



Bombay Government Gazette.

Published by Authority.

[No. 53

THURSDAY, 31st DECEMBER 1885.

Separate paging is given to this Part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government Notifications, Appointments, &c.

NOTIFICATIONS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th December 1885.

No. 10347.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following amended rule for rule 25 of the rules under the Pensions Act, No. XXIII. of 1871, published at pages 1020—1027 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 25th December 1879, Part I., as modified by Government Resolution No. 1237, dated 24th February 1882:—

“25. A monthly statement of all proposed alterations in or additions to the said lists in consequence of decisions or orders passed during the preceding month affecting the same, shall be

Monthly Correction Statements to be submitted to the Commissioner, Central Division.

submitted by each Collector on such date as may be fixed for their submission in communication with the Accountant General, to the Commissioner, Central Division, who shall cause the same to be promptly scrutinized in his office, and, after countersigning the same, shall cause duplicate thereof to be sent to the Accountant General with the orders of the Commissioner duly recorded thereon; and shall also direct that the lists in his own office and in the various offices in the Collectorate shall be corrected accordingly. The Accountant General shall also correct his lists in accordance with the duplicate copy of the statement so countersigned and forwarded to him.

“No pension or grant shall be entered in, or struck out from, the accounts or the said lists, except with the previous sanction of the Commissioner.”

Bombay Castle, 28th December 1885.

No. 10444.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following Rules for the Rules in Appendix A. to the Rules for the Examination of Junior Civil Servants, published at pages 750 to 755 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 13th July 1871, Part I. :—

“A candidate for the Lower Standard Departmental Examination who obtains at least one-half of the marks in every subject and at least 60 per cent. of the total number of aggregate marks, will be considered to have passed, unless the Central Committee for special reasons reported see fit to rule otherwise.”

“A candidate for the Higher Standard Departmental Examination who obtains at least 30 per cent. of the marks in every subject and at least 50 per cent. of the total number of aggregate marks, will be considered to have passed, unless the Central Committee for special reasons reported see fit to rule otherwise.”

These rules will take effect from the 1st October 1886.

Bombay Castle, 29th December 1885.

No. 10457.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Local Funds of the Ahmedabad District for a public purpose, viz., for constructing a store-house, within the limits of the village of Wágad in the Dhandhuka Táluka, on the Dhandhuka-Ránpur Road, in the Ahmedabad Collectorate; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the land specified below is required within the limits of the aforesaid village of Wágad :—

Name of Owner.	Description of Land.	Area.	Boundaries.
Fariásang Modji, Batansing Meghbháí, Mutubháí Geshháí, Alubháí Ránabháí, and others.	Unassessed Kharába land (Darbari).	17 Gunthás.	The site is bounded on the north, east and west by Survey No. 92 (of which it forms a part), and on the south by the Dhandhuka-Ránpur Road.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X. of 1870, to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the land.

Bombay Castle, 30th December 1885.

No. 10466.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for inclusion in Reserved Forest, in the village of Kowthe in the Shrigonda Táluka of the Ahmednagar District; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the lands specified in the following schedule are required within the aforesaid village of Kowthe :—

Schedule referred to above.

Village.	Survey No.	Area.		Assessment.	
		A.	g.	Rs. a.	p.
Kowthé	52	3	18	2	12 0
	57	0	22	0	8 0
	65	18	31	8	0 0
	66	0	12	0	6 0
Total	...	23	3	11	10 0

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X. of 1870, to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the lands.

No. 10472.—The following Notification and Resolution by the Government of India are republished :—

“HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 23rd December 1885.

No. 2123.—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Syud Nuradin Khan to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Bombay Presidency in accordance with the rules issued under Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3.

(Signed) A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of India.”

“DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

SALT.

The 23rd December 1885.

No. 691.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again—

Letter to the Commissioner of Inland Customs,

No. 197, dated 5th October 1877, and enclosure.

Letter from the Commissioner of Inland Customs,

No. 42 C., dated 7th March 1878, and enclosure.

