



THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Vol. 43.]

Published by Authority.

[No. 1.

Single Number...8 annas.
Supplement8 annas.]

THURSDAY, 5TH JANUARY 1865.

{ Yearly Subscription } Rs. 18
paid in Advance. }

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.

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GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS TO THE PUBLIC.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

An instance having lately come under the notice of Government of a Clerk in one of the Public Offices being concerned in the preparation of petitions for a private individual, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to draw general attention to the standing orders noted in the margin, prohibiting the Officers of Government having anything to do in such matters.

Government Notification dated 23rd September 1843
Government Circular No. 2541, dated 20th June 1851.

By order,

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 4th January 1865.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Notification by the Government of India is republished for general information :—
 “ No. 3980.

The 16th December 1864.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, and of its enclosure :—

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, (Financial)—No. 262, dated 7th November 1864.

SIR,—I have received your Financial letter of the 23rd of March last, No. 47, forwarding papers containing the opinions of the Members of your Government and of the Local Governments, on the subject of the rules for the grant of leave of absence and furlough to Members of the Covenanted Civil Service, and I proceed to convey to you the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the subject, after a careful consideration of the arguments put forward in the several letters and minutes which accompanied your letter.

2. In Rule 1, it is laid down that when a Civil Servant, on taking his furlough, has declared whether it is for one, one and a half, two, or three years, “ the term cannot afterwards be altered.” This rule may be modified as follows, “ and the term can only be altered with the permission of the Local Government.”

3. It was not the intention of Her Majesty's Government that preparatory leave should be withheld from an Officer when about to take his furlough, and the following rule may, therefore, be inserted after Rule 2: “ For the interval elapsing between departure from station and the commencement of reckoning absence on furlough, and between the end of reckoning absence on furlough and re-arrival at station, the absentee shall be allowed special leave, calculated at the rate of one day for every 10 miles to be travelled, except when railways or steam-boats are available, when one day for every 100 miles only will be allowed (or the time actually occupied in the voyage when its duration exceeds the time calculated at the rate of 100 miles a day), with seven days at the port of embarkation, provided that a period of three months shall in no case be exceeded, and that the time claimed shall have been spent *bonâ fide* in progress between the place of departure and the place of destination, and during that period the absentee will be entitled to draw a moiety of his allowance.”

4. Rule 5 provides for the grant of leave of absence “ to any place in India or the seas adjacent ” for one month in each calendar year, without deduction from the emoluments of the Civil Servant taking such leave. The intention of the rule, as laid down in Section XII. of the old Furlough Rules, was to provide for every Officer having a vacation in the course of each year, but as it might occasionally happen that a Civil Servant would not be able to obtain leave of absence without detriment to the public service, and as it was desirable that in such a case he should not be placed in a worse position in consequence of the faithful discharge of his duties, the privilege was granted of accumulating this leave to a maximum of three months in three years. It was not intended that, by accumulating three months, and adding to that time an additional month without pay, which was named (with the view, as Mr. Harington rightly expresses it, “ to guard against accidents or unexpected detentions,”) as the maximum period in excess of the leave within which an Officer must rejoin his appointment, he should be enabled to visit England, while retaining his office and full allowances. For such purposes, full provision is made in the Rules for furlough and for leave on urgent private affairs. Her Majesty's Government, however, will not object to omit the words “ to any place in India or the seas adjacent,” thereby leaving it optional to the Civil Servants to spend their privilege leave where they please.

5. As regards Rule 7, the interpretation placed upon it by the Government of the North-West Provinces is correct. The wording appears to be sufficiently explicit. When an “ accumulation ” of short leave is due to a Civil Servant, and only “ a portion ” thereof is taken, he may, with the permission of the Government, take the remainder at a subsequent time. A rule respecting the “ accumulation ” of leave could not be intended merely to refer to the division of “ one month ” into instalments.

6. In Rule 8, after the words “ on his return to duty,” the following clause may be inserted, “ For the interval elapsing between departure from station and the commencement of reckoning this leave and between the end of reckoning this leave and re-arrival at station, special leave may be granted in the same manner as is authorised with regard to furlough.”

7. Her Majesty's Government do not think it advisable that the leave of absence on urgent private affairs, with retention of office, should be granted more than once, or that it should count as residence in India, and they must decline to alter Rule 8 in this respect.

8. As regards the leave on medical certificate; it is very objectionable that Civil Servants should be absent from India for long periods retaining their appointments, the duties of which cannot in all cases be carried on with the same efficiency by Officers who are only temporarily officiating for the absentees. As, however, it may frequently be of great advantage to a Civil Servant that he should be enabled to be absent from India, for a second hot season, Her Majesty's Government will grant to an Officer, on the production of the necessary medical certificates, extensions of his leave, with retention of office and half salary, to a maximum of twenty months from its original commencement, provided that the total period of absence with allowances shall not exceed three years in all, of which not more than two years and a half shall be on half salary, with retention of office. Sections XI. and XII. have been altered accordingly.

9. It must be understood that the new rules do not repeal those hitherto in force for regulating denutation allowances, and for limiting the period of service.

10. The modifications in the rules which are authorised in this Despatch will render necessary an alteration in the numbers of the sections of the new rules, and I therefore forward a corrected copy of the Regulations, which I request your Government to publish and bring into operation with as little delay as possible.

NOTE.—The allusions to Rules 5, 7, and 8, in this Despatch, relate to Rules which bore those numbers in a previous draft.
E. H. L.

CIVIL SERVICE FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE RULES.

The following Rules relative to the absence of Civil Servants on furlough and sick leave are substituted for those hitherto in force:—

Leave of absence with pay will in future be only of three kinds, viz:—

Furlough.

Leave on private affairs; viz., short leave (sometimes called privilege leave), or special leave for six months.

Leave on medical certificate.

CHAPTER I.

Furlough.

1. Furlough will be granted for a period of three years during the whole term of service. Civil Servants will have the option of taking the three years at one time, after an actual residence in India of ten years, or of dividing the furlough into three periods of one year each, which may be taken after successive intervals of not less than seven years' residence, or into two periods, which may either be of one and two years, or of one year and a half, respectively, provided that no furlough exceeding one year be taken until after the completion of ten years' residence in India, and that an interval of not less than seven years' residence shall occur between the first and second periods. In every case, it is imperative that a Civil Servant, when taking his furlough, shall declare whether it is for one, one and a half, two, or three years, and the term can only be altered with the permission of the Local Government. Civil Servants taking furlough will vacate their offices. These grants of furlough are subject to the condition that in no case shall a greater number of servants be absent from India on furlough at one time than 10 per cent. of the number on the list of each Presidency, and that, in granting furloughs, the preference shall be given, first to servants producing medical certificates, in the form prescribed in the Appendix to these Rules, that a visit to Europe is indispensably necessary for the restoration of health, and then to servants in their order of seniority, according to the rank assigned to them on the gradation list of the service. Civil Servants who produce medical certificates in support of applications for furlough, and who are admitted preferentially thereto, are subject to all the conditions applicable to furlough.

2. The furlough allowance granted during the periods specified will be at the rate of £500 per annum, and it will not on any grounds whatever be continued for more than three years.

3. For the interval elapsing between departure from station and the commencement of reckoning absence on furlough, and between the end of reckoning absence on furlough and re-arrival at station, the absentee shall be allowed special leave, calculated at the rate of one day for every 10 miles to be travelled, except when railways or steamboats are available, when one day for every 100 miles only will be allowed (or the time actually occupied in the voyage, when its duration exceeds the time calculated, at the rate of 100 miles a day), with seven days at the port of embarkation, provided that a period of three months shall in no case be exceeded, and that the time claimed shall have been spent *de facto* in progress between the place of departure and the place of destination; and during that period the absentee will be entitled to draw a moiety of his allowance.

4. Civil Servants who have taken leave of absence on medical certificate, being at the time eligible to a three years' furlough, cannot be admitted to furlough, except in cases of illness, duly certified, until they have served four years from their last return to duty; and, if not eligible to a three years' furlough when the leave was taken, until they have served two years from their last return to duty, with the same exception as to certified illness. This rule will not apply to leave on medical certificate taken for a period not exceeding three months.

5. An absentee who may obtain leave in continuation of furlough will not be entitled to any allowance during the extension.

CHAPTER II.

Leave on Private Affairs.

6. The Government may grant to Civil Servants leave of absence for one month in each calendar year, without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by such servants; such leave, however, will only be granted when the Government is satisfied that no inconvenience will arise from the departure of the officer seeking it. No second leave can be granted under this rule until the completion of 11 months from the expiration of the last leave, if taken at one time, or from the date of return from any sick leave or until the completion of six months from the expiration of the last instalment of a leave, if it has been divided. Servants not availing themselves of the indulgence in any one year, may obtain, under the like conditions, leave for two successive months, to commence at or after the expiration of 22 months from the expiration of their former leave; and if two years elapse without enjoyment of the privilege leave for three months may, in like manner, be granted at the expiration of 33 months from the termination of the last preceding leave; but no leave shall be granted under this rule for any period exceeding three months. If an officer shall not return at the expiration

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2. The furlough allowance granted during the periods specified will be at the rate of £500 per annum, and it will not on any grounds whatever be continued for more than three years.

3. For the interval elapsing between departure from station and the commencement of reckoning absence on furlough, and between the end of reckoning absence on furlough and re-arrival at station, the absentee shall be allowed special leave, calculated at the rate of one day for every 10 miles to be travelled, except when railways or steamboats are available, when one day for every 100 miles only will be allowed (or the time actually occupied in the voyage, when its duration exceeds the time calculated, at the rate of 100 miles a day), with seven days at the port of embarkation, provided that a period of three months shall in no case be exceeded, and that the time claimed shall have been spent *de facto* in progress between the place of departure and the place of destination; and during that period the absentee will be entitled to draw a moiety of his allowance.

4. Civil Servants who have taken leave of absence on medical certificate, being at the time eligible to a three years' furlough, cannot be admitted to furlough, except in cases of illness, duly certified, until they have served four years from their last return to duty; and, if not eligible to a three years' furlough when the leave was taken, until they have served two years from their last return to duty, with the same exception as to certified illness. This rule will not apply to leave on medical certificate taken for a period not exceeding three months.

5. An absentee who may obtain leave in continuation of furlough will not be entitled to any allowance during the extension.

CHAPTER II.

Leave on Private Affairs.

6. The Government may grant to Civil Servants leave of absence for one month in each calendar year, without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by such servants; such leave, however, will only be granted when the Government is satisfied that no inconvenience will arise from the departure of the officer seeking it. No second leave can be granted under this rule until the completion of 11 months from the expiration of the last leave, if taken at one time, or from the date of return from any sick leave or until the completion of six months from the expiration of the last instalment of a leave, if it has been divided. Servants not availing themselves of the indulgence in any one year, may obtain, under the like conditions, leave for two successive months, to commence at or after the expiration of 22 months from the expiration of their former leave; and if two years elapse without enjoyment of the privilege leave for three months may, in like manner, be granted at the expiration of 33 months from the termination of the last preceding leave; but no leave shall be granted under this rule for any period exceeding three months. If an officer shall not return at the expiration

of the period of leave granted him under this rule, he shall forfeit all pay and allowances during the time of his remaining so absent without leave, and if he shall so continue absent for more than one week beyond the term granted, his office shall become vacant.

7. Civil Servants absent from their stations under medical certificate cannot be admitted to leave under this rule in continuation of their sick leave, and if, while absent under this rule, they be granted extended leave under medical certificate, they shall be considered liable to the rules applicable to leave on medical certificate for the whole period of their absence.

8. As a general rule, when leave is granted under Section 6, such leave will be in one period only, whether for a whole month or less, and not in detached portions to complete one month; but as an exception to this rule, it shall be discretionary with the several local Governments, where good cause is shown for the indulgence, and if it is attended with no public inconvenience, to sanction leave of absence under this rule to such parties as may not have occasion to apply for the whole at once in two instalments only, which are not to exceed in the aggregate one month within the calendar year, Civil Servants to whom an accumulation of short leave may be due, and who may take a portion thereof, may, at the discretion of the several Local Governments, be allowed to take the remainder at a subsequent time.

9. In cases of very urgent private affairs, when leave can be granted without detriment to the public interest, the Government, on being satisfied of the urgency alleged, may grant special leave of absence for six months on private affairs, provided, however, that for the period of such absence the absentee shall draw no more than half his salary. The leave granted under this section will be computed, if taken in India from the date of the absentee quitting his station to the date of his return thereto; and if taken to Europe or beyond Indian limits from the date of the sailing of the vessel on which he may have embarked from the port nearest* to his station to the date of his arrival at the same on his return to duty. For the interval elapsing between departure from station and the commencement of reckoning this leave, and between the end of reckoning

* Note.—“Nearest” is intended to have reference not only to distance, but to time occupied in travelling.

this leave and re-arrival at station, special leave may be granted in the same manner as is authorised with regard to furlough (see Section 3). No portion of the half salary will be allowed to be drawn, until the absentee shall have returned to his duty. After an absence of six months, any office held by the absentee will become vacant. If this leave be extended on medical certificate, the whole period of absence will be subject to the rules applicable to leave on medical certificate. No second leave can be granted under this rule.

CHAPTER III.

Leave of Absence on Medical Certificate.

10. Leave of absence on medical certificate from any Office or Station can only be granted by the Government under which the applicant is employed. Every application for leave must be made through the regular channel, in the Department to which the applicant may belong, and a certificate, countersigned according to the form contained in the Appendix to these Rules, must accompany the application.

11. Upon application duly made, the Government may grant leave of absence on medical certificate to a Civil Servant for any period not exceeding 15 months, without restriction as to the places to which he may resort. During such period, the absentee will be allowed to retain his office, and to draw a moiety of his salary, provided that such moiety shall not exceed Rs. 10,000 (£1,000) per annum, which is to be the maximum drawn as absentee allowance. In cases in which the emoluments of the absentee's office shall not exceed Rs. 5,000 (£500) per annum, no deduction therefrom shall be made for the period of 15 months, nor shall any such deduction be made in other cases as would reduce the absentee's allowance below Rs. 5,000 (£500) per annum. In cases in which the salary shall be less than £500 per annum, the full salary shall be allowed.

