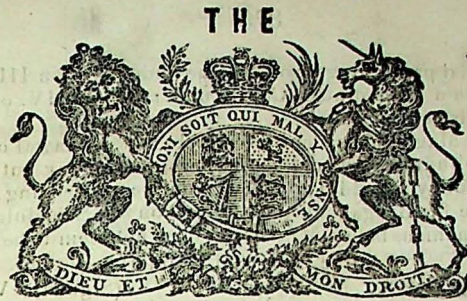




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NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1831.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council having sanctioned the publication of a Weekly Paper, to be styled the "BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE," Notice is hereby given, that after this day all Advertisements and other Public Papers of the Government will be printed in the BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE only: and all Orders or other Public Notices appearing in that Paper under the signature of the Secretaries or other Public Officers of the Government, are hereby ordered and directed to be conformed to and obeyed accordingly.

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1832.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

Bombay, 5th April 1848.

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS TO THE PUBLIC.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following Notification by the Government of India is re-published for general information :—

"No. 5501.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27th November 1860.

READ the following letter from P. GRANT Esq., Collector of Malabar, to J. D. SIM. Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort St. George, dated Calicut, 2nd November 1860, No. 216 :—

1. Referring to Schedule B, paragraph 1 of the Stamp Act,* I find that the Bail or Security Bonds furnished and filed under the special orders of a Civil Court or of any Revenue Officer exercising Judicial powers, should be engrossed on Stamp papers. I shall feel obliged by your obtaining for me the decision of the Board, as to whether this Rule is to be held applicable to Bail or Security Bonds, for appearance or good behaviour, furnished at the requisition of a Magistrate, and also whether, under paragraphs 3, 4, and 7 of the Schedule, the documents marginally specified should likewise be on Stamp papers.

* No. 36 of 1860.

Copies of Proceedings, Decisions, Orders, &c., of a Magistrate. Muktearnamahs, Vakalatnamahs, and other powers presented before a Magistrate. Razinamahs presented before a Magistrate.

1. Ordered to be submitted for the decision of Government.
2. Section XV., Schedule A, appended to Act XXXVI. of 1860, would seem to include a Magistrate's Court, but Section I., Schedule B, has evidently reference to Civil suits only, and from the general exemption attached to Section V. of that Schedule, it may be inferred that personal recognizances taken from persons in custody are certainly not required to bear a Stamp.
3. Whether Bonds for the appearance or good behaviour of a third party require a Stamp seems to be an open question.

4. Copies of Magisterial proceedings would come under Section III., and Muktearnamahs, Vakalutnamahs, &c., filed in a Magistrate's Court, under Section IV. of Schedule B, with the exemption in regard to a Prisoner's Vakeel.

5. A Razinamah in a Magistrate's Court is merely a withdrawal of the charge, or refusal to prosecute, and as such withdrawal would not be permitted in any but trifling charges, it may be doubted whether good policy would lay a charge on the proceeding; but however this may be, except in the special rule for Bengal, attached to Section V., Schedule B, which is of limited application, the case of Razinamahs before Magistrates does not seem to be provided for by the Act.

(A true Copy and Extract)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Acting Secretary.

To J. D. SM, Esq., Acting Secy. to Govt., R. D.
Copy to P. GRANT, Esq., Collector of Malabar.

OPINION.

I think that no Bail or Security Bonds given by the order of a Magistrate, or of any other Criminal Courts, whether for the appearance of the party himself or of a third person requires a Stamp.

On the other points I quite agree with the opinion expressed by the Board of Revenue in paragraphs 4 and 5 of their letter.

12th April 1861.

(Signed) W. RITCHIE.

(True Copy)

(Signed) F. C. SANDES.
Solicitor to Government.

No. 4796

FROM C. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq.

Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF FORT SAINT GEORGE.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 299, dated 6th February last, submitting, for the decision of this Government, a copy of the Proceedings of the Madras Board of Revenue on certain doubtful points in connection with the Stamp Act, and inquiring whether the documents noted in the margin should be engrossed on Stamp papers.

1. Bail or Security Bond for appearance or good behaviour.
2. Copies of Proceedings, Decisions, Orders, &c. of a Magistrate.
3. Muktearnamahs, Vakalutnamahs, and other powers presented before a Magistrate.
4. Razinamahs presented before a Magistrate.

2. In reply, I am desired to forward, for the information of the Government of Madras, a copy of the Advocate-General's Opinion on the subject, and to intimate that His Excellency in Council agrees in that opinion, and desires that it may be acted on.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, the 19th April 1861.

No. 89.

Published by order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India."

By order,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1861.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following Notifications by the Government of India are republished for general information:—

"FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARIES OF CONSTRUCTIONS OF INCOME TAX ACTS XXXII. AND XXXIX. OF 1860.

Clubs and Societies generally, not engaged in trade, or in any pursuit having gain for its object, and having no realized property whatever, and no income except that derived from the subscriptions of their Members, which subscriptions are expended for the purposes of the Club or Society to which they are made, are not liable to Income Tax in respect of such subscriptions. The subscriptions in such cases do not, in reality, represent income or profits in any sense in which those terms are used in Act XXXII. of 1860, but represent the expenditure of the Members of the particular Club or Society for their common purposes.

No. 97.

Clubs and Societies

Generally, not concerned in trade, not liable to Income Tax in respect to subscriptions of their Members.

Act XXXII. of 1860, Section LXXXVIII.

Masonic Lodges
Within the ruling.

Masonic Lodges are within this ruling.—(Financial Department Order, No. 4411, dated 12th April 1861.)

No. 98.

Servant,

Government, whose salary is under 200 Rupees a year, but having other income, liable to Income Tax on entire amount.

Act XXXII. of 1860, Section CXVI.

By whom to be assessed.

Sections XCVIII. and C.

A Government servant whose income is only 180 Rupees a year, but who has other property which raises his annual income to the standard of 200 Rupees, is liable to income tax upon his aggregate income.

Such Officer should be assessed by the District Assessor upon his entire income.—(*Financial Department Order, No. 4411, dated 12th April 1861.*)

The Income Tax Commissioners

No. 99.

Composition,

Discretion vested in Commissioners to entertain applications for, otherwise than on basis of assessment for current year.

Act XXXII. of 1860, Section LXVII. to LXXVI.

in Calcutta having inquired whether they have a discretion to entertain applications to compound for the Tax on the basis of an assessment other than that which had been made for the current year, upon which basis alone provision is made for a composition in Sections LXVII. to LXXVI. Act XXXII. of 1860, the Supreme Government was pleased to vest the Commissioners with a discretion to deal with applications of the nature mentioned by them.—(*Financial Department Order, No. 4417, dated 17th April 1861.*)

Published by order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India."

By order,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,

Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1861.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India is published for the information and guidance of the Officers concerned:—

"No. 39.

India Office, London, the 16th March 1861.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(FINANCIAL)

MY LORD,—With reference to my Despatch in this Department, dated the 15th March last, No. 41, requesting that Civil Servants, to whom leave of absence was granted, should be required to furnish, on their arrival in this country, certificates stating the particulars of their leave, absentee allowance, &c., I have to call your attention to the inconvenience which is experienced at this Office in consequence of the continued omission by Civil Servants to furnish the required certificates.

2. I forward herewith a form of Certificate applicable to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Servants, to whom leave of absence may in future be granted; and I have to request that you will notify, for the information of the Service generally, that no absentee allowance will be issued in this Country to any Civil Servant who shall omit to transmit such Certificate to this Office.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) C. WOOD.

This Certificate granted by the Civil Auditor to be forwarded to the India Office immediately on arrival.

Name, Service, and Designation of the party obtaining leave.	Nature and period of the leave.	Date of intended departure of Vessel from Calcutta.	Portion of salary passed in advance at Calcutta.	Rate of allowance to be drawn in England or not.	Date from which the first payment is to commence.
				In England.	
				In Calcutta.	

Calcutta,

Civil Auditor."

By order,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,

Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1861.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby declared, under and in pursuance of Act VI. of 1857, that the following piece of land, situated in the Village of Mohol, in the Island of Trombay, in the Salsette Talooka, of the Tanna Zillah, is required to taken for a public purpose.

A piece of land situated in the Village of Mohol, at the southern extremity of Trombay, reported to belong to Framjee Pestonjee, the Lessee of the said Village, the boundary line of which has been marked by a Trench cut from the Western to the Eastern Coast Line, the area being 148 acres, 28 perches, and 24 square yards.

By order,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,

Under Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 30th April 1861.

જાહેરનામું.

રેવીન્યુ ડીપાર્ટમેન્ટ.

સને ૧૮૫૭ ના ૬ ડા અ.ક્ર પ્રમાણે જાહેરખપ્પર આપવામાં આવેછે તે ઢાંચા જીલ્લાના સારડી તાલુકામાં તુરંબાનો યપુછે તે માહિના માને માહુલ ગાંમની નીચે લખેલી જમીન શારતજનીક કંમરાજે લેઈએ છે.

એ જમીન તુરંબાના દક્ષણ છેડા તરફ માને માહુલમણિ અને એ ગાંમના આંતે ફરામજી પેશતાનજીની તે જમીન છે એહુ કહેછે તેની હદ ઉપર પચમથી તે પુરવ થુધીના કીનારામાં એકનીક ખેદી છે. અને તે જમીનનુ ક્ષેત્રફલ ૧૪૮ એકર, ૨૮ પોલ, અને ૨૪ ચોરા વાર છે.

ખમોજાએ હુકમ બંદગાંન અલી નવાખ યુસ્તેતાખ હજરત આનશખલ ગવરનર સાહેબ બાહાદુર દરહજારા કૌલસ.

માફકેલ. બંહાંન. રા. ધરિદ્રીવટે. સાહેબ બાહાદુર અંડર રાકરતાગીની રાકાની રાહી.

તારીખ ૩૦ મી માહિ એપ્રીલ સન ૧૮૬૧. ધરિદ્રી સુકાંમ જંજરે સુબઈ.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,

Oriental Translator to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 26th April 1861, No. 4923, is published for general information:—

“Read the following—

From the Civil FINANCE COMMISSION, to C. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 289, dated Fort William, 2nd March 1861.

SIR,—We have the honor to address you regarding the expenditure for stationery which we have had under consideration for some time, and regarding which we obtained a material return only last week. We have conferred with the Superintendent on all details. The magnitude of the charge compared with its purpose will, we think, justify our endeavouring to devise means of reduction.

2. The expenditure of the department from the year 1849-50, which followed the annexation of the Punjab, is shown in the annexed paper marked A. The average annual expenditure for the four years preceding, and that for the four years following the annexation of Oude, were as follows:—

EXPENDITURE.

		Actual cash.*	As usually shown.†
		Rs.	Rs.
* 1. i. e., value of stores received from Europe and bought in India.	Annual average for the years 1852-53 to 1855-56, inclusive. }	4,70,657	4,91,156
2. Establishment, packing charges, &c.			
3. Contingent expenses for stations on the Mofussil, &c.	Ditto for the years 1856-57 to 1859-60. }	7,76,269	6,83,299
† 1. Value of stores issued			
2. Establishment, packing charges, &c.			
3. Contingent expenses, &c.			
Difference		3,05,612	1,92,143

This large increase of nearly 3 lacs of Rupees in the annual cash expenditure of the latter period was not caused in any appreciable degree by the annexation of Oude, or by any administrative changes; and it admits therefore of considerable reduction.

3. The cash expenditure consists of—

- I. Outlay for stationery.
- II. Mofussil purchases and contingencies.
- III. Establishment and packing charges in Calcutta.

We will consider these *seriatim*.

4. First, as to the outlay for supplies. This consists of—

- I. Value of stores received from England.
- II. Amount of purchases made by the Stationery Office in Calcutta. And the outlay in both these divisions depends on—
- I. The actual yearly issue and expenditure of stationery.
- IV. The proportion of reserve stock which should be kept up.

The details in the margin illustrate these four divisions of the subject. It will be seen that the

Stock at the begin- ning of each year.	Value of stores received from England and bought in India.				III. Issues.
	I. Received from England.	II. Bought in India.	Total.		
1852-53 1,51,566	1852-53 1,57,425	1,02,604	2,60,029	....	2,48,334
1853-54 1,63,261	1853-54 1,13,388	1,08,313	2,21,701	....	2,52,426
1854-55 1,32,332	1854-55 84,151	1,30,528	2,14,679	....	2,92,314
1855-56 54,903	1855-56 1,26,499	2,56,971	3,83,170	....	3,68,800
5,02,262			10,79,879	....	11,61,874
Average of 4 years.. 1,25,565	Average of 4 years..... 2,69,960			....	2,90,468
1856-57 69,573	 4,29,092	 2,90,481	7,19,574	....	4,43,750
1857-58 3,45,397	 3,44,065	 1,75,504	5,29,569	....	3,62,993
1858-59 5,01,973	 2,41,359	 1,71,640	4,12,999	....	4,38,039
1859-60 4,76,883	 1,90,202	 2,48,430	4,38,632	....	4,86,050
13,93,826			21,00,774	....	17,30,891
Average of 4 years .. 3,48,456	Average of 4 years..... 5,35,193			Average of 4 years..	4,32,722
	Deduct—average of issues				92,471

stationery received or bought in the four years ending 1859-60, exceeded that issued by an average amount yearly of Rupees 92,471, causing a heavy accumulation of stock; and that, whereas the receipts of 1856-57 and 1857-58 (Rupees 12,49,143) exceeded the issues of those years by Rupees 4,42,400; no effort has since been made to work off this surplus by stopping purchases or Home supplies; but we shall pursue this further in the 3rd division of the subject.

5. The stationery received from England may be classed as follows:—

	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
Paper { Thick Europe Laid and	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Printing	3,29,628	2,55,222	1,52,752	1,41,844
Other paper, including {				
Folio, Post, and Drawing }	11,552	13,747	2,655	6,715
Parchment and Drawing materials, {				
Tracing-cloth, &c. }	14,864	2,651	40,391	3,035
Quills, Pencils, Pen-knives, Rulers, {				
Ink, Inkstands, Indian Rubber }	66,762	63,298	37,882	33,077
Miscellaneous	6,286	9,147	7,679	2,531
Total Rupees..	4,29,092	3,44,065	2,41,359	1,90,202

We submit that a large saving may be effected in the first and heaviest charge, which consists of the following items:—

LAID PAPERS, viz.,	Annual average on the four years.				
	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	
Imperial, Book, Consultation, Gene- ral Letter	Rupees. 1,37,961	Rupees. 1,12,635	Rupees. 63,572	Rupees. 49,157	Rupees. 90,831
Foolscap	1,57,880	1,10,193	69,613	75,525	1,03,303
Printing Paper	12,437	2,741	8,071	5,228	7,219
Quarto, Post, Chit, and Miscellaneous }					
Laid papers, thick..... }	21,350	29,653	11,496	14,934	19,358
	3,29,628	2,55,222	1,52,752	1,44,844	

6. The fourth item, or English Printing Paper, is being superseded by German paper, which we shall consider under the head of purchases in India. Only the first three, which are also the principal items, need be noticed here. There is ample scope for reduction—

1stly. In the price of the existing classes of Europe Laid paper.

