

36 inches above the top of the side walls of the conduit. The material for the embankments to be hard material from the cuttings. The excavations not to be pushed faster than the conduit can be built, and the refilling must follow immediately after the building.

MODE OF CON-
STRUCTING CONDUIT

The conduit to be rectangular in section. The bottom to be formed of flags, extending the full width of the side walls from side to side in one stone, to be not less than 30 inches in width and from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness. The joints of the flags to be supported by other flags of the same length and thickness, but only 12 inches in width. The side walls to be 10 inches in thickness, and founded on the flag bottom; to be built of parpoints, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the bed, placed in two rows, leaving about 1 inch between the rows—the parpoints to be bedded and jointed in mortar for 3 inches in width, the remainder of the beds and joints, as well as the open space, must be filled with asphalte; the joints of the flags forming the bottom of the conduit must also be run full of asphalte the joint being left about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch open for that purpose. The conduit to be covered with flags, from 3 to 4 inches in thickness, which must extend the full width of the side walls. The joints of the covering flags to be filled with, and the covers to be bedded upon the side walls, in good hydraulic mortar. The faces of the parpoints forming the inside of the conduit to be neatly hammer-dressed.

BASIN AT END OF
MASONRY CONDUIT.

A well or basin, 9 feet in diameter internally, to be placed at the end of the masonry conduit and the commencement of the piping. The walls to be founded upon two courses of flags, each 4 inches thick—the lower course being bedded in mortar upon the solid ground, and the joints of both courses run full of asphalte. The walls to be built of parpoints, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the bed, in two rows, leaving a space of an inch between them up to the level of the top of the conduit; the parpoints to be bedded and jointed in mortar for a space of 6 inches in width, the remainder of the beds and joints and the space left between the parpoints to be run full of asphalte. Above the level of the conduit, the side walls to be of hammer-dressed wall stone, both outside and inside, and backed with rubble. The faces of the parpoints to be hammer-dressed. Great care must be taken to unite the asphalting of the conduit with that of the well, and, in passing the pipe through the wall, the asphalte must be made to surround the pipe.

AIR GRATINGS.

An opening to be left in the wall, 3 feet long by 18 inches high, and to be surrounded with ashlar, as shown. The opening to be partially closed on the inside by a flag 3 inches thick, set on edge, and built into the sides of the opening. A cast-iron grating, of the pattern shown on the drawing, to be placed in the opening, near the face of the wall, and to be let into the ashlar forming the bottom and sides of the opening. The exposed faces of the ashlar to be neatly boasted over.

COVERING TO BASIN.

MANHOLE DOOR.

The basin to be covered with good sound 6-inch landings, resting upon, and projecting 3 inches over, the outside of the walls, and upon cast-iron beams placed across the well, and built into the side walls. The beams to be good clean sound castings, of the pattern shown. Access to be gained to the well by a wrought-iron manhole door, properly hinged to the flag covering, and sunk flush with the top of the flags, to be secured by a galvanised iron padlock. A wrought-iron ladder to be provided, to reach from the manhole to the bottom of the well.

PIPING TO THE
COMPENSATION
BASIN.

JOINTS OF PIPES.

A line of pipes, 18 inches diameter, to be laid, to convey the water from the circular basin to the Compensation Basin, terminating in the centre fountain. For the description of the carting, and the laying and jointing of the pipes, see that already given for the pipes through the embankment of the Castle Carr Reservoir.

Almost the whole of the pipes will have spigot and socket joints, and be run in with lead; the only flange joints being those about the 18-inch valves and about the pipes in the waste shaft of the Compensation Basin. Each of these joints must be made good and tight by a ring of gutta-percha placed between the facings of the flanges, the flanges being bolted together by 8 wrought-iron bolts for each joint. The flanges should be slightly warmed before the gutta-percha ring is placed between them, after which the bolts should be tightened up as quickly as possible. The bolts, nuts, and rings must be found by the contractor.

EXCAVATION AND
REFILLING.

Any excavation below the depth shown on the section to be measured and paid for as extra work, at a price to be fixed in the schedule. The excavation to be large enough to allow the pipe-layers to work freely and to make the joints conveniently; and to be carefully refilled as the work proceeds. The surface of the ground to be restored to its original state.

The work during its execution must be properly watched and protected by the contractor, who must be responsible for all accidents.