12. In the event of the absentee being compelled by the state of his health to apply for an extension of the leave so granted, his application must be supported by a certificate in the form prescribed in the Appendix to these Rules. Upon application so made, extensions of leave may be granted for any period not exceeding six months at one time; and, until the total period of absence shall have exceeded 20 months, the absentee may retain his office and half salary within the limits above specified. After 20 months' absence his office will be vacated; but he will be permitted to draw a sick absentee allowance of £500 per annum if he be above 10 years' standing, and £250 per annum if not above 10 years' standing. After an absence of three years, all allowances will cease.

13. The period for which a Civil Servant will be granted leave of absence on medical certificate, with allowance, is limited to three years (with the exception of the additional leave hereafter provided for by Sections 15 and 16) during the whole of his service. In the event of his returning to his duty within three years, and being, at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of his return, compelled again to apply to be absent on medical certificate, he may be granted leave for 15 months, if so much of his three years shall remain unexpired, or for such shorter time as would complete the three years. He will be allowed for any such period to retain his office and half salary; and extensions of this leave may be granted in the same manner as is authorised by Section 12, provided, however, that in no case shall the absentee retain office and half salary for more than twenty months at one time, or for more than two years and a half during the whole period of service.

14. Leave of absence on medical certificate, with allowances, can only be granted in one or two periods, excepting only the additional leave sanctioned by Section 15.

15. Civil Servants who may have been absent for three years on medical certificate with allowances before the publication of these Rules, and who may be compelled by ill health, after completing 15 years' total service, to apply for further leave of absence, may be permitted on special grounds to obtain it, but their absence will involve loss of office and salary, the Government of India and subordinate Governments will, however, exercise a discretionary power to grant to them an allowance not exceeding Rs. 5,000 or £500 per annum, for any period not exceeding 12 months.

16. Civil Servants who may have taken sick leave under the rules of May 17th, 1843, which involved loss of appointment, will not be thereby debarred from taking leave again under Sections 11 and 12 of these rules.

17. The period of absence granted under this Chapter will be computed, if the absentee shall proceed to a sanitarium within the Presidency, from the date of his arrival thereat to the date of his quitting the sanitarium; if to any place beyond the Presidency, but within the Continent of India, from the date of his leaving the frontier of his own Presidency to the date of his return thereto; and if he shall proceed to sea, from the date of the sailing of the vessel on which he may have embarked from any

Vide Note to Section 9. port in India, which is not more distant from the station than the principal port of his own Presidency, to the date of his arrival at any port within the Presidency to which he belongs, or at any other port which is not more distant from his station than the principal port of his own Presidency.

18. For the interval elapsing between departure from station and the commencement of reckoning absence on sick leave, or between the end of reckoning absence on sick leave and re-arrival at station, the absentee shall be allowed special leave, calculated in the same manner as is authorized with regard to furlough (*see* Section 3), and during that period he will be entitled to draw the same salary as he allowed by Section 11.

19. Furlough to the extent of three years will count as service, and absence on medical certificate to the extent of one year will reckon as service and residence in India, in qualifying for an annuity the period of 25 years' service and 22 years' residence being retained.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL AND JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.

20. These rules are not applicable to ordinary Members of Council, to whom, under Section 26 of Act XXIV. & XXV. Vict. cap. 67, leave of absence may be granted under medical certificate for a period not exceeding six months with half salary, which is only payable on return to duty. Nor do they apply to Judges of the High Court, for whom special rules have been framed.

MILITARY OFFICERS.

21. Military Officers employed in the Civil Department will be subject to the Military Furlough Regulations.

APPENDIX.

The medical certificate to be furnished by an applicant for furlough or sick leave shall be in the following Form:—

I, A. B., Surgeon at, or of do hereby certify that C. D., of the Civil Service, is in a bad state of health, and I solemnly and sincerely declare that according to the best of my judgment a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and do therefore recommend that he may be permitted to proceed to sea [or to such place as the Surgeon may think proper, expressing it in the certificate].

The following form shall be observed by the principal medical authority at the nearest principal station, in countersigning the Surgeon's certificate:

We [or I] do hereby certify that, according to the best of our [or my] professional judgment, after careful personal examination of the case, we [or I] consider the state of health of C. D. to be such as to render leave of absence for a period of absolutely necessary for his recovery.

If the applicant for an extension of leave on medical certificate be residing within 20 miles of London, a certificate in the second of the above forms must be produced from the Examining Physician attached to the India Office. If residing beyond that distance from London, certificates in the same form must be produced from two Medical practitioners.

The rules will come into effect from this date.

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

By order,

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 28th December 1864.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Section 2 of Act 20 of 1861, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve that the annual rate on Houses, Buildings and Lands in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay for the year 1865, shall be payable by the owners thereof by quarterly instalments.

By order,

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 31st December 1861.

General Notice

ISSUED BY THE INCOME TAX COMMISSIONERS FOR THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY UNDER ACT XXXII. OF 1860, SECTION XXXVII.

INCOME TAX.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st JULY 1865.

Notice is hereby given, that every person within the Town and Island of Bombay, who, by the Act XXXII. of 1860, for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices, is liable to the said Duties, and to return his or her Profits or Income is hereby required to fill in a Return of his or her Profits and Income in the prescribed Form, and to transmit such Return, duly signed with the Declaration prescribed by the Act, to the Assessors of the Town and Island of Bombay aforesaid, at their respective Offices in the Town Barracks, within 15 days from the date of the delivery of the special Notice, under the penalties contained in the said Act.

Persons requiring Forms of Returns can procure them at the Office of the Assessors. Forms of such Returns will also be left at the usual place of Residence or Business of every person known or considered to be liable to the Duties imposed by the said Act. But any person liable to the Duties who may not receive such Forms must apply for the same at the Office of any of the Assessors.

GEORGE SCOTT,

President of the Income Tax Commission.

W. WADDINGTON, Captain,

Commissioner.

Dated this 3rd day of August 1864.

જનરલ નોટીસ.

સને ૧૮૬૦ ના ૩૨ માં આક્ટની ૩૭ મી કલમ પ્રમાણે મુંબઈ સેહેરના તથા ટાપુના ઉપજ ઉપરના કમીરાનરોની તરફથી જનરલ નોટીસ.

ઉપજ ઉપરનો કર.

સને ૧૮૬૫ ના જુલાઈ મહીનાની ૩૧ મી તારીખે વરસ પૂરું થાયેછે તે બાબત.

નોટીસ આપવામાં આવેછે કે, માલ મીલકતની તથા રોજગાર ધંધાની પેદાસ ઉપર કર એસાડવા બાબત સને ૧૮૬૦ નો ૩૨ માં ધારો છે, તે પ્રમાણે મુંબઈ સેહેરના તથા ટાપુના જે જે માણસ એ કર આપવાને, તથા પોતાની પેદાસનું તથા ઉપજનું પત્રક આપવાને લાગ્યેક હોય તે દરમ્યાં માણસે પોતાની પેદાસનું અથવા ઉપજનું પત્રક ભરીને તથા તે ઉપર સહી કરીને સદરહુ ધારામાં ફેરવેલા ઇકિરા સુધાં ઇસિપીરીઅલ નોટીસ, તથા પત્રક મળ્યા પછે પંદર દીવસની અંદર મુંબઈ સેહેરના તથા ટાપુના આસસરને તેહની કચેરીમાં મોકલી દેવું જોઈએ. એ પ્રમાણે નહીં કરશે તો આ ધારામાં ફેરવેલી શીખરા થશે.

જે માણસોને પત્રકોના કરમાં જોઈતા હશે તેઓને આસસરની કચેરીમાં મળશે. સદરહુ ધારા પ્રમાણે એસાડેલા કર આપવાને ફલાણું માણસ લાગ્યેક છે એવું માલમ હોય અથવા લાગતું હોય તેની હમેસાની રહેવાની જગ્યાએ અથવા કામ-જગ્યા કરવાની જગ્યાએ સદરહુ પત્રકોનાં કરમાં પણ મુકવામાં આવશે. સદરહુ કર આપવાને જે જે માણસ લાગ્યેક હોય તેને સદરહુ પ્રકારના કરમાં પોહોંચ્યા નહીં હોય તો તેણે આસસરની કચેરીમાં માંગવા.

GEORGE SCOTT,

મુંબઈ સેહેરના તથા ટાપુના ઉપજ ઉપરના કરના પ્રેસીડન્ટ.

W. WADDINGTON,

કમીરાનર.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTAL NOTICE.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

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

“ No. 4014.

Fort William, the 19th December 1864.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.

Read again the Financial Resolution No. 2695, dated 30th September 1864, para. 4, directing that the distinction which is observed between “ Settlements ” and “ Payments ” in the recording of Military Expenditure be immediately discontinued.

Read an Office Memorandum of the Military Department, No. 809, dated 25th November 1864, forwarding from the Accountant General in that Department Memoranda in which he urges that the distinction between Settlements and Payments in the compilations of the Departmental Compilers, and in the Returns and Accounts of the Military Accountant, is desirable for ascertaining the actual Cash Expenditure of the year, and is necessary at least for the year 1864-65; also submitting for approval a Draft Circular for giving effect to his views.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council, having fully considered the subject, deems it inexpedient to adopt the course suggested by the Accountant General, in the Military Department, for ascertaining the Cash Expenditure of the year, and prefers the plan which has been proposed by the English Commissioners for Indian Accounts.

2. The Inefficient Balance in the annual accounts comprises advances and retrenchments, and also payments for completed services, which, for defective vouchers or other causes, have not been passed on the 30th April as final charges. Only a portion of these three classes of items is actual expenditure. The greater part consists of payments from the Cash Balance which are not chargeable as such to the general Revenue, and which, until adjustment, should remain at the debit of a personal account.

3. This material distinction between the personal and service portions of the Inefficient Balance is observed in the General Books, but the results in those Books are not reviewed by the Government, nor submitted to Parliament. On the other hand, the distinction is disregarded in the separate Monthly, Quarterly, and Annual Statements of Receipts and Disbursements, adjusted and un-adjusted.

4. The Governor General in Council is pleased to determine that henceforth the accounts shall be founded entirely on audited charges. The Monthly and Quarterly Returns of Receipts and Disbursements now furnished will accordingly be superseded, as soon as practicable, by a monthly statement of Receipts and Disbursements, founded on audited charges only, which must be submitted in a form that will shortly be supplied.

5. In like manner, the General Account of Revenue and Charge for the year, for submission to Parliament, is to be made up for 1864-65 from accounts showing only audited charges, and thereafter so soon as the arrears can be brought up, from the Books themselves.

6. Payments for completed services, remaining on the Inefficient Balance on the 30th April, which cannot, for want of proper vouchers, be charged to the proper head of service before the closing of the Books, shall be held as a Balance at the debit of the Disbursing Officer, who will be required to debit himself with the amount, so that the Balance of his account may correspond with that shown in the Books.

7. In order to include, as far as possible, all charges appertaining to the year under account in the Books of that year, the Books will be kept open for four months after the close of the year.

8. Advances remaining unadjusted on the 30th April will remain at the debit of a personal account; but a distinction must be made between “ Advances ” properly so called (which are to be debited as above directed) and “ Payments on Account,” being for goods delivered or for services performed; these latter should be charged as final payments, upon Bills which must invariably be furnished as the portions of the goods which they cover are supplied, or as the services for which they are incurred may be rendered.

9. All advances or payments by the Civil Department on account of the Military, made otherwise than in discharge of cheques or drafts of Pay Masters, shall be adjusted between the Military Department and the Civil Accountant General exclusively, and not through the accounts of Pay Masters of Circles, &c.

10. Retrenchments should not be made in doubtful cases until explanations have been asked for and given. When an amount is objected to, the objection will be stated as a query, and the amount, meanwhile, will be posted into the Books. If the objection be maintained the amount will not be disallowed from the credit already claimed in account, but will in the case of sums easily recoverable, be adjusted by deduction from the next ensuing payments.

11. For other cases the retrenchment will be re-credited to the head of service which had been charged, and be debited against the Officer to whom the over-issue had been made, in a special account to be raised in the Books of the Military Accountant; but this will not affect the eventual liability of the Pay Master to make good the amount of any retrenchment which may prove irrecoverable from the Officer who overdrawed the money.

12. Those rules will, so far as regards the Inefficient Balance, remove those obstacles which prevent the record of the year's audited expenditure from agreeing with the year's actual expenditure.

13. As the existing fusion of the Cash and Store Accounts has a similar disturbing effect on the record of the year's expenditure, the Governor General in Council directs that the Store Accounts, in the Military Department, be separated from the Cash Accounts in all such Books as may now be unclosed. Until the system recommended by the English Commissioners, of charging Stores when and where purchased, is sanctioned, it will be necessary to charge the amount of the Invoice of London Stores as a final charge in the Military Books, care being taken that the Stores are properly brought to debit by the Examiners of Store Accounts in their Departmental Books. The value of Stores expended which has hitherto formed in the General Books, a charge of the year, will thus cease as a charge against the Revenues, as the Cash paid for Stores will be charged instead.

14. As regards the Inefficient Balances of Cash Accounts, the Books of 1863-64 will be kept open, sufficiently long to bring to account, as far as possible, the whole of the unadjusted items appertaining to that year.

15. As the General Books of the Military Department are in arrear, effectual measures must be adopted for pushing forward the Books of prior years, so as to facilitated the submission within an early period, of accounts of the actual Revenue and Charge taken from the General Books.

Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Military Department, with the documents received from that Department, also to the Public Works Department, the Government of Madras and Bombay, the Auditor and Accountant General, and the Deputy Auditors and Accountants General, Madras and Bombay.

Ordered, further, that a copy of the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

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

By order,

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,

Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 3rd January 1865.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following letter from the Government of India to the Civil Pay Master, North Western Provinces, No. 3849, dated 14th December 1864, is published for general information:—

"SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 600-135, of the 12th October 1864, and in reply to state, that as an Uncovenanted Officer, who obtains leave on private affairs under Section 12 of the Leave Rules of the 13th April 1864, is allowed to draw his absentee pay monthly, during such absence, the mere circumstance of his resigning his appointment without return to duty would not render him liable to a refund of that absentee pay.

