutta.	
William Penn .....	" Dirom, Hunter & Co.....	Ditto.....	China.	
Araminta .....	" Peel, Cassells & Co.....	Ditto.....	Hull.	
John McVicar.....	" Ditto ditto.....	Ditto.....	China.	

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

**A. W. RAVENSCROFT,**

*Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 21st January 1852.*

*Post Master General.*

**In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay.**

*In the matter of the Petition of CURSONDASS HUNSRAZ, an Insolvent.*

Whereas on the Nineteenth day of January instant, upon the petition of Sakervow, widow of the late Hunsraz Hurridass, deceased, Sewram Purshotum Rookwiney, widow of the late Purshotum Gunesh, deceased, Khooshalchund Ropchund, Executor of Wogjivunvove, widow, deceased, Dharashaw Dorabjee and Goculdass Nanjee, the Creditors of the above-named Insolvent, it was ordered that an Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent should be chosen by the Creditors in the room of Oswald William Ketterer, Esquire, the Official Assignee, Notice is hereby given, that an election of such Assignee will accordingly be held in my Office, within the Fort, on the Twenty-sixth instant, at one o'clock P. M., and all Creditors whose debts amount to Rupees one hundred and upwards, who shall be included in the Schedule filed by the said Insolvent as Creditors, or who shall have proved their debts, shall be entitled to vote in such election, and the election shall be made by the major part in value of the Creditors so entitled to vote; and the person or persons so elected shall be appointed by the Court a Special Assignee or Special Assignees of the Estate of the said Insolvent; provided that any Creditors shall be at liberty to give notice to any other person whose name is included in the Schedule of the Insolvent as a Creditor, but who shall not have proved his debt, to prove his debt before he shall be admitted to vote on such election, and in such case such party shall not be entitled to vote until he shall have proved his debt.

W. DEBLAQUIERE,  
Clerk of the Court.

*Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 20th day of January 1852.*

શ્રી મુખાઈના નાંદાર દેણદાર લોકોનાં છુટકા કરનારી કોર્ટ નધે \*

કરમનદાશ હંનસરાવ નખલા દેણદાર તેની અરજીની બાબતનાં.

શકર વજી તે મરનાર હમરાવ હરીદાશ ની વીધવા તથા શીવરામ પરશોતંન તા. રૂક નીણી તે મરનાર પરશોતંન ગણેશની વીધવા તથા પ્રુશલચંદ રૂપચંદ તે મરનાર બિન્ન વજી વીધવાનો વકીલ તથા દારાયા દેરાબજી તથા ગોકલદાશ નાનજી તે બીજાં લખલા નખલા દેણદારના માગનારાઓ તેઓની અરજી બીજાંથી સાલતા બનીવારી નહીંજાની તારીખ આગણીશનીને દીને હોકંન થઓ જે આશવાલડ બીલીચંન કેટરર ઇંચકુએર હાંકીશીઆલ આશાએનીને બદલે દેણદાર નમકુરનો માલનતાને શાર આશાએની એ રલે અમતીઆરી લેણદારાઓએ પરચંકરી લેવા તેથી તે મુબબ એ બીજાંથી અબર આપેઆનાં આવે છે જે સાલતા નહીંના