VIII.—THE PIPING FROM THE DISCHARGE BASIN OF THE CASTLE CARR RESERVOIR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE No. 3, OR SALTONSTALL, CONTRACT.

SEE DRAWINGS NOS. 1 AND 17.

A line of pipes, 18 inches diameter, to be laid from the Discharge Basin of the Castle Carr Reservoir, passing under the paving of the lowest pool in the stepped fall at the end of the waste watercourse, through the culvert through which the Fulshaw stream is admitted into the Compensation Basin, and along the east side of the Compensation Basin, beneath the footway, to a circular basin, to be constructed at the commencement of the No. 3 or Saltonstall Contract. The pipe to have a regular fall of 3 inches per chair, from end to end.

For a short distance below the Compensation Basin the pipes will be above the natural surface of the ground; in this case the embanked material must be put into its place and allowed to consolidate for some time before the pipes are laid upon it.

All the joints will be socket joints, and must be made with lead.

CARTING, CUTTING
AND REFILLING
TRENCHES, AND
MAKING JOINTS.

The carting of the pipes, the manner of cutting the trenches and refilling, the mode of laying the pipes, and making the joints, have been already explained.

A circular well or basin to be built at the point shown on the plan. This well will be similar, in all details of construction, to that already described at the junction of the Masonry Conduit with the piping under the last heading. This will also be 9 feet in diameter internally, but deeper than the one referred to, and must also be provided with manhole door and wrought-iron ladder.—(See Drawing No. 17.)

IX.—THE THREE SMALL WEIRS OR FALLS BELOW THE COMPENSATION BASIN.

SEE DRAWING No. 16.

Three small weirs or falls to be constructed across the Luddenden Brook, at or near the places marked upon the general plan. They are all similar in construction, consisting of a breast wall carrying an ashlar sill, a flagged fall or apron, and the necessary side walls, puddling, and pitching.

EXCAVATION.

The ground below the site of each weir to be excavated to no greater depth than is sufficient to give a secure foundation to the masonry of the weir without incurring extra walling.

BREAST WALL.

The breast wall below the sill and the wall under the foot of the flag apron to be of good rubble masonry founded upon rag flags 6 inches thick.

- SILL.** The sill to be of ashlar, to project into the side walls about 12 inches on each side, and to be founded upon a course of 6-inch flags, forming a coping to the rubble breast wall below. For a length of 5 feet midway between the side walls, the top of the sill to be sunk 6 inches below the remaining portion, and a sunk channel of corresponding width to be carried down the flag apron.
- FLAG APRON.** The apron to be formed of flags 6 inches thick, forming a succession of curved steps. The sides to be separated from the sunk channel by a row of ashlar stones set on edge, the sides of which must be notched out to receive the ends of the flags. Each step forming the sunk channel to be of one flag, stretching from side to side. The flags to project into the side walls at least 6 inches on the face line.
- DRY RUBBLE UNDER APRON.** The apron to be supported on a hearting of dry rubble, and the lowest step must form the coping to the mortared rubble wall built at the foot.
- SIDE WALLS.** The side walls to be of hammer-dressed wall stone backed with rubble and founded upon flags 6 inches thick, below the sill; and to be of a double row of wall stone, asphalted and backed with rubble, and founded upon the flag coping of the breast wall, above the sill. The walls to be coped with ashlar, stepped up in the manner shown. The exposed faces of the sill to be neatly boasted over, and those of the coping to be neatly pitched off and left rough.
- PUDDLE-TRENCH.** A puddle trench to be sunk along the face of the breast wall, and to be filled with well-tempered clay. The puddle to be brought up in front of the wall and wrapped over the 6-inch coping against the face of the sill and side walls.
- PITCHING.** The puddle to be supported on the upper face by a pitched rubble wall at a slope of 1 to 1, returned on the sides of the stream and carried up level with the top of the coping. The upper surface of the puddle to be protected by a paving of squared rubble closely pitched. A roughly-squared rubble pitching to be carried down the bed of the stream below the flag apron for a short distance, and the sides of the stream pitched in the manner shown.
- The ground about the weir to be neatly levelled or sloped down to meet the ashlar coping of the side walls.

THE SHUTTLES AND MUSHROOM VALVES.