2ndly. By substituting for them good serviceable paper of cheaper sorts.

7. Firstly, as to reduction of prices. The Foolscap paper supplied from England is good, but it costs 18s. 6d. a ream exclusive of freight, and of charges for packing and for establishments. The charge for establishments is 4 per cent. on the invoice. The same paper could be supplied by Messrs. Spalding and Hodge at about 5 per cent. less than the present price, thereby saving nine per cent. on the importations; and at this rate, the saving on Europe paper on the average receipts of the last four years, would be Rupees 17,500 (a further reduction would occur, we believe, in the amount of packing charges, but this we will not reckon). We recommend accordingly that the local Governments be allowed to contract for their Europe stationery with firms in India, or direct with the manufacturers in England. We believe that in the Presidency there are several firms who might, from their character and position, be well entrusted with the supply.

8. In further support of private contracts, we may urge that the articles, noted in the margin, are of

Rulers, Steel-pens, Inkstands, Paper-weights,
Paper-cutters, and Mill-boards.

Indian manufacture; they are not cheap, and are very bad. Native contractors supply them, the amount involved (about Rupees 50,000) being too inconsiderable for European firms.

Were the articles included in local contracts for Europe papers, they would be obtained of good quality and at less cost; for competition would oblige applicants to tender for minor articles at prime cost, in order to secure the contract for the Europe papers. A saving of Rupees 5,000 may be reasonably anticipated.

9. We have considered as yet merely the cost of present qualities of Europe stationery, but by the substitution of other qualities, a further saving may be effected. Paper is of two kinds, viz, Hand-laid (which is expensive) and Machine made; at present only the Laid paper is supplied. We would recommend, 1st, that a cheaper sort of Laid papers* be obtained; 2nd, that the Laid Foolscap be partially displaced by Machine-made paper.

10. On the first head, we would observe that the Officiating Superintendent of Stationery obtained from the respectable English firm of Messrs. Spalding and Hodge the accompanying sample of Laid Foolscap paper, which they would supply at 1s. per ream; the charge for the larger sized papers would be in about the same proportion. In appearance and in use, the sample is as good as the best Foolscap which is supplied through the India House at 1s. 6d. per ream. Only the initiated can detect any difference in the texture, while the difference in price is very considerable. Similarly, a reduction of 20 per cent. may be effected in the larger sized laid papers, and we could accordingly recommend the substitution of good serviceable laid papers like Spalding and Hodge's for the present qualities, which latter appear to be enhanced in price by fanciful distinctions in the paper trade. The saving in the annual average of the supplies for the past four years would amount to Rupees 43,980 a year.

Average yearly import of large papers.....	Rupees 80,831
Saving of 20 per cent.....	16,166
Average importation of Foolscap 12,137 reams:	
Saving at 4s. 7d. a ream.....	27,814
	Rupees 43,980

11. In support of the second suggestion, viz., the partial displacement of Laid Foolscap by Machine-made Foolscap, we submit a sample of Machine-made paper which can be delivered in Calcutta of any color at 9s. or 10s. a ream, being 3s. a ream (plus freight and charges) less than Spalding's Hand-laid Foolscap. The latter might be reserved for correspondence of permanent value, and for all correspondence with Government; but subordinate departments might correspond with each other on Machine-made paper, which, even in Secretariates, might, in a great measure, supersede Laid Foolscap for the rough drafts of letters, seeing that the latter are printed. In fact, the Machine-made paper would suffice for all ordinary purposes, i. e., for nine-tenths of the uses to which the expensive Hand-laid Foolscap is applied. We would accordingly suggest that the aggregate issue of Foolscap be limited to the proportions of one-fourth Hand-laid and three-fourths Machine-made. The saving on three-fourths of the average annual supply of the last four years would amount to Rupees 16,343 a year beyond that which has been estimated on Spalding's Foolscap.

12. With the papers exceeding Foolscap size, it is not possible to substitute Machine-made for Hand-laid; but considering their relative prices, an equivalent result may be obtained by displacing a certain proportion of the present issues of Imperial, Book, and Consultation papers, by equal quantities of the next inferior size, and by discontinuing the supply of General Letter paper. There is great necessity for such an arrangement; for the expenditure of these papers in the four years ending in 1859-60, greatly exceeded that in the preceding four years. The average annual expenditure was as follows:—

	Per ream
	Rs. a. p.
Imperial papers	40 15 4
Book or Royal	24 9 7
Consultation or Medium	19 0 11
General Letter or Demy	13 9 0
Foolscap	9 4 0
or (Spalding and Hodge's)	8 8 0

	In the four years ending	
	1855-56	1859-60
	Reams.	Reams.
Laid Imperial.....	87	154
Book or Royal	747	891
Consultation	1,015	965
General Letter	1,024	1,287
	4) 2,873	4) 3,297
	718	824

Imperial paper	1
Book paper	1
Consultation paper	1
General Letter paper	entirely

We submit that, for the following reasons, the smaller sizes may more or less supersede the larger in the proportions marginally stated.

I. Because the large papers are required chiefly for Accounts and Statements which, by proper expedients, can, in several cases, be reduced in size. The voluminous Disbursement Statements of Military Paymasters, heretofore prepared on Imperial or Book paper, are in course of reduction to a few sheets of Foolscap. The average yearly issue in 1852-53 and 1853-54 was of Imperial paper, 81 reams against 143 reams in 1859-60, and of Book paper 678 reams against 935 in 1859-60.

II. The expenditure of large paper for such Returns, Accounts, Statements, &c., as are printed, should be curtailed by preparing the Printer's copy on Cartridge, German, or Serampore paper.

III. Rough drafts of letters are, in some Offices, copied in books of Consultation or Book paper. Were the scale to be summarily cut down, rough drafts would be simply filed; in most cases effecting an additional saving thereby in copyists.

IV. General Letter paper is the next size to Foolscap. It is not much larger, but it is much dearer than the latter, and the purposes for which it is used might be as effectually served by Foolscap.

13. Not to multiply reasons, we may venture to affirm that, if Government will order the displacement of certain quantities of the larger sized papers, by equal quantities of smaller paper, the several Departments would, by condensing Forms and Returns, and in other ways, economise the use of the

costly papers. The extent of reduction recommended in the previous paragraph would yield the following saving, computed on the annual average of the issues in the four years ending 1859-60, viz:—

$\frac{1}{3}$ of 154 reams of Imperial paper (or 51 reams) to be displaced by Book paper; saving	Rs. 835
$\frac{2}{3}$ of 891 reams of Book paper to be displaced by Consultation paper at a saving of Rs. 5-8-0 a ream	1,958
$\frac{1}{3}$ of 961 reams of Consultation paper to be displaced by Spalding and Hodge's Foolscap at Rs. 12-8-0 per ream	6,025
1,287 reams of General Letter paper to be displaced by Spalding and Hodge's Foolscap at Rs. 7-0-0 per ream	9,009
	Rs. 17,827
<i>Deduct—</i>	
Reduction in price of large papers estimated in paragraphs 7 and 10	4,457
	Rs. 13,370

It will be well to accompany this reduction—

- I. By a scrutiny, in the next indent, of the purposes to which the large papers are applied.
- II. By reserving the supply of Imperial paper for particular offices, leaving other Departments which may especially require the paper to buy it from the Government Store, and requiring the Auditors or Examiners to disallow bills for such payment, except on proof that a smaller sized paper would not have answered the purpose in hand.

14. Thus, on the papers supplied from England, savings would accrue from the measures recommended in—

Para.	7	8	10	11	13	Rs.
	..	..	..	..	..	17,300
"	8	..	..	..	..	5,000
"	10	..	..	..	..	43,980
"	11	..	..	..	..	16,343
"	13	..	..	..	..	13,370
						96,193

giving an aggregate of Rs. 96,000 a year, without having retrenched a single ream from the total issues or from the Reserve Stock.

15. We proceed now to the 2nd item in our 4th paragraph, viz. the purchases made by the Stationery Office in Calcutta. They were as follow, in the four years ending 1859-60, viz:—

	1856-57	1857-58	1858-59	1859-60	Total.	Average.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paper and Pencils	1,69,740	1,10,582	1,02,988	1,55,012	5,38,322	1,34,581
Europe Bound Books, &c.	45,027	14,976	31,741	51,326	1,42,170	35,542
Miscellaneous	75,720	50,846	36,911	42,092	2,05,569	51,392
	2,90,487	1,75,504	1,71,640	2,48,430	8,86,061	2,21,515

The first item is chiefly for Serampore and German paper, which was purchased to the following extent, viz:—

	1856-57	1857-58	1858-59	1859-60	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Serampore paper	36,011	30,014	32,025	16,818	1,14,868
German paper	1,01,229	67,073	65,905	1,32,178	3,66,475
	1,37,240	97,087	98,020	1,48,996	

The bulk of the expenditure is for printing, and it is to be hoped that the inquiries of the Printing Commission will effect a large saving in this item. The quantities expended are very large, as follows:—

	1856-57	1857-58	1858-59	1859-60	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Serampore paper	36,011	30,014	32,025	16,818	1,14,868
German paper	1,01,229	67,073	65,905	1,32,178	3,66,475
	1,37,240	97,087	98,020	1,48,996	

	1856-57	1857-58	1858-59	1859-60	Total.
	Reams.	Reams.	Reams.	Reams.	Reams.
English Printing paper	1,477	1,651	2,404	3,498	4,308
German and Serampore paper	26,344	25,039	24,272	28,762	33,735
	27,821	26,690	26,676	32,260	38,043

The German paper is bought in Calcutta as occasion requires. Being purchased at uncertain intervals, the vendors charge extra profit. By a regular contract with one of the Foreign Houses in Calcutta, a reduction of at least 12½ per cent. could be effected. This, on the annual average of the purchases in the two years ending 31st January 1861, would yield a saving of Rs. 16,666 a year.

16. The expenditure for Europe Bound Blank Books has been increasing heavily. The average in the four years ending 1859-60 was Rs. 35,542, and in 1859-60 it was Rs. 51,326. In the preceding four years it was as follows:—

In 1852-53	....	Rupees	8,734
" 1853-54	....	"	12,196
" 1854-55	....	"	69
" 1855-56	....	"	41,124

This expenditure has not been controlled. Indents have been sanctioned on application without scrutinising the necessity for the demand. Adding to these considerations, the waste of paper from the disproportionate thickness of the books in many cases, the expenditures for economising the larger sized papers, which have been noticed in paragraphs 12 and 13, and the general reduction of the scale by $\frac{1}{4}$, we shall moderately estimate the saving in this item if we take it at Rs. 12,000. The aggregate of reductions on the supplies obtained from home and bought in India would therefore be—

As in paragraph 14	 Rupees	86,193
" 15	 "	16,666
" 16	 "	12,000
		1,24,859

17. We may pass on to the 3rd item in our fourth paragraph, viz., the yearly issue or expenditure of stationery. There is extra expense under this head, 1st, from excessive issues by the Stationery Office; 2nd, from want of proper check over the detailed expenditure in Departments. On the first point, we would observe that the Stationery Office has not retrenched indents if within the scale of 1851, although the Indenting Officer may have had a large unexpended balance of the articles indented for. In this manner a stock greatly exceeding the annual consumption of some articles has accumulated in various offices. The scale of 1851 should accordingly be revised, and indents should not be passed without reference to the actual expenditure and the balance of the previous year.

18. The scale of Europe papers might be reduced to one-fourth of the present scale for the reasons assigned by the Officiating Superintendent of Stationery in his letters to the Revenue Board, No. 2470, of 13th August 1860, and No. 2732, of 6th September 1860. This, at the reduced prices recommended in previous paragraphs, would effect a saving of Rs. 32,000 a year.

19. The reduction of the scale by one-fourth may seem arbitrary; but in this respect, we believe that the Government may, for the present, rely on the experience and observation of the Superintendent of Stationery. Our general impression is that even one-third may be reduced. But the same result would be obtained, perhaps by requiring officers to restrict their future indents for Europe papers and for stationery generally, to the yearly average of their actual expenditure in the past three or the past four years.

20. A restriction being thus placed on the quantities to be annually indented for, values may next be applied to those quantities at the probable future prices of stationery. The amount thus obtained could form the pecuniary limit for the annual expenditure of stationery in each Department.

21. But to make this limit effectual, officers should be prohibited from charging in Contingent Bills the cost of any sanctioned articles which may be available from the Stationery Office.

22. Furthermore, the chief restriction on the waste of stationery must be applied in each Department itself. There, the expenditure should be scrutinized weekly by a responsible officer with a degree of care which we believe has not heretofore existed. Draft rules providing these and other checks on the expenditure of stationery are herewith submitted.

23. The remaining point to be considered in the

outlay for stores is the Reserve Stock of stationery. We have already shown in our fourth paragraph that the reserve is excessive; the figures for the eleven years ending 1859-60 are given in the margin,* where they are contrasted with the issues of the same years. Up to 1856-57 the Reserve Stock was considerably less than the year's issues, having varied from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the issues in 1849-50, 1850-51, 1855-56, and in 1856-57. We can well conceive that the low reserves in 1849-50 and 1850-51 caused no inconvenience if they were kept chiefly against the stores received from Europe; whereas in subsequent years purchases disproportionate to the existing reserves and to the total issues were made in India, thus aggravating the effect of the supplies from Europe, which also became excessive from 1856-67, as may be seen from the figures in the margin.† We would recommend that the Reserve Stock be kept chiefly against the supplies from England, understanding by that term, supplies which may be obtained from the India House or direct from manufacturers in England. Against supplies of Europe or Country stationery obtained from contractors in India, a smaller reserve would suffice. Now the experience of 1849-50 and 1850-51 warrants our suggesting that the reserve against supplies from Europe be limited to six months' consumption of only the articles that are so obtained. We shall shortly have an advantage which we did not possess in 1849-50, viz. monthly steam

	Reserve Stock or that at the beginning of each year.	Issues of each year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1849-50	70,072	2,61,915	
1850-51	53,873	2,54,929	
1851-52	1,43,219	2,76,900	
1852-53	1,51,500	2,48,334	
1853-54	1,63,261	2,21,701	
1854-55	1,32,537	2,92,314	
	4)5,90,583	4)10,39,258	
Average	1,47,646	2,59,815	
1855-56	54,903	3,83,470	
1856-57	69,573	4,43,750	
	2)1,24,476	2)8,27,220	
Average	62,238	4,13,610	
1857-58	3,45,397	3,62,993	
1858-59	5,01,073	4,38,089	
1859-60	4,76,883	4,80,059	
	3)13,24,253	3)12,87,141	
	4,41,418	4,29,047	
+ 1860-61	4,29,457	Not known.	