ની તારીખ હુવીશનીએ પાછલા પોરના એ ક કલાકને અનલે કોટનાં મારી હાંકીશ નધે તેવા આશાએની પરચંકરી લેવાબુ કાન કરાનાં આવશે અને બધા માગનારાઓ જે આગુ લેણુ એકઠા રૂપીઆબુ તથા તેથી વધારેબુ હશે અને માગનારાઓ કરીને નખલા દેવાદાર નમકુરે દાખલ કરેલી રીપનાં તેવાનાં નાન લખશે અથવા જવાએ પોતાના લેણાની સાબીતી કરી હશે તેઓને તેવા પરચંકરવાના કાંનનાં નત આપવાને અમતીઆરી છે અને તેપરનાંબુ નત આપવાને જે માગણારાઓને અમતીઆરી થશે તેઓનાં આવજની રકમો પરનાંબુ જે વધારે ગણતીનાં હશે તેઓથી તે પરચંકરી લેવાબુ કાન થશે અને તે પરનાંબુ જે ઘણી અથવા ઘણીઓ પરચંકરના આપશે તેને અથવા તેવાને નખલા દેવાદાર નમકુરની નીલકતનો ઇંચપીશીઆલ આશાએની એ રલે વીશેશ રીતનો અમતીઆરી કોરટથી ઠરાવાનાં આવશે એ બાબતબુ દેહુબુ ઠરાવેલુ છે જે નખલા દેવાદારની રીપનાં જે કોઈ બીબ ધણીબુ નાંન લખેલુ હુએ પણ તેણા પોતાનાં લેણાની સાબીતી નહી કરીહશે તે તે પરચંકરી લેવાનાં કાનનાં નત આપવાને તેને રબ આપવાનો આગમ્ય તેણે પોતાબુ લેણુ સાબેત કરવુ કરીને તેને અબર આપવાને હરકોઈ લેણદારોને મુબતી આરી થશે અને તેવુજ છતાં પોતાનાં લેણીની સાબીતી કરશે તાંહાં શુધી તેવા ધણીને નત આપવાને અધીકાર થશે નહી \*

મહી. ડબ્લીબી.—ડી.—બલાકીઅર, કોરટનો કલારક.

શ્રી મુખાઈનાં કોરટનધે કોરટનાં કલારકની હાંકીશનો આજ હંને તારીખ ૨૦ મી બનીવારી શંને ૧૮૫૨ (True Translation.)

R. X. MURPHY, Acting Chief Translator.

**Notice**

Is hereby given, that the Collection of Duties on Tobacco and Ganza will be conducted by the Customs Department, from the 1st proximo.

H. YOUNG,  
Collector of Customs.

Bombay, Custom House,  
14th January 1852.

બહુર નાંબુ

એહુબુજ તારીખ ૧લી માહે શેખરવારી શને ૧૮૫૨ થી ત્યાંકુની તથા ગાંબની બ

गात देवाळुं कांम कशरुम भातांमथी आ  
 क्षे \*

नीशा(शी  
 हेनरी. धंअंग,  
 कशरुमनो कडेकटर \*

तारीख १४ नी जनेवारी शने १८५२  
 धंशवी बुकांम कुंयाधं मांडवी \*

A. RICHARDSON, Depy. Secy. to Govt.

**जाहीर नामा**

रेसाजे तंबाबु व गांच्या बाची जकात घेण्याचे काम तारी  
 ख १ फेब्रुवारी सन १८५२ इशवी पासून कष्टमचे खात्यांतून  
 चालेल.

निशाणी  
 हेनरी. धंम.  
 कष्टमचे कालेकटर.

तारिख १४ माचे ज्ञानेवारी सन १८५२ इश  
 वी सुकास मुंबई मांडवी.

A. RICHARDSON, Depy. Secy. to Govt.

**BANK OF BOMBAY.**

**DISCOUNT.**

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

**INTEREST.**

On Fixed Loans on Government } 4 ditto.  
 Notes..... }  
 On Cash Credits and Loans on } 5 ditto.  
 Government Notes..... }  
 On Loans and deposit of Goods, &c. 6 ditto.

The rate of advance on deposit of 5 per cent.  
 Government Notes is 95 per cent., on 4 per  
 cent. Government Notes, 85 per cent., and on  
 Goods, *three-fourths* the approved value.

*By Order of the Board of Directors,*

J. STUART,  
 Secy. & Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th January 1852.

**Advertisement.**

Tenders are hereby invited for the conveyance  
 to Singapore of about eight tons of Naval Stores,  
 under transmission to the Honorable Company's  
 Steam-frigate "Semiramis."

Particulars as to the nature of the Stores, the  
 size, weight, &c. of the packages, may be learnt  
 by personal application at the Office of the Com-  
 mander in Chief Indian Navy.