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 7, dated

17th June 1878.

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 13,

dated 5th September 1878, and enclosures.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 465,

dated 24th February 1879, and enclosures.

Letter to the Government of Madras, No. 33 C.,

dated 28th March 1879.

Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 34 C.,

dated 28th March 1879.

Endorsement from the Government of Bengal,

No. 350 T., dated 14th June 1879, and enclosures.

Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 1951,

dated 24th December 1879.

Endorsement from the Government of Bengal,

No. 1422-33 S., dated 6th April 1880, and

enclosures.

Letter from Lieutenant J. F. Pogson, dated 27th

January 1883.

Letter from the Commissioner, Northern India

Salt Revenue, No. 67 C., dated 13th July 1883,

and enclosures.

Read—

- Letter from Messrs. Burn & Co., No. 1571N., dated 26th May 1876.
- Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 137, dated 16th June 1876.
- Endorsement from the Government of Bengal, No. 2117, dated 18th August 1876, and enclosure.
- Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 247, dated 21st September 1876.
- Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 875, dated 4th April 1877, and enclosures.
- Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 72, dated 17th April 1877.
- Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 1641, dated 9th June 1877, and enclosure.
- Notification in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 150, dated 12th July 1877.
- Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 151, dated 12th July 1877.
- Resolution in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2788, dated 22nd August 1883.
- Letter from Lieutenant J. F. Pogson, dated 9th February 1884.
- Letter to Lieutenant J. F. Pogson, No. 1189, dated 29th February 1884.
- Letter from the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, No. 61 C., dated 18th August 1884, and enclosures.
- Letter from R. G. Davies, Barrack Master, Umballa, dated 23rd October 1883.
- Letter from Mr. C. J. Simons, Mahmarra Tea Estate, Assam, dated 10th March 1884.
- Letter to the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, No. 188, dated 10th April 1884.
- Letter from the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, No. 44 C., dated 4th July 1884, and enclosure.
- Letter from Dr. H. Warth, Dehra Dun, dated 5th November 1883.
- Letter to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 10, dated 4th January 1884.
- Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 118—XIII-37-26, dated 2nd August 1884.
- Letter from Surgeon-Major J. B. Gaffney, Civil Surgeon, Seoni, Central Provinces, dated 1st September 1883.
- Letter from the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, No. 30 C., dated 9th May 1884, and enclosures.
- Letter to the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, No. 1123, dated 22nd May 1884.
- Letter from the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 874-64 G., dated 10th April 1884, and enclosure.
- Letter from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 1022-94 G., dated 16th June 1885, and enclosure.
- Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 575, dated 1st May 1884, and enclosures.
- Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 1671 T.R., dated 30th August 1884, and enclosures.
- Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 8767, dated 7th November 1884, and enclosures.
- Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces, No. 573 S., dated 11th November 1884.
- Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 14, dated 7th January 1885, and enclosures.
- Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 17—XIII-37-34, dated 22nd January 1885, and enclosure.

Letter to the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, No. 538, dated 31st January 1885.

Letter from the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, No. 12C., dated 13th March 1885, and enclosure.

Letter to the Governments of Bengal and the Punjab, No. 658, dated 7th May 1885.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 1979 T.F., dated 11th September 1885, and enclosures.

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 708, dated 9th October 1885, and enclosures.

RESOLUTION.—One of the chief objections taken to the salt duties is that, owing to the resulting high prices, cattle are stinted in their supply of salt, while manufacturers and agriculturists are required to pay duty on salt employed in industry and agriculture. The attention of the Government of India has been given to the matter for some years in the hope that an unobjectionable method of freeing from duty salt required for the purposes above indicated might sooner or later be discovered.

