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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.

The following Extract from the proceedings of the Government of Madras, dated the 3rd January last, is published for general information :—

No. 5. Read the following letter from CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, Esq., to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, dated Tuticorin, 26th November 1865 :—

1. I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council, and with reference to paragraph 2 of the Despatch from the Secretary of State for India in Council to His Excellency, dated September 1865, on the subject of the Pearl Fisheries, that I arrived at this place on the 23rd instant, on my way to the Neilgherry Hills, and that I have delivered to Captain Phipps the plan and instructions for arranging the Aquaria, and the Microscope and other instruments which will enable him to conduct the contemplated investigations. I fear, however, that he will find

great difficulty in preparing a suitable place for the Aquaria, which ought to be in an underground chamber, or rather in a position somewhat below the level of the ground, and protected from the sun by a good roof. I have also, after visiting the works on the middle bank, and passing a day on the Cruxian paar, fully discussed the various points bearing on the experimental Pearl Oyster Nursery with Captain Phipps.

2. The examination of the banks off Tuticorin has been very unsatisfactory this year, and no better result is expected from the Trichendoor banks. They are absolutely denuded of pearl oysters. Mr. Holdsworth, the Naturalist employed by the Ceylon Government, is now examining the banks on the opposite coast, and if his investigations, as is anticipated, are equally unsatisfactory, it will become a serious question how the Nursery, which is approaching completion, is to be stocked. There is, I think, every reason to expect successful results from the experiment of rearing pearl oysters, and at all events it is well worth trying. It has occurred to me that a sufficient supply of oysters might be obtained from the Bahrein banks in the Persian Gulf, which are, by B. I. S. N. Company's Steamers, within less than a fortnight's sail of Tuticorin. I have, therefore, made some enquiries on the subject, the results of which I shall have the honor of communicating to you.

3. I beg to enclose a copy of a Report giving a general sketch of the history of the Tinnevelly Pearl Banks, dated 20th June 1865, which was prepared for the information of the Secretary of State for India.

REPORT ON THE TINNEVELLY PEARL FISHERIES, 26TH JUNE 1865.

1. The experiment which has now been commenced, for so improving the Tinnevelly Pearl Fishery as to ensure a large annual profit to the revenue, is so important, that a brief account of its former history, and of the recent proceedings connected with it, may prove useful. The experiment itself possesses considerable scientific and general interest.

2. From time immemorial the pearl fishery in the narrow sea which separates India from Ceylon has been famous in all the marts of the Old World, and has rivalled the still more renowned fishery of Bahrein in the Persian Gulf. Opinions have always varied respecting the value of the pearls from these fisheries. Tavernier, the old travelling Jeweller, said in 1651 that the pearls from the sea that washes the walls of Manaar in Ceylon are, for their roundness and water, the fairest that are found, but rarely weighing three or four carats. Master Ralph Fitch, a London merchant, who made a voyage to the Indies in 1583, asserts, on the other hand, that though the pearls of Cape Comorin are very plentiful, they have not the right orient lustre that those of Bahrein have. Whatever the truth may be respecting the water and orient lustre of the pearls of these rival fisheries, there can be no doubt that a vast concourse of merchants has been annually attracted to the fisheries in the Gulf of Manaar from the most ancient times, which is sufficient evidence of their value.

3. The Ceylon fisheries have retained their old reputation down to modern times, while the fame of the hitherto less productive banks on the opposite side of the Gulf of Manaar, off the shores of the Collectorate of Tinnevelly, has yet to be re-established.

4. In the golden age of the Tamil people of Southern India, the Tinnevelly Pearl fishery paid tribute to the Pandyan kings of Madura. Its head-quarters, we are told by Ptolemy, was then at Korn the modern Coil. Marco Polo, in the end of the thirteenth century, mentions the land of Maabar,* where many beautiful and great pearls are found off the coast. The merchants and divers, he says, congregated at Betalar, in April and May; and he relates how the divers, called *Abraiamain*, performed incantations to preserve themselves from the attacks of great fish in the depths of the sea. In those days the sovereign received a tenth, and the divers a twentieth of the proceeds of the fishery. The great abundance of pearls from the Tinnevelly banks excited the wonder of all the bold wanderers, from Europe, who completed the perilous voyage to India in early times. Friar Joidanus, a quaint old Missionary Bishop, who was in India about 1330, says that 8,000 boats were then engaged in this fishery and in that of Ceylon, and that the quantity of pearls was astounding and almost incredible. The head quarters of the fishery was then, and indeed from the days of Ptolemy to the seventeenth century continued to be at Choyl, or Coyl, literally "the temple." Old Ludovico de Vartheme mentions having seen the pearls fished for in the sea near the city of Choyl in or about 1500 A.D.; and Barbosa, the Portuguese who travelled about the same time, says that the people of Choyl are expert jewellers, who trade in pearls. This place is, according to Dr. Vincent, the Kora of Ptolemy, the Kholbi of the author of the Periplus, the Koil or Choyl of the travellers of the middle ages, the Romana Koil (temple of Rama) of the natives, the same as the sacred promontory of Ramnad, and Isle of Rameswarum, the head-quarters of Indian pearl fishery from time immemorial.

5. But Tuticorin, the present head-quarters of the fishery, has supplanted the ancient Coil for the last two centuries; and since the middle of the seventeenth century, the agents of the powers that have successively presided over the fishery, whether Portuguese, Dutch, or English, have uniformly taken their station at this little port. It is about 90 miles N. E. of Cape Comorin, on the Tinnevelly coast. When the Portuguese were all-powerful on the Indian sea-board, the Jesuits were allowed the proceeds of one day's fishing, and the owners of the boats had one draught every fishing day. The Naiks of Madura, the sovereigns whose family had succeeded the ancient Pandyan dynasty, also had the proceeds of one day, as Lords of the coast. These Naiks were the builders of all the magnificient edifices which now beautify the city of Madura, and their dues from the fishery were probably used as offerings to Minakshi, the fish-eyed goddess of the vast Madura Pagoda, who now possesses, among her jewellery, a numerous collection of pearl ornaments. In the days of the Naiks

* *Maabar* of Ibna Batuta and Marco Polo, in the southern region of the Coromandel coast, comprised in the modern districts of Madura and Tinnevelly. Colonel Yule has suggested that the word may be Arabic (*Ma'atar* a ferry) in reference to the passage or ferry to Ceylon.

and Portuguese there were 400 or 500 vessels at the annual fishery, and at the subsequent fair held at Tuticorin there was an assembly of from 50,000 to 60,000 persons. The divers at that time were chiefly Christians from Malabar. Captain Hamilton, who was travelling in the East from 1688 to 1723, described Tuticorin when the Dutch were the masters at that port as well as in Ceylon. He says that a Dutch Colony at Tuticorin superintended a pearl fishery a little northward of the port, which brought the Dutch Company £20,000 yearly tribute.