I have the honour to be, &c.

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

By order,

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,

Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 3rd January 1865.

LIST OF SUBORDINATES, who have been thrown out of employment, and who are still unemployed, in consequence of H. M.'s Building Yard having been broken up 30th September 1864, published agreeably to Government Notification of the 28th May 1861.

Names.	Length of Service.	Last Situation.	Pay.
			Rs. a. p.
A. E. Currie.....	4 years, 9 months and 24 days.	Clerk	80 0 0
Ignacio Avelino D'Souza	6 years, 5 months and 27 days..	Clerk	60 0 0
Gunputrow	2 years	Store Conductor.....	50 0 0

E. NASH,

Supt. H. M.'s Keamaree Building Yard.

- Dated Keamaree, 1st November 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

M I L I T A R Y D E P A R T M E N T.

Bombay Castle, 31st December 1864.

No. 645 of 1864.—The following Officer having applied for admission to the Staff Corps under the provisions of paragraph 2 of G. O. G. I. No. 531, dated 27th June 1864, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the date specified opposite his name, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India :—

Rank and Name.	Corps.	Staff Appointment.	Date from which admitted.
Lieutenant Walter Marshall	General List ..	Doing Duty Officer 25th N. L. I.	1st January 1864.

No. 646 of 1864.—Surgeon Major W. Thom, M.D., is appointed to officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with temporary rank, from the date Deputy Inspector General Davidson's departure to Europe.

Bombay Castle, 4th January 1865.

No. 1 of 1865.—The following General Order by the Government of India dated 6th December 1864, No. 978, is republished :—

"No. 978 of 1864.—With reference to Government General Order No. 734 of the 9th September 1864, it is notified that in order to allow those Officers who have hitherto been studying to pass the examination in Hindoostani known as the P. H., a further opportunity of doing so, a second examination will be held at the College of Fort William in the last week of January 1865, before which Officers can present themselves for that purpose in the usual manner.

2. The usual half-yearly examinations at the several stations of the Army will be held in January next on the 26th, instead of the 10th of that month.

(Signed) H. W. NORMAN, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India."

No. 2 of 1865 —The following General Order by the Government of India dated 19th December 1864, No. 1039, is republished :—

"No. 1039 of 1864.—The following Notification issued in the Foreign Department is re-published in General Orders :—

GENERAL.—No. 1484.

The 5th December 1864.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

Read an Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Home Department, No. 3189 dated 5th October, submitting, for further consideration, rules for the future employment of Military Officers in the Civil and Political Departments of the Government,

OBSERVATIONS.—The Governor General in Council observes that, under the rules laid down in the above communication, an Officer appointed to the Political Department must pass an examination in Indian History, Political Economy (Mill), Jurisprudence (Austin, Volume I, and Maine's Ancient Law), Wheaton's International Law, and Aitchison's Treaties.

2. If he shall have passed in the first three subjects while in Civil employment, previous to his appointment to the Political Department, he will of course not be required to undergo a second examination in those subjects.

3. As regards the native languages, an Officer, before he can be appointed either to the Civil or to the Political Department, must have passed in Oordoo by the second or higher standard laid down in the Military Department, which appears to be for all practical purposes in Political employ a sufficient test of an Officer's knowledge of Oordoo.

4. The only point, therefore, which seems to remain for consideration in the Foreign Department is whether some further examination shall be required, and whether that examination shall be in *some other language than Oordoo*. The Governor General in Council apprehends that, as regards Political employment directly under the Government of India, the only other language of which a knowledge is essential for Political employment is *Persian*. The Governor General in Council is therefore pleased to direct that Officers who may hereafter be appointed to Political offices directly under the Government of India, or the Punjab Government, shall be required to pass, or to produce a certificate of having already passed an examination in Persian in addition to the examination in the subjects prescribed in G. O. No. 3101, dated 5th October last, in the Home Department.

Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be published for general information.

(Signed) H. W. NORMAN, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India."

No. 3 of 1865.—The following General Orders by the Government of India dated 23rd December 1864, Nos. 1060 and 1061, are republished:—

“No. 1060 of 1864.—The following Military Letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, No. 340 of the 7th November 1864, is published for general information:—

Military.
No. 340.

INDIA OFFICE: London, the 7th November 1864.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—In continuation of my Despatch No. 152, dated 16th May 1864, and with reference to your reply thereto, No. 242 of the 29th June 1864, I have now the honor to communicate to your Excellency the decision at which Her Majesty's Government has arrived regarding the future establishment of Medical Officers for service in India.

2. In a Despatch No. 82, dated 12th March 1862, the late Governor General in Council recommended the formation of an Amalgamated Medical Service for the united Army of Great Britain and India, and expressed his concurrence generally in a scheme for carrying out such a measure, embodied in a memorandum by Colonel Norman which accompanied that Despatch.

3. A very important feature in the working of that scheme was the unavoidable removal of Medical Officers from employment in India after a limited number of years' service in that country, whatever their employment might be.

4. I was apprehensive that this might be attended with serious inconvenience, but, after much and careful consideration of the subject, I resolved to submit the proposal, with some slight modifications, for the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War.

5. I forward for your information the correspondence which has taken place upon the subject, by which your Excellency will perceive that Earl de Grey objects to the scheme mainly on the following grounds:—

1st.—That the employment of British Medical Officers for limited periods in civil situations in India would put a stop to the continuous military training secured under the present system of the Army Medical Department, and considered by him to be essential to the efficiency of the service; that Officers so employed might acquire habits of independence inconsistent with a due performance of regimental duties, and would have to return to a regiment at an age when men in general do not easily bend themselves to the practice of subordination required from a regimental Officer of inferior rank.

2nd.—His time, it is stated, would have been spent in treating diseases different to a great extent from those of soldiers, and he would have acquired no experience, and have had no occasion to practise that most important part of his duty as an Army Medical Officer, the prevention of disease. He would, in short, not be the Officer whom the existing organization of the Medical Department of the British Army contemplated, and whom it is the object of the costly and elaborate system recently established to provide for the Army.

3rd.—Earl de Grey further objects that “regimental duties with Native troops are at present of a very different nature from those required in British regiments, and would not afford Medical Officers the training and experience which the new organization has rendered essential;” and lastly, His Lordship observes, that if the amalgamation were once carried out on these principles, it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to abandon them hereafter, whatever might be the result.

6. In my reply I explained to Earl de Grey and Ripon my reason for not being able to concur in the objections offered by His Lordship, but as I felt satisfied that those objections had not been lightly entertained, I felt that it would be useless to press a reconsideration of the subject.

7. It was further obvious from the correspondence that any plan involving the withdrawal for a time from their regular duty of the Officers of the Army Medical Department, would be liable to objection on similar grounds, and Her Majesty's Government directed their attention therefore to the possibility of providing for the future demands of the Government of India by the formation of Medical Staff Corps for each Presidency.

8. In order to obtain for the Medical Service in India the advantage of having its Officers drawn from the same source, and having passed the same examination as those of the British Army, and with a view of placing them on a footing of perfect equality, by obliterating as much as possible all distinction between the bodies of Officers so employed and those of the British Army, it was proposed to form the several Staff Corps by means of Medical Officers of Her Majesty's service volunteering to join them.

9. With this view, however, it became necessary to obtain the sanction of Parliament to the repeal of that part of the Act of the 16 & 17 Vict. Cap. 95, Sect. 37, which prescribes the manner in which Medical Officers shall be provided for employment under the Government of India.

10. Her Majesty's Government having failed to obtain the consent of Parliament to a measure proposed with this view, it became necessary to give up the scheme of a Medical Staff Corps, as proposed, and to revert again to the system of an entirely separate service, as heretofore.

11. The changes which have been recently made in the amount and composition of the Military force in India, the transfer of the whole of the European troops to the British Army, and the reduction of the Native force render necessary a corresponding reduction in the establishment of Medical Officers serving under the local Governments, as well as some change in the nature of their employment.

12. One of the objects aimed at in the contemplated union of the British and Indian Medical Service was the abolition of the double administrative Staff in India. This advantage would have been unattainable on the formation of Medical Staff Corps, and is equally so in the continuance of a separate service as now proposed.

13. It is obvious that a single Medical Staff for all India is only compatible with one amalgamated Medical Service, and that the objections advanced by the Secretary of State for War, and which have proved fatal to the scheme of amalgamation, must apply with even greater force to any plan that would involve the indiscriminate employment of Officers from either service in the supervision of both.

14. The evils that have resulted up to the present time from the employment of a double Staff will, it is believed, disappear when the duties of the Officers of the two services shall have been entirely separated. The sole objection to such double Staff will then consist in its expense. This, I apprehend, will, on a re-adjustment of the local department of inspection, with a view of meeting the altered condition of the service, be found susceptible of considerable reduction.

15. Her Majesty's Government have therefore determined that the duties of the Medical Officers of the British Army serving in India shall, in future, be kept wholly distinct from those of the Medical Officers of the Indian establishment, and that there shall be a separate administrative establishment for each.

16. Under these circumstances, it will be necessary that the administrative establishments in the several Presidencies should be revised, and the duties of the several Medical Officers of the higher grades re-distributed, and I request that you will take the subject into early consideration, with a view of determining the numbers of Inspectors General and Deputy Inspectors-General of each service that will be required to conduct the administrative duties of the respective services in each Presidency.

17. In my Despatch No. 152, I authorized your augmenting the number of Officers above the rank of Assistant Surgeon

In Bengal to	152
„ Madras to	86
„ Bombay to	69

leaving the aggregate establishment of Medical Officers in each Presidency the same as before.

18. That establishment is at present as follows :—

Bengal	425
Madras	243
Bombay	193

19. You were informed, in my Despatch No. 291, dated 8th August 1863, that the War Office would take measures for relieving, as soon as possible, the Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Army from the Brigades of Artillery and new Line Regiments, and the same course will hereafter be adopted as a necessary consequence of the transfer of those regiments to the British Army, in regard to the Surgeons. A reduction in the establishment of Medical Officers required for service in India will necessarily follow, and I request that the subject of the number likely to be required henceforward in the several Presidencies may receive your early consideration.

20. In making this calculation you will, of course, take into account the several situations which may be properly filled up by uncovenanted members of the medical profession.

21. It is believed that, in consequence of all appointments to the local service having ceased during the last three years, the aggregate number of Medical Officers at present borne on the strength of the several Presidencies will be, if anything, below the prospective wants of the service; but I shall make arrangements without delay for filling up vacancies as they may occur on your revised establishment.

22. The promotion of Assistant Surgeons who may hereafter enter the Indian Army will be regulated by length of service, and not, as heretofore, by succession to vacancies in a fixed establishment of Officers of the higher grades.

23. Assistant Surgeons of 12 years' service from the date of first commission (of which two years shall have been passed in charge of a Native regiment), who shall have passed the prescribed examination in professional subjects, will be promoted to the rank of Surgeon.

24. The benefit of this rule is to be extended to all Assistant Surgeons now in the Indian Service, but Officers now in the service who may be so promoted will be considered supernumeraries to the establishment of Surgeons as recently laid down, so that no promotion by seniority will take place until such supernumeraries are absorbed.

25. You will make the promotions consequent upon this concession from the date of receipt of this Despatch.

26. In the Despatch above referred to, I informed you that you were authorized to introduce certain changes in the mode of payment of Officers of the Medical Department serving in India, and you were informed that, pending a further communication upon the subject, Officers of the British or Indian Medical Service, holding Staff appointments, the salaries of which are consolidated, will continue to draw their salaries as at present; and all Officers of the Indian Medical Department in the receipt of Staff salaries, including such as are in Medical charge of native regiments, will continue to draw the aggregate amount of pay and Staff allowances they now receive, provided it be not less than the rate of pay laid down in the above table for Officers of their rank and standing in the service.

27. I have now to inform you that it has been determined that in future all employment on the part of Medical Officers of the Indian Service involving the receipt of special Staff salary shall be considered as Staff employment, the salaries being in all cases consolidated; and that all appointments, whether Civil or Military, held in future by Officers of the present Indian Medical Service below the rank of Deputy Inspector General, will be alike tenable by Surgeon Majors, Surgeons, and Assistant Surgeons.

28. The salaries of the principal administrative and military appointments are fixed at the following consolidated sums :—

	Rs.	
Inspector General	2,500	} whether of the British or Indian Medical Service.
Deputy Inspector General	1,800	
Surgeon Major in charge of Native regiments	1,000	with Rs. 90 horse allowance in Cavalry regiments.
Surgeon in charge of Native regts	800	with Rs. 90 horse allowance in Cavalry regiments.
Assistant Surgeon above 5 years' full pay service in charge of Native regiments	600	with Rs. 60 horse allowance in Cavalry regiments.
Assistant Surgeon under 5 years' full pay service in charge of Native regiments	450	with Rs. 60 horse allowance in Cavalry regiments.

But Officers now in the Indian service will receive the pay due to their rank as laid down in paragraph 10 of my Despatch No. 152 of 16th May 1864, when such pay is in excess of the consolidated salaries above mentioned.

29. Officers who may hereafter be appointed to the Indian Medical Service will receive pay when unemployed in India according to the following scale :—

Rank.							Years' Service.	Unemployed Pay.		
								Rs.	a.	p.
Surgeon-Major	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	888	12	0
Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	852	3	7
Surgeon	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	677	6	11
Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	640	14	6
Assistant Surgeon	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	410	9	5
Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	392	5	2
Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	304	14	2
Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	under 5	286	10	0

30. The salaries of other Medical appointments in the Civil and Military Departments will be revised with reference to the above, and fixed at a consolidated sum, and I request that a report may be made to me upon the subject with as little delay as possible. In the meantime, the aggregate sums at present received in each case will continue to be drawn.

31. With a view of promoting the efficiency of the service, it has been further determined that the tenure of office by a Deputy Inspector General of the Indian Service shall, as in the case of Inspectors General, be limited to five years; Officers being, however, if not disqualified by age, eligible either for employment for a second tour of duty in the same grade, or for employment in the higher grade of Inspector General by promotion thereto.