*By Order of the Commander in Chief Indian Navy,*

F. G. BONE,  
 Secretary.

*Commodore's Office,*  
 Bombay, 20th January 1852.

**Notice.**

To be sold by Public Outcry, at the Bombay  
 Dockyard and New Ground, on Monday next, the  
 26th instant, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, a quan-  
 tity of Refuse Timber and Chips, collected from the  
 works carried on in the Dockyard.

*Terms of Sale.*—The lots to be paid for on the  
 spot when knocked down, and to be cleared away  
 within three days.

G. B. KEMPTHORNE,  
 Indian Naval Storekeeper.

Bombay, Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office,  
 20th January 1852.

**MILITARY**

**ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.**

- | 1852               | ARRIVALS.   |
|--------------------|---|
| 15th Jan.          | Captain F. B. Lys, 45th Madras N. I., <i>en route</i> to Aden, from Secunderabad.             |
| 16th "             | Captain A. R. Manson, Bombay Rifles, on duty, from Belgium.                                   |
| " "                | Captain Henry Willoughby, Staff, on duty, from Kurrachee.                                     |
| " "                | Inspector General of Hospitals W. B. Taylor, Medical Staff, to join, from Kurrachee.          |
| 17th "             | Surgeon W. Leggett, Medical Staff, on leave, from Surat.                                      |
| " "                | Ensign R. Pope, 25th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Poona.  |
| 19th "             | Assistant Surgeon C. C. Mead, European General Hospital, on duty, from Nuggur.                |
| " "                | Lieutenant W. Stevenson, Artillery, on Medical certificate, from Ahmedabad.                   |
| 20th "             | 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant R. M. Mules, 1st Fusiliers, on private affairs, from Poona.       |
| " "                | Lieutenant Lloyd, 27th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Poona.                                   |
| " "                | Captain L. Forrest, 40th Bengal N. I., Commanding Malwa Contingent, on leave, from Mahidpoor. |
| 21st "             | Lieutenant Colonel H. Sandwith, Native Veteran Battalion, on leave, from Dapoolie.            |
| " "                | Ensign T. Waterfield, 33rd M. N. I., to join, from Madras.                                    |
| <b>DEPARTURES.</b> |   |
| 14th Jan.          | Captain C. M. Barrow, 10th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Allahgh.                                  |
| 15th "             | Captain A. Crawford, Staff, to join, to Baroda.   |
| " "                | Captain W. F. Leeson, Commanding G. I. Horse, to join, to Ahmedabad.                          |
| " "                | Major W. Riddell, 60th Bengal N. I., to join, to Bandah.                                      |
| 16th "             | Cadet W. H. Malden, Artillery, to join, to Ahmednuggur.                                       |
| " "                | Major Littlewood, Native Veteran Battalion, to rejoin, to Dapoolie.                           |
| " "                | Lieutenant W. Turnbull, Native Veteran Battalion, to rejoin, to Dapoolie.                     |
| 17th "             | Lieutenant Frankland, 2nd European Light Infantry, on Medical certificate, to Europe.         |
| " "                | Lieutenant G. D. Eales, 29th N. I., to join, to Surat.  |
| " "                | Ensign D. C. Twyford, 2nd European Light Infantry, to join, to Belgium.                       |
| " "                | Lieutenant Giffard, 16th N. I., to join, to Asseerghur.                                       |
| " "                | Assistant Surgeon R. W. Macaulay, Bengal Military Service, to Europe.                         |
| " "                | Lieutenant P. A. P. Bouverie, 35th B. N. I., to Europe.                                       |
| " "                | Assistant Surgeon J. Crawford, Indian Navy, on duty, to Aden.                                 |
| 19th "             | Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Montriou, 24th N. I., to join, to Sattara.                         |
| " "                | Captain A. R. Manson, Staff, to rejoin, to Scinde.  |
| " "                | Lieutenant J. Hamilton, Artillery, to rejoin, to Scinde.                                      |
| " "                | Captain J. A. Wood, Staff, on duty, to Kurrachee.   |
| " "                | Lieutenant W. H. Palin, 17th N. I., to rejoin, to Baroda.                                     |
| " "                | Ensign J. C. Hobson, 3rd N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.  |