The shuttles to be made to the form and dimensions shown on the Drawing No. 17. The shuttle frame, door, and wall-plate to be of cast iron—the slides and facings to be of gun-metal, secured to the ironwork by copper rivets placed diagonally, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, measured from centre to centre, or in any other approved manner, both gun-metal and ironwork having been first planed or turned to an accurate fit. The facings to be scraped and rubbed. The screw to be also of gun-metal, and to work in a gun-metal step at the foot, and through a gun-metal bush at the head. The draw rods and cross heads, and also the guide pieces on the frames of the shuttles to be of wrought iron.

The whole work to be neatly and accurately made to fit in all its parts, and be securely fixed to the masonry by wrought-iron bolts, as shown.

All soiling to be sown with a mixture of rye grass and clover seeds at a proper season.

OBSERVATIONS REFERRING TO THE WHOLE CONTRACT.

All fences which may be injured during the execution of the work, must be properly restored to the satisfaction of the owner or the engineer.

MODE OF CARRY-
ING ON THE WORK.
ANNOYANCE TO
RESIDENTS, &c.

The work must be carried on in such a manner as to cause the least annoyance to the residents in the district, to the owners and occupiers of the land, and to the shootings through which the works will pass. No workman will be permitted to keep a dog, and in the erection of temporary huts or cottages for the accommodation of the workpeople, no sites must be selected without the approval of the engineer and the consent of the respective landowners.

TRESPASS AND
ADHERENCE TO
FOOTWAYS.

The contractor must insist upon all workmen following the legitimate public roads and footways in going to and from their work, and they must follow the line of work until they meet with such public ways. Where no existing public roads serve for gaining access to the works, lines of footway must be agreed upon with the owner of the property, and then staked out or fenced off, and the workmen be bound to keep them. The contractor to be liable for all damage by trespass caused by the workmen in going to and from their work.

TEMPORARY ROADS.

Where the contractor has to make cart-roads for the accommodation of the work, the lines of such cart-roads must be fixed with the owner of the land through which they are made, satisfaction given to both landlord and tenant, and when the use of such road is ended, the ground must be restored and the surface made good. In the use of such roads as are now to be found on the moors, not being public roads, the roads must be kept and left in good repair, to the satisfaction of the owner or engineer.

PAINTING IRON-
WORK.

All ironwork to be first oiled and then painted with three coats of good oil paint, one coat of paint being applied before it leaves the foundry.

GENERAL RULES RESPECTING MASONRY.

Where flags are used for footings under walls, they must be close jointed for the full extent of the wall, properly squared or worked to the radius, and the underside worked off to an even surface with a punch or pick-point, so that they may bed solidly on the ground without rocking, and so much of the upper side must be neatly boasted off as will be covered by the first course of masonry.

Where flags form the bottoms of wells or waterways, or form a series of steps, and where they are laid one upon another, to a greater or less extent, the surfaces in contact, the surfaces exposed to view and those surfaces upon which any ashlar, blocking, or parapoint walling is founded, to be neatly boasted over, and the joints properly squared or dressed to the radius, and boasted over. One course of flags to break joint with that on which it lies at least 9 inches.

Flags standing upon edge, and all landings which are exposed, to be neatly squared or dressed to the required form and to have joints, beds, and exposed surfaces neatly boasted over.

The flags covering the waterway or conduit to have boasted joints and underside.

All flags to be of good sound stone, no rag flags to be used except where specially directed.

All ashlar and blocking must have both beds and joints neatly boasted over, and be well squared or dressed to the radius, as the case may be. All parpoints and wall stone must be neatly hammer-dressed. The width on the bed must, in all instances where no precise dimension is given or required, measure not less than one-third more than the depth or thickness of the stone, and the end joints and beds must be full for at least three-fourths of the width of the stone. Tail ends must not be cut off to reduce stones to regular widths, unless that is rendered necessary by the character of the work; but all face stones must be allowed to project as far as possible into the backing, in order to increase the bond. The length of the stones on the face must not be less than four times the thickness when under 3 inches in thickness; three times when under 8 inches; twice when under 18 inches in thickness. The length of all coping stones to be at least double their width.

In the heavier class of work there must be at least one bond stone in every square yard, and in the smaller descriptions from two to four bond stones in every square yard.

All stones must be set on their natural beds, except those specially ordered to be set on edge.