32. You will follow, in the cases of Officers now holding the office of Deputy Inspector General, the same course which your Government adopted in 1861, in regard to combatant Officers holding certain Staff appointments, and permit all such to hold their offices for two years longer, irrespective of the periods they may severally have served in them. Should any Officer have served up to the present time less than five years, he will be allowed to complete a full period of seven years.

33. The rank of Inspector General and Deputy Inspector General conferred upon Officers of the Indian Medical Service under the Royal Warrant of the 13th January 1860, is to be considered as substantive rank.

These Officers, on vacating office at the expiration of the five years' tour of duty, will be permitted in future to draw respectively an unemployed salary of Rs. 1,200 per mensem in the former and Rs. 900 in the latter case for a period of six months from the date of their vacating office, after which they will be placed, while unemployed, on the rate of pay laid down in my Despatch of the 16th May 1864 for Officers of corresponding rank in Europe. These sums, deducted from the consolidated salary, will regulate the moiety of Staff salary to be drawn by Officers of those grades during absence on sick certificate. The decision reported in the 3rd paragraph of your letter No. 212 of 1864 will cease to operate from the date of publication of the present Despatch.

34. With a view to improving the position and prospects of Officers of the Indian Medical Service, it has been resolved to introduce prospectively the following revised pension rules.

35. Officers of the Indian Medical Service will be allowed to retire on the following scale of pension, on completion of the required periods of service:—

After 30 years' service in India.....	£ 550
" 27 " " "	" 456
" 24 " " "	" 365
" 21 " " "	" 292
" 17 " " "	" 220

36 An Inspector General, after five years' active employment in India in that grade, will be entitled to retire upon a pension of £350 per annum, in addition to that to which he may be entitled under the above scale.

37. A Deputy Inspector General will, after five years' active employment in India in that grade, be entitled to retire upon a pension of £250 per annum, in addition to the pension to which he may be entitled under the above scale.

38. In each of the above cases, six months' absence on medical certificate will be allowed to count towards actual service in those grades.

39. Officers now in the Indian Medical Service will, on retirement, have the option of pension according to the above rules, or according to those now in force.

40. My attention has been directed on this occasion to the rule regarding the qualification of an Assistant Surgeon for promotion to the rank of Surgeon required under Clause III. of the Royal Warrant, dated 13th January, 1860. There can be no doubt that this rule, which has been again brought to notice by a recent Despatch from your Government, requiring a service of two years in or with a regiment, bears very hardly on many Officers, the nature of whose employment precludes their showing the required qualification, and who, on entering the service, had no reason to suppose that such a regulation would be adopted.

41. These considerations have induced me to consent to exempt from the operation of the clause of the Royal Warrant all the Assistant Surgeons who entered the service prior to its date. It is to be understood, however, that the rule is to be strictly enforced in the case of all Medical Officers who entered the service after January 1860.

42. In my Despatch No. 152 of 16th May 1864, para. 7, I informed you that Her Majesty's Government had determined to modify the instructions given in my Despatches of the 31st October 1860 and 30th September 1861, and to permit the period of service qualifying Surgeons for the rank of Surgeon Major, under that Warrant, to be calculated from date of first commission, including all leave of absence of whatever kind.

43. I have now to inform you that the same principle is to be observed with respect to the grant of honorary rank on retirement, under the Clause 14 of the Royal Warrant, and that the 25 years' service qualifying for a step of honorary rank, the requirements of the clause in other respects being fulfilled, shall be inclusive of all leave of absence.

44. I have further to inform you that it has been determined, as in the case of combatant Officers of the Indian Army, to confer upon the Medical Officers of that service Royal Commissions in substitution for those which they now hold conferring rank in Her Majesty's Service in any part of the world. The Medical Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Service will not, however, be required to serve out of India, except with their own consent.

45. I have, lastly, to inform your Excellency that Assistant Surgeons appointed to Her Majesty's Indian Service in future will not be called upon to become subscribers to any Military or Medical Funds, and that Her Majesty's Government have determined to guarantee to present incumbents on and subscribers to the several Medical Funds the annuities and pensions to which they are, or to which they, their widows and children, may become entitled from those Funds, according to the regulations now in force, and at the present rates of subscription. But this guarantee must be regarded as conditional on the absolute transfer of the assets of the Fund to the Government, and must not be construed as conveying to any Fund, or to any member of it, benefits which are not actually provided for in the regulations as at present in force.

46. The widows and children of Medical Officers hereafter appointed to Her Majesty's Indian Service will be granted pensions not less than those to which they would be entitled under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of June 15th, 1855.

47. The above measures, which obviously tend greatly to improve the condition and prospects of the Medical Service in India, cannot be carried out, as your Government will at once perceive, without a heavy expense to the State. It is hoped, however, that the result will be at once to diffuse a spirit of satisfaction and contentment among the Officers now in the service, and to secure for the future a certain supply of Medical Officers of good social position, liberal education, and professional ability for Her Majesty's Service in India.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. Wood.

(Signed) H. W. NORMAN, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India."

No. 4 of 1865.—Lieutenant C. M. Browne, General List, is allowed a further extension from 25th October to the 12th December 1864 of the leave granted him by G. O. No. 263 dated 28th May 1864.

No. 5 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, to be Major by Brevet from the date specified, under paragraph 69 of the Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, No. 194 dated 17th June 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain John Mingaye Holt, 20th N. I. 26th December 1864

No. 6 of 1865.—Staff Assistant Surgeon Henry Sherlock is brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces in this Presidency from the 26th December 1864, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

No. 7 of 1865.—Major D. C. Shute, of the Bengal Army, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Lahore Division, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

No. 8 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, six of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Majors from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain William Wilson, 28th December 1864.

Captain Samuel Crozier Law, 28th December 1864.

No. 9 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officers, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captains by Brevet from the date specified under paragraph 69 of the Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India No. 194, dated 17th June 1864:—

Lieut. Alexander Thomson Reid, 10th N.I. 20th December 1864.

Lieut. William Henry Ross, Staff Corps..... 20th December 1864.

No. 10 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, four of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captain from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieut. Edward Michell Smith, 20th December 1864.

No. 11 of 1865.—The following despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, dated the 24th October 1864, No. 320, is published for general information:—

I have received and considered in Council your letter No. 287 dated 13th August 1864, reporting the measures already adopted, or proposed, by your Government, with a view to carrying out the instructions of the Government, as made known to you in my despatch No. 194 of the 17th June last.

2. With respect to the instructions contained in the 55th paragraph of that despatch, that the promotions to be made in the cadres of Native Regiments, in the room of officers appointed to the new Line Regiments, should date from the 18th February 1861, your Government observe that those Regiments were not formed from that date but from the 30th July 1862, and you propose, for reasons given, to make the promotions in question from the 30th July 1862.

3. I fully approve these proceedings; the 18th February 1861 having been, as you suggest, inadvertently named, from the circumstance of that having been the day upon which it was originally intended to form the new Line Regiments.

4. The arrangement proposed in the 6th and following paragraphs of your letter respecting the other promotions to be made on this occasion, are quite in accordance with the intentions of Her Majesty's Government.

5. I take this opportunity of requesting that a correction may be made in the 79th paragraph of my despatch of the 17th June, No. 194, by the insertion of the words "and of every Officer of the new Line Regiments," in the final clause of that paragraph, after the words "the name of every Staff Corps Officer."

6. The clause will then read, as you will doubtless have perceived it to be intended, thus:—

"In making promotion in future from the list of Majors to that of Lieutenant Colonels, the name of every Staff Corps Officer, and of every Officer of the new Line Regiments, on coming on the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels, will be struck out, and promotion made in his place."

Erratum.—Surgeon G. F. H. Brown, of the Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate for three years instead of twenty months as published in G. O. No. 641 dated 27th December.

Erratum.—The services of Lieutenant G. H. L. Pole, Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India instead of the Government of Madras, for duty in the Public Works Department, as published in G. O. No. 626 dated 19th December.

Erratum.—In G. O. No. 624 dated 16th December for "Staff Assistant Surgeon Davidson," read "Staff Surgeon Davidson."

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

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &C.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th December 1864.

The following Officers are vested with the powers of Second Class Subordinate Magistrates in the District of Kulladghee from 1st December 1864 :—

Talooka Indee.—Krishnarow Nursiwh, Mamlutdar ; Keshow Ramchunder, Mahalkurry of Chudchan.

Talooka Hypurga.—Gopal Gunesh, Mamlutdar ; Damodher Keshow, Head Carkoon ; Deorow Bullal, Mahalkurry of Almella.

Talooka Beejapoor.—Balajee Krishna, Mamlutdar ; Nurhur Narshivh, Head Carkoon.

Talooka Moodebhat.—Gooroorow Annajee, Mamlutdar ; Sudashew Martund, Head Carkoon.

Talooka Bagulkote.—Gunnesh Rughoonath, Mamlutdar ; Govind Venkutesh, Head Carkoon ; Narrayen Bhoojung, Mahalkurry of Belgee.

Talooka Mungolee.—Bappoojee Mhyput, Mamlutdar ; Mahadajee Rowjee, Head Carkoon.

Talooka Hoongoond.—Balkrishna Govind, Mamlutdar ; Govind Gopal Krishna, Head Carkoon.

Talooka Budamee.—Bappoo Rambux, Mamlutdar ; Krishnaje Anud, Mahalkurry of Kenoor.

Bombay Castle, 2nd January 1865.

Major J. B. Dunsterville to be District Registrar for the Town and Island of Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 3rd January 1865.

Mr. W. Johnson to act as Assistant Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department during the absence of Mr. Pearson on sick leave.

Rao Bahadoor Vishnool Moreshwur Bhiday, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal-Procedure in the Tanna District.

Bombay Castle, 4th January 1865.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Mr. A. R. Scoble as Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking accounts and for local investigations, and also as Taxing Officer, in the room of Mr. G. Taylor resigned.

Lieutenant La Touche, Adjutant of the Guzerat Bheel Corps, to be also Assistant Superintendent of Police Punch Mahals.

Azum Balajee Krishna, 1st Carkoon of Hoongoond, and Azum Narow Bhicajee, 1st Carkoon of Indee, are vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class in the Kuladghee District, from the 1st instant.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

C. GONNE,

Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th December 1864.

Rao Bahadoor Appajee Ramchunder to be Dufterdar to the Collector of Tanna, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Rao Bahadoor Vishnool Moreshwur Bhiday to be District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, vice Rao Bahadoor Appajee Ramchunder.

Bombay Castle, 4th January 1865.

Mr. W. H. Bolton, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, to be First Class Deputy Collector of Jacobabad in Sind.

By order,

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,

Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.*Bombay Castle, 30th December 1864.*

Captain A. W. H. Finch, R. E., is appointed an Executive Engineer of the 2nd Class.

Mr. F. R. Griffith, Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Ahmednuggur and Nassick, is allowed preparatory leave on medical certificate from the 2nd to the 16th January 1865, both days inclusive, to proceed to Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 4th January 1865.

Probationary Assistant Overseer Ballajee Narrayen is appointed to the grade of Assistant Overseer with effect from the 15th ultimo.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
M. K. KENNEDY, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.*Bombay Castle, 3rd January 1865.*

The Chaplain in charge, the Collector of Tanna, and the Superintendent of Matheran, severally for the time being, are appointed Trustees of the Church of Matheran.

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

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.*Bombay Castle, 4th January 1865.*

Surgeon Major H. Giraud to be Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and Principal Grant Medical College, from the 1st January 1865.

Assistant Surgeon F. S. Stedman to be Assistant Surgeon, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and Professor of Medicine Grant Medical College, from the 1st January 1865.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
C. GONNE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.*Bombay, 4th January 1865.*

Mr. J. C. Lawrence, 3rd Class Pilot, having returned to duty on the 2nd instant from the leave of absence granted to him on the 22nd ultimo, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

By order,
D. J. KENNELLY,
Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c.**Notice.**

No. 3105 of 1864.

A Zillah Inspector of Schools for one of the Districts in the Nagpoor Division is required. The salary of the post is Rupees 150 per mensem. A preference will be given to those applicants who have graduated or matriculated at the Bombay University.

Candidates are to address letters of application stating full particulars as to age, acquirements, and previous employment, and are to send testimonials to the undersigned.

C. A. R. BROWNING, B.A.,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction, C. P.
Office of the Director of Public Instruction, C. P.
Dated Nagpoor, the 24th December 1864.

Notice.

A Sale by Public Auction will take place in the Government Dockyard on Tuesday 10th, Wednesday 11th, Thursday 12th, Friday 13th, and Saturday 14th of January, of Old and Unserviceable Marine Stores, consisting of Sails, Oars, Boats, Blocks, Mess Kit; Rope, Europe; Spars, Flags, Carpenter's Tools, Ships' Awnings, Engineer's Tools, Cables, Chain; Furniture; Rope, Coir; Plank.

Also a quantity of Nautical and other Instruments.

Also a quantity of Naval Stores belonging to H. M.'s Ships "Penguin," "Wasp," "Pantaloon." Also a quantity of wood work.

Terms of Sale as usual, and Lots to be cleared within 7 days.

G. T. ROBINSON,
Commander I.N.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay,
3rd January 1865.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF DEATHS ON THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

RACE OR CASTE.		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.
Buddhist.—Jain, &c.	..	..	2	..	..	14	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Brahmun..	..	..	4	..	..	9	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	16
Lingaet and Bhatia	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	8
Hindoo of other Caste	..	..	2	64	4	168	7	..	4	13	1	4	..	14	1	..	2	..	282
Hindoo Out-caste	..	..	2	4	..	17	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	26
Moosulman	..	..	3	21	..	108	2	..	6	15	..	1	..	14	1	..	2	..	170
Parsee	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Jew	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Native-Christian..	..	..	1	3	..	3	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	11
Indo-European	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
European..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	7
Negro-African	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10
Other and Unknown Race	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
All Races....		8	103	5	..	331	15	..	18	41	1	5	..	38	2	..	7	2	568
Mean of the corresponding Weeks in the preceding Ten Years.		5	56	6	2	164	11	1	23	42	..	3	1	17	1	2	3	..	332

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 at out-stations are requested, in each case of death occurring in their circle, to obtain, in writing, from the Medical Attendant, 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.