20th Jan.—Lieutenant W. E. McPherson, 24th N. I., to join, to Sattara.  
 " " Assistant Surgeon H. Pitman, 10th N. I., to rejoin, to Deesa.  
 21st " 2nd Lieutenant F. Lloyd, Artillery, to rejoin, to Ahmednuggur.  
*Bombay, Town Major's Office,  
 21st January 1852.*

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**

1852 ARRIVALS.

14th Jan.—Steamer G. R. Clerk, J. Woolley, from Surat 13th instant.  
*Passengers*—J. Landon, Esq.; and several Natives.  
 15th " Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, J. Clark, from Surat 14th instant.  
*Passengers*—Mrs. Davis; Mrs. Macketrie; Mr. LeMessurier; Mr. Blowers; and 55 Natives.  
 16th " H. C. Steam vessel Feroze, Commander H. A. Drought, from Kurrachee 14th instant.  
*Passenger*—Colonel Roberts, C. B., Bengal Army.  
 " " Steamer Bombay, N. W. Haselwood, from Kurrachee, 13th instant.  
*Passengers*—Dr. and Mrs. Taylor; Miss Forbes; Mrs. Harrison and 2 Children; Capt. Willoughby; and Dr. Browne.  
 17th " American Ship Game Cock, L. G. Hollis, from Hong-kong 14th December.  
*Passengers*—2 Parsees.  
 18th " Steamer Philox, F. M. Ellis, from Surat 17th instant.  
*Passengers*—50 Natives.  
 " " H. C. Steamer Berenice, Commander A. Nisbett, from Kurrachee 5th instant.  
*Passengers*—Lord Kennedy; Colonel McSherry, B. A.; Captain King, H. M.'s 32nd Regiment; Captain Brine, 32nd Regiment; Lieutenant St. George, 3rd Dragoons; Lieutenant Peard, 10th Foot; Lieutenant Ward, 60th Rifles; Lieutenant Richardson, 61st Foot; Lieutenant Metge, 83rd Regiment; Captain Thomas, 87th Foot; Mrs. Thomas; Lieutenant Fresson, 98th Regiment; Assistant Surgeon McPherson; 2 Assistant Apothecaries, 358 Rank and File; 36 Women; 60 Children; and 33 Public Followers.  
 20th " Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, G. M. Beyts, from Surat 19th instant.  
*Passengers*—Several Natives.  
 " " Steam Ship Ganges, H. T. Marshall, from Hong-kong 30th December.  
*Passengers*—Mr. Sasson, and Servant; Mr. Buxey, and Servant; Mrs. Sears, Child, and European Servant; Miss Sears; Mrs. Row, and Child; Mrs. Sanderson; Lieutenant T. Wakefield; Mr. Sanderson; Mr. David, and Servant; Mr. Reuben; Mr. Josnah; Dadabhoj Pestonjee; Mr. Rankin; Mr. Mollien; Mr. Mackay, and Servant; Messrs. Fleming and Dawson; and 1 Native Servant.

DEPARTURES.

14th Jan.—Ship Margaret, J. Ord, to China.  
 " " Steamer Lowjee Family, J. Rankin, to Surat.  
*Passengers*—199 Natives.  
 " " Steamer Philox, F. M. Ellis, to Surat.  
*Passengers*—Major and Mrs. Hume; Major and Mrs. Clarkson; and 186 Natives.  
 " " H. C. Surveying Brig Palinurus, W. B. Selby, to Sea.  
 15th " Schooner Karty Honey, Meeyah, Nacodah, to Col-sugurpatam.  
 " " Ship Sobraon, J. Rodgers, to China.  
 " " Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, G. M. Beyts, to Surat.  
*Passengers*—Captain and Mrs. Crawford; Captain and Mrs. Leeson; Miss Edwards; and several Natives.