6. The Dutch appear to have fished too recklessly and too often, and when the English succeeded them at Tuticorin, the banks were very far from yielding £20,000 a year. Our predecessors well nigh killed the goose with the golden egg, and for many years we followed in the same track. It is the old story. A valuable product is discovered to be a source of considerable wealth, and forthwith a system of reckless destruction for the sake of immediate gain is inaugurated. Then the supply begins to fail, a panic ensues, and when science and forethought are called in, it is discovered that ordinary prudence and a judicious system of conservancy would have ensured an annual unfailing yield from the first. Such has been the history of Chinchona bark in South America, of the Teak of the Indian forests, and such also is the story of the Tinnevelly banks since the Dutch times.*

7. In 1822 the Tuticorin pearl fishery contributed about £13,000 to the Indian revenue, and in 1830 about £10,000, but after the latter date there was no yield at all for many years. Between 1830 and 1856 there were thirteen examinations of the banks, and on each occasion it was found that there was not a sufficient number of grown oysters to yield a profitable fishery, and none was therefore attempted. The unsatisfactory condition of the banks was attributed to several causes. Captain Robertson, the Master Attendant at Tuticorin, thought the widening of the Paumben channel, which caused a strong flow of current over the banks on the coast, prevented the molluscs from adhering; and that the fishers for large conch shells called *chanks* (which are used as horns in the worship of idols, and cut into segments of circles as ornaments for women's wrists) anchoring their boats on the banks, killed the oysters. The dead oyster would of course have a fatal effect on their neighbours. The native divers attributed the state of the banks to the pernicious influence of two other shell fish, called *soorum* and *kullikor*,† which are mingled with the pearl oysters on the banks and, as the natives believe, destroy them.

8. In 1856, however, an examination was made by Captain Robertson, and it was found that at least four of the banks off Tuticorin, namely:—

Coorouchun Paar,
Navary Paar,
Oodorroovie Paar,
Clothie Paar,

were well covered with young oysters, which would be old enough to be fished in 1860-61. The Madras Government, therefore, determined that every precaution should be taken in order that the banks might receive no damage in the interval. The chank fishery off Tuticorin was ordered to be put a stop to at the termination of the contract, and vessels were provided to protect the pearl banks from poachers. Captain Robertson was unfortunately lost in a pattamar that had been obtained from the Bombay Government in March 1859. He was succeeded as Master Attendant at Tuticorin and Superintendent of the Tinnevelly Pearl Banks by Captain Phipps, to whose zeal and intelligence the fishery owes its present hopeful condition, and under whose auspices the fishery of March 1860, the first that had been attempted since 1830, was opened.

9. A Government pearl fishery is a most legitimate source of revenue, and forms an exception to other monopolies. Pearls are simply articles of luxury in the strictest meaning of the word. The seas in which they grow cannot well become private property, and if a profit can be derived from their sale, it is certainly a source of revenue which can give just cause of complaint to no man, while it benefits the community at large. In India, too, the Government are possessed of advantages which enable them to get the work of superintendence and management done with far greater economy and efficiency than could be secured by any private individual or Company. So high an authority as Mr. McCulloch has taken an opposite view, and says that the Government monopoly ought to be abolished, because the expense of guarding and managing the banks exceeds the sum for which the fishery is let, and because any one who likes should be allowed to fish, on paying a moderate license duty. The last edition of the Commercial Dictionary was published in 1860, and during the two following years the Tinnevelly pearl fishery yielded a large net revenue to the State. This is a sufficient answer to Mr. McCulloch's argument. It is true that there has since been disappointment, but the way to secure regular annual returns is to adopt a carefully considered scientific system of conservancy, and not by throwing the fishery open to the depredations of all comers.

10. The fishery of 1860 commenced on March 7th, and the sale of the Government share of oysters was conducted by public auction, which began at Rupees 15 and gradually rose to Rupees 40 per 1,000. As many as 15,874,500 shells were sold, realizing upwards of £20,000 as the net result to

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* On the Ceylon side the Areppo banks were fished by the Dutch from 1667 to 1768 with short intervals. The last Dutch fishery was in 1768. There was then no fishery until 1796, but from 1796 to 1809 the Ceylon fishery yielded £517,812 to the English. From 1828 to 1837 it yielded £227,131, and from 1855 to 1860 £117,453. In 1859-60 the Modrigan bank yielded 12,000,000 and the Chevel Paar bank 60,000,000 Oysters.

† *Soorum* is a *Modiola*, a sort of mussel, but differing from the latter, in the anterior margin of the shell being rounded out beyond the umbo, which in the *Mytilus* is terminal.

Kullikor is an *Avicula* belonging to Lamarck's family of Malleaceæ. The hinge of the shell is lengthened into auricular appendages, and there is a hiatus in the left valve for the passage of the byssus.

Government,* exclusive of all expenses, and of the shares allowed to the divers. The annual expense of the guard boats for protecting the banks is only £500. In 1861 the results of the fishery were equally satisfactory, but in 1862 the banks were found to be in a most unpromising state, and no fishery was attempted. Out of 72 banks that were examined only four contained oysters free from *soorum*, 11 had young oysters mixed with *soorum*, and 57 were blanks. His unexpected failure of properly grown shells gave rise to Captain Phipps' experimental culture now in course of trial, and to a careful consideration of the conditions most likely to secure a good annual fishery, which shall not be liable to this periodical sterility.

11. The pearl banks are about nine miles from the shore, and six or seven fathoms from the surface. They are exposed to ocean currents which, by washing sand into the interstices of the rocks, often destroy the young oysters over a considerable area. The dead fish, when not removed, soon contaminate their neighbours, and in addition to these sources of evil the *soorum* shells exercise a pernicious influence either by dying and spreading death around them, or by accumulating sand. It is obviously quite impossible to watch these banks efficiently, and to eradicate the evils caused by sand accumulations and dead molluscs, owing to their great depth and exposed situation in the open sea, at a distance from land. Unless some plan is adopted for rearing the young fish on banks which are constantly accessible and free from the above drawbacks, the fishery will always be liable to failures, sometimes of long duration. The perfection to which science and intelligent care have brought the fisheries of edible oysters on the English and French coasts leaves no doubt that equally satisfactory results might be attained from similar measures on the Tinnevelly pearl banks.