Bombay, 4th January 1865.

R. HAINES, M.B.,
Superintendent of Mortuary Returns.

Bank of Bombay.

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay on 31st December 1864.

Liabilities.	Rupers.	Assets.	Rupers.
Proprietors' Capital	1,04,50,000	Loans at Head Office and Branches.	1,09,73,279
Subscriptions on account of New Capital	99,62,779	Credit Accounts at ditto ditto ..	68,04,825
General Treasury Balance	50,11,360	Bills discounted at ditto ditto ..	2,10,06,923
Deposits at Head Office.....	4,25,66,513	Dead Stock.....	4,93,561
Do. at Branches.....	63,36,787	Stamps.....	11,795
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding.	2,73,274	Balances with Agents.....	21,43,172
Rest	17,52,364	Sundries	23,37,427
Sundries	11,93,716	Government Reserve—Cash	10,11,360
		Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	2,22,09,172
		Do. do. at Branches ..	1,05,55,279
Rupers..	7,75,46,793	Rupers..	7,75,46,793

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Advertisement.

The following Passages are required:—From BOMBAY to the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE for (3) Three Time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service:—From BOMBAY to SINGAPORE, for (11) Eleven Time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay,

15th December 1864.

Advertisement.

Tenders will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, for the conveyance hence to London of a quantity of Stores belonging to the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, which will be shipped by the Marine Storekeeper, consisting of 44 Packages, amounting to 19 tons, 1 cwt. 1 qr. and 14 lbs. by weight, or 9 tons 8 c. ft. 1,534½ ins. by measurement.

2. The Stores above referred to will have to be delivered into Craft provided for that purpose by the Director General of Stores for India, from alongside the Ship on arrival in the River Thames.

3. Tenders should specify the rate per ton by measurement or weight at which the Articles will be taken.

4. The date on which the Vessel will be ready to commence loading, and when she will leave Bombay, should be specified.

5. Further information if required can be obtained, and the Articles viewed on application to the Marine Storekeeper.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE,

Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay,

8th November 1864.

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.
Jeewan Bhana.....	A horsekeeper.....	Hindoo.....	At Grant Road, without the Fort.	29th	Dec.	1864.
Gopikabae, Widow of the late Bhasker Naronjee.	None	Ditto	At Girgaum Road, without the Fort.	2nd	Jan.	1865.
Khetsey Assoo, and Tezpal Cullian.	Lately traded under the name and Firm of Khetsey Assoo, as Coir Rope Dealers.	Ditto	At Mandvey Bunder, without the Fort.	"	"	"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed 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.
Jeewan Bhana	1st Monday	February next	11 o'clock.
Gopikabae, Widow of the late Bhasker Naronjee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Joseph Issack	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hormusjee Shapoorjee.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Khetsey Assoo and Tezpal Cullian	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

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

J. W. ORR,

Clerk of the Court.

*Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay,
this 3rd day of January 1865.*

નાદાર દેવાદારોની કોરટમથે.

જાહેર ખખર એ ઉપરથી આપવામાં આવે છે જે, વીગતસાથે એની હેઠળ જે જુદી જુદી આશામીઓના નામો લખેલાં છે તેઓએ મુંબઈની નાદાર દેણદારોના છુટકા કરનારી કોરટને અરજીઓ આપી છે તેમાં એક એકની અરજ એવી છે જે વીક્ટોરીઆના અગીઆરમ્ વરસો જે ધારો કરીને ફરિયાદ છે તેના એકવીસમાં બાબતોના ઇલાજ અમોને મળે.

નામ.	ધંધો.	જાત.	મુંબઈમથે રહેવાનું ઠેકાણું.	અરજીઓ દાખલ કરાની તારીખ.		
				દાહોડો	માસ.	વરસ.
જીવણ ભાણા	ઘોડવાણો	હીંદુ.	બાહારકોટ ગ્રાંટ રોડ ઉપર.	૨૬ જો	ડીસેમ્બર.	૧૮૬૮.
ગોપીકા બાઈ તે મરનાર	કંઈનહી	એજ.	બાહારકોટ ગીરગામના ૨-સ્તા ઉપર.	૨ જો.	જાન્યુઆરી.	૧૮૬૫.
ભારાકર નારણજીની વીધવા.						
ખેતશી આશુ તથા તેજ-પાલ કલાણુ.	ચોડાદાહાડ ઉપર ખેતશી આશુને નામે તથા પેહેડીએ કાથાના દોરડાનો વેપાર કરતા હતા.	એજ.	બાહારકોટ માંડી બંદર ઉપર.	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.

ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓની બાબતોમાં ઘટતી રીતે હુકમ થયા છે જે ઉપર લખેલા ધારાની સાતમી કલમ પરમાણે નાદાર દેવાદારો મચ્છુરોની યાવર તથા જંગમ મીલકત તથા ચીજવસ્તુ આ નામદાર કોરટના આશીર્વાદ આલ આસાએનીના તાબામાં આપે.

નાથે લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓ શાંભળવાનાર ફરિયાદી દીવસ.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાહોડો.	માસ.	કલાક.
જીવણ ભાણા	૧ જો સોમવાર.	આવતો ફેબ્રુઆરી	૧૧.
ગોપીકા બાઈ તે મરનાર ભારાકર નારણજીની વીધવા	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
જેરોફ આઈઝેક	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
હારમરાજી શાપુરજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
ખેતશી આશુ તથા તેજપાલ કલાણુ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.

આડા આવનાર દેણદારોએ યોડમાં યોડ શાંભળવાના તણુ દાહોડા અગાઉ સોગણુનામાંથી શાખીત કરેલા પોતાના દાવ આમાંથી આશીરમાં દાખલ કરવા જોઈએ તથા શીરસ્તા પરમાણે તેઓએ શી આપવી જોઈએ. ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોએ પોતાના દેવાની તથા સાલમીલકતની ટીપો અમારી આશીરમાં દાખલ કરાવી છે.

મુંબઈના કોરટમથે કોરટના કલારકની આશીરમાં,
તારીખ ૩ જાન્યુઆરી રાત્રી ૧૮૬૫.

જ. વ. આર,

કોરટના કલારકની સહી.

(A true translation)

NARAYAN DINANATH, Second Translator.

Notice.

The following Articles have been washed ashore at the undermentioned places in the Tanna and Rutnagherry Zillahs. They will be sold by Public Auction, if not claimed within two months from this date, in conformity with Section LVII. of Act VI. of 1863. Parties having a right to the said property are requested to communicate with the Sir-Carcoons of Customs at the undermentioned ports, within the prescribed period, after which no applications will be attended to :—

TALOOKA GHOREBUNDER.

Agur Ooghudycha.

- 1 Teak-wood Log, measuring 6½ feet in length and 3 feet in girth.

TALOOKA ALIBAUGH.

Bunder Robay.

- 1 Canoe of Sawree wood, about 12 feet long.

TALOOKA UNJUNWELL.

Bunder Unjunwell.

- 1 Piece of Mango-tree wood.

W. H. PAYNE,

Deputy Commissioner of Customs, S.D.

Oorun Districts, Camp Mora Bunder, Deputy Commissioner's Office, 6th December 1864.

जाहिरनामा.

डेपुटी कमिशनर आफ् कस्टमस साल्ट एंड ओपियम प्रांत कोंकण यांचे कचेरींतून केला जातो ऐसाजे, दर्यातून वाहून आलेला माल ठिकाणवार खाली लिहिल्या प्रमाणे त्याचा कोणी वारस असल्यास या नोटिसीचे तारिखे पासून दोन महिन्यांचे आंत ज्यांचे त्या तालुक्यांचे सरकारकून कचेरींत हाजर होऊन पुरावा करावा. मुदतींत पुरावा न झाल्यास पुढे कोणती एक सबब न ऐकतां सन १८६३ चा आक्ट ६ कलम ५७ प्रमाणे लेलांव करून उत्पन्न सरकार जमा केले जाईल.

सरकारकून तालुके घोडबंदर.

अगर उद्योगडिचा.

- १ सागली लांकूड एक लांब फुटी ६॥ व रुंदी फुटी ३.

सरकारकून तालुके अलीबाग.

बंदर रोहे.

- १ होडी सावरीचे लांकडाची मोठी बेवना जुनी लांब हात ८ ची.

सरकारकून तालुके अंजनवेल.

बंदर अंजनवेल.

- १ अंब्याचे लांकडाचा तुकडा १ लांब फुटी वेढ बुंध्याची ३०१० शेंड्याची वेढ ३.

- ३ एकूण नंग तीन आहेत.

डेपुटी कमिशनरचें आफिस मुकाम उरण, तारीख ६ माहे डिसेंबर सन १८६४ इसवी.

W. H. PAYNE,

Deputy Commissioner of Customs, S.D.

To Builders, Contractors, and others.

MAIN DRAINAGE—BOMBAY.

CONTRACT No 1, NATIVE TOWN.

The MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS for the Town and ISLAND of BOMBAY, hereby give notice that they will meet at the Office of the Board, Dhobee Tulao, on Wednesday, the 11th of January 1865, at 12 o'clock precisely, and will then be prepared to open Tenders by parties who may be willing to contract for the construction of Brick Sewers, 4 Miles 3,548 feet in length or thereabout, with other works in connexion therewith, in and about the Native Town of Bombay.

Parties desiring to submit Tenders, may, upon payment of the necessary fee, obtain Plans, Sections, Specification Schedule of Quantities, Form of Tender and other particulars, on application to the Executive Engineer, at his office, between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 5 P.M., or on Saturdays between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 1 P.M. until the 10th day of January 1865 at 5 o'clock.

The Tenders are to be addressed to the Clerk of the Board, and must be delivered at his Office before 5 P.M. on Tuesday 10th January 1865, after which hour no Tender will be received. The Tenders are to be sealed and endorsed,

"Tender for Drainage Works,

"CONTRACT No. 1, NATIVE TOWN."

The Municipal Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender may be accepted will be required to provide two sureties (to be approved by the Board's legal adviser) for the due and satisfactory performance of the work.

By order,

THOS. A. BULKLEY, C.E.,

Acting Executive Engineer for Drainage Works.

Main Drainage, Bombay Engineer's Office,
20th December 1864.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

The Rampart Removal Committee are desirous of receiving Tenders for the erection of the Super-structure of the Main Building, the foundations being already in.

The Drawings and Specification may be seen, and Bill of Quantities obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned, near the Cooperage on the Esplanade, from Tuesday the 3rd, to Monday the 16th, at which place also the tenders addressed to the Rampart Removal Committee, sealed and endorsed "Tenders for EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL," should be delivered not later than noon on Wednesday the 18th instant.

The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

By order,

J. TRUBSHAW, E.

Architectural Secretary to the Rampart Removal Committee.

Office, of the Rampart Removal Committee,
Esplanade, Bombay, 24th December 1864.

Voyage No. 60 of 1864.]

Indus Steam

Traffic Return of the Steam Tug "C." Left Kotree on the 26th day of September 1864; arrived October 1864; arrived at Kotree

PASSENGER

	FROM	TO	Saloon.		Officers.		Warrant Officers.		Troops.	
			No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
UP.	Kotree.....	Sehwan.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do.	Sukkur.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Up Total..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DOWN.	Sukkur.....	Kotree.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Down Total..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Up and Down..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

GOODS

	FROM	TO	Railway Materials.	Copper.	Commis- sariat Stores.	Ord- nance Stores.	Cotton.	Wool.	Hemp.	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Oil Seeds.	Indigo.
			M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	Bales.	Bales.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.
UP.	Kotree..	Sukkur ..	..	22 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. ..	Larkhana..	..	18 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Up Total..		..	41 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DOWN.	Sukkur..	Kotree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. ..	Do. for Kur- rachee ..	..	..	..	..	80	208	..	..	..	..	..
	Down Total..		..	..	..	..	80	208	..	..	..	..	..
Total Up and Down..			..	41 2	..	..	80	208	..	..	..	..	..

SUM

*Indus Steam Flotilla Office, Kotree,
15th October 1864.*

	UP.
Passenger Traffic.....	75 13
Goods Traffic	1,141 14
Total..	1,217 11

J. CAMPBELL,
Accountant.

Flotilla.

at Sukkur on the 4th day of October 1864, (9 days); left Sukkur on the 6th day of
on the 9th day of October 1864 (4 days).

TRAFFIC.

European Deck.		Native Deck.		Guards.		Prisoners.		AMOUNT.	Parcels and Luggage.	Carriages, Horses, and Dogs.	TOTAL.
No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.				
..	..	10	60 0 0	..	..	..	..	60 0 0	2 0 0	..	62 0 0
..	..	1	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	11 13 0	..	13 0 0
..	..	11	62 0 0	..	..	..	..	62 0 0	13 13 0	..	75 13 0
..	..	11	44 0 0	3	12 0 0	1	10 0 0	66 0 0	2 13 0	..	68 13 0
..	..	11	44 0 0	3	12 0 0	1	10 0 0	66 0 0	2 13 0	..	68 13 0
..	..	22	106 0 0	3	12 0 0	1	10 0 0	128 0 0	16 10 0	..	144 10 0

TRAFFIC.

Silk.	Ghee.	Salt- petre.	Piece Goods.	Malt Liquor.	Treasure.	Special.	1st Class.	2nd and 3rd Class.	4th Class.	Approximate Total Weight.	Amount of Freight.
M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	hds. & hd.	RUPEES.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	Rs. a. p.
6 20	..	..	722 30	..	..	1 10	..	310 0	28 31	22 35 1,087 18	19 10 10 1,122 4 0
6 20	..	..	722 30	..	..	1 10	..	310 0	28 31	1,110 13	1,141 14 10
1 18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 18	2 5 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,337 8	1,427 6 0
1 18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,338 26	1,429 11 0
7 38	..	..	722 30	..	..	1 10	..	310 0	28 31	2,448 39	2,571 9 10

MARY.