No satisfactory way of effecting this object and at the same time of protecting the State from risk of fraud has as yet been found. The issue of duty-free salt on a simple guarantee that it will be used for certain purposes and for no others is, in the absence of special safeguards, out of the question, while the provision of such safeguards would entail the entertainment of establishments at inordinate expense, or the adoption of measures harassing to the section of the public concerned. The only plan which would fully meet the requirements of the case would be the denaturalisation of salt so as to render it unfit for human consumption, whilst it remained fit for use by cattle and as manure, or for industrial purposes, the salt not being easily restorable to an edible condition by any of the methods which could in ordinary circumstances be employed in India. If salt were thus prepared, it might be freely issued at little over cost price without danger to the revenue. So far, however, all attempts made to discover such a process have proved more or less unsatisfactory in their results.

2. The first experiment was made in 1876 by Mr. Wood, then Chemical Examiner to the Government of Bengal, consequent on an application from Messrs. Burn & Co., of Calcutta, for the remission of duty on salt used by them in the manufacture of glazed stoneware pipes and similar articles. Mr. Wood reported that he was unable to find out a process which fully complied with the conditions laid down, namely, the discovery of an inexpensive method whereby salt may be rendered unfit for human consumption and can be again rendered edible only by a process the cost of which would equal or exceed the duty levied on it. But he suggested an alternative method, namely, the admixture of salt with coal tar, the tarred salt being issued to manufacturers of glazed stoneware free of duty, upon a personal guarantee for its use exclusively in manufacture. This method was adopted and is still practised, the salt being issued subject to certain special rules framed by the Government of Bengal. The arrangement works satisfactorily on the limited scale on which it has been tried, but constant supervision is required, and tarred salt cannot be used except in pottery manufacture.

3. In 1877 Dr. H. Warth was directed to make experiments after the German method with some of the refuse salt of the Punjab mines. A mixture of salt with colocynth (*Citrullus colocynthis*), and another with lignite, oil-cake, and cotton seed were tried, but the result in both cases was unsatisfactory, pure salt being easily recovered from the mixtures, and the experiments were discontinued. On application to the Secretary of State for information showing precisely the process of denaturalisation employed in Germany it appeared that salt was issued for agricultural purposes in two forms, (1) a coarse powder consisting of a mixture of oxide of iron and vermouth powder (*Artemisia absinthium*), and (2) blocks for beasts to lick, the salt being mixed with oxide of iron and charcoal powder. Salt for manure was mixed with charcoal dust, ashes, lamp-black, or ordinary soot, in different proportions. These mixtures, though effective in Germany, would not be so in this country where the salt duty is much heavier, and cheaper means of restoring the salt exist.

4. In 1879 the Government of Madras forwarded an application from Mr. Barter for permission to use duty-free salt in the manufacture of manure. The Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras, referred to the various processes of medicating salt used in France, and recommended compliance with Mr. Barter's application, provided the salt was first mixed with pouquette in accordance with the French method. The Board supported the recommendation of the Salt Commissioner, but the Government of India considered that the issue of a mixture of the kind to the people of this country was obviously objectionable as leading to serious misapprehension of motives. The proposal was therefore negatived.

5. The European methods of medicating salt having been found unsuitable, and the experiments made in Bengal and the Punjab having proved unsuccessful, the Government of India, in its Resolution of the 22nd August 1883, cited in the preamble, invited Local Governments and private individuals to make careful and systematic experiments for the discovery of a satisfactory process. Various attempts have been made in compliance with these instructions, but none of them can be considered completely satisfactory. The following is a brief summary of the suggestions received, and of the causes which render them ineffectual.

(1) *Lieutenant J. F. Pogson, Dehra Dun.*—A mixture of salt with slaked lime or chunam, carbonate of potash, powdered charcoal, rice flour, and water. Experiment showed that the preparation was useless, pure salt being recovered from the mixture by solution in water and subsequent evaporation. A sample of cattle salt prepared by Lieutenant Pogson, of which he declined to name the ingredients, was tested by the Chemical Examiner, Punjab, and also found useless.

(2) *Captain Davies, Barrack Master, Umballa,* suggested a mixture of salt with green succulent grass in the proportion of 40 or more parts of the latter to 1 of the former. Edible salt can be easily recovered from the mixture.