12. A few remarks on the habits of the pearl oyster will make this part of the subject more clear.†

It is perhaps unnecessary to observe that the pearl oyster (*Meleagrina margaritifera: Lam.*) is not in reality an oyster at all, but is more allied to a mussel, having, like the latter animal, a *byssus* or cable by which it secures itself to the rocks, one of the most important points in its organization. The animal's foot is composed of muscular fibres, and is 2¼ inches long when distended. On the lower side there is a groove lined with a secreting membrane, which is an exact mould for the formation of the *byssus*. When the animal desires to attach itself to a rock, its foot is protruded and, after seeking out a suitable spot with the tip for some minutes, is again retracted into the shell. A strong fibre of the form of the groove in the foot is thus left attached to the base of the foot at one end and to the rock at the other. The process is again and again repeated until a strong cable is formed; and it was one of the most important results of the investigations of Dr. Kelaart in Ceylon, that the power of the animal to cast off its *byssus* at pleasure was ascertained. It leaves its cable behind, to throw off another in a more convenient place, like a ship slipping her cable and going to sea. From this ability to shift its berth, it follows that the pearl oyster might safely be taken from its native beds, and made to colonize other parts of the sea; and also that it would move of its own accord, when the surrounding water becomes impure or sandy, or when there is an influx of fresh water. The animal can re-form its *byssus* at pleasure if in good health and condition.

13. The formation of pearls is another point which has received attention, but which has not yet been settled. It will form a leading subject of investigation in the course of the experiment at Tuticorin. Pliny and Dioscorides believed that pearls were productions of dew, but that observant old Elizabethean navigator, Sir Richard Hawkins, shrewdly remarks that "this must be some old philosopher's conceit, for it cannot be made probable how the dew should come into the oyster." Modern research has suggested various causes for the intrusion of the nucleus round which the pearl is formed. The free border of mantle, lining each valve of the shell, dips downwards to meet a similar edge on the opposite side, thus forming a double fringed veil. The tentacles of this fringe consist of long and short flat filaments, which are exceedingly sensitive, so that the approach even of a foreign substance makes them draw forward, and shut out the intruder. They doubtless prevent the pearls from dropping out of the shell, and preserve the fish from the host of carnivorous creatures which infest its place of abode; and if it be true that particles of sand form the nuclei of pearls, they must run the gauntlet of these ever-watchful sentinels, before they can intrude themselves amongst the interstices of the mantle. The food of pearl oysters consists of foraminifera, minute algæ, and diotomaceæ; and Dr. Kelaart has suggested that the siliceous internal skeletons of these microscopic diotoms may possibly permeate the coats of the mantle, and become nuclei of pearls. This I believe to be the correct theory. Lastly, the *ova* which escape through the distended coat of an overgrown *ovarium* may become imbedded in the interstices of the mantle, and form nuclei of pearls, especially as pearls are more usually found imbedded in the mantle near the hinge, where the ovarium is most liable to rupture. Large pearls often work their way out of the mantle and lie loose between it and the shell, or become attached to the surface of the latter. They have even been found outside the shell altogether, entangled amongst the shands of the *byssus*.

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* In Ceylon the pearls are sized into ten sizes by being passed through ten sieves, and are then classed as follows :—

1. Ahie, perfect sphericity and lustre.
2. Anathaie, failing in one of the above points.
3. Mi-engoe, failing slightly in both points.
4. Kalippo, failing still more.
5. Korowel, double.
6. Peesal, misshapen.
7. Oadwœ, beauty.
8. Mandangoe, bent or folded.
9. Kural, very small and misshapen.
10. Thool, seed.

The boats contain twenty-three persons and five diving stones of 14lbs. a weight. One *Tindal* or steersman, one Samar, *Oattee* who has charge of the boat, one *Thody* who bales out water, ten divers (two for each stone), and ten *Munducks* or divers' attendants. The remuneration of the boat's crew is a quarter of the daily yield. The divers work for six hours consecutively, being under water for sixty to seventy, and even ninety-five seconds. They bring up forty to fifty shells at each dive.—*Mr. Vane's Report.*

† From Dr. Kelaart's Reports.

14. It is very important that the habits of the pearl fish should be systematically watched, in order to ascertain the duration of its life, the time of spawning, and the true cause of pearl formation. With a view to these investigations, Captain Phipps will be supplied with six aquaria of the most approved construction, fitted with dark chambers, and provided with a cistern and ebonite barrel force pump, to ensure a constant current of water. A microscope, arranged for the observation of aquatic objects will also be furnished, that the food of the pearl fish, and the phenomena connected with the formation of spat may be carefully observed. If Dr. Kelaart's theory is correct, it is quite possible that very important results may be obtained from a careful observation of the food of the pearl fish. The kind of diotomaceœ which supply food for the fish producing the best pearls in greatest abundance should be ascertained, and the circumstances which tend to their production such as the nature of rocks, algœ, &c. A series of well registered facts of this kind, obtained from the pearl fisheries at Tuticorin, Ceylon, Bahrein, Panama, and Venezuela might possibly lead to discoveries, which would add sensibly to our power of producing costly pearls. I have already taken some steps to obtain a comparison of the microscopic food of pearl fish at the fisheries in the different parts of the world.

15. It remains to describe the plan by which it is hoped that in future the Tinnevelly pearl banks will be supplied with a sufficient number of well grown shells to furnish a remunerative annual fishery. The idea was suggested by the method adopted with regard to edible oysters on the English and French coasts. The chief external difference between the pearl and edible oysters is that the former secures itself to rocks and stones by means of a *byssus*, while the latter merely lies flat on the ground on its convex side; but there is no reason why the pearl oyster should not thrive on artificial banks as well as the edible oyster.