17th Jan.—H. C. S. P. Zenobia, Commander A. E. Ball, to Suez.  
*Passengers*—Dr. and Mrs. Sinclair, Child, and Native Servant; Lieutenant A. C. Frankland, 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry; Lieutenant P. Bouvarlo; Dr. R. W. Macaulay; Revd. J. L. Scott; and J. Barnes, Esq., 1st Grenadiers.  
 " " Ship William Darley, J. W. Mather, to Singapore.  
*Passenger*—J. Lobb, Esquire.  
 " " Ship Mooltan, W. Chivas, to Calcutta.  
*Passengers*—7 Natives.  
 18th " Steamer Malta, H. H. Potts, to Galle and Hong-kong.  
*Passengers*—Mrs. Bremner, and Child; Captain Holmes, 10th Hussars; 2 Natives, Deck; and 1 Native Servant.  
 " " Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, J. Clark, to Surat.  
*Passengers*—Lieutenant Kales, 25th Regiment; and several Natives.  
 19th " Steamer G. R. Clerk, J. Woolley, to Surat.  
*Passengers*—Several Natives.  
 " " Steamer Bombay, N. W. Haselwood, to Kurrachee.  
*Passengers*—Mrs. White, and Child; Miss Speirs; Captain and Mrs. Wood; Mr. and Mrs. Svoboda; Lieutenant Hamilton; Revd. Mr. Fletcher; and Captain Manson.  
 20th " Ship Foam, R. Findlay, to China.

A. SPENS;

Senior Magistrate of Police.

*Bombay, Police Office,  
 21st January 1852.*

NOTICE.—MR. GAVIN STEEL is authorized to sign our Firm by procuracy.

GREY & Co.

19th January 1852.

NOTICE.—Verbal Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Repairs, at 2 o'clock p. m. on Monday the 26th instant, for the execution by Contract of the undermentioned Work:—

Making a Road from the Town Drain to Tar Dew.

Estimate of the quantity of labour and materials to be expended, and plans and descriptive accounts of the Work, 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 5 per cent. will be required from the lowest bidder, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

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

H. CONYBEARE,  
 Superintendent of Repairs.

*Bombay, Supt. of Repairs' Office,  
 19th January 1852.*

બહાર નામુ

એકેટું ની એલ એલ કાંચ ઇંચરથી ક  
 રવા વીએના મુખનાની ચરના માલતા  
 મહીનાની તારીખ રકની માનવારને દીને  
 પાર જાપર બે વાગતે શુપરીનેનેનેનેર રોપે  
 રશની કચેરીમાં શાલકીલેશ \*  
 ગાંધીના નલથી તે તાડદેવશુધી  
 રશનો વાંધવાનો છે \*

शानिन तथा मजुरी केली लाग्शे तेना  
 अन्मायेशनी ध्यादी तथा नकाशा तथा  
 कांनना हीयाय दरनीयांन सुपरीनटेडॅं री  
 पेरशनी क्येरीनां नावा यात्र ठाधाडा रेहे  
 शे तथा ते वीशेयीणु कांथे पुष्टु उशेतो ते प  
 णे नालेन थाये \*

न शरवथी कनी आकडो येलशे तेले ६  
 र शिकडे टका प परनांले अवन अनानत  
 राअवा नाथंये ते अवन धंनराना काग  
 ल जपर शध करवा आनांकांनी करेशी श  
 रकार हा गल थाये \*

शरवथी न कनी अरन लुशे ते अथवा  
 यीला कांथे अरन मंनपुर करशुन येधु  
 सुपरीनटेनडेनर गाहेय कयुल करवा नथी \*

नीशाणी  
 डेनरी-कानीपीयेर,  
 सुपरीनटेडॅं रीपेरश \*  
 ता. १६ नाडे न्नीवारी शंने १८५२  
 धेशवी युकांन सुयध सुपरीन टेडॅं  
 रीपेरशनी क्येरी \*

**जाहोर नामा**

रेसाजे खाचीं लिचिलेले काम सनानो करण्या विशेचे मुख  
 जबानो अर्ध चालने सच्चियाची तारीख २६ सोमवारचे रोजीं  
 वारावर दोन वाजतां सुप्रीनटेडॅं रोपेथेचे कचेरीत एकुन घे  
 तोल.