DOWN.	TOTAL.
68 13 0	144 10 0
1,429 11 0	2,571 9 10
1,498 8 0	2,716 3 10

JOHN WOOD,
Agent and Superintendent.

Notice

Is hereby given that on Saturday the 7th January 1865, at noon, an Auction will be held at the Government Depot, Calicut, for the sale of such of the undermentioned Timber and Saplings, principally the produce of the Nilambur Forests, as have not been previously disposed of by private bargain.

Purchasers will be required to make a deposit of 15 per cent. of the amount for which the lots are knocked down at the time of sale, the remainder to be paid within 15 days from the date of sale, or the lots will be resold at the risk of the original purchaser.

In the event of payment not being made in the prescribed time, the amount of deposit to be forfeited.

All lots to be cleared away within one month from the date of sale or ground rent will be charged.

Many of the Saplings are remarkable fine.

Average Measurement
about Candies.

150	Logs of 1st sort Teakwood.....	232
185	" of 2nd " "	149
50	" of 3rd " "	33
385		414
11	" of 1st " Blackwood	19
5	" of 2nd " "	4
8	" of 3rd " "	4
24		30
397	" of 1st " Benteak	721
279	" of 2nd " "	283
105	" of 3rd " "	86
781		1,090
169	" of 1st " Karumaruda ..	285
156	" of 2nd " "	200
35	" of 3rd " "	21
360		506
39	" of 1st " Pumarudu	75
22	" of 2nd " "	25
15	" of 3rd " "	10
76		110
131	" of 1st " Irrul	236
18	" of 2nd " "	24
3	" of 3rd " "	2
152		262

Also 40,000 Teak Saplings.

N.B.—Until the 1st January 1865 the Collector is prepared to receive tenders for the whole or any part of the above.

G. A. BALLARD,
Collector.

Malabar, Collector's Office, Calicut,
29th November 1864.

जाहिरनामा.

ऐसा जे निलांबर जंगलांत उत्पन्न जाहलेलीं खालीं लिहिलेले मोठे व लाहान लांकडा पैकीं खानगी रितीने विकण्याचीं राहिलीं असतील तीं कालीकोट येथील सरकारी लांकडाचे कारखान्यांत तारीख ७ माहे ज्यानेवारी सन १८६५ शनिवार रोजीं दोन प्रहरीं जाहीर लिलाव करून विकलीं जातील.

लिलावांत ज लाट विकत घेतील त्याणी त्याच वेळीं विक्रीच्या ऐवजाच्या रकमेवर दर शेंकडा पंधरा टके प्रमाणें ऐवज अमानत ठेविला पाहिजे. आणि लिलावाच्या तारिखेपासून पंधरा दिवसांचे आंत बाकीच्या ऐवजाचा भरणा केला पाहिजे. नाही तर त्या लाटांचें पुनः लिलाव केलें जाईल. आणि त्याचें जोखीम पहिले खरीददाराचे माथी राहिल.

ठरविलेल्या मुदतींत ऐवज न भरला तर अमानत ठेविलेला ऐवज सरकार दाखल होईल.

विक्रीच्या तारिखेपासून एक महिन्याचे आंत सर्व लाटकाढून न्यावे ते न नेल्यास जमिनीचें भाडें घेतलें जाईल. लाहान लांकडा पैकीं बहुतेक लांकडे फार चांगलीं आहेत.

अजमासे खंडी.

१५०	सागवानी लांकडे. प्रत पहिली ..	२३२
१८५	" " .. प्रत दुसरी. ..	१४९
५०.	" " .. प्रत तिसरी. ..	३३
२८५		४१४
११	सीसवी लांकडे .. प्रत पहिली	१९
५	" " .. प्रत दुसरी	७
८	" " .. प्रत तिसरी	४
२४		३०
३९७	बेंटीक लांकडे .. प्रत पहिली ..	७२१
२७९	" " .. प्रत दुसरी ..	२८३
१०५	" " .. प्रत तिसरी ..	८६
७८१		१०९०
१६९	कारमारडा लांकडे प्रत पहिला	२८५
१५६	" " .. प्रत दुसरी	२००
३५	" " .. प्रत तिसरी	२१
३६०		५०६
३९	पमारद लांकडे. प्रत पहिली	७५
२२	" " .. प्रत दुसरी	२५
१५	" " .. प्रत तिसरी	१०
७६		११०
१३१	ईरल लांकडे .. प्रत पहिली	२३६
१८	" " .. प्रत दुसरी	२४
३	" " .. प्रत तिसरी	२
१५२		२६२

या शिवाय चाळीस हजार सागवाणी लहान लांकडे.

सूचना—सदहू सर्व लांकडा बदल किंवा त्या पैकीं काहीं भागा बदल अर्ज्या कलेक्टर साहेब बहादुर हे तारीख १ माहे जानेवारी सन १८६५ इसवी पर्यंत घेतील.

जी. ए. बालड साहेब बहादुर,
कलेक्टर यांची सही.

तारीख २९ माहे नवेंबर सन १८६४ मुकाम कालीकोट.

मलबार कलेक्टर साहेबाची कचेरी.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Government.

जलहेरनामुं.

जेवुं जे नीलांमपर नंगलमां पेदा थमेलां नीजे लमेलां मोछेलां तथा नाहानां लांकडांमांथी आंनगी रीते वेचवानां आजी रडेलां ते कलंडिकांमां शरकारी लांकडांमां कारणांमां तारीख ७ मी माहे जानेवारी सने १८६५ रानीवारने दीने अपेरे जलहेर लीलांम करीने वेचवाम आवरो.

लीलांममां जे लांछि वेचता खरो तेथे तेज वज्रते वेयां-
लुनां आवेजनी रडंम छपर छर शेकडे १५ टका परमांछे
अवेज अनांमत राखवे जेधमे अने लीलांमनी तारी-
खी १५ दीवशानी अंदर आजीना अवेजनु भरखुं करवुं
जेधमे नही करे तो ते लांछिनुं करीथी लीलांम करवामां
आवरो अने तेनु जलपंम परथमना अरीद्वारने माथे पडरो.

इशवेली मुदतमां अवेज नही भररो तो अनांमत भुकेला
अवेज शरकार घाजल करवामां आवरो.

वेयांलुनी तारीखी अेक मछीनांनी अंदर शरवे लांछि
शहाडी लहजवा जेधमे. ते नही लहजरो तो जमीननु
भाडु पडरो.

नाहाना लांकडांमां धण्डा लांकडां धण्डां सारांछे.

सुमारे आंजी.

१५०	शागवांनी लांकडां.	अवल जतनां	२३२
१८५	अेजंन	दुम जतनां	१४६
५०	अेजंन	शीम जतनां	३३
३८५			४१४
११	शीरामनां लांकडां	अवल जतनां	१६
५	अेजंन	दुम जतनां	७
८	अेजंन	शीम जतनां	४
२४			३०
३६७	जेनडीक लांकडां	अवल जतनां	७२१
२७६	अेजंन	दुम जतनां	२८३
१०५	अेजंन	शीम जतनां	८५
७८१			१०६०
११६	कारमारडा लांकडां	अवल जतनां	२८५
१५६	अेजंन	दुम जतनां	२००
३५	अेजंन	शीम जतनां	२१
३६०			५०६

सुमारे आंजी.

३६	पमारडा लांकडां	अवल जतनां	७५
२२	अेजंन	दुम जतनां	२५
१५	अेजंन	शीम जतनां	१०
७६			११०
१३१	छरल लांकडां	अवल जतनां	२३५
१८	अेजंन	दुम जतनां	२४
३	अेजंन	शीम जतनां	२
१५२			२६२

आ शीवामे आलीश हजर सागवांनी नाहानां लांकडांछे.

शुयना—शहरहु शरवे लांकडां बदल अथवा तेनांमां कांछ
भाग बदल अरछ कलेक्टर साहेब आहादुर तारीख १ ली
माहे जानेवारी सने १८६५ इसवी मुधी खरो.

छ. अ. आलारड, साहेब आहादुर,

कलेक्टरनी राही.

तारीख २६ मी माहे नवेंबर सने १८६४ छरीवी, मुळकीडाट,
मलबारना कलेक्टर साहेबनी कचेरी.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Government.

Memorandum.

The undermentioned MAPS are on Sale at the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division, for Cash:—

Map of the Sholapoor Collectorate, scale 4 miles to an inch, price Rs. 3, or Rs. 3-8 mounted on cloth.

Ditto	Belgaum	ditto	Rs. 2-8, or Rs. 3
Ditto	Khandeish	ditto	mounted on cloth.
Ditto	Dharwar	ditto	
Ditto	Rutnagherry	ditto	
Ditto	Tanna	ditto	Rs. 2, or Rs. 2-8
Ditto	Poona	ditto	mounted on cloth.
Ditto	Ahmednuggur	ditto	
Ditto	Surat	ditto	
Ditto	Broach	ditto	
Ditto	Ahmedabad	ditto	
Ditto	Kaira	ditto, 2 miles to an inch.	Rs. 1-8, or Rs. 2 mounted on cloth.

Ditto	Matheran Hill, 1 furlong to an inch,	Rs. 2, or Rs. 2-8 mounted on cloth.
Ditto	City of Poona, 300 feet to an inch,	Rs. 1-4 or Rs. 2 mounted on cloth.
Ditto	Peint State, 2 miles to an inch,	Annas 12 or Rs. 1 mounted on cloth.
Ditto	Roads in the Bombay Presidency, 15 miles to an inch,	Rs. 4-8 or Rs. 5 mounted on cloth.
Ditto	Island of Bombay, 600 feet to an inch,	Rs. 4, or Rs. 5 mounted on cloth.
Ditto	North Cauara, 8 miles to an inch,	Annas 3, or Annas 6 mounted on cloth.
Ditto	Rajpepla District, 1 mile to an inch,	Rs. 3, or Rs. 5 mounted on cloth.

W. R. DICKINSON, Lieut. Col., R. E.,
Superintending Engineer, P.D.

Bombay, Office of the Superintending Eng., P.D.,
25th August 1864.

Notice.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

SUB-COLLECTORATE of COLABA.

Notice is hereby given that on *Wednesday*, the 25th day of January next, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Mamlutdar's Cutcherry, Mahar, Talooka Ryghur, a quantity of excellent Teak Building Timber, &c. as follows:—

In the Soobha Petta of the Ryghur Talooka, about 6,000 classed Teak sotahs.

In Beerwaree Petta, Talooka Ryghur, about 6,000 classed Teak sotahs.

In Goragaum Petta, Talooka Ryghur, about 6,000 classed Teak sotahs.

Also a quantity of branches of Teak Trees useful for building Verandahs and other house work, and some Firewood.

The above will all be offered in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

The main conditions of sale are, that one quarter of the purchase-money has to be paid immediately a lot is knocked down, and the remainder within eight days of the date of sale. Possession of the lots can be taken immediately the purchase is concluded.

The wood can be inspected, and full information obtained, on application to the District Officers respectively, or to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, on circuit in the Colaba Districts.

J. ELPHINSTON,

Acting Sub-Collector of Colaba.

Colaba, Sub-Collector's Office, Nagotna,
22nd December 1864.

जाहिरनामा.

जंगलखाते.

तुकडी कुलाबा.

सर्व लोकांस कळावें कीं तारीख २५ माहे जानेवारी सन १८६५ बुधवार रोजी माहाड तालुक रायगड येथें माम-लेदार कचेरीत सागली इमारती वगैरे लांकडे उत्तम प्रतीचीं यांचें उघड लिलाव होईल. तीं येणें प्रमाणें:—

रायगड तालुक्यातील सुभा पेठा येथें सुमारे ६००० सागली सोटे प्रतवार.

„ पेठा बिरवाडी येथें सुमारे ६००० सागली सोटे प्रतवार.

„ पेठा गोरेगांव येथें सुमारे ६००० सागली सोटे प्रतवार.

या खेरीज सागाचा विस्तार पडव्या व घरांचे कामास उपयोगी पडायोजोगा व जळाऊ लांकडे.

खाली लिहिलेलीं लांकडे विकत घेणाराचे सोईस पडणे करितां गटाने विकलीं जातील. लिलावाचे मुख्य करार असे आहेत कीं लिलाव घेतले मालाचे किंमतीचा एक चतुर्थांश लिलाव होतांच भरला पाहिजे. बाकी राहिलेला पैसा लिलावाचे तारखे पासून आठ दिवसांचे आंत भरला पाहिजे.

लिलावांत घेतलेला माल लिलाव पूर्ण होतांच लिलावदार याचे ताब्यांत दिला जाईल.

लांकडे पाहाण्यास परवानगी आहे, आणि जेथें लांकडे असतील तेथील कामगारास अगर रान खात्याचे असिस्टन कनसरवेटर साहेब हल्लीं सब तुकडीत स्वारीत आहेत त्यांस विचारिलें असतां सर्व खुलासा मिळेल.

J. ELPHINSTON,

ऑक्टिंग सब कलेक्टर कुलाबा.

कुलाबा सब कलेक्टरचें हापिस,

मुकाम नागोठणें तारीख २२ माहे

डिसेंबर सन १८६४ इसवी.

STATEMENT showing the RETAIL PRICES of the principal Articles of Food at DHOOlia on the 2nd January 1865.

Names of Articles.	Weight of Local seer measure of capacity.		Quantity sold per Rupee.		
			According to the local measure of capacity.		According to Indian seer of 80 tolas weight.
	Seers.	Tolas.	Seers.	Seers.	Tolas.
Bajree	1 1/2	..	7 1/2	12 1/2	15
Jowaree	1 1/2	11	9 1/2	15	11 1/2
Wheat, 1st sort.....	1 1/2	4	6	10 1/2	4
Rice, 1st sort.....	1 1/2	11	2 1/2	5	15 1/2
Dall, Toor.....	1 1/2	2	4 1/2	7 1/2	19
Do. Moong.....	1 1/2	..	4 1/2	7 1/2	10
Do. Gram	1 1/2	..	4	7	..
Do. Mussoor	1 1/2	..	4 1/2	7 1/2	10
Bajree flour	..	..	..	9 1/2	..
Wheat do.	..	..	..	8 1/2	..
Salt	2	7	8	16 1/2	16
Ghee.....	..	..	..	1	3
Oil, Sweet (made off Filee) ..	..	..	..	2 1/2	..
Curry Stuff	..	..	..	1	..
Mutton	..	..	..	3	..
Vegetables	..	..	..	11	..
Tamarind and Kokum ..	..	..	..	7	..
Fish	..	..	..	2	..
Firewood	Rs. 1 1/2 for one Cart load.				