All sills, ashlar parapets or coping stones, and flags upon edge, when abutting endways one against the other, must have V grooves cut into the vertical joints, which must be filled, when the joints are set, with cement in a semifluid state, and then have broken stone or gravel forced into them.

All ashlar work which is specified to be made watertight must have V grooves cut upon both beds and joints, the grooves to be not more than 15 inches apart, one groove being within 6 inches of the face of the stone, care being taken that the grooves cut in one stone come opposite to or correspond with those cut in the adjoining one. The grooves to be run full of cement as soon as possible after the stones have been set.

In the case of sills, &c., the grooves to be 2 inches square when the stones are set; in watertight ashlar, 1½ inch square.

Wherever rubble, walling, or backing is specified, the rubble stones must be flat bedded, hard and sound, and of as large dimensions as the wall will admit; the whole to be well bonded together.

All stones to be well knocked down to their beds, so as to make as small a joint as possible.

All stones must be well wetted before being set.

In all cases, unless specially mentioned to the contrary, all masonry must be set flush in hydraulic mortar, all joints and spaces must be well filled, spaces large enough to admit of small stones must be filled after the mortar has been put in, so that they may be surrounded by it, and all stones must have proper beds prepared for them before being set; no pinnings to be placed under stones after they have been placed on their beds.

ASPHALTING.

ASPHALTE.

The asphalte to be formed of coal pitch and stove-dried clean sharp sand, about as fine as filter sand, mixed in equal proportions in bulk, and thoroughly boiled together, with a sufficient admixture of oil to prevent brittleness in the composition when cold. The asphalte to be used hot, and poured from ladles into the joints of the masonry, great care being taken that every joint shall be thoroughly filled.

LIME, CEMENT, MORTAR.

MORTAR.

The mortar for all parts of the work, except for the fence walling, which may be prepared from the limestone of the district, to be made from the lime from Halkin mountain, in Flintshire, North Wales, or from other lime of equal quality, to be approved by the engineer. The lime to be used as fresh burnt as possible, carefully protected from moisture, and ground into dry powder before being mixed with water; to be carefully slaked and properly mixed, by being ground by steam power in an edge stone mill. For work in dry situations, and where not specially required to resist moisture, the mortar to be mixed in the proportion of one measure of lime to one and a half measures of clean sharp sand; where used in damp situations, or required to resist water, to be mixed in the proportion of two parts of lime, two parts of sand, and one part of calcined mine dust.

GROUT.

The grout to be made from the same lime, with a rather larger proportion of sand, and no thinner than will give it the requisite fluidity.

CONCRETE.

Concrete to be formed of one part of the Halkin mountain lime, in powder, before being slaked, and five or six parts of clean sharp gravel, with the fine sand sifted out of it; to be moistened with water and mixed up to a stiff consistency on a board or flag upon the spot, and used immediately. The concrete to be well pounded before the lime sets.

The lime which must be used, and the proportions for the mortar, to be altered at any time by the engineer.

CEMENT.

The cement to be good Portland cement, or such other cement of equal quality as may be approved by the engineer, and to be used pure or mixed, with such proportion of sand as may be directed by him.

GENERAL STIPULATIONS.

CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE MATERIALS

The contractor to provide all planks, barrows, waggons, carts, rails, centres, scaffoldings, engines, machines, pumps, tools, and other implements which may be required for performing the work in a workmanlike manner; to provide all stone, powder, timber, bricks, lime, cement, clay, sand, gravel, posts, rails, gates, iron (except the large cast-iron stand-pipes for the Dean Head Reservoirs, the 42-inch pipes, and the chairs or saddles, the 24-inch, the 18-inch, the 12-inch, and the 8-inch pipes, and the valves in connection with them), lead, spun yarn, and every other article and material requisite for the works; dig all necessary foundations and puddle trenches; free the works from water; procure all water for puddling; execute diversions of all roads, streams, springs, drains, and watercourses, when and where necessary; make or restore any fences which may be removed or destroyed; provide all stakes, poles, and assistance in setting out the work, and perform and complete every part of the work in a substantial and workmanlike manner, according to the true intent and meaning of this specification, and the plans, sections, and drawings of the respective parts, and to the entire satisfaction of the engineer.

DEPOSIT OF MATERIAL.