16. In the Colne oyster fishery the *brood* (oysters two years old) are dredged up, out at sea, and placed on *layings* within the river Colne. These *layings* are generally dry at low water, and they are paved with stones, old shells, and any other hard substance, to a depth of a few inches, so as to form a bed for the oysters, which would otherwise be choked in the soft mud. This material is called *culch*. In France, M. Coste has adopted a system of placing fascines on the *layings*, instead of *culch*, as resting places for the oysters. The *culch* must be kept perfectly clean and clear of mud, and every mussel shell is weeded out. The mussels are said to have a tendency to collect mud in heaps, probably owing to their elongated shape, and if they are allowed to remain on the *layings* there is danger of the oysters being choked with mud. The oysters remain on the *layings* for two years, when they are fit for eating; and during this time there are contant examinations in order that all dead fish and mussels may be removed and the *culch* kept clear of mud. In place where the *layings* are never laid bare by the tide this is done by means of a dredge, all live fish and *culch* being carefully thrown back, while dead fish, soft mud, and mussels are removed.‡

17. Some such system should be adopted in rearing pearl oysters, and Dr. Kelaart has said that he "sees no reason why pearl oysters should not live and breed in artificial beds like the edible oysters, and yield a large revenue." He ascertained, by numerous experiments in Ceylon, that the pearl oysters are more tenacious of life than any other bivalve with which he was acquainted; and that they can live in brackish water, and in places so shallow that they must be exposed, for two or three hours daily, to sun, and other atmospheric influences. Captain Phipps, the Superintendent of the Tinnevelly Pearl Banks, has come to the same conclusions, and convinced that artificial nurseries for the young oysters are the only means by which remunerative fisheries can be ensured, he has proposed the following plan, which has been adopted.

18. The harbour of Tuticorin is formed by two long islands, and between them and the main land there is a bank about 1¼ miles long by half a mile broad, with a depth of from three to seven feet, entirely free from surf, currents, and influxes of fresh water. Captain Phipps proposes that this bank should be walled round with loose coral, until it is formed into a basin, the edges rising three feet above low water mark.

19. The basin will be divided into three parts or beds, one for the old oysters, the other two for the young ones that may be in process of rearing. A place of forty feet square, of hard stone rock, will be laid down in the centre of the first bed, and a similar space covered with coral Captain Phipps proposes thus to observe which material is the most suitable for pearl oysters to thrive on. A stock of oysters, about three years old, will be placed on the first bed. When the act of spawning takes place, which will be ascertained by careful watching, bundles of twigs, coir, matting, tiles, and poles with cross pieces will be placed in the water as *culch* to catch the *spat*. These will then be taken up, and the young oysters removed to the other beds. The second and third beds for the young oysters will be fitted with a platform about two feet from the bottom, with a grating on which tiles and slates will be placed. Here the young oysters will be laid; and hence they will be removed to the deep sea banks. The same plan will be followed on each succeeding year. On reaching a sufficient age they will be taken to the pearl banks in a Steamer. The last operation is necessary, because it would be impossible to enclose an artificial space which would hold as many grown oysters as are required for a remunerative fishery, and because it is believed that the quality of the pearl depends on the depth and clearness of the sea in which it has been formed.

20. A single pearl oyster, five or six years old, often contains no less than 12,000,000 eggs, and in the fishery of 1861 the total number of shells taken only amounted to 15,847,500, so that the number of young fish annually obtained from the nursery will be abundantly sufficient to stock banks for each year's fishery. Care will of course be taken that only such banks are selected for stocking as have the rocks which compose them raised well clear of the surrounding sand.

‡ See my Report on the Colne Oyster Fishery, dated April 21st 1863.

21. By this system, adapted as it is from those of the English and French edible oyster fisheries, several advantages will be secured, and all the dangers to which the pearl oysters are now exposed will be avoided. The young growing molluscs, safe on their carefully watched *laying* at Tuticorin, will be secured from the choking sands of their natural banks, as well as from their alleged destroyer the *soorum*, the effects of which are probably the same as those caused by the mussel on the edible oyster layings in the Colne. It is during the period of their early growth that the pearl oysters are so exposed to these dangers. Banks have very frequently been found well stocked with young oysters, and giving promise of a lucrative fishery, at a preliminary examination, which, when the time for the fishery arrived, have been bare, all the inhabitants having died, and been washed away. But if the fish are preserved during the first few years in the artificial nurseries, and are only placed out when they have reached maturity, the oysters can then form their pearls in comparative security until the season for the fishery arrives, and well stocked pearl banks may be reckoned upon for each year.

22. It is hoped that by adopting these carefully considered plans, and improving upon them as experience may dictate, from year to year, a regular and unfailing source of revenue with be secured to the State; and the Tinnevelly Pearl Banks will thus regain the immemorial renown which was conceded to them alike in the days of Ptolemy and of Marco Polo. They form the most ancient fishery in the world, and now that science and careful supervision have been brought to bear, they will no longer be the least remunerative.

No. 6. ORDER THEREON, 3rd January 1866, No. 3.

Miscellaneous. Communicated to the Board of Revenue.

(True Extract)
(Signed) J. GROSE,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

By order,
F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 17th April 1866.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Nana bin Shewram Deshmook as a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Sinnur, notified at page 3 of the *Government Gazette* dated 5th January 1860, is cancelled.

By order,
F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 18th April 1866.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish, for information and guidance, the following Standing Order, No. 47 of 1865 by the Government of India, on the subject of extra allowances to Accountants while serving in the Presidency:—

"Accountants of the Public Works Department, excluding such of the establishment as have not elected for general service, will while employed at the Presidency be entitled to the following extra allowances:—

Accountants, 1st Grade, an increase to the extent of making up their salary to Rs. 400 per mensem when it is below this sum.

Accountants, 2nd grade, Rs. 50 monthly.
" 3rd " " 50 "
" 4th " " 30 " ."

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. KENDALL, Colonel, R.E.,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 18th April 1866.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, BOMBAY.

The Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have issued Sunuds to the undermentioned persons, authorising them to practise as Pleaders in the Districts set forth against their names:—

Nos.	Names.	Date of the Sunuds.	Where to practise.
1	Rajaram Balkrishn Poutdar	10th April 1866.	Sattara.
2	Krishnrao Hunmunt	Ditto.	Dharwar.
3	Hunmunt Goorrao	Ditto.	Dharwar.
4	Venkutesh Apajee	Ditto.	Kulladghi.
5	Wassoodev Ramchundr Agharkar	Ditto.	Khandesh.
6	Fukirappa Lingappa	Ditto.	Kulladghi.
7	Shreeput Gunesh Putwurdhun	Ditto.	Kulladghi.
8	Jeybhai Wahalabhai	Ditto.	Ahmedabad.
9	Gunputlal Shivlal	Ditto.	Ahmedabad.