NANA MOROJEE,

Deputy Collector, in Charge.

Khandaish, Collector's Office, Dhoolia,

2nd January 1865.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the BRANCH BOOK DEPOT near the Elphinstone Institution, Esplanade, will be abolished at the end of this month, and that the sale of Government Books below Rs. 50 will be entrusted to Messrs. ATMARAM SAGOON & Co. Booksellers, Kalba Devi Road, from the 1st proximo.

Any complaint on the subject should be addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Director of Public Instruction,

MADHAV N. SHIRGOANKAR,

Acting Curator,

Government Central Book Depot.

21st December 1864.

OPIMUM MEMORANDUM for the Week ending Tuesday, 3rd January 1865.

INDORE.

YEARS.	PASSES GRANTED.			IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.			EXPORTED BY SEA.			Balance.
	Up to 16th Dec. 1864.	From 17th to 23rd Dec. 1864.	Total.	Up to 27th Dec. 1864.	From 28th Dec. 1864 to 3rd Jan. 1865.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.	Up to 27th Dec. 1864.	From 28th Dec. 1864 to 3rd Jan. 1865.	
AT INDORE.										
For 1863-64 Chests.	8,478	454	8,932	7,769	296	3	8,005	28,142	..	861
" 1864-65 "	..	..	8,932	..	..	..	8,005	5,793	..	2,911
AT AHMEDABAD.										
For 1863-64 Chests.	..	..	2,281	276	..	1	2,280	2,184	..	96
" 1864-65 "	298	..	298	..	22	..	298	192	..	106

* During the whole Season.

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

Bombay Custom House, 4th January 1865.

(Errors excepted)

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,

Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D.

Total....

Notice.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the Conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about Thirty Tons of AMANDAVIE COIR, be the same more or less.

2. The Tenders must specify the rate per Ton of (4) Four 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 authorized 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 document connected with the lading of the Article 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 Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE,

Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay,

9th August 1864.

Advertisement.

THE DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION (LATE SEWREE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY), SITUATED AT CHUNAM KILN ROAD, NEAR GRANT ROAD.

The inmates of this Institution are principally Juvenile delinquents arrested by the Police, whose reformation and training to habits of useful Industry are the chief objects contemplated in the management of the Institution. The Trades at present taught are Blacksmithing, Carpentry, Carriage-building, Brass Moulding, and Turning in Wood and Iron, and Tailoring. Work from the Public and from Government Departments is respectfully solicited.

The Institution is prepared to supply Barrack and Office Furniture, Store and Arm Chests, or any kind of Boxes, Doors and Frames, and Window Shutters, with or without Frames, of any size made to order. Screw Bolts and Nuts and Iron Brackets also made to order.

Children's Perambulators, Meat Safes, Flower and Hat Stands, Clothes-horses, Hinges (Brass and Iron), Rakes, Hoes, and Spades for Juvenile Gardeners, a few on hand. Carriages built, repaired, and painted.

Tailoring Department.

All kinds of Plain Work neatly executed. A supply of Babies' Goodrees always on hand.

JAMES MILLARD,

31st May 1861.

Superintendent.

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

In the Matter of the Petition of RICHARD BROWN STRANACK, formerly a Merchant, an Insolvent, trader.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the abovenamed Insolvent, being a trader within the meaning of the Bankrupt Laws, did, on the Second instant, file his Petition in my Office, praying that he might be discharged from all liability in respect of the Debts or Claims established, or which might, by Law, be proved in Court in the matter of his Insolvency; and that the Court on the said Second instant, made an Order *Nisi* for his discharge, in the nature of a Certificate; and that the Court appointed the first Monday in the month of January One thousand Eight hundred and Sixty-six, for the further hearing of the said Petition.

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

J. W. ORR,

Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 3rd day of January 1865.

સુખધના નાદાર દેવાદારના છુટકા કરનારી
કોર્ટ મંચે.

રીચર્ડ બ્રાઉન સ્ટ્રાનાક તે આગલ વેહપારી હતો
પણ હવે નાદાર દેવાદાર વેહપારી છે તેની
અરજીની બાબતમાં.

- આ ઉપરથી બપ્પર આપવામાં આવેલે ને નાદાર મજદુર
નાદાર વેહપારી સંબંધી કામદારોના અરથ મુજબ વેહપારી
છે તેથી તેણે ચાલતા મહીનાની તારીખ બીજીને દીને
હંમરી આપીશમાં પોતાની અરજી દાખલ કરીછે. તેમાં
તે એવી અરજ કરેછે ને. તેની નાદારીની બાબતમાં ને દેવું
અથવા દાવાઓ સાબીત થયાછે. અથવા ધારાની રીતથી
કોર્ટ મંચે સાબીત થાએ તેના બેખંમતી તેના છુટકા
કરવા તથા ચાલતા મહીનાની તારીખ બીજી મજદુરને દીને
ચરદીકીકીથી તેના છુટકા કરવા વીરિનો ફલ નાદારશાહ
(એટલે મુદતનો) હુકમ કોર્ટે કરેછે તથા એ અરજી મજ-
દુરને ફરીથી સાબીતવાર કોર્ટે રાને એક હજાર આડરો
કાસના બનેવરી મહીનાનો પેહલા સોમવાર કરના છે.

બે કોર્ટ લેણદાર સદરહુ નાદારનો છુટકો થવાથી નારાજ
હોઈ તેણે અરજી સાબીતવાર કોર્ટે કરાવેલા દીવશના યોગ-
માં યોગ તરણ દાહાડ આગમ્ય હોમને તેની લખેલી
નેદીરા અમારી આપીશમાં મોકલવી બેઠી. અને ને
લેણદારોએ એવી નેદીરા આગળથી નહીં આપશે તે ઉપર
લખેલી મુદત બાદ તે શરયે માગનારા તે વીરો રાજી થયાછે
એમ બાણવામાં આવશે.

બ. વ. આર.

કોર્ટના કલારકની શહી.

કોર્ટની હવેલીમંચે કોર્ટના કલારકની આદીરા,

સુખધના કોર્ટમાં તારીખ ૩ જાન્યુઆરી રાને ૧૮૬૫.

(A true translation)

NARAYAN DINANATH, Second Translator.

Notice.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. BARTLE E. FRERE, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay in Council.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

We, the undersigned, have the honour to make this preliminary application under Act XXII. of 1863, for the following concessions:—

1. We have the honour to apply for a concession of those Waste Lands, known as Foras Lands, lying and situate between the Breach Vellard in the West, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on the East, the Elphinstone Road on the North, and Bellasis Road on the South, containing according to Government admeasurement 300 acres, be the same more or less, and all proprietary and other rights of Government over the same.

2. We have the honour further to apply for powers to take in accordance with the rules laid down by the said Act for the compulsory taking of Lands for purposes of public utility, the whole of the Batty Fields lying and being contiguous to the said Foras Lands, and with the said Lands that portion of the Island of Bombay, commonly known as the Flats, in accordance with plans to be deposited in the Office of the Collector of Bombay. In the event of Government granting us this concession, we hereby propose and undertake to form a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of reclaiming these lands according to plans to be deposited at the Office of the Collector of Bombay and upon terms and subject to conditions to be hereafter arranged between Government and said Company.

3. We propose to fill in the whole of the Flats to a uniform level of two feet more or less above the Government datum of high water mark. To lower the Breach Vellard to about the level with the land thus reclaimed. To lay out the Land thus reclaimed or portions of it in Streets, Roads, and Thoroughfares of ample width pointing towards to Sea so as to afford ingress to the sea-breeze. To thoroughly drain the Land in the best way possible. To hand over to Government such reasonable portions of the Land when filled as Government may require for the purposes of public Roads and Government Buildings.

4. We have the honour further to apply for a concession of the whole of the Foreshore of that part of the Island of Bombay, situated between Mamahajane and Walkeshwa, and all the proprietary and other rights of Government over the same.

5. In the event of the said concession being made, we purpose and hereby undertake by means of the said Joint Stock Company to reclaim and fill in the whole of the said Foreshore in accordance with plans to be hereafter submitted to Government, and upon terms and subject to conditions to be arranged between Government and the said Company.

6. We propose and hereby undertake to build a sufficient sea-wall along the whole extent of the said Foreshore to be reclaimed as aforesaid, and to lay out and dispose of the said Land thus reclaimed for building and other purposes of general utility.

7. For the purpose of effectually and economically carrying out the above mentioned undertakings, we have the honour further to apply for the right of Government over Mahim Bay.

We have the honour to remain, &c.,

F. F. LIDDERDALE.
J. P. LEITH.
W. F. STEARNS.
A. STEWART.
T. C. HAYLLAR.
H. CLEVELAND
R. J. JEEJEEBHoy.
PREMABHAI HEMABHAI.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at an Extraordinary General Meeting held at the Office of Secretaries and Treasurers of the above Company, on the 16th instant, it has been unanimously resolved that the accounts as made up by the Liquidators be adopted; that the affairs of the existing Company be considered to be fairly wound up; and that the said accounts be taken over as they stand by the new Company, to be called "United Mercantile Banking Corporation, Limited."

R. N. WYLIE,
CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 22nd November 1864.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that it is the intention of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED), to apply to His Excellency the Governor in Council of Bombay for permission to reclaim that part of the foreshore of the Harbour of Bombay called Modie Bay, situated between the extreme point of the western bastion of Bombay Castle and a line at right-angles to the shore 200 feet distant from the Elphinstone Company's southern limits, for the purposes of making docks, wharves, warehouses, and other facilities for the growing trade of the Port.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries.

28th November 1864.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Messrs. THOMSON, FINLAY, and Co. of Liverpool, in our Firm, and in that of Messrs. FINLAY and Co. of Kurrachee, ceased on 31st ultimo.

Mr. ROBERT VALENTINE REID, Junior, has this day been admitted a Partner.

Our Agents in England for the future will be Messrs. FINLAY, HODGSON, and Co., London, and Messrs. THOMSON, FINLAY, and Co., Liverpool.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd January 1865.

[Consequent on the numerous alterations caused by G. G. O. Nos. 520-522, in October last, relating to Adjustment of Rank, the publication of the Bombay Army List will be slightly delayed.]

Will be Published about 23rd January 1865,

By Authority,

THE

BOMBAY ARMY LIST,

FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1865,

WITH

A LIST OF SERVICES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE BOMBAY ARMY,

CORRECTED UP TO THE 31st DECEMBER 1864;

COMPRISING ALSO THE

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST,

INCLUDING THE

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE ESTABLISHMENTS,

AND THE

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Price, Rs. 3 (Three).

BOMBAY, EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, January 4th, 1865.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

The application of the Directors of the Freyre Land and Reclamation Company, Limited,

SHEWETH,—That the Company are desirous of reclaiming that part of the foreshore of the Harbour of Bombay down to low water spring-tides lying to the East and North-East of the Salt Pans adjoining Tank Bunder, Mazagon, and extending Northward towards Kandlee Battery, with a view to applying it to Wharfage and Building purposes.

That the Company are desirous of proceeding under Act XXII. of 1863, with the provisions of which they undertake to comply.

LYTTELTON H. BAYLEY.
RUDOLPH AHLERS.
DINSHAW MANECKJEE.
B. H. CAMA.
A. CURSETJEE DADY.
CURSON DASS MADHAVDASS.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE
BHOWNUGGREE.
CULLIANDASS MOHUNDASS.
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHEENYOY
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PAN-
DAY.

Bombay, 16th December 1864.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.

BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG KONG, EDINBURGH, and SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling).
RESERVE FUND £225,000 (Rs. 22,50,000).

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0½d.
„ at 4 months' sight.....	2s.	0½d.
„ at 3 months' sight.....	2s.	0d.
„ at 2 months' sight.....	1s.	11½d.
„ at 1 month's sight.....	1s.	11½d.
On Demand	1s.	11½d.
Circular Notes	1s.	11½d.

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 at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating or Current Deposits, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 2 p. ct. p. an.
 2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice.... 3 „ „
 3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice 4 „ „
 4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice.... 5 „ „
- Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances 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.

* Hours of Business 10 to 3, Saturdays 10 to 1.

J. W. H. ILBERY,

Manager.

Bombay, 3rd January 1865.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant 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, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
„ „ 4 „ „	2s.	0½d.	„
„ „ 3 „ „	2s.	0½d.	„
„ „ 2 „ „	2s.	0½d.	„
„ „ 1 „ „	2s.	0½d.	„
„ „ on demand			
On Scotland on „	2s.	0d.	„
On Ireland „			
On Paris at 3 days' sight.....	1s.	11½d.	„
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....	1s.	11½d.	„

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

COMMISSION.

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 take 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 ¼ per cent.
- On delivering Securities out of safe custody .. ¼ per cent.
- Hours of Business 10 to 3
- Saturdays 10 to 1

Bombay, 4th January 1865.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.

PAID UP CAPITAL Fr. 40,000,000 (£1,600,000).

RESERVE FUND Fr. 10,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office.—No. 14, Rue Bergère, Paris.

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Réunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London, General Credit and Finance Company of London Limited and Messrs. C. J. Hambro & Son.

Bombay Agency.

Offices:—No. 9, Rampart Row.

THE Agency grants drafts and letters of credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney, and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
3 do	2s.	0½d.	„
Sight	2s.	0d.	„
On France, at 6 months' sight	2 frs.	62 cts.	„
3 do	2 frs.	56 cts.	„
Sight	2 frs.	50 cts.	„

DEPOSIT.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1,000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000; for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares or other securities.