	Stores received from England.	Bought in India.	Total.	Total of Issue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1849-50	1,04,173	81,544	2,45,717	2,61,915
1850-51	2,33,295	1,10,980	3,44,275	2,54,929
1851-52	1,26,931	1,58,325	2,85,256	2,76,900
1852-53	1,57,425	1,02,604	2,60,029	2,48,334
1853-54	1,13,388	1,08,313	2,21,701	2,52,426
1854-55	84,151	1,30,528	2,14,679	2,92,314
1855-56	1,36,499	2,56,971	3,83,470	3,68,800
1856-57	4,29,093	2,90,481	7,19,574	4,43,750
1857-58	3,44,065	1,75,504	5,19,569	3,62,993
1858-59	2,41,359	1,71,640	4,12,999	4,38,089
1859-60	1,90,202	2,48,430	4,38,632	4,80,059

communication, *via* the Cape. With this resource and with ordinary precaution in maintaining the reserve, an emergent indent on England should reach India in six months. Furthermore, one cause of the excessive stock now on hand is the irregularity of the receipts from England. By contracts with manufacturers in England this element of uncertainty and expense would be avoided.

24. The reserve for supplies obtained by local contract need not exceed three months, if indeed it be not preferable to stipulate that the contractors shall keep up that amount of reserve or shall furnish supplies at stated periods, under a penalty for failure. With due care in timing the demand, the contractor would not feel these conditions as burdensome.

25. The value of the stock on 1st May 1860 was Rupees 4,29,457; the proportions of it, which consist of European stores and of articles furnished in India, respectively, cannot be distinguished, without labored calculations. But we shall not be far wrong in distributing the amount in the ratio of the average yearly purchases and importations for the four years ending 1859-60. Thus distributed, the stock of 1st May 1860, may be stated as follows:—

Of stores received from Europe ..	Rupees	2,47,455
„ purchased in India ..	„	1,82,002
	Rupees	4,29,457

Similarly dividing the yearly issues in the ratio of the purchases, the average of the annual issues for the four years ending 1859-60, may be stated at—

Stores from England	Rupees	2,49,337
Bought in India	„	1,83,386
	Rupees	4,32,723

On the principle of reserving a six months' supply for stores obtained direct from England, and of three months' supply of those purchased from local contractors, the Reserve Stock would be—

Of supplies from Europe	Rupees	1,24,669
„ Local supplies	„	45,847
	Rupees	1,70,516

But as this proceeds on the present scale, which we have proposed might be cut down by $\frac{1}{2}$, there may be a corresponding deduction from the above 42,629

Rupees 1,27,887

As this would be double of the reserve which existed in 1856-57, with a yearly issue of stores to the value of Rupees 4,43,750, we have not under-estimated the proper reserve. Deducting then Rupees 1,27,887 from the stock of 1st May 1860, Rupees 4,29,457, there would be an absolute saving of capital to the amount of Rupees 3,00,000, equal, at 5 per cent. per annum, to a saving of Rupees 15,000 a year. This would be increased by any measure, such as freer recourse to local contracts that might diminish the Europe supplies, against which the Reserve Stock would be principally maintained.

26. The stock of Europe Laid papers on the 31st January of the undermentioned years was as follows:—

	Stock on 31st January.				Issues.		
	1858. Reams.	1859. Reams.	1860. Reams.	1861. Reams.	In 12 months ending 31st Jany. 1861. Reams.	In 1859-60. Reams.	In four years ending 1859-60. Reams.
Laid Imperial	141	353	435	307	Not known.	143	154
„ Royal	1238	1773	1823	811	1019	935	891
„ Consultation ..	2145	2276	2397	1302	1094	1042	965
„ General Letter.	3310	3014	1702	2029	1248	1258	1287
„ Foolscap	2061	1169	13943	7639	12560	10883	11369

The stock of Imperial paper is equal to 2 years' consumption; of General Letter to above 18 months' expenditure. The Royal and Consultation paper together will suffice for more than a year's consumption. If to present stock be added supplies on this way, and any further supplies purchased but not yet despatched, the expediency of cancelling the unexecuted portions of past indents may be manifest; in which case notice might be sent home before May or June next, as those are the months in which stationery supplies are usually despatched from England.

27. The aggregate saving under the several heads enumerated in our fourth paragraph may be safely estimated therefore at Rupees 1,60,000 a year, viz:—

By the Abstract in paragraph	16	1,24,859
„	18	32,000
„	24	15,000
		1,71,859

exclusive of the savings which will arise from an efficient check of the detailed expenditure for stationery.

28. We will now advert to the second item in our 3rd paragraph, viz., Mofussil purchases and contingencies. The average yearly expenditure in the four years ending 1855-56, was Rupees 1,74,044, but in the next four years it amounted to Rupees 2,03,176, while in 1859-60 it was so high as Rupees 2,43,589. The outlay may be fairly limited to the average of the four years ending 1855-56, or to the somewhat higher expenditure in 1858-59, which was a year of very heavy work. The saving would

amount on the expenditure for 1859-60 to Rupees 63,589, or on the average of the four years ending 1859-60 to Rupees 23,000.

29. This process of reduction may be considered summary; but it is the only way of reaching otherwise impalpable items which singly are too petty to be scrutinized. On this subject we submit a letter from the Opium Agent at Benares, No. 84 of 11th December 1860, and transcribe in the margin some observations by the Superintendent of Stationery. Other testimony of the same tendency might be cited; but we believe that Government do not need to be persuaded that if the expenditure be summarily cut down,

"The amount of contingent bills is very large, and it may perhaps be well to consider whether it is not desirable again to resort to the old practice of fixing a monthly allowance for these bills. To each bill is an attestation that the purchases were absolutely necessary. It is however in most cases very difficult for the Superintendent of Stationery to estimate this necessity. Certain articles not susceptible of audit by the Department are struck out, and where any palpably improper purchases are made, they are disallowed; but beyond this our check is of little value, nor am I able at this moment to suggest any plan by which it can be made more effectual."

officers will keep their payments within the prescribed limit.

30. Regarding certain minor articles, the Officiating Superintendent of Stationery observes as follows:—"The following articles might be omitted—Country pens, pounce, silk, thread, needles, screw-top ink-stands. The expenditure on candles and sealing wax is so greatly in excess of what, I am satisfied, the legitimate use of those articles require, that I recommend the entire omission from the list of the former, and the limitation of the latter to one-sixth the quantity allowed by the present scale." Pounce is useless. Every Mohurir prefers his own pens; screw-top ink-stands are not required in public offices. Silk, thread, needles, and wax candles would fall within the limit for contingencies proposed in the preceding paragraph; and the saving on all the items would amount to about Rupees (3,000) three thousand.

31. The remaining item (see our 3rd paragraph) is that for establishments and packing charges and freight. As to packing charges, we may observe that this expense will diminish with the reduction of scale and of supplies of the larger sized papers. Furthermore, the Officiating Superintendent of Stationery has, since 1860-61, converted the stationery cases received from England into packing cases for up-country supplies.

By these means a saving of Rs. 6,500 may be expected as follows:—

Packing charges—Annual average for the four years ending 1859-60	Rupees..12,900
One fourth saved by reduction of scale	Rs. 3,225
By reduction of large sized papers	225
By Officiating Superintendent's measures	3,000
	6,450
	6,450

This would reduce the charge to about the same amount as in 1855-56. The saving in freight may be estimated at Rupees 2,000.

32. Lastly, we would consider the question of establishments. The present arrangement of one Stationery Office for the whole of the Bengal Presidency up to Peshawar is unnecessarily expensive. It entails also a heavy charge for the carriage of supplies, which for the most part might be avoided. This arises solely from the Europe stationery for the public service being deposited in Calcutta. That for the Punjab might be sent from England *via* Kurrachee to Lahore; and if forwarded at the same time with the Ordnance stores, the transit charges from Kurrachee would be small. In like manner, Europe stationery for the North-Western Provinces might be sent in bulk by steamer from Calcutta to Allahabad, while the supply for the Lower Provinces might be deposited in the Arsenal.

33. Similarly, any Serampore paper which it may be necessary to provide for the public service might be distributed from the Arsenal, and from Allahabad and Lahore respectively.

34. For other country stationery, public officers might make their own arrangements within certain annual sums, to which their expenditure might be limited.

35. By these means the Post Office would be relieved, bullock-train charges would be reduced, and

1/2 of Superintendent's salary	Rs. 9,000
Establishment	11,064
Contingencies, saving of bullock-train hire, freight, &c., saving ..	7,000
	Rs. 27,064

the appointment and establishment of the Superintendent of Stationery might be abolished. The saving (exclusive of the expense debitable to the Stamp Department) for the Office of Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery is shown in the margin.

36. The transfer of the Stamp Department to the Financial Secretariat forms an additional reason for separating from it the petty details of the Stationery Office, while the probable increase of establishment in the Stamp Office, for the additional work caused by the New Stamp Act, will render a commensurate saving desirable in the cost of the Stationery Office.

37. Against the above saving hardly any set-off will be necessary for separate store establishments under the local Government at the Presidency, Allahabad, and Lahore. Failing other accommodation, the stationery for the North Western Provinces and the Punjab could be deposited in the Allahabad and Lahore or Ferozepore Magazines. In that case, the issues of Europe stationery and Serampore paper would be made on indents sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner (in the Punjab) or by the Civil Pay Master General or other appropriate functionary. For the Military Department, the indents would be sanctioned by the Inspector General of Ordnance.

38. It is not absolutely necessary; however, that the stationery for the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab should be deposited in the Magazines at Allahabad and Ferozepore. Mr. Cust, the Financial Commissioner in the Punjab, has informed us that the Punjab Government could find store-room for the stationery at Lahore itself, without extra expense, and with the aid of only one clerk. The issues too would be more efficiently controlled than at present.

39. The Military Finance Commission, whom we consulted, concur in these propositions.

"They have abstained from expressing an opinion on the question of establishing stationery depôts at Allahabad and Ferozepore, as a scheme is understood to be in contemplation for making the Stationery Department directly subordinate to the Supreme Government. The transfer of the supervision of the Stationery and Stamp Office to the Financial Department, has now been directed to take effect; it will therefore be better that the proposition contained in your letter should be submitted to the Financial Secretary, as the Board are not in possession of the views of Government on the subject, and are not aware of the reasons which have led to the direct assumption by Government of the control of that Department."

"draw their supplies from a Government store seems to me, in an economical as in all other points of view, to possess great advantage over any other system of supply. A fixed allowance of expenditure for each office would, I think, be found both costly and inconvenient, and liable to more abuse than is the present arrangement." In so far as these remarks may be held to deprecate the abolition of the Office of Superintendent of Stationery, we would observe that we do not propose that Officers or Departments should buy, where they can, the Europe stationery and the Serampore paper which is now supplied by one office. The supplies will still be obtained by either the Government of India for the several local Governments, or by the latter for themselves.

41. We have no hesitation in recommending that each local Government be allowed to make its own contracts. The several Governments might annually exchange lists of their prices; and the Supreme Government, by comparing these lists, when revising the Estimates for the Budget, could extend to the rest of India the economical arrangements of the cheapest Presidency.

42. It would be necessary for the financial success of our recommendation, and, what is of more consequence, for the enforcement of the new system of Budget Estimates, to place a limit on the annual expenditure of each local Government; but from the data referred to in paragraph 20 this would be easy.

43. We would now submit an abstract of the savings recommended by us, viz:—

I. PURCHASE OF STATIONERY IN ENGLAND AND IN INDIA.

A. Supplies from England.

Paras.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
7	By contracts with English manufacturers for paper of the present quality	17,500	0	0			
8	By including certain petty articles in the preceding contract	5,000	0	0			
10	By substituting for present laid papers, others as good for all practical purposes	43,980	0	0			
11	By substituting machine-made for a portion of the hand-laid Foolscap	16,343	0	0			
12, 13	By displacing a certain proportion of the present issues of Imperial, Book, and Consultation papers by equal quantities of the next inferior size, and by discontinuing General Letter paper	13,370	0	0			
					96,193	0	0

B. Purchases in India.

15	By making regular contracts with Foreign Houses at the Presidency for German Printing Paper	16,666	0	0			
16	By reducing the purchases of, Europe Bound Books on the principle stated in paragraph 10, &c.	12,000	0	0			
					28,666	0	0
					1,24,859	0	0

II. Reduction of Expenditure.

17, 18	By reducing the scale for Europe papers prescribed in 1851	32,000	0	0	32,000	0	0
19 to 22	By checking expenditure in detail—cannot be estimated						32,000 0 0

III. Reduction of Reserve Stock.

23 to 26	Interest on the capital to be saved by reduction	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0
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IV. Mofussil Contingencies, &c.

27, 28	By limiting future expenditure to the annual average for the four years ending 1855-56, or to the amount in 1858-59, saving, as compared with the expenditure of 1859-60, Rs. 63,589, or on the average of the four years ending 1859-60	23,000	0	0			
29	By reducing certain minor articles	3,000	0	0			
31	By saving in freight and packing charges	8,400	0	0			
					34,400	0	0

V. Establishments.

32 to 35	By abolishing the appointment and establishment of the Superintendent of Stationery				27,064	0	0
					2,33,323	0	0

44. In the Bengal Presidency, then, we believe that at least two and one-third lacs per annum might be saved, exclusive of the reductions to be effected by the inquiries of the Printing Commission, and by checking expenditure in detail. Thus, there is every hope of bringing down the expenditure to the annual average of the four years ending 1855-56. We believe that the same principles are equally applicable to Madras and Bombay. If Government shall be pleased to approve of our present recommendations, we can submit further recommendations for the other Presidencies.

A.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
	Stock at the beginning of each year.	Value of Stores.			Total Receipts (2 and 3).	Total of Issues.	Mofussil Purchases and Contingencies.	All other Charges viz., establishment and Packing Contingencies.	a Total Expenditure of Stores and Stationery.	b Total of Cash Expenditure.		
		Rupees.	Received from England.	Bought in India.								
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.		
	1849-50	70,072	1,64,173	81,544	2,45,717	2,61,915	....	24,254	2,86,169	2,69,971	} 10,20,602	} 11,02,096
	1850-51	53,873	2,33,295	1,10,980	3,44,275	2,54,929	7,569	21,583	2,84,081	3,73,427		
	1851-52	1,43,219	1,26,931	1,58,325	2,85,256	2,76,909	1,54,223	19,219	4,50,352	4,58,698		
	1852-53	1,51,566	1,57,425	1,02,604	2,60,029	2,48,334	1,72,526	24,074	4,44,934	4,56,629	} Cash 18,82,627	} Stores 19,64,624
	1853-54	1,63,261	1,13,388	1,08,313	2,21,701	2,52,426	1,52,782	22,140	4,27,340	3,96,623		
	1854-55	1,32,537	84,151	1,30,528	2,14,679	2,92,314	1,74,921	30,785	4,98,021	4,20,385		
	1855-56	54,903	1,26,499	2,56,971	3,83,470	3,68,800	1,95,947	29,573	5,94,320	6,08,990	} 27,33,196	} 30,05,078
	1856-57	69,573	4,29,093	2,90,481	7,19,574	4,43,750	2,25,001	40,094	7,08,845	9,84,669		
	1857-58	3,45,397	3,44,065	1,75,504	5,19,569	3,62,993	1,63,280	34,883	5,61,157	7,17,732		
	1858-59	5,01,973	2,41,359	1,71,640	4,12,999	4,38,089	1,80,836	60,945	6,79,870	6,54,780	} 6,83,299	} 7,51,269
	1859-60	4,76,833	1,90,202	2,48,430	4,38,632	4,86,059	2,43,589	55,676	7,83,324	7,37,897		
Estimated {	1860-61	4,29,457	3,75,000	2,50,000				68,064				
	1861-62							68,064				

Average.