(3) *Mr. C. J. Simons, Mahmarra Tea Estate, Assam.*—A mixture of edible salt with sulphate of soda (*khāri nimak*) in the proportion of 4 to 1, and of *Sulphur vivum*, black salt, and mustard oil-cake in small proportions. The mixture was examined by the Chemical Examiner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, who reported that edible salt could be recovered from it by an easy process.

(4) *Dr. Warth.*—A mixture of salt with *gur*, bran, oil-cake, and grass. Experiments made by the Superintendent, Experimental Farm, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, failed, edible salt being easily recoverable from the mixture.

(5) *Surgeon-Major J. B. Gaffney, Civil Surgeon, Seoni, Central Provinces.*—A mixture of salt with 'mahwa' refuse from distilleries. Experiments made in accordance with this suggestion by the Assistant Commissioner of the Sambhar Lake Division failed, salt being separated from the mixture by the simple process of recrystallisation.

(6) *Mr. H. Murray, of Lahore.*—Mr. Murray suggested four alternative methods of preparing cattle fodder—(1) a mixture of hay, wheat, bran, grass, fodder, and gram with caramel, molasses (mixed with green fodder juice), and salt; (2) a mixture of bran, salt, and caramel; (3) a mixture of hay, bran, and various descriptions of fodder with cotton, mustard seed, caramel, molasses, and salt; (4) a mixture of wheat meal, gram, caramel, oil-cake, and salt. Every facility was afforded to Mr. Murray at the Mayo Salt mines, and salt supplied to him free of duty. He made a small quantity only of fodder by way of experiment, but owing to the cost of conveyance by rail of an article so bulky as this preparation it was found impossible to place the fodder in the market at a price which would be remunerative and attract purchasers. The experiments have been abandoned.

(7) *Mr. R. Romanis, D.Sc., Chemical Examiner, British Burma.*—A mixture of salt with sulphide of antimony, sulphur, and charcoal, or lime freshly slaked. This method fulfils the conditions laid down by the Government of India, but competent authorities, who were consulted as to its efficacy, report that fatal results may follow from continued consumption of a mixture which contains antimony, a cumulative poison.

6. Various experiments were made by district medical officers in Bengal, but none proved successful, the difficulty being to prevent the easy restoration of pure salt from the mixture. The Chemical Examiner to the Government of Bengal is of opinion that a solution of the problem cannot be expected under the conditions laid down, which in their entirety are impracticable. This view is concurred in by the Chemical Examiner to the Government of the Punjab, and in Madras and Bombay it has been held that the problem is insoluble.

7. As already stated in the Resolution of 22nd August 1883, the Government of India still hopes that a process may be discovered which, if not completely satisfying all the conditions hitherto

prescribed, may yet be sufficient for practical purposes. In this view, the Governor General in Council is prepared to grant a reward not exceeding Rs. 5,000 to the inventor or discoverer of a process which will satisfy the main conditions, namely, (a) that the cost of the process must be moderate, not exceeding about 4 annas a maund, and (b) the preparation must be such that edible salt cannot be easily extracted from it by any of the ordinary processes in use amongst native salt-workers. If several good processes are suggested, the highest reward will be given to the inventor of the process which may appear to Government to be the most satisfactory in all respects, and a smaller proportionate reward will be granted for the next best process.

8. The details of the attempts hitherto made to discover a suitable method of denaturalisation have been printed in the form of a pamphlet, copy of which may be obtained on application by persons who desire to make experiments.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations, with a request that publicity may be given to the offer made by the Government of India.

Also, that copies be forwarded to the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, and to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(Signed) D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India."

*By order of His Excellency the Right
Honourable the Governor in Council,*

J. NUGENT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th December 1885.

No. 98.—The following addition to Pilotage Bye-law No. 20, made by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the provisions of Section 72 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and published (in Notification No. 95, dated 7th December 1885,) on the 10th, 17th and 24th December 1885, has received the approval of Government as required by Section 74 of the aforesaid Act:—

"They must also produce certificates of having passed an examination in distinguishing primary colors."