J. McL. CAMPBELL,
Deputy Registrar.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature,
Bombay, 12th April 1866.

The Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have issued Sunuds to the undermentioned persons, authorising them to practise as Pleaders in the Districts set forth against their names:—

No.	Names.	Date of the Sunuds.	Where to practise.
1	Dinkar Luxmon Gadgil	17th April 1866.	Dharwar.
2	Swamirow Shrinivas	Ditto.	Kulladghi.
3	Bhimaji Vitul	Ditto.	Kulladghi.
4	Raghvendr Gopal	Ditto.	Kulladghi.

J. McL. CAMPBELL,
Deputy Registrar.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature,
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

Subordinate who has been thrown out of Employment in consequence of the abolition of the Surat Pension Pay Office.

Name.	Length of service.	Last situation.	Pay.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	
Bapoojee Crustnajee	Fourteen years and five months.	Head Clerk ..	50 0 0	General character good. Is a good accountant and hard working.

H. T. VINCENT, Lieutenant Colonel,
For Controller of Military Accounts.

Bombay, 10th April 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th April 1866.

No. 243 of 1866.—Lieutenant Colonel C. P. Keys, Madras Staff Corps, Commandant 1st Punjaub Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

No. 244 of 1866.—Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals P. W. Hockin is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

No. 245 of 1866.—Captain J. F. Chapman, Staff Corps, Wing Officer Her Majesty's 3rd Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1866.

No. 246 of 1866.—Lieutenant A. F. Curtis, Her Majesty's 5th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

No. 247 of 1866.—The leave of absence, on medical certificate, granted by G. O. No. 195, dated the 21st March last, to Surgeon Major J. Y. Smith, M.D., Examiner Medical Accounts, is extended on the same account to the 10th proximo, Dr. Johnstone continuing to perform Dr. Smith's duties during his absence.

Bombay Castle, 14th April 1866.

No. 248 of 1866.—The following order, dated 27th March 1866, by the Brigadier General Commanding Northern Division of the Army, directing Major E. M. Cooper, 13th Regiment N. I., to perform the duties of Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, vice Williams, is confirmed.

No. 249 of 1866.—The services of Dr. A. V. Ward, Officiating Residency Surgeon at Indore, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, at his own request.

Bombay Castle, 17th April 1866.

No. 250 of 1866.—Lieutenant Colonel J. White, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate General Hydrabad Subsidiary Force, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

No. 251 of 1866.—Lieutenant W. H. Wilson, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Surat, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

No. 252 of 1866.—Assistant Surgeon P. Cullen, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, Civil Surgeon, Kowtah, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

No. 253 of 1866.—The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant Colonel by Brevet from the date specified, under Paragraph 69 of the Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, No. 194, dated 17th June 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major Evan Murray MacGregor, 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, 12th April 1866.

Bombay Castle, 18th April 1866.

No. 254 of 1866.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 28th March 1866, No. 304, is republished :—

Brigadier General, 1st Class.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Regimental Pay and Allowances	1,265	5	0
Staff Salary	1,070	0	0
	2,335	5	0

Brigadier General, 2nd Class.

Regimental Pay and Allowances	1,265	5	0
Staff Salary	800	0	0
	2,065	5	0

"No. 304 of 1866.—Under instructions from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that when Brigade Commands are held by Regimental Colonels who retain the old rate of Regimental pay and allowances they will receive, in addition to such rates, the old scale of Staff salary for these appointments, as shown in the margin."

No. 255 of 1866.—The following arrangements are made in the Commissariat Department with effect from the 28th March 1866, the date of Lieutenant A. Phelps and Major J. F. Berthon's departure for Europe on furlough :—

Lieutenant W. F. Keays, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class, to be Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General 1st Class.

Captain Van Heythuysen, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class, to be Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General 1st Class.

Lieutenant Swinhoe, Supernumerary Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to be Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class.

Lieutenant Bryant, Probationary Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to be Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class.

No. 256 of 1866.—Lieutenant A. B. Portman, R. A., has been appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police at Sattara.

No. 257 of 1866.—The undermentioned Officer of Royal Engineers is raised to increased pay, viz :—

Lieutenant L. F. Boileau, from 8th February 1866, inclusive, vice Sandford, promoted.

No. 258 of 1866.—The following Officers are allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate :—

Captain G. C. Grant, Bombay Staff Corps, Judge and Session Judge of Shikarpoor.

Lieutenant F. Hammond, Bengal Staff Corps, Second Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

No. 259 of 1866.—The undermentioned Out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in this Presidency, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

21st Brigade Royal Artillery.

No. 45, Corporal William Wilkinson, 1*s.* per diem... { From the date on which he shall have ceased to draw Regimental pay.

No. 260.—The undermentioned man of the Royal Regiment of Artillery is permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances in India, pending the decision of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital on his claim to pension :—

21st Brigade Royal Artillery.

No. 1108, Gunner Patrick Cosgrove.

J. MACDONALD, Major,
Acting Secretary to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th April 1866.

Lieutenant E. S. Walcott, of the 7th Regiment N. I., has been appointed Commissioner on the part of His Highness the Gaekwar for the settlement of boundaries between Khandeish and the Gaekwar's territory.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th April 1866.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadoor Runchorbhai Oomiashunker, late District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, an Honorary Magistrate in the Kaira District, and to invest him with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class in that District.

Bombay Castle, 16th April 1866.

Lieutenant A. B. Portman, Royal Artillery, is appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police at Sattara.

Azum Cassinath Mahadeo, Probationary Mamlutdar of Malligaum, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class in the Khandeish District.

Bombay Castle, 17th April 1866.

The Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have sanctioned the closing, from the 1st to the 15th of May next, of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmednuggur.

Mr. C. B. Izon, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad for the Detached Station of Kaira, assumed charge of his office on the 11th instant.

Bombay Castle, 18th April 1866.

Messrs. J. W. Orr and M. Melvill respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in Bombay on the 13th instant.

Azum Dhirujlal Soondurlal, Mamlutdar of Dohud, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class in the Punch Mahals District.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 38 of Bombay Act IV. of 1865, to appoint the undermentioned Officers as Visitors of the Belgaum Subordinate Jail :—

The Session Judge of Dharwar when at Belgaum.
The Magistrate of Belgaum.
The 1st Assistant Magistrate of Belgaum.
The 2nd Assistant Magistrate of Belgaum.
The Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Belgaum.
The Moonsiff of Belgaum.
The Mamlutdar of Padshapoor.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. C. G. Kemball to be Judge and Session Judge of Canara, and to continue to act as Judge and Session of Surat.