Four years ending 1855-56

.. ..

Rs. 6,96,176

1,74,047

a Columns 5, 6, and 7.

" 1859-60

.. ..

" 8,12,706

2,03,164

b Do. 4, 6, and 7.

From H. C. HAMILTON, Esq., Benares Opium Agent, to the Sub-Deputy Opium Agents of the Benares Division, No. 84, dated Ghazeeport, 11th December 1860.

SIR,—My attention having been attracted to the stationery bills, which have of late passed through this Office, with a variety of charges for numerous articles which are supposed to be more or less required for the several Sub-Division Offices belonging to this Agency, I have the honour to request you will, for the future or from and after the 31st December 1860, abide by the following instructions in preparing your stationery bills and disbursing money on public account.

- | | | |
|-------|---|---|
| No. 1 | Reed pens for Native Omlahs. The charge seems to vary from 1 to 4 annas per mensem. | This charge is inadmissible, and will not be re-allowed. Native writers always prefer their own pens. Higher officers never use those supplied in offices. Every workman in almost every trade provides his own tools and implements, and there is no reason why Omlahs, who are far better paid, should not work with their own pens. |
| " 2 | Wax Candles, generally 2 annas a month when the charge is made. | This item is clearly unnecessary. A common oil <i>chirag</i> is amply sufficient for general purposes. A pice worth of oil bought when required would always answer, and this charge will not be again allowed. |
| " 3 | Red ink. Charges from 2 to 3 annas and 9 pies. | This article is supplied from the Stationery Office, and the quantity allowed annually must be made to suffice; it will not be passed again in any bill as an extra and separate charge. |
| " 4 | Inkstands for Native officers, charged 2 annas. | Ditto Ditto. |
| " 5 | Country Sealing Wax, charged 2 annas. | Sealing Wax is not necessary, excepting for sealing Challan Jars during the weighment season, and it will not be admitted as a monthly charge. |
| " 6 | Vinegar charges variously, from 2 annas to 1 Rupee a month. | Vinegar is not necessary for ordinary purposes, provided the Ink Powder is properly prepared, and it is absurd to suppose that one officer can require one rupee's worth during one month, while another can charge only two annas, a third not charging for it at all. |
| " 7 | Country Ink. | The charge varies so considerably for this article that it is most difficult to conjecture what the monthly expenditure really comes to. In one Division the charge is as high as Rupees 1-11-0 for the month whole; in another it is down to four annas only; and there is not any sufficient reason why the expenditure should vary so greatly. The Agent directs that materials for Country Ink be purchased at the bazar rate, and be brought to the Sub-Deputy Agent, who will cause the Ink to be prepared once or twice a month as he may deem to be necessary, and it can remain under charge of the Head Writer of the Office, who should be held responsible for its consumption. The maximum charges in any office will be eight annas, and the present maximum of any office must be still further reduced. |
| " 9 | Materials and composition for sealing papers. | The charges for these are amusing: in some offices they are called <i>Seeka Lowat</i> , and rated at six annas a month; in others, <i>Lamp Black</i> alone is charged two annas; in others, <i>Lamp Black</i> and oil only two annas for the whole month; while in another, there is a charge of 4 annas for Stamping Ink. The charge clearly resting with the Dufftree and never checked by any person. Materials must be purchased once or twice a month as necessary, and care must be taken that they are not made away with. The maximum charge allowed will be three annas a month, and the present maximum of any office is not to be exceeded. |
| " 8 | Oil. | Only one solitary officer makes any separate charge for oil, nor is it clear why two annas should be entered for it as a distinct item: it must in future be excluded. |
| " 10 | Paste, Thread, Twine, Gum, Flour. | The charges are various and curiously made. The thread varies from 9 pie to 2 annas; flour for paste from 6 pie to 4 annas; thread, gum and paste 4 annas. Thread and twine one anna, and so on. No doubt, paste or gum for making and closing envelopes and for other purposes is regularly used in every office, as well as thread for stringing papers together, but it is clear that four annas worth of the two cannot possibly be expended during any month. A maximum allowance of two annas per mensem for these purposes will, for the future, only be admitted, and it must be made to cover all expenditure of flour, twine, thread, and gum. |

2. Although the various items I have now directed to be expunged from future accounts may in themselves seem to be small, still by reducing our expenses by only a few Rupees monthly in different ways, it will be found that the sum total during a year will come to some hundreds of Rupees, and that they will form a respectable saving well worth the trouble we may take to make it. I trust therefore to your hearty co-operation; and if you can point out any other items on which a further saving can be effected in your office, I shall be most happy to take your observations into consideration.

From the CIVIL FINANCE COMMISSION, to C. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 306, dated Fort William, 12th March 1861.

SIR,—In continuation of our letter, No. 289, dated the 2nd instant, in which we recommended that local Governments should be allowed to supply themselves with stationery and other articles now furnished by the Stationery Office, because of the uncertainty and irregularity of supplies from Home, and in support of our recommendation we send herewith an extract from a note from the Officiating Superintendent of Stationery, illustrative of the inconvenience and increased expense occasioned thereby.

EXTRACT from a demi-official letter from the Officiating Superintendent of Stationery, dated 8th March 1861.

Of the Quills ordered in November 1859, none have yet been received, and for Ink-pots I have been compelled to purchase in the Calcutta market at prices varying from 12 to upwards of 30 Rupees a thousand, and of corresponding quality.

Of Mappin's Steel Pens 150 gross were ordered at the same time. 4 gross only have been received to date. The cost of this pen in England is 12 shillings a gross. I have thought myself fortunate in getting them from one House here at 10 Rupees a gross; but I shall probably within the next four days have to purchase them at a higher rate, the Calcutta prices generally for such an article being 200 per cent. on the English cost.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM, THE 26TH APRIL 1861.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to approve of the suggestions of the Civil Finance Commission as contained in paragraphs 8 to 31 of their letter, dated 2nd ultimo, and directs that they be at once carried out. The suggestions are, 1st., in respect to the inclusion of certain petty articles in contracts with English manufacturers; 2nd, the obtaining of a cheaper sort of Laid paper and the partial displacement of Laid Foolscap by Machine-made paper; 3rd, the displacement of certain quantities of the larger sized papers by equal quantities of smaller paper; 4th, the obtaining of German paper by contract in Calcutta, if it can be obtained cheaper than any other; 5th, the revision of the scale of stationery fixed in 1851; 6th, the proper scrutiny of the consumption of stationery in each Department; 7th, the keeping of the Reserve Stock chiefly against the supply from England; and 8th, the conversion of stationery cases received from England into packing cases for up-country supplies, so as to reduce the packing charges.

2. With reference to the proposal of the Commission for allowing each local Government to make its own contracts, the Governor General in Council directs that in the first instance the Governments of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab be requested to furnish this Government with their views on the subject.

3. His Excellency in Council at the same time desires that copies of the Civil Finance Commission's report, and of these orders, be sent to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, with the request that the measures adopted in this Presidency may also be adopted by them.

Ordered, that copies of the above be sent to the Governments of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Madras, and Bombay, for the purpose indicated, and for the issue of further necessary orders, with the request that the estimates for stationery in 1861-62 may be revised, and the results reported to this Department.

Ordered, also, that a copy be sent to the Civil Finance Commission, for information.

Ordered, further, that a copy of the above be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) C. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

By order,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1861.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

It is requested that all the Census Returns of British-born subjects in India may be forwarded without further delay, to the General Department of the Secretariat.

By order,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,

Under Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1861.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following Rules, in respect to Seamen sent to the European General Hospital in consequence of sickness, are established :—

Seamen belonging to Ships in Harbour to be charged One Rupee per day for Hospital expenses, to be paid by the Master or Owners of the Vessel as at present.

On the Vessel leaving this Port, if a Seamen is left behind under a Certificate of "inability to proceed," and has no arrears of wages due to him, he is to be furnished with a "Pauper Ticket," by the Shipping Master, and to remain in Hospital free of all charge as at present.

If the Seaman is *not a Pauper*, then his arrears of wages left with the Shipping Master are to be available to defray Hospital charges, which charges are to be at the rate of Five Annas per day for each sick Seaman.

When the Vessel to which such sick Seaman belongs is on the point of proceeding to sea, the Shipping Master shall send to the Hospital the following Requisition.

"From the SHIPPING MASTER,

To the SURGEON in charge of the European General Hospital.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that late Seaman of the may be considered a self-paying patient for a period not exceeding days, commencing on and from the

(Signed)

Shipping Master."

Whenever the money available for Hospital charges is expended, the Shipping Master to furnish the sick Seaman with a Pauper Ticket.

On any Seaman of the Mercantile Marine being discharged from Hospital, the Surgeon in charge to give intimation thereof to the Shipping Master; and if the Seaman has been a self-paying Patient the number of days to be stated. A Hospital Voucher or Discharge is also to be given to the Seamen, so as to enable the Shipping Master to identify him.

On the Commissariat making a demand, the Shipping Master to pay into that Department the amount deducted by him from each sick Seaman's wages on account of Hospital charges.

W. F. MARRIOTT, Lieutenant Colonel,

Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1861.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.

BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Colonel H. B. Turner and Lieutenant Colonel C. W. Tremeneheere, C.B., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Chief Engineer in Sind on the 4th May 1861.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, 7th May 1861.

Bhickajee Purub joined his appointment of First Hospital Assistant in Medical charge of Oomercote on the 28th ultimo.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, 9th May 1861.

J. D. INVERARITY,

Commissioner in Sind.

ECCELESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Clergy of the Ecclesiastical Establishments are entitled to Travelling Allowance as follows when on Visitation duty:—

Either a Mileage Allowance at 3 Annas per Mile by Railway, and 8 Annas per Mile by other means; or, at their option, an allowance at the rate of Rupees 200 per month during absence from the Head Quarter station.

The Charge should be supported in the first case by certificate of the mode of travelling, and in the second by certificate of date of leaving and returning to the Head Quarter station.

W. F. MARRIOTT, Lieutenant Colonel,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13th May 1861.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following Circular is published for the information and guidance of the Officers of the Public Works Department concerned.

By order of His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council,

H. BLOIS TURNER, Colonel Commandant,

Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13th May 1861.

(Circular.)

No. 1350 of 1861.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

To

General
Accounts

SIR,—With reference to paragraphs 26, 27, 28, of the Report by the Budget and Audit Committee, No. 10, dated 18th January 1861,* I am directed to inform you that the Auditor of Public Works Accounts has been instructed to submit to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, from 1st May 1861, a Monthly Abstract of cash receipts and expenditure in the accompanying Form A.

* Published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 21st February 1861, at pages 324 to 334.

2. The information is to be supplied to the Auditor of Public Works Accounts by Executive Engineers before the 7th of the succeeding Month.

3. The Auditor of Public Works Accounts will compile and submit one Abstract for the Presidency as before ordered, to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.

4. The strictest injunctions are to be laid on Executive Engineers regarding the punctual submission of these Abstracts; and it is to be intimated that, as no difficulty can arise if Cash Books and Accounts are kept in accordance with the Code, any irregularity in the submission of these Abstracts will be an index of the state of the Accounts of the officer submitting the Abstract.

5. The Abstract will include the Amounts drawn from the disbursing Offices, such as Collectors, whether they have been received as Cash, or as Warrants on District Treasuries.

6. In addition to the Monthly Abstract above ordered, the Auditor of Public Works Accounts will furnish the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General with a Quarterly Abstract in the accompanying Form B. after the 1st May 1861.

7. This Abstract will be readily prepared from the Returns submitted by the Executive Engineers, and their punctual submission to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General should be as strictly observed as the Monthly Abstracts.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) W. SCOTT, Colonel Commandant,
Chief Engineer, and Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1861.

No. 253 of 1861.—Captain R. F. Williams, 30th N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 254 of 1861.—With reference to General Order No. 955, of the 12th December 1855, it is hereby notified the Native Troops and Public Followers hereafter proceeding to Aden, will be entitled to Compensation for such articles of Warm Clothing, &c., therein enumerated, as they may not require, or which may not be issued to them, at the rate of Four Rupees for a fighting man, and One Rupee and Eight Annas for a Follower.

No. 255 of 1861.—Lieut. F. J. S. Adam, 22nd N. I., Assistant and Superintendent Native Army Schools, is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1861.

No. 256 of 1861.—Capt. R. Cowpar, H. M.'s 1st Eur. Regt. (Fusiliers), is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs.

No. 257 of 1861.—The leave of absence to Europe granted to Lieut. Col. G. Pope, Deputy Commissary General, in G. O. No. 4, dated 4th January 1860, is extended to the 24th April last.

No. 258 of 1861.—Capt. W. J. Ward, of H. M.'s 51st Regt. Bengal N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, from the date of his departure from Kurrachee, on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 13th May 1861.

No. 259 of 1861.—Major C. Mauger, H. M.'s 3rd Eur. Regt., is transferred to the Invalid Establishment at his own request.

No. 260 of 1861.—With reference to General Order No. 126, dated 16th March, Assistant Surgeon R. Millar, M.D., is permitted to proceed to England *via* the Cape.

No. 261 of 1861.—The services of Lieut. Lee, 2nd Class Assistant Engineer, Poona and Kirkee, have been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, as a temporary arrangement.

No. 262 of 1861.—Referring to G. G. O. No. 644, of the 19th November 1861, directing that the balance of pay of a European Soldier who may be admitted as a Patient into a Lunatic Asylum will, after deducting the cost of his maintenance, be payable to his family, it is hereby notified that, with reference to Articles 33, 34, 35, and 36, Section XIV., Medical Code, the charge for maintenance in the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, will be made at the rate of annas (8) eight per diem.

No. 263 of 1861.—The following promotions are made :—

H. M.'s 20th Regiment N. I.

Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) William Waddington to be Capt. of a Company, and Ensign John Greenwood Gillmore to be Lieut., from the 10th May 1861, in succession to Lancaster, retired on the 9th idem.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1861.

No. 264 of 1861.—The following extract of a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, No. 58, dated 30th March last, is published :—

"I have had under my consideration in Council the Regulation of the year 1801, under which Officers of H. M.'s Indian Army, who retire in this Country, can only claim the benefit of the rank held by them at the expiration of one year from the date of their landing in the United Kingdom, and being of opinion that the Rule in question is not applicable to present circumstances, have resolved that, in future, Officers retiring in this Country, shall be allowed, during a period of two years and a half from their quitting India, when on authorised furlough, the benefit of the Regimental rank they may have respectively attained up to the date of their retirement."