*By order of His Excellency the Right
Honourable the Governor in Council,*

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS.

**By the Right Honourable the
Governor in Council.**

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th December 1885.

No. 679.—With reference to General Order No. 647 of the 16th December 1885, Colonel M. W. Willoughby, C.S.I., S. C., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, to have the local rank of Brigadier-General, with effect from that date.

No. 680.—Colonel A. Phelps, Infantry, Commissary General of the Bombay Army, vacates his appointment, under the regulations, on attaining Colonel's allowances on the 1st January 1886, and His Excellency the Governor in Council avails himself of the opportunity to place on record his appreciation of the services rendered by that officer.

2. Colonel Phelps has served in the Commissariat Department for nearly twenty-eight years. In May 1880 he was appointed to officiate as Commissary General, and in February 1881 he was confirmed in that appointment.

3. In April and May 1878 Colonel Phelps, as officer in charge of the Packing and Despatching Depôt at Bombay, did good service in carrying out the Commissariat arrangements connected with the rapid despatch of the Indian Contingent to Malta, and in connection with the operations in Afghanistan in 1878-79, 1879-80 and 1880-81, Colonel Phelps, first as Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency, then as Officiating Deputy Commissary General, and subsequently as Officiating Commissary General, rendered services which earned the thanks and approbation of the Bombay Government, of the Government of India, and of the Secretary of State. The excellent services rendered by him as Commissary General in connection with the despatch of a Force to Egypt in 1882 have also been acknowledged by the same authorities.

No. 681.—Under the orders of the Government of India the appointment of Deputy Commissary General is abolished, with effect from 1st January 1886.

No. 682.—Colonel E. S. Ostrehan, Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Commissary General till further orders, with effect from 1st January 1886, vice Colonel Phelps, who vacates on attaining Colonel's allowances.

No. 683.—The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the dates specified:—

7th Regiment Cavalry (Jacobka Risâla).

Ressaidâr Shaik Mahomed Bux to be Risaldâr;
Jamâdârs Abdulla Khan to be Ressaidâr and
Wordie-Major and Severn de Rozario to be
Ressaidâr, and Kote Dafedâr Shaik Abdool
Lutif to be Jamâdâr from the 15th November
1885.

Kote Dafedâr Dhull Sing to be Jamâdâr from
the 1st December 1885.

Bombay Castle, 29th December 1885.

No. 684.—The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

General List, Cavalry.

Major Joseph G. Fagan,—27th December 1885.

No. 685.—The undermentioned Sub-Hospital Assistant is permitted to resign the Service from the 10th December 1885, the date on which he was declared to be permanently incapacitated for further service:—

Juggonnath Hari, attached to Her Majesty's 29th Regiment N. I.

No. 686.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Edward Ross Hartigan, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, Officiating Wing Officer, 16th Bombay Infantry,—18th November 1882.

Bombay Castle, 30th December 1885.

No. 687.—Brigade-Surgeon A. Allan, Medical Staff, is brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces in the Bombay Command from the 19th December 1885, the date of his landing in Bombay.

No. 688.—The services of Colonel H. Moore, C.B., C.I.E., S. C., are replaced at the disposal of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief.

No. 689.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 704, dated 25th December 1885, is republished:—

"APPOINTMENTS.

No. 704.—STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant J. H. R. Cox, 6th Dragoons, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date of his arrival in India."

No. 690.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 707, dated 25th December 1885, is republished:—

"No. 707.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Mortimer, R. A., Officiating Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, to be an additional Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, vice Major V. C. Fisher, R. A., on field service. Dated 7th November 1885.

Captain W. G. Massy, R. A., Commissary of Ordnance, 4th class, to be an additional Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, vice Captain C. P. Triscott, R. A., on field service. Dated 30th October 1885."

No. 691.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 715, dated 25th December 1885, is republished, with reference to G. G. O. No. 598, dated 31st December 1884:—

"No. 715.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

The promotions of the undermentioned Sub-Conductors on probation, published in G. G. O. No. 657 of 1884, are antedated as follows:—

Sub-Conductor Thomas Howard,—1st April 1884.