Mr. A. Bosanquet to be Judge and Session Judge of Kulladghee.

Mr. A. L. Spens to be Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad for the detached Station of Kaira.

Mr. J. R. Middleton, Supernumerary Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Poona, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in that District.

The Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions the closing of the Bombay Court of Small Causes for the first vacation of the present year, from the 16th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.

Azum Bhaskur Suddasheo, Mamlutdar of Poorundhur, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Poona District.

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

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th April 1866.

Mr. W. H. Propert, Extra 1st Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kaira for the Punch Mahals, is allowed leave of absence for six months, to proceed to England on private affairs, from the 14th proximo, under Section IX. Chapter II. of the Civil Service Absentee Rules; and also preparatory leave for seven days.

Mr. T. H. Stewart is appointed to act for Mr. Propert.

Mr. S. J. Harrison, Cotton Inspector, is allowed leave of absence for fifteen months, under the New Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, to proceed to England for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 14th April 1866.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. E. T. Candy to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. R. E. Candy to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar.

Mr. J. R. Middleton to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona

Mr. A. Keyser to be an Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sattara..

Mr. H. E. James to be an Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish.

Bombay Castle, 18th April 1866.

Mr. A. Faulkner, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months under Section VII. of the Old Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. A. S. Bulkley, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat, was allowed preparatory leave from 9th to 14th instant before proceeding on one year's sick leave to England granted to him on the 11th instant.

Mr. A. H. Plunkett to officiate as Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar.

Mr. T. Miles to be Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Hydrabad.

Khan Bahadoor Kazee Shaboodeen Ibrahim to be District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, but to be temporarily employed as District Deputy Collector and Magistrate in the Surat Collectorate.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1866.

The following officers are appointed Ex-Officio Members of the Committee for the Charitable Dispensary at Tanna :—

The Collector of Tanna.
The Judge of Tanna.

Lieutenant T. M. Ward, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Tanna and Rutnageeree, passed the prescribed examination in Marathee according to the second standard, on the 11th instant.

Bombay Castle, 14th April 1866.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. B. Peile to succeed the late Mr. Stewart St. John Gordon as Commissioner for the revision of Civil Subordinate Establishments.

Bombay Castle, 18th April 1866.

Sub-Assistant Surgeons Wamon Wassoodeo Bhiday and Pestonjee Bomanjee are promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd Class, with effect from the 14th instant, the date of their passing the prescribed examination.

By order,
F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th April 1866.

Mr. G. Elander, Engineer for Canals in the Kurrachee Collectorate, is granted leave of absence for six months on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 18th April 1866.

Lieutenants Abney and Willans, R. E., Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, are promoted to the 1st Grade from the 1st April 1866 to fill vacancies.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. KENDALL, Colonel, R.E.,
Acting Secretary to Government.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th April 1866.

The Reverend A. H. Onslow, Assistant Chaplain, Ahmednuggur, is permitted to proceed to Europe, with leave of absence for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 18th April 1866.

The Reverend D. Macpherson, Chaplain, Bombay, is permitted to visit Belgaum on a tour of pastoral duty for a period not exceeding two months.

The Reverend C. T. Wilson, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave for one month from the 3rd proximo.

The Reverend J. H. T. Blunt, Chaplain of Hydrabad, is allowed privilege leave for two months from the 1st proximo.

The Reverend G. A. F. Watson, having returned to duty on the 28th ultimo, is appointed Chaplain of Ahmednuggur and Seroor, vice the Reverend A. H. Onslow, proceeded to Europe.

Licence to solemnize Marriages under the provisions of Act V. of 1865 is hereby given to the Reverend J. Wallace, Minister and Missionary of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Surat.

J. MACDONALD, Major,
Acting Secretary to Government.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.

Bombay 16th April 1866.

Mr. David S. Irvin has been appointed Mate of the Outer Light Vessel, Colaba.

By order,
HENRY MORLAND, Lieutenant late I.N.,
Secretary.

NOTIFICATION BY THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

Munohur Gunesh is appointed an additional member of the Municipal Committee for the Town of Dakore, in Talooka Thasra, of the Kaira Collectorate.

Mr. A. C. Watt is appointed a member of the Municipal Committee for the Town of Tanna.

A. ROGERS,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Office, Camp Bhewundy, 11th April 1866.

NOTIFICATION BY THE POLICE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

Mookoond Ballajee, Moonsiff, Lahanoo Surushwuttee, Fouzdar, and Bhaoo Govind Thakoor, have been appointed members of the Municipal Commission of the Town of Yeola, in place of Hurry Gungadhur, Moonsiff, transferred, Wamun Venayek, Fouzdar, removed, and Luximon Chuikhar, deceased.

J. W. HADOW,
Acting Police Commissioner S.D.

Camp Mahableshwur, 11th April 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c.

Notices to Mariners.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following Notice to Mariners, and Sailing Directions for the Port of Karwar are published for general information:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

MALABAR COAST.

Karwar Lighthouse.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 26th March 1866 a Light will be exhibited from a Lighthouse recently erected on the largest of the Oyster Rocks off the Port of Karwar.

The light be a *fixed* white light, at an elevation of 205 feet above the mean level of the sea (visible all round the circle), and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 30 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is Dioptric, or by lenses of the *first order*.

The tower is round, built of white granite, 45 feet high, and stands on the summit of the largest of the Oyster Rocks, in Latitude 14°·49′ 15″ N., and Longitude 74° 2′ 45″ East of Greenwich.

G. C. PARKER, Lieut., I. N.,
Port Officer and Conservator.

Karwar, March 1866.

SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR THE PORT OF KARWAR.

Steamers from the Northward should first make Cape Ramas, and then steer for the Lighthouse on Oyster Rocks, until the Flagstaff on Karwar Head bears S. E., then steer for it and anchor in 4 fathoms, near a white Buoy, which is placed to mark the anchorage.

Steamers coming from the Northward intending to make the Port at night should steer for the Lighthouse, and when a *Red Light* in the Bay, at the Port Officer's Flagstaff, bears E. S. E. or S. E. by E. steer for it and anchor in 4 to 5 fathoms. (This red light should be seen in clear weather from a distance of from 5 to 6 miles.)

Steamers coming from the Southward can with safety come between the Oyster Rocks and Karwar Head, and on opening out the Bay steer as before.