No. 265 of 1861.—Assistant Surgeon E. P. Burrows, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from the date of his departure from Kurrachee, on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 266 of 1861.—Lieut. H. C. Moore, of the Corps of Engineers, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from the date of his departure from Aden, on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 267 of 1861.—Lieut. T. H. Rees, of H. M.'s 16th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on private affairs, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

No. 268 of 1861.—Assistant Surgeon R. Bayne is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from the date of his departure from Kurrachee, on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 269 of 1861.—Sub-Conductor (Acting Conductor) J. Blair, of the Ordnance Department, is promoted to Conductor, from the 2nd May, vice Knox, deceased.

No. 270 of 1861.—That part of G. G. O. No. 168, of the 6th April, appointing Assistant Surgeon G. Y. Hunter to the Indian Navy, is suspended for six months, on the recommendation of a Medical Committee; and for that period his services are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Army.

Bombay Castle, 15th May 1861.

No. 272 of 1861.—The following adjustment of rank and promotion are made:—

H. M.'s 3RD BOMBAY EUR. REGT.

Adjustment of Rank.

Lieut. Charles Pulteney Forbes to take rank from the 21st December 1860, vice Lieut. (the Honorable) W. A. Hobart, retired from the service from the 20th idem.

Promotion.

Ensign Arthur Fisher Turner, to be Lieutenant from the 9th February 1861, vice T. Ryder, deceased on the 8th idem.

W. F. MARRIOTT, Lieutenant Colonel,

Acting Secretary to Government.

*M A R I N E D E P A R T M E N T.**Bombay Castle, 9th May 1861.*

No. 78 of 1861.—The undermentioned Engineers are promoted to fill existing vacancies on the Establishment from the dates specified opposite their names:—

Mr. John Mason	3rd Class, to be 2nd Class, vice Bidwell, promoted, 1st September 1860.
Mr. James Rattray	3rd Class to be 2nd Class, vice Livingstone, promoted, 1st October 1860.
Mr. G. W. Homer	3rd Class, to be 2nd Class, vice Muurose, promoted, 14th December 1860.

Naval-trained Engineers.

Mr. James McDonough	} 4th Class, to be 3rd Class, to fill a vacancy, 1st February 1861.
Mr. Thomas E. Patterson	
Mr. Robert Windsor	} 3rd Class Naval-trained Engineers, to be 2nd Class, in lieu of vacancies in the list of 1st Class Naval-trained Engineers. Date of promotion, March 1st, 1861.
Mr. Burjorjee Byramjee	
Mr. Hormusjee Framjee	

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1861.

No. 79 of 1861.—That part of G. G. O. No. 55, of the 6th April, appointing Assistant Surgeon G. Y. Hunter to the Indian Navy, is suspended for six months, on the recommendation of a Medical Committee; and for that period his services are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Army.

W. F. MARRIOTT, Lieutenant Colonel,

Acting Secretary to Government.

*CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.**POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.**Bombay Castle, 13th May 1861.*

Major M. F. Gordon, 2nd Bombay Eur. Regt. L. I., has been appointed to act as Political Superintendent of Sawunt Wares, during the absence of Capt. F. Schneider.

Lieut. G. G. Leathes and H. H. Elliott have been appointed to act as 2nd and 3rd Assistants to the Political Agent in Kattywar from the 10th January last.

Bombay Castle, 15th May 1861.

Major J. C. Graves assumed Command of the Guzerat Irregular Horse on the 10th ultimo.

*JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.**Bombay Castle, 15th May 1861.*

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Act IV. of 1851, to confer on the following Officers, serving in the Collectorates stated opposite their respective names, the full powers of a Magistrate, with the exception of the power of flogging and review, and to invest them with the powers contemplated in Act IX. of 1860:—

Mr. R. Phillipps, Acting Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate	} Sholapoor Collectorate.
Mr. J. G. Moore, Acting Third Assistant Collector and Magistrate	
Mr. W. Raymer, Hoozor Deputy Collector and Magistrate	} Surat Collectorate.
Mr. W. R. Pratt, Acting Third Assistant Collector and Magistrate	
Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee, Deputy Collector and Magistrate	} Poona Collectorate.
Mr. Gunnessh Ramchunder, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate	
Mr. T. Weeding, First Assistant Collector and Magistrate	} Tanna Collectorate.
Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, Supernumerary Third Assistant Collector and Magistrate	
Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, First Assistant Collector and Magistrate	} Ahmednuggur Collectorate.
Mr. J. H. Grant, Acting Third Assistant Collector and Magistrate	
Mr. G. P. Sheppard, Acting First Assistant Collector and Magistrate ..	} Khandeish Collectorate.
Mr. J. Elphinstone, Acting Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate	

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned Officers, serving in the Collectories stated opposite their respective names, with the powers contemplated in Act IX. of 1860 :—

Mr. A. A. Borrodaile, Acting Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate	} Surat Collectorate.
Mr. H. B. Lindsay, Acting First Assistant Collector and Magistrate	
Mr. C. G. Kemball, First Assistant Collector and Magistrate	
Baron de H. Larpent, Supernumerary Third Assistant Collector and Magistrate	} Poona Collectorate.
Mr. C. R. Ovans, Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate	
Mr. A. C. Jervoise, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona and Tanna	
Mr. Nana Morojee, Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate	} Tanna Collectorate.
Mr. C. W. Bell, Third Assistant Collector and Magistrate	
Mr. W. H. Propert, Third Assistant Collector and Magistrate	} Ahmedabad Collectorate.
Mr. C. J. Davies, First Assistant Collector and Magistrate	
Mr. E. H. Percival, Third Assistant Collector and Magistrate	} Kaira Collectorate.
Mr. T. Bosanquet, Acting Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate	

Mr. A. B. Warden delivered over charge of the Ahmedabad Adawlut to the Principal Sudder Ameen on the 24th ultimo, and assumed charge of the Surat Adawlut from Mr. Sandwith on the 1st instant.

Lieut. J. Q. Davies assumed charge of the Office of Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nassick, on the 24th ultimo.

Mr. C. H. Cameron delivered over charge of the Rutnagherry Adawlut to the Sudder Ameen on the 23rd ultimo.

Mr. C. Gonne has been appointed Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmednuggur.

Mr. C. J. Kyte has been appointed Uncovenanted Assistant to the Revenue and Police Commissioner, Southern Division.

Mr. J. F. Fernandes has been appointed Uncovenanted Assistant to the Revenue and Police Commissioner, Northern Division.

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature has been pleased to grant leave of absence, on medical certificate, to Mr. George James Bowyer, Attorney for Paupers, for six months, from the 11th instant, to proceed to Europe, and has appointed Mr. Frederick Dundas Faithful to act for him.

Mr. T. A. Compton, Judge and Session Judge of Sholapoor, delivered over charge of the Adawlut to the Sudder Ameen on the 4th instant.

By order of His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council,

A. KINLOCH FORBES,

Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th May 1861.

Rao Bahadoor Ramchunder Balkrishna, Dufterdar to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, is appointed Assistant to the Commissioner, and enrolled on the General Staff of the Assistants in the Customs Department.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1861.

Mr. S. Mansfield, Revenue and Police Commissioner, Northern Division, is allowed leave of absence for three months, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

Mr. J. R. Morgan to act as Revenue and Police Commissioner during Mr. Mansfield's absence.

Mr. G. Scott to act as Collector and Magistrate of Tanna.

Mr. E. L. Jenkins to act as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, until further orders, from the date of Mr. Spooner's departure for England.

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1861.

Mr. Pryce, First Assistant Master Attendant, is to act for Capt. Barker, Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, during the latter's absence on leave.

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1861.

Lieut. J. P. Lloyd has been appointed to act as an Assistant to the Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Tanna and Rutnagherry, in the room of Capt. Taverner, who has proceeded on furlough to Europe. This appointment has effect from the 13th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 13th May 1861.

Mr. E. H. Percival acted as First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kaira from the 14th April to the 14th November 1860.

Mr. J. R. Morgan, Acting Revenue and Police Commissioner, Northern Division, assumed charge of his Office on the 11th instant.

Mr. E. L. Jenkins, Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, assumed charge of his duties on the 11th instant.

Bombay Castle, 15th May 1861.

Mr. J. E. C. Pryce received charge, from Capt. Barker, on the 11th instant, of the Office of Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th May 1861.

Mr. M. J. Shaw Stewart, Under-Secretary to Government, is appointed to officiate as Government Director of the Bank of Bombay during Mr. Robertson's absence from the Presidency as Secretary in attendance on His Excellency the Governor.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1861.

Assistant Surgeon Rustomjee Byramjee, M.D., assumed charge of the duties of Superintendent of Vaccination, Eastern Division of Guzerat, from Surgeon Pelly, on the 30th April 1861.

The services of Apothecaries A. Ramsay, T. Bailie, and R. Bedford, attached to the Establishments of the Commissioner in Sind, and the Revenue Commissioners Northern and Southern Divisions, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief; those of the two last from the 15th June 1861.

By order,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Under-Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th May 1861.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Col. Margary and Capt. Jenkin Jones Acting Executive Engineers of the 1st Class.

Col. Tremenheere, C.B., received charge of the Office of the Chief Engineer in Sind, from Col. Turner, on the 4th April 1861.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1861.

Col. H. B. Turner assumed charge of the duties of Chief Engineer at the Presidency, and Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, on the 11th instant.

By order of His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council,

H. BLOIS TURNER, Col. Commandant,
Acting Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1861.

The following arrangements in the Educational Department have been approved and sanctioned by Government:—

Rao Saheb Pranlall Muthooradass, Deputy Educational Inspector, Dholka Sub-division, to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Kattywar Sub-division, and Head Master of the Rajcote English School, vice Rao Saheb Bhogilall Pranvulubdass, appointed Assessor Income Tax Department.

Rao Saheb Mahiputram Roopram, Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira Sub-division, to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Dholka Sub-division, vice Rao Saheb Pranlall Muthooradass, promoted.

Rao Saheb Mayaram Shambhoonath, Deputy Educational Inspector, Khandeish Sub-division, to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira Sub-division, vice Rao Saheb Mahiputram, promoted.

Mr. Cassinath Mahadeo Futhey, Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools for the Muratha Districts of Sattara and Sholapoor, to be Deputy Inspector for Khandeish Sub-division, vice Rao Saheb Mayaram Shambhoonath, promoted.

Mr. Bal Purushram, Head Clerk to the Educational Inspector, Southern Division, to be Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools for the Muratha Districts of Sattara and Sholapoor, vice Mr. Cassinath, promoted.

Bombay Castle, 15th May 1861.

Mr. T. B. Curtis resumed charge of the High School at Ahmedabad on the 13th March last.

Consequent on the formation of a Vernacular Class in the Grant Medical College, the Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the following arrangements and appointments:—

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bichajee Amroot, of the Hooblee Charitable Dispensary, to be attached to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital and Grant Medical College, as Teacher of Anatomy and Physiology to the Vernacular Class.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Wamon Wassodew to be transferred from the Belgaum to the Hooblee Dispensary, and Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dossabhoy Pestonjee from the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital to the Belgaum Dispensary.

Mr. Narrain Dajee to be re-admitted into the service of Government as a Sub-Assistant Surgeon for employment in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital and Grant Medical College, as Teacher of Chemistry and Materia Medica to the Vernacular Class.

By order of His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council,

A. KINLOCH FORBES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c.**Bank of Bombay.***STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 11th May 1861.*

<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Assets.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
Proprietors' Capital	52,25,000	Government Securities	38,10,091
Circulation	1,01,72,184	Loans on Deposit of Government Securities	55,70,151
Deposits	50,94,807	Cash Credits on ditto	21,40,627
Rest	3,26,210	Bills Discounted	20,36,812
		Other Securities	2,28,753
		Cash Balance	70,31,767
Rupees..	2,08,18,201	Rupees..	2,08,18,201

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
 Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 11th May 1861.

Barrack Department.

Notice is hereby given that sealed Tenders will be received at the Barrack Office, Fort, until the 8th June 1861, for the Conservancy of Lines of the Barracks at Colaba, and flushing the Drains connected therewith. Particulars may be learnt at the Barrack Office from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

The Contract to be for the period of one year, and the proposed amount to be specified in the Tenders in both words and figures.

Tenders to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100, which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal in executing the Contract.

No Tenders will be received after 12 o'clock, noon, on the above date, nor any reason given for the rejection or acceptance of any particular Tender.

E. WHILMORE, Conductor,
 Barrack Master, Presidency.

*Barrack Master's Office, }
 Bombay, 8th May 1861. }*

बराक खाते.

जाहिरखबर दिल्ली जाते ऐसी जे कुलावा बराकाची कचर पट्टी विषयी आणि त्यांची गट्टे साफ करण्याकरिता कोटातील बराक हाफिसांत येत्या महिन्याच्या ८ वे तारखे पर्यंत मोहोरबंद मख्याचे अर्ज घेतले जातील, बराक हाफिसांत दररोज दाहा वरांपासून संध्याकाळचे ४ वरा पर्यंत बिना समजल्या जातील.

हा करारनामा एक वर्षाचे मुदतीचा असला पाहिजे आणि वर्षाची उरलेली रक्कम शब्दांत व अंकांत मख्याचे अर्जात दर्शविली पाहिजे. मख्याचे अर्जा बराबर १०० शंभर रुपये अनामत असले पाहिजेत. आणि ते रुपये हा करारनामा बजावण्यांत काही उशीर उडवाउडवी अथवा नकारिले असतां दंडास जातील.

येत्या महिन्याचे ८ वे तारखेस दोनप्रहरी बारा वाजल्यानंतर कोणत्याही मख्याचा अर्ज घेतला जाणार नाही. अथवा कोणत्याही अमुक मक्ता अर्ज कबूल करण्याकरिता

अथवा नकारण्या करितां काही एक कारण दिले जाणार नाही.

सही. इ. वीलमोर, कन्डक्टर,
 बराक मास्तर मुबई.

तारीख ८ माहे मे सन १८६१

Memorandum.