Sub-Conductor Ebenezer Johnson,—9th April 1884.

Sub-Conductor Alexander Sandilands,—10th April 1884.

Sub-Conductor Thomas John Scott,—6th May 1884.

Sub-Conductor Patrick Halpin,—7th June 1884.

Sergeant Harry Phillips to be Sub-Conductor on probation, with effect from the 2nd July 1884, vice Halpin."

No. 692.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 716, dated 25th December 1885, is republished:—

"No. 716.—G. G. O. No. 151 of 1885 is cancelled and the following substituted:—

Sub-Conductor Richard Norris to be Conductor; Sergeant Ernest Newby to be Sub-Conductor on probation;

with effect from the 22nd September 1884, vice Conductor J. Tombs, pensioned.

Sergeant Walter William Powell to be Sub-Conductor on probation, with effect from the 24th October 1884, vice Sub-Conductor A. Stapleton, deceased;

Sub-Conductor Henry Duke to be Conductor; Sergeant (Supernumerary Sub-Conductor) James Aird to be Sub-Conductor;

with effect from the 17th November 1884, vice Conductor J. Stirton, pensioned.

Sub-Conductor William Edward Perkins, Head Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, to be Conductor, seconded;

Sub-Conductor Michael O'Shea to be Conductor;

Sub-Conductor Walter William Powell, Supernumerary on reduction of Ahmedabad Depôt, to be absorbed;

with effect from the 9th April 1885, vice Conductor J. Graham, pensioned."

No. 693.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 21st July 1885, page 3375, is republished:—

"The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

* * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm Hassells Nicolson, Bombay Infantry. Dated 2nd March 1885.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Scopoli Walcott, Bombay Infantry. Dated 2nd March 1885."

No. 694.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 8th December 1885, page 5938, is republished:—

"INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

To be transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—

Major-General Jonathan Augustus Spry Faulkner, Bombay Infantry,—Dated 6th November 1885.

Colonel Stanley de Burg Edwardes, C.B., Bombay Infantry, to be Major-General,—Dated 6th November 1885."

No. 695.—The undermentioned Warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1875, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Sub-Conductor E. Johnson, Ordnance Department.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th December 1885.

No. 47.—The Reverend W. Clarke, M.A., Joint Chaplain of Poona, is appointed to do the duties of Chaplain of Ghorepuri, in addition to his own, until further orders.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th December 1885.

No. 7633.—Captain A. L. D. Fordyce and Captain W. P. Kennedy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Fourth Assistant Political Agent, Gohelwád, on the 16th instant, before office hours.

Bombay Castle, 29th December 1885.

No. 7600.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished:—

“GENERAL.

Fort William, the 23rd December 1885.

No. 2651 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1696 G., dated the 12th August 1885, Mr. Franz Stockinger, Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 27th November 1885.

(Signed) H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.”

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd December 1885.

No. 8750.—Ráo Sáheb Vadilal Tarachand Parikh, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Godhra, is transferred to Kopargaon in the Ahmednagar District.

Ráo Sáheb Manohar Vishnu Kathvate, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Kopargaon, is transferred to Godhra in the Panch Maháls District.

Under the provisions of Section 28 of Act XIV. of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) Ráo Sáheb Manohar Vishnu Kathvate, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Godhra in the Panch Maháls District, is, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

Bombay Castle, 23rd December 1885.

No. 8762.—Captain Allan Moss, First Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, officiated as Cantonment Magistrate, Hyderabad, from the 26th October to the 23rd November 1885, both days inclusive.

Lieutenant R. C. G. Mayne, Staff Corps, has been appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate at Hyderabad, with effect from the 24th November 1885.

Lieutenant Mayne is also appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class, under Section 12 of Act X. of 1882, within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Hyderabad.

No. 8781.—A'zam Annaji Wasudeo, Head Kárkún of táluca Muddebihál in the district of Bijápur, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Bijápur under Section 12 of Act X. of 1882.