The contractor to deposit the materials provided by him, from time to time, for the purpose of the works, in such convenient places as shall be pointed out by the engineer.

TRESPASS OR DAMAGE.

The contractor to pay for all trespass or damage incidental to his work, whether by getting or leading clay, stone or other materials, or occasioned in any other manner, and in case of dispute between him and the parties claiming compensation, the amount of such compensation shall, with the consent of the party claiming compensation, be fixed by the engineer, whose decision on that point shall be final; the amount so ascertained may be detained by the Corporation, to pay to the parties injured, out of the money due to the contractor.

MATERIALS OF BEST KIND.

The contractor to provide all materials, the best of their respective kinds; not to use any stone, brick, lime, cement, sand, clay, iron, lead, or other material which the engineer does not approve of; and the engineer, or his assistants, shall have the right to destroy or reject, as they think proper, any material or work not furnished or wrought agreeably to the true intent and meaning of the drawings and specification, and to pull down or destroy any work incorrectly or improperly performed.

PERSONAL ATTENDANCE.

The contractor to give constant personal attendance, or have proper persons to superintend the different descriptions of work, with whom the engineer or his assistants may at all times communicate. The whole of the work to be executed under the direction and to the satisfaction of the engineer.

TIME OF COMPLETION.

The contractor to complete every part of the work connected with the passing of the water past the reservoirs, including the flood watercourse, the waste weirs, and waste watercourses down to the Fulshaw stream, the driving of the tunnels and sinking of the shafts at the Dean Head Reservoirs, on or before the 1st day of November 1865, and the remainder of the work on or before the 1st day of May 1867, and to uphold and keep the same in perfect repair for the space of two years from the date at which the engineer shall certify that the works have been completed.

PENALTY FOR NON-COMPLETION.

In the event of the work not being completed by the time specified, the contractor shall forfeit to the Corporation the sum of One hundred pounds for every week during which such default in the completion of the work shall continue, the amount of such forfeit to be deducted from the money retained in the hands of the Corporation which would otherwise be due to the contractor, or the Corporation may recover the same by law.

SUSPENSION OF
WORK DURING
FROST, &c.

The work, or any part of it, may be suspended during frost or bad weather, at the discretion of the engineer; such suspension to make no difference in the time at which it is stipulated the whole shall be completed, unless the duration of such suspension shall, in the opinion of the engineer, be such as reasonably to require an extension of time; in such case the engineer shall certify to the Corporation the period to which, in his opinion, the time of completion should be extended, and the Corporation shall have the power of extending the time accordingly.

IMPOUNDING OF
WATER.

Water may be admitted into the reservoirs as the work proceeds, and allowed to rise to such height as the engineer may think proper, for the purpose of consolidating the embankments, due regard being had to the convenience of the contractor in carrying on his operations or obtaining material for the works.

MODE OF PAYMENT.

The money agreed to be given for the completion of the work, to be paid by monthly or such other instalments as may be agreed upon, according to the value of the work done, which shall be certified in writing by the engineer.

PAYMENT OF
WORKMEN.

The contractor to be bound to pay the wages of his workmen fortnightly, if required by the Corporation so to do.

SECURITY FOR EXE-
CUTION OF WORK.

The contractor to give satisfactory security for the due and faithful performance of the contract, and to execute work to the value of £1,000 before he is entitled to receive any money on account, after which he will be paid in full for all additional work, until the value of work executed amounts to £10,000. The Corporation then to be entitled to retain 10 per cent. upon the whole value of work done, until the expiration of the term during which the contractor has to maintain the works. The Corporation, however, to be entitled to vary this arrangement, and to require such security from the contractor for the completion of the work as shall be agreed upon at the time the tender is accepted.

INTEREST ON MONEY
RETAINED.

Interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, upon the amount of money retained, to be paid to the contractor half-yearly.

POWER TO TAKE
WORK OUT OF
CONTRACTOR'S
HANDS.

Should it appear to the Corporation, upon the representation of the engineer, that the contractor is not proceeding with the work at a speed that is likely to complete it by the time agreed upon, or that he is not performing the several operations in a workmanlike manner, then, on giving seven days' notice to the contractor, or any of his overlookers, the Corporation shall have the option and power of taking the whole or any part of the work into their own hands, and of seizing and taking possession of all or any part of the implements or materials provided by the contractor; and may carry on the works necessary to complete the contract according to the specification, either by themselves or their servants; or may relet the whole or any parts to others, to execute and uphold, upon the account and at the risk of the contractor, who shall not have any power or authority to interfere further in the said works, or such part as the Corporation may have taken into their own hands.