Steamers coming from the Southward *at night* should not come between the Oyster Rocks and Karwar Head (unless they are well acquainted with the harbour), but should go outside to the Northward, and steer for the *Red Light* as before.

Sailing vessels making the Port at night should anchor in about 8 fathoms, near the Oyster Rocks, and wait for a Pilot.

NOTICE OF DANGERS.

Bearings taken from a Rocky patch to the N. W. of Lighthouse.	Lighthouse S. 51° E. 5,256 yards. Black Rock N. 40° E. Courmaghur E. 4° S.

Patch extends North and South least water, low water Spring Tides 14½ feet (Red Buoy placed to the Westward of Rocky patch).

Bearings taken from a Rocky patch between Oyster Rock and Elephant Island (marked on chart).	Lighthouse N. 38° W. 3269 yards. Elephant Island S. 75° E. Courmaghur Island N. 26° E.

A Red Buoy is placed to the Westward of it, least water, low water Spring Tides 14 feet. Vessels should go between this Red Buoy and Oyster Rocks in approaching the Harbour from the Southward.

G. C. PARKER, Lieut. I. N.,
Port Officer and Conservator.

Karwar, 27th March 1866.

J. MACDONALD, Major,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 14th April 1866.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

A Buoy has been laid down at Bussorah on the South-Eastern edge of the Abdullah Bank, in a depth of 2½ Fathoms at low-water Spring Tides, bearing W. N. W. true from the Outer Buoy, and distant about four miles.

J. MACDONALD, Major,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 17th April 1866.

Notice.

The OFFICE of the COMMISSARY GENERAL being in course of removal to Kirkee, under the orders of Government, all communications to that Office should be addressed to the above Station on and after the 19th instant.

H. W. HOLLAND, Major,
Acting Commissary General.

Bombay, 12th April 1866.

Notice.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned at Mhow up to 15th May, for supplying the undermentioned Articles, to be delivered at the nearest Railway Station on the Mhow Road.

300	Iron Girders, 25 feet long each.
900	do. do. 13 feet 6 inches do.
2,500	do. Templates 1 × 1½ × ½.

The girders and plates to be precisely similar in Section and construction to those now kept as samples in the Presidency Executive Engineer's Store-yard, near the Fansee Tank on the Esplanade, and to be delivered on or before 30th April 1867, at the nearest Railway Station on the Mhow Road.

The Tenders should be sent in post-paid, and the price of each article per number or weight should be distinctly stated.

An agreement will have to be signed by the party whose tender will be accepted, and he will have to pay a deposit of 10 per cent. on the value of the materials tendered.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

G. P. de P. FALCONNET, Capt. R.E.,
Executive Engineer, M.D.

Mhow, 5th April, 1866.

Notifications of the University of Bombay.

No. 2055 of 1865-66.

I.—SENATE.

A meeting of the Senate was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on *Tuesday* the 3rd April 18[illegible] at 5 P.M.

Present.

Sir A. GRANT, Bart, LL.D., V.C.,
R. HAINES, M.B.,
K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A.,
The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.,
The Rev. W. K. FLETCHER, M.A.,
J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.,
R. T. REID, LL.D.,
R. WEST, B.A.,
H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.,
The Rev. C. D. DUPORT, M.A.,
F. J. CANDY, M.A.,
R. G. OXENHAM, B.A.,
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.,
Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A.,
V. JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esquire,
H. COKE, M.A.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

2. It was proposed by the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., and seconded by V. Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.,

That for the words—

"1*st*. Euclid—Astronomy," in lines 11—16, page 72 of the Calendar for 1865-66, the following be substituted:—

"1*st*. Geometrical Conics, Newton's Principia, Lib. 1, §§ 1—3.
2*nd*. Algebra, Analytical Geometry.
3*rd*. Statics and Dynamics.
4*th*. Hydrostatics, Optics.
5*th*. Differential and Integral Calculus.
6*th*. Trigonometry, Astronomy."

It was moved as an amendment by the Rev. C. D. DuPort, M.A., and seconded by H. Coke, M.A.,

That for the words—

"Euclid—Astronomy," in lines 11—16, page 72 of the Calendar for 1865-66, the following be substituted:—

"1*st*. Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections.
2*nd*. Algebra and Trigonometry.
3*rd*. Newton's Principia, Book 1, § 1—III., and Astronomy.
4*th*. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.
5*th*. Statics and Dynamics.
6*th*. Hydrostatics and Optics."

It was moved as a second amendment by F. J. Candy, M.A., and seconded by R. S. Sinclair LL.D.,

That for the words—

"Euclid—Astronomy," in page 72 of the Calendar, the following be substituted:—

"1. { Algebra, including the Theory of Equations.
{ Trigonometry.
2. Geometrical Conics, Newton's Principia, I., 1—3.
3. Differential and Integral Calculus.
4. Analytical Geometry.
5. Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics.
6. Optics and Astronomy."

Professor Candy's amendment was put to the vote and lost.

Mr. DuPort's amendment was put to the vote and carried.

3. It was proposed by the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., and seconded by R. S. Sinclair, LL.D.,

That after line 15, in page 91 of the Calendar for 1865-66, the words, "in the English and the Vernacular characters" be inserted in the parenthesis under the words "name with surname."

Carried.

4. It was proposed by H. M. Birdwood, M.A., and seconded by R. West, B.A.,

That the words, "immediately after announcement of the results of the Matriculation Examination," in Reg. 1 of the Juggonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarship be removed.

Carried.

5. It was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, and seconded by V. Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.,

That in the second paragraph of Reg. 31, p. 59 of the Calendar for 1865-66, the word "First" be altered to "Second," and in the third paragraph the word "Second" be altered to "First," and then that these two paragraphs be made to change places: and that in Reg. 33 the word "eighty" be changed to "ninety," and the word "ninety" to "eighty."

It was proposed as an amendment by Dr. Haines, and seconded by Professor Hughlings,

That the recommendation of the Syndicate be adopted, with the substitution of the words "Winter" for "First" and "Summer" for "Second."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The original proposition was put to the vote and carried.

6. It was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, and seconded by Mr. West—

I. That the words "First Monday in the First Term in Arts" be substituted for the equivalent words "Third Monday in November," in Reg. 2, p. 61, and in Reg. 30, p. 70, and for the words "First Monday in December" in Reg. 1, p. 74.