The undermentioned MAPS are on Sale at the OFFICE of the CHIEF ENGINEER at the Presidency, for CASH :—

	Scale.	Price of each.
Map of the Sholapoor Collectorate, 4 miles to an inch,		
	Rs. 3, or Rs. 3-8-0	mounted on cloth.
Ditto Belgaum ditto,	} Rs. 2-8-0, or Rs. 3	} mounted on cloth.
Ditto Khandeish ditto,		
Ditto Dharwar ditto,	} ditto.	} mounted on cloth.
Ditto Rutnagherry ditto,		
Ditto Tanna ditto,	} ditto.	} mounted on cloth.
Ditto Poona ditto,		
Ditto Ahmednuggur ditto,	} ditto.	} mounted on cloth.
Ditto Surat ditto,		
Ditto Sattara ditto,	} ditto.	} mounted on cloth.
Ditto Surat ditto,		
	2 miles to an inch.	
Ditto Broach ditto,	} ditto.	} mounted on cloth.
Ditto Malcolmpeit,		
	500 feet to an inch.	
Ditto Matheran Hill,	} 1 furlong to an inch.	} mounted on cloth.
Ditto Kaira Collectorate,		
	2 miles to an inch.	
Ditto Ahmedabad ditto,	} 4 miles to an inch.	} mounted on cloth.
Ditto City of Poona,	} 300 feet to an inch,	} Rs. 1-4-0
	or Rs. 2 mounted on cloth.	
Ditto Peint State,	} 2 miles to an inch,	} Rs. 0-12-0,
	or Rs. 1 mounted on cloth.	
Ditto Native Town of Bombay,	} 300 feet to an inch,	} Rs. 2 mounted on cloth.
Ditto Fort of Bombay,	} 300 feet to an inch,	} Rs. 1-8-0
	mounted on cloth.	

WALTER SCOTT, Colonel,
 Chief Engineer at the Presidency.
*Office of the Chief Engineer at the Presidency,
 Bombay, 26th June 1860.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following STATEMENT, showing the WORKS of PUBLIC UTILITY (whether of Constructions or Repairs) executed in the AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE during the year 1860, either wholly or partially at the Cost of Private Individuals; and, in the latter case, showing the extent of Contributions from Private Sources.

District.	Places where Constructed.	Description of the Works.	Cost of each Work, and the Proportions of Cost defrayed by Government and by Private Individuals respectively.			Names of Private Individuals who have, either wholly or partially, defrayed the Cost of each Work.
			Private Contributions.	Government Contributions.	Total Cost.	
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
AHMEDABAD ROHIE.	DUSKU- Kajepoor	Construction of a Tank.....	1,550 0 0	.....	1,550 0 0	Bace Suntoke of Ahmedabad.
		Ditto	225 0 0	.....	225 0 0	Dulsook Samul of Ahmedabad.

By order of His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council,

WALTER SCOTT, Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 22nd April 1861.

પબ્લીક વર્ક્સ ડિપાર્ટમેન્ટ.

લોકોએ રાંધો અથવા થોડો ખર્ચ આપ્યા ઉપરથી રાંધે ૧૮૬૦ ની શાલમાં અંમદાવાદ જિલ્લામાં લોક ઉપયોગી નવાં અથવા મરાંમતનાં કાંમો થયાં, તેનો નીચે લખેલો તકતો બંદેગાંન અલીનવાય સુસ્તેતાય હજરત આનરાયલ ગવરનર સાહેબ આહાદુર દર ઇન્લાસ કૌસિલ ખુસીથી પ્રસિધ્ધ કરે છે, જે કાંમોનો રાંધો ખર્ચ લોકોએ આપ્યો નથી તે કાંમ બદલ લોકોએ કેટલા પછિશા આપ્યા તે પણ આ તકતામાં જણાવેલા છે.

તાલુકાનાં નામો.	જે કેકોણે કાંમો થયાં તે કેકોણનાં નામો.	કાંમનો પ્રકાર.	દરએક કાંમનો ખર્ચ તેમાં સરકારે કેટલો આપ્યો તથા લોકોએ કેટલો આપ્યો.			દરએક કાંમનો ખર્ચ રાંધો અથવા થોડો જે લોકોએ કર્યો તેઓનાં નામો.
			લોકોએ અવેજ આપ્યો તે.	સરકારે અવેજ આપ્યો તે.	એકંદર ખર્ચ.	
			રૂ. આ. પા.	રૂ. આ. પા.	રૂ. આ. પા.	
અંમદાવાદ દરકરોઈ.	અમર	એકતલાવ બાંધ્યું	૧૫૫૦ ૦ ૦	.....	૧૫૫૦ ૦ ૦	બાઈશાંનતોક રેવાશી અંમદાવાદની.
	કાજીપુર	એજન.	૨૨૫ ૦ ૦	.....	૨૨૫ ૦ ૦	દલસુખ શાંમલ અંમદાવાદના.

બમોજબે હુંકમ બંદગાંન અલીનવાય સુસ્તેતાય હજરત આનરાયલ ગવરનર સાહેબ આહાદુર દર ઇન્લાસ કૌસિલ.

કરનલ વાલટર ઇરિકાટ, શાહેબ આહાદુર,

રાકરતારી નીા. સરકાર એઓની સહી.

VENAYEK WASSODEW, Oriental Translator to Government.

તારીખ ૨૨ મી માહે અપ્રીલ સને ૧૮૬૧ ઇશીવી ચુકામ જંજીરે મુબદ્દ.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE, the property of Government, a **BOYDELL'S TRACTION ENGINE**, in good working order.

It can be seen at the Railway Workshops, Byculia, and a report of the trial trips made in Bombay can be seen on application to Captain Rivers, Secretariat.

She has a Flywheel, which can be arranged to drive a saw, or perform any ordinary duty.

There are also five English Waggon.

Offers can be addressed to the undersigned up to the 25th proximo.

HARRY RIVERS, Captain,
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Bombay, 23rd April 1861.

Notice.

On 1st June 1861 will be sold, outright, by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, the **MACHINERY** entered in the subscribed list. Sale will take place at the **DISTRICT ENGINEER'S OFFICE** at **COIMBATORE**, commencing at 12 o'clock. A deposit of 25 per cent required upon all articles sold. Articles not paid for and removed within one week, to be resold at the risk of the purchaser:—

- 2 Saw Gins, of 60 Saws each.
- 1 Do of 56 do.
- 1 Saw Gin. of 30 Saws each.
- 1 Do of 28 do.
- 2 Do of 25 do.
- 1 Do of 7 do.
- 3 Do of 5 do.
- 1 Devil Gin.
- 1 Hackle Gin.
- 1 Cattle-power Machine, complete.
- 1 Curzon's double-power Patent Atlas Press, made by W. Laird, of Liverpool.
- 1 Lathe, 10, feet in the bed, with side rest, driving wheel and tools; a little out of repair.
- 1 Wooden Triangle and Scales, complete.
- 2 Iron Ball Weights of 132 lbs. and 130 lbs.
- 6 Do. do. of 56 lbs.
- 4 Do. do. of 28 lbs.
- 1 Do. do. of 14 lbs.
- 1 Iron Ball do. of 7 lbs.
- 1 Do. do. of 2 lbs.
- 5 Wooden Pulleys.
- 1 Bellows.
- 1 Grind-stone Trough.
- 1 Small Model of Cotton Press.
- 1 Do. of Gin House.

JOHN GODDARD, Captain,
District Engineer.

*District Engineer's Office,
Coimbatore, 6th April 1861.*

Notice.

For SALE, at the **OFFICE** of the **AUDITOR** of **PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNTS**, Copies of a **NEW CODE of REGULATIONS** for the **PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT**, at Rupees 2-4-0 per copy. Terms—Cash.

GORE MUNBEE, Lieut. Colonel,
Acting Auditor of P. W. Accounts.

Bombay, 22nd July 1859.

OPIMUM MEMORANDUM for the Week ending Tuesday, 14th May 1861.

INDORE.

YEARS.	PASSES GRANTED.			IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.			EXPORTED BY SEA.			DETAIL OF EXPORTS.	
	Up to 27th April 1861.	From 28th April to 4th May 1861.	Total.	Up to 7th May 1861.	From 8th to 14th May 1861.	Total.	Up to 7th May 1861.	From 8th to 14th May 1861.	Total.	From 8th to 14th May 1861.	Op the Season 1859-60.
AT INDORE.											
For 1859-60 Chests.	21,543	808	22,351	17,694	938	18,632	43,435	71	43,506	60	60
" 1860-61 "	847	..	847	17,694	..	18,772	12,077	1,200	13,877	71	71
AT AHMEDABAD.											
For 1859-60 Chests.	..	..	4,083	..	..	4,083	4,517	31	4,548	31	31
" 1860-61 "	847	..	847	808	3	811	619	30	649	30	30
Total..	22,390	808	23,198	36,388	938	37,326	47,952	1,231	49,187	131	131

* During the whole Season.
N.B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)

L. L. JENKINS,
Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D.

Bombay, Custom House, 15th May 1861.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Notice is hereby given, that the Petitions of the several Persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :-

Names.	Profession.	Denomination.	Place of Residence in Bombay.	Dates of Petitions filed.		
				Day.	Month.	Year.
Cumbli bin Bhanja, and Heera bin Bhanja.	Iron Smiths.....	Hindoos	At Girgaum, without the Fort.	16th	April	1861
Dadoo Shaik Moideen	A Butcher	Mahomedan..	Lately in Khulipakhan Street, without the Fort (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	"	"	"
Khoja Ruttonsey Bhimjee.	A General Merchant	Ditto ..	In Sumajee Hussajee Street, without the Fort.	"	"	"
Abdool Rahimon bin Ally Sahel Pathan.	Ditto	Ditto ..	In Cazez Molla, without the Fort.	20th	"	"
Soomar Ahmed Khutri.	A Dyer.....	Ditto ..	In Jambli Molla, without the Fort.	22nd	"	"
Hanooman Sing Heeramon.	None	Hindoo.....	At Mazagon, without the Fort.	23rd	"	"
Hajee Abdool Currim.	Formerly a Merchant.....	Mahomedan..	In Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort.	25th	"	"
Moosa Hajee Ellias Khutri.	A Dyer.....	Ditto ..	In Jambli Molla, without the Fort.	"	"	"
Jeremiah Calderwood Smith.	Lately carried on Stevedore Business, with one James Windsor Jones, under the Name and Firm of Smith and Jones.	European....	In Upper Colaba, without the Fort.	2nd	May	"
Thomas Knight	A Lieutenant on the Invalid Pension List.	Ditto	Lately without the Fort (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	3rd	"	"
Khojee Adum	A Syrung	Mahomedan..	In Ghogaree Molla, without the Fort.	4th	"	"
Ramjee Crusnaje ..	A Clerk in the Pension Pay Office.	Hindoo.....	In Collabhat Street, without the Fort.	"	"	"
Memon Hajee Khumissa Abboo.	Formerly a dealer in Fire-wood.	Mahomedan..	At Poydowni, without the Fort.	6th	"	"
Tookaram Bapajee ..	A Marathi Clerk.....	Hindoo.....	In Girgaum, without the Fort.	"	"	"
Nathoo Sooderjee ..	Lately traded as a Gunny Bag Dealer.	Ditto	At Wud Gady, without the Fort.	"	"	"
William Henry Mayers.	Unemployed	Indo-Briton..	At Byculla, without the Fort.	"	"	"
Appajee Ambajee, Babajee Ramjee, and Narayen Ramjee, and Gunput Ramjee	Blacksmiths.....	Hindoo.....	In Combarwada, without the Fort.	"	"	"
Naiqueen, Bootabace and Motijan.	Courtezans	Mahomedans..	In Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort.	7th	"	"

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 the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Names.	Time.		
	Day.	Month.	Hour.
Dadoo Shaik Moideen.....	4th Monday	May instant	11 o'clock.
Thomas Knight.....	2nd ditto	June next	Ditto.
Jeremiah Calderwood Smith	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
William Henry Mayers	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Khojee Adum Syrung	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hanooman Sing Heeraram	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Names.	Time.		
	Day.	Month.	Hour.
Abdool Raimon bin Ally Saheb Patan	2nd Monday	June next	11 o'clock.
Memon Hajee Khumissa Abboo.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Appajee Ambajee, Babajee Ramjee, Narra- yen Ramjee, and Gunput Ramjee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Too krm Bapajee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Nathoo Soonderjee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ramjee Crusnaje	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Khutri Soomar Ahmed.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Moossa Hajee Ellias	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bootabae Naiqueen and Motejan Naiqueen.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Syed Noor Ally bin Syed Monorally	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

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

Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay,
this 7th day of May 1861.

H. GAMBLE,
for J. W. ORR, Clerk of the Court.

નાદાર દેવાદારોની કોર્ટ મધે.

જાહેર ખબર મે ઉપરથી આપવામાં આવે છે ને, વિગત સાથે એની હેડબ ને જુદી જુદી આશામીઓનાં નામો લખેલાં છે, તેઓએ મુંબઈની નાદાર દેવુદારોનાં છુટકા કરનારી કોર્ટને અરજીઓ આપી છે, તેમાં એક એકની અરજ એવી છે ને વીક્ટોરીયાના અગિયારમે વરશે ને ધારે કરીને ફરિયાદો છે, તેના એકવિંશમાં બાબતોનો ઇલાજ અમોને મળે.

નામ.	ધંધો.	જાત.	મુંબઈમધે રહેવાનું કેટલાકું.	અરજીઓ દાખલ કરાની તારીખ.		
				દાહડા	માસ.	વરસ.
કંમલીઆ ખીન ભાનીઆ હુદાર		હીંદુ.	બાહારકોટ ગીરગાંમ આગલ	૧૬	અપ્રેલ	૧૮૬૧.
તથા હીરા ખીન ભાનીઆ.						
દાદુ રોષ મોઈદીન	ખાટકી	મુસલમાન.	થોડા દાહડા આગલ બાહાર- કોટ ખલીફા ખાનનાં મોહિલામધે ને હાલ મુંબની તુરંગમો.	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
જાજ રતનશી ભીમજી ..	રાવે વરાતુનો વેહેપારી	મુસલમાન.	બાહારકોટ રામાજી હસાજી ના મોહિલામધે.	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
અમદુલ રહીમાન ખીન આલી સાહેબ પશંબુ	રાવે વરાતુનો વેહેપારી	મુસલમાન.	બાહારકોટ કાજી મોહિલા મધે.	૨૦ મે	એજ.	એજ.
શુમાર અહમદ ખતરી ..	રંગારી	મુસલમાન.	બાહારકોટ જમલી મોહિલા મધે.	૨૨ મે	એજ.	એજ.
નુંમાનશીંગ હીરામણ ..	કર્ધનઈ	હીંદુ.	બાહારકોટ મજગાંમ આ- ગલ.	૨૩ મે	એજ.	એજ.
હાજી અમદુલ ફરીમ ..	આગલ વેપારી	મુસલમાન.	બાહારકોટ ભીંડીબજાર મધે	૨૫ મે	એજ.	એજ.
મુશા હાજી ઇલીએસ ખ- તરી.	રંગારી	મુસલમાન.	બાહારકોટ જમલી મોહિલા મધે.	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
જેરીમીઆ કાલડર ઉ- ડરમીથ.	થોડા દાહડા ઉપર નેમરા વારડન જોનરાની રાયે સ્મીથ તથા જોનરાને નામિ તથા પેહેડીએ વાહાણોમાં માલ ચડવાનો તથા ઉતાર- વાનું કામ કરતો હતો.	ક્રેસ્ટિયન.	બાહારકોટ મોહિલા કુલાખા મધે.	૨ જુન	મેએ.	એજ.