In case the Corporation should exercise such option, they shall not be bound to pay the contractor any money on account of the contract until the expiration of the term at which it shall be agreed the contract shall cease; at which time the contractor shall be entitled to receive such sums as may appear to be due, after deducting the sums expended by the Corporation in completing and upholding the work, and a reasonable compensation, to be fixed by the engineer, for the care and trouble in superintending the execution of such work as they may have taken into their own hands, and all other expenses which they may have incurred; and also a compensation in money, for any loss, inconvenience, or obstruction, which may have been occasioned by the contractor in not fulfilling his contract; such last-mentioned compensation to be ascertained and settled by three indifferent persons, one to be named by each party, and the third by the two so named, their decision, or that of any two of them, to be final.

In case the expenses incurred by the Corporation, and the amount of the aforesaid compensation, shall amount to more than the sum which, at the time of any such interference with the works, shall remain unpaid of the sum originally contracted for, then the contractor shall pay to the Corporation the amount of such surplus, and in default of such payment for the space of three months after the same shall have been demanded, the Corporation may recover the amount from the contractor by law.

REPAIRS.

If after the completion of the work, or any part of it, and before the time agreed upon for the termination of the contract, any repairs shall be considered necessary by the engineer, and the contractor shall refuse or neglect to proceed with proper diligence to make such repairs, having had seven days' previous notice so to do, the Corporation shall have the power of making such repairs, by themselves or their servants, and of reimbursing themselves out of the money retained as aforesaid, or they may recover the amount of any expenses so incurred by law.

ACCIDENTS.

In the event of any accident occurring which requires immediate repair, and the contractor is not upon the spot to execute the necessary work, the Corporation may proceed immediately, without giving any notice to the contractor, to make the necessary repairs by themselves or their servants, and shall be at liberty to reimburse themselves in the manner aforesaid, provided such accident has occurred in the contractor's work, or been occasioned by any neglect on the part of the contractor, of which the engineer shall be the sole judge.

PAYMENT OF CON-
TRACTOR'S DEBTS.

The Corporation shall have the power of liquidating any debt incurred by the contractor in connection with the contract, and shall be at liberty to deduct the money so paid from any money due to the contractor.

DEVIATION FROM
PLANS.

Should it appear to the Corporation or their engineer at any time necessary or desirable to make any alteration in or deviation from the plans, sections, drawings, and specifications, the contractor to be bound to adopt the same, and an allowance to be made either for or against the contractor, as the case may be; the amount of such allowance or deduction to be determined by the engineer, and stated in writing previous to the work being executed; such alterations are not to vitiate or annul the contract further than as regards such altered parts.

EXTRAS.

The Corporation are not to be bound to pay for any work the price or sum to be paid for which has not been stated in writing previous to such work being commenced, except in the case of extras ordered in writing by the engineer, the value of which could not in his opinion be determined beforehand; nor are they to be bound to make any allowance to the contractor for any supposed or real inaccuracy in the plans, sections, or drawings, or the dimensions figured thereon, or for quantities which may be stated or furnished, for the accuracy of all of which the contractor must satisfy himself before the day of letting.

INCREASED OR
DIMINISHED QUAN-
TITIES OF WORK.
FORMS OF TENDER.

Increased or diminished quantities of iron-work, masonry, or puddle, to what may be shown in the drawings or named in the schedule of quantities, to be allowed for either way, at the schedule of prices on which the tender has been computed.

The proposal or tender to be given in a gross sum for all the work made out on the quantities and particulars given in the schedule of quantities and on the sections and drawings, and to be accompanied with a schedule of the quantities filled up with the prices of the various descriptions of the work, upon which the gross amount of the tender has been calculated, the prices there named being such as will cover all contingencies, unless specially mentioned and estimated in the schedule.

The proposal or tender to be given in upon the printed form of tender accompanying the specification.

JOHN FREDERIC BATEMAN, *Engineer.*

16 Great George Street, Westminster, September 1864.

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