Bombay Castle, 24th December 1885.

No. 8799.—Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Mámílatdár of táluca Gogha in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Ahmedabad under Section 12 of Act X. of 1882, and is invested with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Act:—

Power to pass sentences of whipping (Section 32).

Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (Section 143).

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, upon police reports and upon information (Section 191).

No. 8803.—Under the provisions of clause 2 Section 45 of Bombay Act II. of 1874 the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. D. Panse, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Surat, to be a Visitor of the District Jail at Surat.

No. 8810.—Mr. Balaji Krishna, Pensioned Mámílatdár, residing at Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a special Magistrate under Section 14 of Act X. of 1882, and is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class and with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Act within the limits of the city of Ahmednagar:—

Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (Section 143).

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint and upon police reports (Section 191).

Bombay Castle, 28th December 1885.

No. 8842.—Mr. A. Lucas, Assistant Collector in the district of Kánara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Kánara under Section 12 of Act X. of 1882, and is invested with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Act:—

Power to require security for good behaviour (Section 110).

Power to make orders as to local nuisances (Section 133).

Power to issue process for person within local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside the local jurisdiction (Section 186).

Power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, &c. (Section 524).

No. 8870.—Under Section 37 of Act X. of 1882 Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Thána, is invested with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Act:—

Power to try summarily (Section 260).

Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes (Section 407).

No. 8886.—Messrs. G. McCorkell and C. B. Izon respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnágiri on the 17th instant, after noon.

No. 8887.—Mr. M. Kennedy delivered over charge of the special duty on which he was employed in Káthiáwár to Mr. F. H. Warden on the 15th instant, before office hours.

No. 8888.—Under Section 40 of Act XIV. of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) Mr. Gopal Bapuji Gokhalé has been appointed, with effect from the 14th instant, to act as Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Rahimatpur in the Sátára District during the absence of Mr. Raghunath Gangadhar on leave, or until further orders.

No. 8889.—Under Section 40 of Act XIV. of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of Clerks of the Subordinate Judge's Courts in the Thána District, with effect from the 2nd January 1886:—

Mr. Kashinath Ramchandra Parvate, Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Bassein, to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhiwndi.

Mr. Vishnu Vithal Patkar, Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhiwndi, to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Bassein.

Bombay Castle, 29th December 1885.

No. 8902.—Mr. A. H. Unwin, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Kánara, is allowed privilege leave for one month.

No. 8905.—Mr. G. McCorkell is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Kánara during the absence of Mr. Unwin, or till further orders.

Bombay Castle, 30th December 1885.

No. 8917.—Azam Gurdasmal valad Lalchand, Head Munshi, táluka Tando Alahyar in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Hyderabad under Section 12 of Act X. of 1882.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th December 1885.

No. 2288.—Mr. Nagindas Mulchand is appointed to act as Deputy Educational Inspector, Panch Maháls and Rewa Kántha, during the absence of Ráo Sáheb Madhavlal Harilal Desai, or till further orders.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th December 1885.

No. 10453.—Under Section 12 of Act III. of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Ahmednagar District.

Mr. Govind Bahirav, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Nevásá, from 2nd November to 1st December 1885.

Kánara District.

Mr. Venkatráo Bákrishna, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Bhatkal, from 7th to 15th November 1885.

Kolába District.

Mr. Dhondo Shridhar, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Karanja, from 7th to 9th November 1885.

Belgaum District.

Mr. Shrinivás Bhimáji, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Belgaum, from 16th to 18th November and from 2nd to 4th December 1885.

Mr. Rámchandra Annáji, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Khánápur, from 22nd October to 20th November 1885.

Mr. Shripad Subráo, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Murgod, from 4th to 7th December 1885.

Ratnágiri District.

Mr. Bhikáji Váman Gadre, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Ratnágiri, from 16th to 30th November 1885.

No. 10456.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Godfrey, Superintendent, Ratnágiri Revenue Survey, is promoted from the Third to the Second Grade of Superintendent, with effect from 14th November 1885.