નામ.	ધંધો.	જાત.	મુંબઈમધે રહેવાનું ઠેકાણું.	અરજીઓ દાખલ કરવાની તારીખ.		
				દાહાડ.	માસ.	વરસ.
શમસ નાઈટ.....	ઇનવાલીડ પેનશન આતામાં લેફ્ટનેન્ટ છે.	ઇરોપીએન.	યોડ દાહાડ ઉપર બારકોટ ને હાલ મુંબઈની તુરંગમાં.	૩ જો.	મેએ.	૧૮૯૧.
ઓજી આદમ	સારંગ	મુસલમાન.	બાહારકોટ ગોગારી મોહોલા મધે.	૪ થો.	એન.	એન.
શમજી કુશાણજી	પેનશન પે આશીરા મધે લખનાર.	હીંદુ.	બાહારકોટ કોલભાટ મોહોલા મધે.	એન.	એન.	એન.
મેમાણ હાજી ખમીરા આયુ.	આગલ બાલવાના લાકડાં વેચનારો.	મુસલમાન.	બાહારકોટ પાએકુણી આગલ.	૬ ડો.	એન.	એન.
તુકારામ બાપાજી	મરેઠી લખનાર	હીંદુ.	બાહારકોટ ગીરગાંમ મધે.	એન.	એન.	એન.
નયુ શુંદરજી	યોડ દાહાડ ઉપર ગુણપાટની કોયલીનો ધંધો કરતો હતો.	હીંદુ	બાહારકોટ વડની ગાદી આગલ.	એન.	એન.	એન.
ઉલીએમ હેનરી મેઅરસા.	બેકાર	ઈંદુશ્રીટન.	બાહારકોટ ભાઆખલા આગલ.	એન.	એન.	એન.
આપાજી અંબાજી તથા બાબાજી રાંમજી તથા નારાએણ રાંમજી તથા ગણપત રાંમજી.	લુહારો	હીંદુ.	બાહારકોટ કુંભાર વાડા મધે	એન.	એન.	એન.
નાએકણુ છુરામાઈ તથા મોતી જાન.	કરાખણુ	મુસલમાન.	બાહારકોટ ભીંડીખજર મધે	૩ મો.	એન.	એન.

ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓની બાબતોમાં ઘટતી રીતે હુકમ થયો છે, જે ઉપર લખેલા ધારાની સાતમી ક્રમ પ્રમાણે નાદાર દેવાદારો મંચકુની સ્થાવર તથા નંગમ મિલકત તથા ચીજવસ્તુ આ નામદાર કોરટના આર્કિસમાલ આસાએનીના તાબામાં આપે.

નીચે લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓ સાંભળવારાઈ કરાવેલા દીવસ.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાહાડ.	માસ.	કલાક.
દાદુરોમ મોહીન	૪ થો સોમવાર.	ચાલતો મેએ.	૧૧ કલાક.
રામરા નાઈટ	૨ જો સોમવાર.	આવતો જુન.	એન.
નરીમીઆ કાલડરકડી મીય	એન.	એન.	એન.
ઉલીએમ હેનરી મેઅરસા	એન.	એન.	એન.
ઓજી આદમ સારંગ	એન.	એન.	એન.
હનુમાનરાંગ હોશરાંમ	એન.	એન.	એન.
અબ્દુલરહીમાન ખીન અલીરાહિય પહાણુ	એન.	એન.	એન.
મેમાણ હાજી ખમીરા આયુ	એન.	એન.	એન.
આપાજી અંબાજી તથા બાબાજી રાંમજી તથા નારાએણ રાંમજી તથા ગણપત રાંમજી	એન.	એન.	એન.
તુકારામ બાપાજી	એન.	એન.	એન.
નયુ શુંદરજી	એન.	એન.	એન.
રાંમજી કુસણજી	એન.	એન.	એન.
ખનરી શુમાર અહંમદ	એન.	એન.	એન.
મુશાહાજી ઈલીએસા	એન.	એન.	એન.
છુરામાઈના અકણુ તથા મોતીજાનના અકણુ	એન.	એન.	એન.
રાઈએદ નુરઅલી ખીન રાઈએદ મેનોરઅલી	એન.	એન.	એન.

આડા આવનાર લેણદારોએ યોડમાં યોડ સાંભળવાના તણુ દાહાડ આગાઉ મોગણુનાંમંથી સાખીત કરેલા પોતાના દાવા અમારી આશીસમાં દાખલ કરવા ભેઠમ્મિ, તથા સિરસ્તા પ્રમાણે તેઓએ શી આપવી ભેઠમ્મિ. ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોએ પોતાના દેવાની તથા માલ મિલકતની શીયો અમારી આશીસમાં દાખલ કરાવી છે.

મુંબઈનાં કોટમધે, કોર્ટના કલાર્કની આશીસમાં,

જન ઉલીએમ આર,

લખી તારીખ ૭ મી મેએ સને ૧૮૯૧.

કોર્ટના કલાર્કનીવતી હ. ગેમ્બાલ સહી.

(A true translation)

J. FLYNN, Chief Translator.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF DEATHS ON THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

CASTE OR RACE.	Still-born.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Disease of Nervous System.	Vascular System.	Respiratory System.	Alimentary System.	Urinary System.	Sexual System, and Child-bearing.	Locomotive & Tegumentary Systems.	Cachexy and Debility.	Leprosy, tubercular and articular.	Dropsy.	Accident and Violence.	Other and unknown cause.	Total—exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.	3	..	4	..	7	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	15
Brahmun.	1	..	2	..	4	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
Lingaet and Bhatia	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Hindoo of other Caste	2	2	31	7	58	6	..	8	19	..	3	2	8	2	..	1	1	148
Hindoo Out-caste	..	..	7	..	6	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	20
Moosulman	1	..	15	1	31	5	..	5	10	1	..	..	6	..	1	3	..	78
Parsee	..	..	9	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	16
Jew	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Native-Christian.	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Indo-European	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
European.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Negro-African	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other and Unknown Race	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Races....	8	2	70	8	116	15	1	14	42	1	6	2	19	2	2	4	1	305
Mean of the corresponding Weeks in the preceding Ten Years.	..	50	24	12	148	12	..	26	35	..	2	1	15	..	3	3	..	331

N.B.—This table is an extract from a more extensive yearly Return that is prepared for statistical purposes, and chiefly for the detection of any removable sources of disease, with a view to improving the healthiness of the Island. As the principal object cannot be fully attained unless the true causes of death be recorded, persons of all stations are requested, in each case of death occurring in their circle, to obtain, in writing, from the Medical Attendants the name of the fatal disease, that it may be delivered to the Policeman at the funeral place. Medical Practitioners, particularly, are requested to aid the registration. Blank forms of Death Reports, to keep by them in readiness, are given gratuitously on application at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

It is thought that some withhold their assistance through the notion that reports of the single casualties coming now and then under their observation could but little affect the Returns; but it ought rather to be borne in mind, that the accuracy of the Returns depends on the correct reporting of all single cases, for of such only the aggregate is made up.

R. HAINES, M.D.,

In charge of Mortuary Returns.

Bombay, 15th May 1861.

Bank of Bombay.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills.....	6 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 Months	8 ditto.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Government Notes and Railway Shares..	6 per cent.
On Open Loans on ditto	7 ditto.
On Cash Credit Accounts	7 ditto.
On Loans on Security of Goods..	8 ditto.

Bills payable within one month are discounted under the above rate, and Discount at 3 per cent. under the rate charged, will be refunded on all Bills paid before maturity, for the unexpired portion of the time such Bills may have to run.

The rate of Advance on deposit of 5½ per Cent. Government Notes is 98 per cent., on 5 per Cent. Government Notes 90 per cent., on 4 per Cent. Government Notes 75 per cent., on Railway Shares three-fourths of the paid-up value of the Shares, and on Goods three-fourths of the approved value.

Loans on Goods, &c.

Advances are granted on the security of Goods not of a perishable nature, deposited in private Godowns situated either in the Fort, or in Grant Buildings, Colaba.

Government Agency.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Securities, Bank Shares, and other Indian Stock Certificates; also the purchase or sale of the same, and realises the Interest and Dividends as they become due; and is also authorised to transact the business hitherto carried on by the Government Agents for the public Creditors of Government and others, and to remit the Interest, Dividends, and Principal by *Bills of Exchange, payable in England* to Constituents, Shareholders, and others, whether resident in Europe or elsewhere.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES BLAIR,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 9th May 1861.

Notice.

TENDERS will be received at the OFFICE of the COMMANDER IN CHIEF, INDIAN NAVY, from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the CONVEYANCE from MANGALORE to CALCUTTA of about Twenty-five Tons of COIR, be the same more or less.

2. The Tenders must specify the rate per Ton of Four (4) Candies, or Two thousand Two hundred and Forty (2,240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3. The Coir will be placed on board in bundles, which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order, according to weight.

4. The Master of the Vessel, or authorised Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed, and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of Lading, or such other documents connected with the Lading of the Articles, as the Principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5. The Freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir, in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6. The Commander in Chief reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tenders, without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Commander in Chief I. N.,

H. WILLIAMS,

Acting Secretary.

Office of the Commander in Chief I. N.,
Bombay, 5th March 1861.

FERRY FARMING CONTRACT.

NOTICE.—Contracts are invited by the Acting Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan, for farming the Ferry plying between Colsette Bunder in Salsette, and Kolhar Bunder on the main land, being on the Grand Trunk road connecting Bombay with Agra and the North-West. Contract to begin on the 16th June next, and to last for one year.

Particulars may be obtained at the Executive Engineer's Office, Tanna. No Tender will be received after June 1st.

FREDERICK ROBINS,

Acting Executive Engineer, N. K.

Tanna, 10th May 1861.

तरीचा सक्ता.**नोटीस.**

मुंबईपासून अग्रा व वायव्यपार्श्वी मोठा रस्ता जातो त्याजवर साठी तालुक्यांत काळघेत व काळघेत बंदर यांचे दरम्यानचे तरीचा सक्ता देण्याबद्दल टेंडर एंजीन्युटिव इंजीनियर उत्तर कोंकण यांचे आफिसांत घेतली जातील.

सदहू मक्ता येते तारिख १६ जून रोजी सुरू होऊन एक वर्ष चालेल सदहूबद्दल कच्चा मजकूर एंजीन्युटिव इंजीनियर उत्तर कोंकण यांचे आफिसांत ठाणें येथें समजेल. पहिले जून पुढे कोणाची टेंडर घेतली जाणार नाहीत.

FREDERICK ROBINS,

आक्टिंग एंजीन्युटिव इंजीनियर उत्तर कोंकण.

तारिख १० माहे मे सन १८६१, इ०

मुक्काम ठाणें.

BUILDINGS FOR SALE.

NOTICE.—On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, the following BUILDINGS will be sold at Wassind (Fulshir) by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Noon. All materials to be cleared away in eight days. The land is not for sale:—

Warrant Officers' Quarters.

Cookroom to ditto

Privy to ditto

Work-shop.

Store House.

FREDERICK ROBINS,

Acting Executive Engineer, N. K.

Tanna, 13th May 1861.

इमारती विकण्या बाबत नोटीस.

येते तारीख २२ मीनहू बुधवार रोजी वार्सीद (फुल शहर) येथील खाली लिहिल्या इमारती यांचे लिलाव देण प्रहरी होईल—सदरहूचे सामान सर्व आठ दिवसांचे आंत त्या ठिकाणाहून काढून नेले पाहिजे—जमीन विकणें याची नाही.

१ वारंट हपीसरचे घर एक.

१ सदरहूचे कुक रुम एक

१ सदरहूचा काकूसखाना एक.

१ वक्रे शाप येक.

१ स्टोर घर एक.

FREDERICK ROBINS.

आक्टिंग एंजीन्युटिव इंजीनियर उत्तर कोंकण.

तारिख १३ माहे मे सन १८६१, इसवी मुक्काम ठाणें.

धुमारतीओ वेचवा याये नोटीस.

आवती तारीख २२ मे हे मे सन १८६१ ने वार बुधवारीने वार्सीद (फुलशहर) नी हेडल न पेसीधुमारतीओनु वेचाम यापेरानु थरो. सदहूनु राखे सामान आठ दिवसां अंदर ते ठिकाणुथी ठेगायु नोथये.

१ वारंट अडीसरनु घर अेक.

१ सदरहूनु कुक रुम अेक.

१ सदरहूनु काकूसखाना अेक.

१ वरकशाप अेक.

१ धरियरनु घर अेक.

FREDERICK ROBINS,

आक्टिंग एंजीन्युटिव इंजीनियर.

तारीख १३ मी माहे मे सन १८६१

CONTRACT FOR CONSTRUCTING A ROAD IN SALSETTE.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders are invited by the Acting Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan, for constructing a road from Kerole (between Bhandoop and Coorla) to Chemboor in Trombay. Persons wishing to do the work are requested to attend between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. at the Executive Engineer's Office, Tanna, to obtain particulars, any day before the 1st June. No Tender will be received after that date; but all received before will be opened in the presence of intending Contractors on the 1st June next.

FREDERICK ROBINS,

Acting Executive Engineer, N. K.

Tanna, 10th May 1861.

साष्टि तालुक्यांत नवीन रस्ता मत्तयाने
बांधण्या बदल नाटीस.

भांडूप व कुर्यांचे दरम्यान तुरग्याचे हद्दीत केल्ले पासून चेंबूर पावेतां नवीन रस्ता बांधण्याबद्दल एग्यिक्विटिव इंजीनियर उत्तर कोंकण यांचे आफिसांत मोहोरबंद टेंडरें घेतलीं जातील. तरी ज्या मनुष्यांची वर लिहिलें काम करण्याची खुशा असेल त्याणी दिवसास दाहा वाजल्या पासून च्यार वाजेपर्यंत येते पहिले जुन पावेतां कोणतही दिवशीं सदरूँ आफिसांत हाजर व्हावें द्वाणजे सर्व मजकूर समजला जाईल. या तारखेपुढें टेंडरें घेतलीं जाणार नाहींत. परंतु त्यापूर्वीं जीं घेतलीं आसतील तीं सर्व काम घेणार मत्तेदार यांचे समक्ष तारिख १ एी येते जुन रोजीं उघडलीं जातील.

FREDERICK ROBINS,

आविंटग एग्जीक्युटिव इंजीनियर उत्तर कोंकण.

तारिख १७ माहे मे सन १८६१ इ०

मुक्ताम ठाणें.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

PRIZE FOR ESSAY ON COTTON CULTURE.

To any person who shall produce, on or before the 1st May 1862, an approved Essay on the culture of Cotton in India from foreign seed, the sum of One Thousand Rupees, and the Gold Medal of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association.

Rules for Competition.

1. The Essay must be of a practical character, containing the results of the Writer's own observations or experiments, and not merely a compilation from books.
2. The copyright of the Essay to which a premium shall be awarded shall become the property of the Society, for publication in their *Journal* or otherwise.
3. The Society are not bound to award a prize, unless they consider the Essay deserving of it.
4. In all reports of experiments, the expenses shall be as accurately detailed as practicable.
5. The pound avoirdupois and the Company's rupee are the only weight and currency in which calculations are to be made.