गावातील नळापाखून ताडदेवा पर्यंत रस्ता बांधा  
 बयाचा आहे.

सामान व मजुरी कीती लागिल त्याचे आकाराची याद व  
 नकारे व कामाचा जोशेव दरम्यान सुपरीनटेडॅं रोपेथेचे कचे  
 रीत पादावयास उघडा राहिल व त्याविशीं अणखी कांही पुसण  
 असेल तेची सालुन चोदल.

जो सर्वोक्तुन कमी थोरज बेलेल त्याणे दर रेंकडा टके ५ प्र  
 साणे एवज असानत ठेवला पाहीजे तो एवज सन्नाचे खतावर  
 सही करण्यास टाळाटाल केव्हास सरकार दाखल चोदल  
 सर्वोक्तुन जो अर्जे कमी असेल तो किंवा दुसरा कोणता अर्जे  
 मंजूर कर असे सुपरिनटेडॅं रोपेथे कडुल करित नाहीं.

निशाणी  
 डेनरो कानिबीथर,  
 सुप्रीनटेडॅं रोपेथे.

तारीख १६ जानेवारी सन १८५२ इसवी सुकास सुंवर.  
 सुप्रीनटेडॅं रोपेथेची कचेरी.

**ORIENTAL BANK CORPORA-  
 TION.**

**BOMBAY AGENCY.**  
**INTEREST ALLOWED.**

On Deposits, payable on demand.....	2	per cent.
On Deposits, payable at 1 month's notice.....	3	per annum.
On ditto at 3 "	4	" "
On ditto at 6 "	4	" "

**INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED.**

On Government Bills.....	} Not exceeding 3 months	} 4 per ct. per ann.
" Private Bills.....		
" Private Bills secured by Govt. Paper.....		
" Private Bills secured by Goods, &c.....		
Rebate allowed at Government Bill rate only.		

**RATES OF EXCHANGE.**

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s. 0 1/2 d.	per Rupee.
" " " 3 " " ".....	2s. 0 1/4 d.	"
" " " 2 " " ".....	2s. 0 d.	"
" " " 1 " " ".....	1s. 11 1/2 d.	"
" " " 1 day's.....	1s. 11 1/2 d.	"
On Ireland 1 " ".....	} 1s. 11 1/2 d.	"
On Scotland 1 " ".....		
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....		

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

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

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order"; and to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

**COMMISSION**

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government } 3/4 per cent.  
 and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay. }

JOHN RIACH,  
 Rampart Row, Bombay,  
 21st January 1852.  
 Sub-Agent.

**ORIENTAL BANK CORPORA-  
 TION.**

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

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

Rs. 1000.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 50.	
2148	4512	347	12183	6815
2363	4563	3623	12382	7154
2425	4587	3767	20483	7910
2492	4635	4016		8065
2657	4686	4035		8115
4032	4720			8472
4188	4786			8710
4209	4834			8751
4215	4854			8828
4331	5108			8840
4343	5139			9224
4350	5170			9231
4354	5489			9256
4398	6001			9268
4461	6114			9273
4464	6318			9618
4466	6441			9693
4499	6715			10083
4508	6927			11022
				11461
				11486
				11631

Bombay, 1st January 1852.

**INDIA AND LONDON  
 LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

14, Waterloo Place, and  
 79, King William Street, London.  
 Capital, £250,000, in 5,000 Shares, of £50 each.  
**DIRECTORS.**  
 Chairman.—The Chisholm, Erchless Castle, Inverness-shire, and Chapel Street, Grosvenor Park, London.

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

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

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

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„ at MADRAS.—Messrs. AMALRIC & Co.

AT BOMBAY.

AGENTS.—Messrs. GREY & Co.

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

SOLICITOR.—J. JEFFERSON, Esq.

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

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

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

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

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

Parties returning to reside in Europe, will be admitted to *Europe* Rates of Premium.

Prospectuses, and every requisite information obtained, on application to the Agents of the Company.

GREY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

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