Any further information as to rules of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th December 1864.

[Published with Government Gazette of the 5th January 1865.]

NOTIFICATION BY THE DEPUTY AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

No. 33.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of Notifications by this Department Nos. 26 and 27, dated 19th and 26th October last, Officers in Charge of Civil Treasuries are informed that a Letter of Credit granted for any particular month cannot be acted upon or brought to credit of the Executive Engineer before the first day of such month.

J. CHRISTIE,

For DEPUTY AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

Bombay, Deputy Auditor and Accountant General's Office, 4th January 1865.

NOTIFICATION FROM THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, BOMBAY.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature are pleased to appoint Azum Daji Govind Goopté to act as Sudder Ameen at Rutnagiri.

R. WEST,

Registrar.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, 31st December 1864.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR GENERAL MEDICAL DEPT.

No. 1.—Assistant Surgeon Ross, Civil Surgeon, Honore, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from date of departure, to visit Mangalore, &c.

No. 2.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dossabhoj Pestonjee, in Medical charge of the Dholka Dispensary, is allowed privilege leave of absence for nine days, from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay.

No. 3.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ruttonjee Hormusjee, of the Huteesing Hospital, Ahmedabad, performed the duties of Civil Surgeon, Kaira, from the 11th to the 16th November 1864.

By order of the Principal Inspector General Medical Department,

W. C. COLES, M.D., Surgeon,

Bombay, 3rd January 1865.

Secretary.

NOTIFICATION BY THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Azum Lulloo Nundlal, Probationary Mamlutdar of Thasra, in the Kaira Collectorate, is confirmed in his appointment.

B. H. ELLIS,

Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Khandesh Districts, Camp Sowda, 31st December 1864.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Messrs. W. F. Cole and B. Bradford, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Deputy Collector in charge Hyderabad Treasury on the 19th instant, during office hours.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned Officer in the Thurr and Parkur Magistracy is authorised to exercise the powers specified against his name in relation to the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861):—

Assoomull wullud Boputrai, Head Moonshee, Nuggur Kardar's Office	} Powers of a Second Class Sub-ordinate Magistrate.

S. MANSFIELD,

Commissioner in Sind.

Commissioner's Office, Camp Sanghur, 24th December 1864.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

Changes of Address.—All communications should be made to the POST MASTER of Bombay and not to the POST MASTER GENERAL.

Complaints requiring redress, such as Surcharge of Postage, Mis-sending, or Delay in the Delivery of Letters, &c., should be made to the Post Master General, accompanied by the Envelopes of the Letters referred to.

Overland Mail.—The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "RANGOON," will be closed on SATURDAY, the 14th January 1865, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

		POSTAGE:—			
		<i>Viâ Marseilles.</i>		<i>Viâ Southampton.</i>	
Weight under $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.....		Rs.	0 6 8	Rs.	0 4 0
" 1 "		"	0 13 4	"	0 8 0
" 2 "		"	1 10 8	"	1 0 0
" 3 "		"	2 8 0	"	1 8 0

China Mail.—The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "BEHAR" will be closed on SATURDAY, the 14th January 1865, 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 15th idem.

An AUSTRALIA Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

Mails for Aden, per Steamer "COROMANDEL," will be closed on 9th January, at 10 o'clock A.M.

As Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co. will, until further Notice, despatch Steamers to the following ports once a week, on every Tuesday, at 1 P.M., the Public are informed that Mails will be made up for those stations for despatch by such Steamers.

The letter-box will be kept open until 11 A.M., up to which time letters can be posted.

Verawul.	Dwarka.
Porebunder.	Mandvee.

Alterations in the hours of delivery and posting of Inland Mails.

NORTH-EAST RAILWAY.

	For Parcels.	Registered. Letters.	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	After Packet Letters.
For Post Towns in Khandeish				
Malwa.....				
Berar				
Nagpore	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Punjaub	1	2	3	4
N. W. Provinces				
Bengal				

SOUTH-EAST RAILWAY.

For Post Towns in the South Konkun				
Poona and the Deccan				
Belgaum and the Southern Maratha Country				
Karwar	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Madras Presidency	4	5	6	7
Ahmednuggur.....				
Sholapoor				
Hydrabad (Deccan)				
Bellary				

BARODA RAILWAY.

For Post Towns in Guzerat.....				
Kattywar	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kutch.....	4	5	6	7
Rajpootana				
Scinde				

On Sundays the letter-boxes will be closed at 4 P. M. for all Mails; Parcels and Registered Letters cannot be received on that day.

The first and second deliveries from the General Post Office will be made an hour earlier, the first at 8 A. M. and the second at 12, the former consist, when the Trains arrive in time, of the Inland Mails from the South Eastern and Baroda Railway Lines.

The Mails from the North East Railway and South Konkun will be issued with the second delivery.

A third or evening delivery will be made at 4 P. M.

The Mails that arrive in the evening by the South East and the Baroda Railway Trains will not be susceptible of delivery the same evening until the Trains' hours are altered, but may be had on application at the Post Office until 7 P. M.

On Sundays there will as usual be one delivery at 12 noon.

The letter-boxes at the Receiving Houses will be closed at 4 P. M. on ordinary days, and at 3 P. M. on Sundays.

No chargeable parcels can be received at the Post Office for any Post Town of the Lines of Railway.

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

The Time at which											No. of Bags received.		REMARKS.	
Name of the Steamer.	Steamer anchored.	Mails were landed at the Pier.		The first Mail Bag was received.	The last Mail Bag was received.		Window Delivery commenced.		The Delivery Peons left the Office with the first Delivery of Overland Letters and Papers.		Marselles.	Southampton.		
	1864	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.				
"Behar" ..	26 Dec.	7-45	8-45	..	9-5	..	9-50	..	11-30	27	5	79	46	
Time occupied.....	..	..	1-0	..	0-20	..	0-45	..	2-25	..	5-30			

TIME TABLE of ARRIVAL of the CHINA MAIL, and DELIVERY of LETTERS and NEWSPAPERS.

Name of the Steamer.	The time at which										Number of Boxes received.	REMARKS.
	Steamer Anchored.		Mails were landed at the Pier.		First Mail Box was received.		Window delivery commenced.		The Delivery Pcons left the Office with the first Delivery of letters and papers.			
	1865	P. M.		P.M.		P.M.		P. M.		A. M.		
"Salsette"	3 Jan.	4-30	..	5- 5	..	5-15	..	7- 0	4	8-10	5	
Time occupied ..	..	..	..	0-35	..	0-10	..	1-45	...	13-10		

OCEAN MAILS DESPATCHED.

List of Packets made up during the Week at the Bombay Post Office for despatch by the following Vessels:—

NAMES OF VESSELS.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.	TO WHAT PORT.
Telegraph	28th December 1864.....	Goa.
Cashmere	31st do.	Colombo.
Tilly	31st do.	Cochin.
Conoria	3rd January 1865.....	Kurrachee.
Malta	29th December 1864.....	Suez.
Orissa	29th do.	Hongkong.

MEMORANDUM OF THE EXPECTED ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

The dates of departure of the P. & O. Company's Mail Steamers, during the year 1865, for Suez, will be the 14th and 29th of each month (the last Mail in February will be despatched on the 1st of March) at 10 A. M., except in the monsoon months, when they will start on the 9th and 24th, as detailed below at the same hours:—

May.....	24th
June.....	9th and 24th
July	9th and 24th
August.....	9th and 24th
September	9th

The Mail Steamers for China will leave Bombay on the 15th and 30th throughout the year at 9 A. M., except the second Mail of February, which will leave on the 2nd March.

Goa and Malabar Coast Mail.—As the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company will, until further notice, despatch Steamers to GOA and MALABAR COAST, touching at the Ports named below, the Public are informed that Mails will be made for those Stations and despatched on the following days :—

Goa.	} On Saturdays.	Vingorla.	} On Saturdays.
Compta.		Karwar.	
Tellicherry.		Mangalore.	
Madras.		Cannanore.	
Beyppoor.		Calicut.	
Cochin.			
Rutnagherry.	} On Wednesdays.		
Vingorla.			
Goa.			

The Letter Boxes will be closed at 4 p.m., up to which time letters can be posted.

Letters to the Netherlands.—It is hereby notified for the information of the Public that the Rates of Postage chargeable on Letters sent by Her Majesty's Contract Steamer *via Southampton* from India to the Netherlands have been reduced as follows :—

	As.	Ps.
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.....	5	4
1 oz.....	10	8

and so on, adding Five Annas and Four Pies for each additional *half ounce* or fraction of half ounce.

The above rates will cover the whole postage to the place of destination.

Mails for Bagdad and Turkish Arabia.—The most expeditious route to Bagdad and Turkish Arabia for Letters, &c. from India having been found to be that by the Persian Gulf and Bussora, Letters and Papers, unless superscribed by Alexandria and Beyrout, will be forwarded by the British India Steam Navigation Company's Vessels expected to leave Bombay on the following dates :—

25th December 1864.	25th June 1865.
10th February 1865.	10th August "
25th March "	25th September "
10th May "	10th November "

Registered Letters.—The attention of the Public is called to the following paragraph 1 of the Rules for Registering letters at Post Offices :—

" Paragraph 17. A letter containing Bank Notes, Postage Stamps, or other valuable articles, should, as a rule, be registered, and should be securely folded, or enclosed in a substantial envelope, and *always sealed with wax*, in order to prevent, as far as possible, its being tampered with."

Letters, how to be addressed.—The Post Master of Bombay would esteem it a favour, if the Public would assist the Department, by advising their correspondents to direct their letters and papers to the locality of their Residence in Bombay, and if possible to mention the Number of the House ; for example,

No. 20, Malabar Hill,
No. 21, Upper Colaba, &c., &c.

Samples of Merchandize by Post.—An arrangement has been made with the London Post Office for sending Patterns of Merchandize by Post between India and the United Kingdom, under the rules and at the rates of Postage indicated below. The arrangement will commence as regards despatches from India from the 1st May next. Intimation has been received from the London Post Office that the arrangement will commence as regards despatches thence from the 1st April.

1. The Patterns must not be of intrinsic value. The rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and whatever may have a value of its own apart from its mere use as a Pattern. The quantity of any material sent, ostensibly as a Pattern, must not be so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

2. The Patterns must not bear any writing other than the address of the persons for whom they are intended, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, and the prices of the articles; nor must they contain any letter closed or open, or any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection.

3. The Patterns must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination; samples however, of Seeds, Drugs, and so forth, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material; but closed bags, although transparent, must not be used for this purpose.

4. The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any explosive or dangerous substance will of course be applicable to Patterns, and no article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags is to be sent.

5. No Pattern Packet can be received if it exceeds two feet in length, width, or depth, or 3 lbs. in weight.

6. The Inland Transit of Pattern Packets will be by Banghy Post.

7. The following Postage rates (prepaid by a Stamp or Stamps) will be charged on Pattern Packets sent under these regulations by Post to the United Kingdom. The rates being consolidated rates, no Inland Postage is leviable in addition:—

To	Route.	PATTERN PACKETS.														
		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		
		Not exceeding 4 ozs.		Exceeding 4 ozs. and not exceeding 8 ozs.		Exceeding 8 ozs. and not exceeding 1 lb.		Exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 1½ lbs.		Exceeding 1½ lbs. and not exceeding 2 lbs.		Exceeding 2 lbs. and not exceeding 2½ lbs.		Exceeding 2½ lbs. and not exceeding 3 lbs.		
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
The United Kingdom.	Southampton.	0	3	0	0	5	6	0	11	0	1	0	0	1	5	6
	Marseilles ..	0	4	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	1	8	0	2	0	0

8. If the Packets be *prepaid with a single rate of Postage* (as given in Column 1 of the above Table), the full rate chargeable being more, they will be forwarded charged with the deficient Postage, together with an additional single rate.

9. If the Packets be *prepaid with less than a single rate of postage*, they will be forwarded charged with double postage, less the amount actually paid.

10. If the Packets be *wholly unpaid*, they will be forwarded charged with double postage.

N.B.—In respect to Inland Transit the general conditions for Patterns are similar to those for Book Packets, and they will be treated like Book Packets.

If received unpaid or insufficiently paid from the United Kingdom, they will be charged at the rates mentioned in Paras. 8, 9, and 10 of the foregoing notice.

Additions to the Franking List.—The following additions have been made by the Supreme Government to List No. I:—

Civil Divisional Engineers attached to the Public Works Department.	To Frank Letters	To all authorities with whom they correspond on official matters.
The Superintendent of Government Printing	Ditto.	Ditto.
Deputy Registrar and Assistant Registrar of the High Court in its Appellate Side	Ditto.	Ditto.
District Instructors of Musketry	Ditto.	Ditto.
Publisher of the Gazette of India.....	Ditto.	Ditto.
Secretary to the several Sanitary Commissions established under G. G. O. in the Military Department, No. 87, dated 2nd April	Ditto.	Ditto.
Director General of Telegraphs in India.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Directors of Divisions in the Telegraph Department ..	Ditto.	Ditto.
Personal Assistant to the Director General of Telegraphs	Ditto.	Ditto.
Superintendents of Circles, and Assistant Superintendents when in charge of Superintendent's Office....	Ditto.	Ditto.
Head Commissioner of Issue of Paper Currency, Calcutta	Ditto.	Ditto.
Commissioner of Issue of Paper Currency, Madras and Bombay	Ditto.	Ditto.
Deputy Commissioner of Issue of Paper Currency, Allahabad	Ditto.	Ditto.
Assistant Commissioner of Issue of Paper Currency, Allahabad	Ditto.	Ditto.
The Superintendent of Vaccination, Agra and Meerut Division	Ditto.	Ditto.
The Superintendent of Vaccination, Rohilkund, Kamaon, and Gurhwal	Ditto.	Ditto.
The Superintendent of Vaccination, Benares Circle ..	Ditto.	Ditto.
The Superintendent of Vaccination, Allahabad and Jhansie Circle.....	Ditto.	Ditto.

By order of the Post Master General,

T. GARRETT,

Post Master.

Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 4th January 1865.