A. H. BLECHYNDEN,

Calcutta, April 1861.

Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORA-
TION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grants Drafts on London on Demand and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on Demand, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, the Australian Colonies, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
" " 4 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2s.	0½d.	"
" " 3 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2s.	0½d.	"
" " 2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2s.	0¾d.	"
" " 1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2s.	0½d.	"
" " on demand.....	2s.	0d.	"
On Scotland on demand.....	2s.	0d.	"
On Ireland " " " " " " " " " " " "	1s.	11¾d.	"
Circular Notes " " " " " " " " " " " "	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Paris at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d.	"

No Draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50.
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

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The rate of Commission charged by this Agency, on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay is one-quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation takes charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation Without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of..... ½ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody..	1	per cent.
Hours of Business	10	to 4
Saturdays	10	to 1

Bombay, 15th May 1861.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK
(LIMITED).

*Incorporated June 1857, by Letters Patent under
7th and 8th Victoria, Cap. 112.*

HEAD OFFICE LONDON.
 GENERAL MANAGER M. BALPOUR, Esq., in India.
 BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHIE, SHANGHAI, and HONG KONG.
 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLION STERLING).
 PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING).
 RESERVE FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LACS OF RUPEES).

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

<i>Manager at Bombay,</i>	H. B. MACCULLOCH, Esq.
<i>Officiating Manager at Calcutta,</i>	H. G. DUNLOP, Esq.
<i>Manager at Madras,</i>	E. MORRIS, Esq.
<i>Do. Agra,</i>	W. BIKES, Esq.
<i>Do. Kurrachee,</i>	R. E. W. BAKER, Esq.
<i>Do. Lahore,</i>	T. BAILLY, Esq.
<i>Do. Hong Kong,</i>	H. NOBLE, Esq.
<i>Do. Shanghai,</i>	H. TURNER, Esq.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER OF THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED), is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (AND BRANCHES).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (AND BRANCHES).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (AND BRANCHES).

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, in addition to ordinary Banking business, makes Advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and grants Loans to Parties with two personal Securities and Life Insurance.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
„ at 4 months' sight	2s.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
„ at 3 months' sight	2s.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
„ at 2 months' sight	2s.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
„ at 1 month's sight	2s.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

On demand	} 2s.
On Scotland do.	
On Ireland do.	
Circular Notes	1s. 11 ³ / ₄ d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills, and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposits re-payable on demand ...	2p.ct. per an.
On Home Remittance Deposits payable by Bills on London.....	4 " "
On Deposits requiring 3 months' notice of with- drawal.....	4 " "
On Deposits requiring 6 months' notice of with- drawal.....	5 " "
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.	

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The funds of all public bodies connected with the Services, and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of 1 per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the Remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoonies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, [if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,] and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enforcement, for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts, for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realisation in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank (Limited), Bombay," and to make all Orders or Hoonies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,

Bombay, 2nd May 1861.

Manager.

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Number of Men for Regimental Duty from Regiments of different strength.
Men for Guard from each Company,—how to find the proper proportion.

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To which is appended Act XXXIX., being an Act to amend Act XXXII. of 1860.

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Do. do. IN GUJARATI „ 2.

APPLY AT THE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

Overland Mail.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer "BEHAR," will be closed on MONDAY, the 27th May, at 12 o'clock Noon. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee, until 1 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

POSTAGE:—

		<i>Viâ Marseilles.</i>		<i>Viâ Southampton.</i>	
Weight under	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.....	Rs.	0 6 0	.....	
"	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0	
"	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	"	0 14 0	"	
"	1 "	"	1 0 0	" 0 8 0	
"	2 "	"	2 0 0	" 1 0 0	

China Mail.—Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 30th May, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 31st May. Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

Scinde Mails.—Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer "SCINDIAN," will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

Suez and China, Dates of Departure of Mails during the year 1861:—

FROM BOMBAY TO SUEZ AND ENGLAND.

27th May.	27th September.
12th June.	12th October.
27th June.	27th October.
12th July.	12th November.
27th July.	27th November.
12th August.	12th December.
27th August.	27th December.
12th September.	

FROM BOMBAY TO GALLE AND CHINA.

31st May.	1st October.
16th June.	16th October.
1st July.	31st October.
16th July.	16th November.
21st July.	1st December.
16th August.	16th December.
31st August.	31st December.
16th September.	

The attention of the public is particularly requested to the above dates.

Bombay General Post Office, 1st December 1860.

SHIP LETTERS.

The Ship Letter Office will despatch Letters, under the usual Regulations, by any of the following Ships.

N. B.—The Post Office takes every means in its power to ascertain the exact date on which the Vessels enumerated below will leave the Harbour, but it cannot in any way guarantee their departure on the days mentioned in this List:—

NAMES OF VESSELS.	AGENTS' NAMES.	DATE OF INTENDED DEPARTURE.	TO WHAT PORT.	WHERE TOUCHING.
Behar	P. & O. Steam Navigation Company ..	27th May	Suez	Aden.
Singapore	Ditto ditto ..	16th ditto	Hongkong	Galle, Penang, and [Singapore.
Scindian	Bombay Steam Navigation Company..	12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail..	Kurrachee.	
Scutari	Messrs. Forbes & Co.	London.		

As a general rule, the Packets for sailing Vessels will be closed the evening preceeding the date of departure.

PACKETS MADE UP during the last Week at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch by the following Vessels:—

NAMES OF VESSELS.	DATES OF DEPARTURE.	TO WHAT PORT.
Phlox	10th May	Surat.
Hushinee	10th ditto	Persian Gulf.
Semiramis	11th ditto	Zanzibar.
Manchester	11th ditto	Surat.
Tilly	11th ditto	Kurrachee.
China	12th ditto	Suez.
Elphinstone	16th ditto	Surat.

Bombay, General Post Office, 15th May 1861.

T. GARRETT, Post Master.

Notice.

In continuation of the Notification published on the 20th of October 1860, the Public are hereby informed that Umbria and the Marches have now been included in Sardinian Territory, and that Letters, Newspapers, &c., for places in Umbria and the Marches, will be treated and charged with Postage precisely as Letters addressed to other parts of Sardinia. They should be sent in the Malta Mail from India—

The rates of Postage chargeable are given in the following Table:—

On Letters.	Rate of Postage.	On Newspapers.	Rate of Postage.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Weighing less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an oz.	0 5 4	If weighing less than 2 oz.	0 1 4
More than $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. and less than $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz.	0 8 0	More than 2 oz. but less than 4 oz.	0 2 0
" $\frac{1}{2}$ " " $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	0 13 4	" 4 " " 6 "	0 3 4
" $\frac{3}{4}$ " " 1 " "	1 0 0	" 6 " " 8 "	0 4 0
" 1 " " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	1 7 8	" 8 " " 10 "	0 5 4

The principal places in Umbria and the Marches are,—

<i>Umbria.</i>		<i>The Marches.</i>	
Assisi.	Rieti.	Incona.	Macerata.
Gubbio.	Spoletto.	Ascoli.	Pesaro.
Orvieto.	Terni.	Camerino.	Sinigallia.
Perugia.		Fermo.	Urbino.
		Fossombrone.	

The following Table of Rates of Postage, to be levied on Letters addressed to places in Italy, is to be substituted for that circulated with the Notice published by the Director General of the Post Office on the 14th July 1860:—

On Letters.	To Sardinia, Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Romagna.	To any other State in Italy.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Weighing less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce.	0 5 4	0 13 4
More than $\frac{1}{4}$ and less than $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce	0 8 0	0 14 8
More than $\frac{1}{2}$ and less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an ounce	0 13 4	1 12 0
More than $\frac{3}{4}$ and less than 1 oz.	1 0 0	1 13 4
More than 1 oz. but less than 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 7 8	3 6 8

For Letters exceeding the weight given above, in the case of those addressed to Sardinia, &c. 2 Annas and 4 Pies are to be added for every additional quarter of an ounce, in addition to 5 Annas and 4 Pies for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce. In the case of Letters addressed to the States of Italy not under Sardinian Postal rules, *i. e.* Sicily, Naples, Rome, and the Papal States, 1 Anna and 4 Pies are to be added for every additional quarter of an ounce, and 1 Rupee 8 Annas for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Newspapers addressed to Sardinia, Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Romagna, cannot be prepaid in India to their destination. The India Inland rate of Postage of one Anna for each Paper, not weighing more than six tolas, must be therefore prepaid on all Newspapers not posted in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay.

Newspapers and printed Papers addressed to the States in Italy, not mentioned in the preceding paragraph, will be liable to the following rates of postage:—

	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
If weighing less than two ounces.	0 1 4
More than two ounces, but less than 4 ounces	0 2 0
More than four ounces, but less than 6 ounces	0 3 4
More than six ounces, but less than 8 ounces.	0 4 0
More than eight ounces, but less than 10 ounces	0 5 4

Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 30th October 1860.

Changes of Address and Instructions to stop Letters directed to Out-Stations cannot be attended to after the Mail Steamer has been signalled.

The numerous references made to the Post Office on such occasions, and very frequently after the Overland Mails have been brought to the Post Office, preclude the possibility of attending to them correctly, and the above information is given to prevent disappointment.

Post Office at Mulkapore.—An experimental Post Office has been opened at Mulkapore, in Berar, Letters for which are to be sent as below:—

Post Office.	Letters from	In the Packet to
Mulkapore	S. M. Country and Deccan	Jaulnah Sub-sorting Office.
	Khandeish, Bombay, and Guzerat.....	Dhoolia do. do.
	Malwa	In the Nusseerabad (<i>Khandeish</i>) Transit Bag.

Plunder of Letter Mail.—The Mail despatched from Neemuch on the 9th February 1861, at 6 p. m., has been plundered by robbers near a village named Saedurree, about 14 miles from Nusseerabad. The following is the contents of the Mail:—

List of Packets despatched from Neemuch to Nusseerabad on the 9th February 1861.

From whence Despatched.	To what place Addressed.	No. of Packets.	From whence Despatched.	To what place Addressed.	No. of Packets.
Indore	Nusseerabad	1	Rutlam.....	Ajmere	1
Jowrah	Ditto	1	Indore	Koochawan	1
Jawed	Ditto	1	Nagpore	Ditto	1
Unknown	Ditto	1	Oodeypore	Agra	1
Rutlam	Ditto	1	Kherwara	Ditto	1
Mundesore	Ditto	1	Jourah	Korowly	1
Nagpore	Beawar	2	Rutlam.....	Jaipore	1
Beorah	Ditto	1	Neemuch	Nusseerabad	2
Indore	Ditto	1			
Unknown	Ajmere	1		Total..	20

Plunder of Mail.—The Mail despatched from Jaulna on the 4th April 1861, at 1½ p. m., to Gungakhair, was plundered by robbers, at midnight of the same date, between Pimpulgaum and Manwuth. The subjoined is the list of the contents of the Mail.

From whence Despatched.	To what place Addressed.	Number of Packets.
Jaulna	Bolaram	2
	Manwath	1
	Mominabad.....	1
	Hydrabad	1
	Secunderabad	1
	Gungakhair.....	1
Boorhanpore	Nirmull	1
Ditto	Hydrabad	1
Nagpore	Mominabad.....	1
Toka	Manwuth.....	1
	Hydrabad	1
	Total....	12

E. IMPEY,
Post Master General.

Bombay, Post Master General's Camp, 17th April 1861.

EXPERIMENTAL POST OFFICES.

Names of Experimental Post Offices.	Situation.	Names of Stations from which separate Packets should be made up for the Experimental Post Offices.	Names of Sorting Stations to which Letters for the Experimental Post Offices are to be sent.
Chuckdighee.....	Situated on the Railway line, 10 miles from Mymarie Railway Station.	Calcutta, Berhampore, Patna, Burdwan, Hoogly, Pandorah, Serampore, Augurparah, Bar-rackpore, Cannaghar, Chundernaghore, Raneegunge, Burhee, Beerbhoom.	Patna from North-West, Berhampore from the North, Calcutta from the South and East.
Sreekond	Situated about 4 miles South of the Railway Station at Bahawa, on the line from Cynthia to Rajmehal.	Calcutta, Dacca, Patna, Rajmahal, Berhampore, Cynthia, Beerbhoom, and Raneegunge.	Dacca from the East, Rajmehal from the North-West, Calcutta from the South.
Rampore Haut....	Situated on the Railway line between Cynthia and Rajmahal.	Calcutta, Dacca, Patna, Berhampore, Rajmahal, Cynthia, Beerbhoom, Bancoorah, and all the Railway Station Post Offices on the line from Howrah to Raneegunge.	
Pulsa.....	Situated about 2 miles North of the Railway Station, Moorarooce, on the abovementioned Line.	Ditto ditto.	
Oomergaum	Situated between Dannoo and Damaun, 20 miles from the former and latter.	.....	Tanna and Surat Post Offices.
Randier.....	Situated between Dandee and Surat, 13 miles from the former and 4 from the latter.	.....	Surat.
Neemasera (New Post Office).	Situated 4 miles North-West of Malda.	Calcutta, Berhampore, Dacca, Rajmahal, Dinagapore, Patna, and Malda. To be sent inside the Malda Transit Packet.	Berhampore from the North-West, Dinagapore from the North, Calcutta from the South-East, Indoreor Nagpore from the Bombay Post Office.

The Mails from the undermentioned Stations reached the Bombay Post Office TOO LATE for Despatch by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "CHINA," which started on the morning of the 12th instant for Suez:—

1861	1861	1861	1861
Agra 8 May	Buxar 4 May	Hydrabad, Deccan 11 May	Kalliawarce 9 May
Ahmedabad 9 "	Broach 10 "	Hingolee 9 "	Meerut 7 "
Ahmednuggur .. 11 "	Bulsar 10 "	Indore 10 "	Mean Meer 6 "
Ailahabad 7 "	Calcutta 5 "	Jullunder 6 "	Oomrawuttee 9 "
Aurangabad . . 11 "	Delhi 7 "	Jaulna 11 "	Seepree 9 "
Benares 7 "	Gazepore 5 "	Kelwie Mahim .. 9 "	Seetapoor 6 "
Baroda 9 "	Gogo 8 "		

TIME TABLE of the ARRIVAL of the OVERLAND MAIL, and DELIVERY of LETTERS and NEWSPAPERS, in APRIL.

Name of the Steamer.	The Time at which														No. of Boxes received.	
	The Steamer anchored.		The Mails were landed.		The first Mail Box was received.		The last Southampton Letter Box was received.		The last Mail Box was received.		The Window Delivery commenced.		The Delivery Peons left the Office with the first Delivery of Overland Letters and Papers.			
	1861	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		A. M.	Iron.	W dn.
Nepaul.	May 10	7-25	10th	8-20	10th	8-36	10th	9-45	10th	10-45	10th	11-25	11th	5-0	78	97