## TENDERS FOR LOANS ON TREASURY BILLS.

1. THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury hereby give notice that Tenders will be received at the Chief Cashier's Office at the Bank of England, on Tuesday, the 3rd proximo, at one o'clock, for Treasury Bills to be issued under the Act 40 Vic., cap. 2, to the amount of £1,425,000.

2. The Bills will be in amounts of £1,000, £5,000, or £10,000. They will be dated the 7th day of January, 1882, and will be payable at three or six months after date (at the option of the persons tendering), viz.:—on the 7th April, or 7th July next. respectively.

or 7th July next, respectively.

3. The Tenders must specify the net amount per cent. which will be given for the amounts opplied for; and the tenders of private individuals must be made through a London Banker.

4. The Bills will be issued and paid at the Bank

of England.

5. The persons whose Tenders are accepted will be informed of the same on Wednesday, the 4th proximo, and payment in full of the amounts of the accepted Tenders must be made to the Bank of England not later than three o'clock, on Saturday, the 7th proximo.

 The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury reserve the right of rejecting any

Tenders.

Treasury Chambers, December 22, 1881.

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1878. 41 Vict., c. 16 s. 43.

Period of Employment, 9 a.m.—9 p.m.

Order of Secretary of State granting Special

Exception.

WHEREAS the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, Section 43, prescribes that where it is proved to the satisfaction of a Secretary of State that the customs or exigencies of the trade carried on in any class of non-textile factories or workshops require that the special exception hereinafter mentioned should be granted, and that such grant can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby, he may grant to such class of factories or workshops a special exception that the period of employment for young persons and women, if so fixed by the occupier and specified in the notice, may, except on Saturday, begin at 9 A.M. and end at 9 P.M., and in such case the period of employment for a child in a morning set is to begin at 9 A.M. and the period of employment for a child in the afternoon set is to end at 8 P.M.:

And whereas it has been proved to my satisfaction that the factories of the clases mentioned in the Schedule hereunder, by reason of the customs and exigencies of the trades carried on therein, require the grant of this special exception, and that such exception can be granted without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women, affected thereby:

Now J, the Right Honourable Sir William Vernon Harcourt, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by this Order, made under Part 2 of the said Act, grant the said exception to the factories mentioned in the Schedule hereto.

This Order shall come into effect on the 24th December, 1881, and shall, unless previously revoked, continue in force until 31st December, 1882, and no longer.

W. V. Harcourt.

Home Office, Whitehall, December 21, 1881.

Schedule.

Bookbinding Works in the Metropolis.

PORT OF CORK. LIMITS OF PORT.

PORT OF YOUGHAL, Annulled.

WE, the undersigned, Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby, under the authority of "The Customs Consolidation Act, 1876," appoint Cork, on and after the 1st day of January, 1882, to continue and be a Port in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, and do hereby declare that the limits of the said Port of Cork shall commence at Ballymacart Head, in the county of Waterford, being the western limit of the Port of Waterford, and shall extend westwardly along the coast of the county of Cork to Galley Head, in the said county of Cork, being the eastern boundary of the Port of Skibbereen, and shall extend seaward to a distance of three miles from low-water mark along the coast within the said limits, and shall include all islands, bays, harbours, rivers, and creeks within the aforesaid limits.

And we, the said Lords Commissioners, do hereby, on the day and year before mentioned, annul all former limits of the Port of Cork, and all former limits of the Port of Youghal, and declare the said Port of Youghal to be no longer a Port for Customs purposes.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, this 12th day of December, 1881.

Arthur D. Hayter.

John Holms.

## PORT OF WATERFORD. Limits of Port.

WE, the undersigned, Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby, under the authority of "The Customs Consolidation Act, 1976," appoint Waterford, on and after the 1st day of January, 1882, to continue and be a Port in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, and do hereby declare that the limits of the said Port of Waterford shall commence at the Bridge at Carrick-on-Suir, and continue down the River Suir, including both banks thereof, until its junction with the River Barrow, nearly opposite to Cheek Point, in the county of Waterford, and the point called Great or Big Island, in the county of Wexford, and shall continue thence on the county of Wexford side of the Harbour of Waterford to Hook Tower (being the south-western limit of the Port of New Ross), and thence in an imaginary straight line across the entrance of the Harbour of Waterford to Swiney Head, in the county of Waterford, and thence along the coast of the said county of Waterford to Ballymacart Head (being the eastern limit of the Port of Cork), and shall extend seaward to a distance of three miles from low water mark along the coast within the said limits, and also to a distance of three miles seaward from the imaginary line drawn from Hook Tower to Swiney Head aforesaid, and shall include all islands, bays, harbours, rivers, and creeks within the aforesaid limits.

And we, the said Lords Commissioners do hereby, on and after the day and year before mentioned, annul all former limits of the said Port of Waterford.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, this 12th day of December, 1881.

Arthur D. Hayter.

John Holms,