II. That the words "Second Monday in the First Term in Arts," be substituted for the words "First Monday in December," in Reg. 13, p. 63, and for the words "Second Monday in December," which have not yet come into operation, in Reg. 21, p. 66.

III. That the words "Third Monday in the First Term in Arts" be substituted for the words "First Monday in December," in Reg. 3, p. 77, and for the words "Second Monday in December" in Reg. 12, p. 79, and Reg. 25, p. 82.

IV. That the words "Fourth Wednesday" be substituted for "Third Monday" in Reg. 13, p. 75.

V. That the words "Fifth Saturday in the First Term in Arts" be substituted for the words "Third Monday in December," in By-Law 1, p. 54.

VI. That in Reg. 23, p. 66, and Reg. 4, p. 74, Reg. 5, p. 78, Reg. 16, p. 81, and Reg. 28, p. 82, for the words "one month," the words "two months" be substituted.

Carried.

7. It was proposed by the Rev. Mr. DuPort, and seconded by Mr. Birdwood—

That in Reg. 10, p. 63, and Reg. 43, p. 73, for the word "Syndicate" the word "Examiners" be substituted.

Carried.

8. It was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, and seconded by Mr. West—

That in Reg. 17, p. 76 after the word "publish," the words "on the Friday" be inserted.

That in Form A, line 12, p. 92, for the full stop a comma be subtituted, and that the words "or will have completed his sixteenth year before the commencement of the ensuing Matriculation Examination" be added.

Carried.

9. It was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, and seconded by Mr. West—

That in Reg. 30, p. 70, the words "annually" be inserted after the word "held," and that in Reg. 37 p. 73, after the word "Matriculation" and the comma, the following words be inserted—"and on having been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, to be admitted."

It was proposed as an amendment on the latter part by Dr. Haines and seconded by Mr. Birdwood that the words "provided he shall have" be substituted for the words "on having" between the words "and" and "been admitted."

Carried.

10. Resolved that the meeting be adjourned to Thursday the 5th April 1866, at 4 P.M.

R. S SINCLAIR, LL.D.,
University Registrar.

Bombay 17th April 1866.

No. 2056 OF 1865-66.

II. SENATE.

A meeting of the Senate (adjourned from 3rd April 1866) was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on *Thursday* the 5th April 1866, at 4 P. M.

Present.

Sir A. GRANT, Bart., LL.D., V.C.,
The Honorable C. J. ERSKINE,
R. HAINES, M.B.,
The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.,
J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.,
R. T. REID, LL.D.,
H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.,
The Rev. C. D. DUPORT, M.A.,
F. J. CANDY, M.A.,
R. G. OXENHAM, B.A.,
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.

1. It was proposed by Dr. Reid, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Wilson—

I. That for Reg. 8, p. 74, and Reg 9, p. 75, the following be substituted, viz :—

"8. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be examined in the Principles of Jurisprudence, and in the several systems of Municipal Law administered by the High Court of Bombay.

"9. There will be four papers, namely :—

"1. Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law.
"2. Personal and Property Law, including the Hindu and Mahommedan Laws of Family and Succession, and the Indian Succession Act of 1865.
"3. Contracts, Torts, and the Penal Code.
"4. The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and the Law of Evidence."

II. That for Reg. 16, p. 76, the following be substituted, viz.—

"The following papers will be set—

"In subject *a*. (Three Papers.)

"1. Personal and Property Law, including the Hindu and Mahommedan Laws of Family and Succession, and the Indian Succession Act of 1865.

"2. Contracts, Torts, and the Penal Code.

"3. The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and the Law of Evidence.

"In subject *b*. (Three Papers.)

"1. The Roman Civil Law.
"2. International Private Law.
"3. International Public Law."

Carried.

2. It was proposed by the Rev. Dr Wilson, and seconded by Dr. Reid—

I. That the following *N.B.* be inserted at the end of Reg. 16, in Law :—

N.B.—The Registrar, on his receiving the Applications of the Candidates (Form M), will inform the Examiners if subject *a*, or subject *b*, or both subject *a* and subject *b*, have been chosen by Candidates, if allowed to compete for Honours.

II. That in Form M, p. 98, line 9 of Calendar for 1865-66, for the full stop after the word "Law," a semicolon be substituted, and the words "and if allowed to compete for Honours, I will choose subject ————*" be added.

Carried.

3. It was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, and seconded by Dr. Sinclair—

That in Reg. 3, p. 88, line 16—19, for the words "Order————————Medicine," the following be substituted :—

* Enter *a* or *b*.

"Order:—Licentiate of Civil Engineering, Licentiate of Medicine, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Civil Engineering, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Medicine."

Carried.

4. It was proposed by Dr. Sinclair, and seconded by Dr. Wilson—

That the above recommendations come into operation in 1866-67.

Carried.

5. It was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, and seconded by Dr. Haines—

I. That after the *N.B.* in page 64, the following words be added :—

"But after the year 1869, Candidates will not be admitted for examination in these languages."

II. That after the *N.B.* in page 67, the following words be added :—

"But after the year 1870, Candidates will not be admitted for examination in these languages."

Carried.

6. It was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. DuPort—

That the *N.B.'s* be removed from page 63 and page 66 of the Calendar for 1865-66.

Carried.

7. It was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, and seconded by Dr. Sinclair—

That the words "Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering" be introduced in By-Law 31, p. 59 of the Calendar for 1865-66, instead of the words "Faculties of Arts."

Carried.

8. It was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. DuPort—

That on page 90 for the words "Recognition"—"of the Senate," the following be substituted :—

RECOGNITION OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

1. Any College or other Institution desirous of being recognized in any Faculty by the University of Bombay, must forward, with its application, the following documents, signed in each case by the responsible authority, and countersigned by two members of the Senate :—

(*a*) A statement showing the present staff of Instructors and the course of study in the Faculty in which recognition is desired, during the last two years, provided the Institution has existed for such a period.

(*b*) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard of the highest degree in the Faculty in which recognition is desired.

2. By the term Responsible Authority is to be understood the Managing Board in the case of an Institution under such a Board, and the Director of Public Instruction in the case of Government Institutions.

3. The fact of an Institution having been once recognized in any Faculty by the University, is not to prevent the Senate withdrawing their recognition in that faculty, in the case of the Institution changing its course of instruction or ceasing to educate up to the University standard.

RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.

1. Universities.

The Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, and of India, in all the Faculties in which Degrees are granted by them respectively.

2. Colleges and Collegiate Institutions recognized in the different Faculties.

I. Elphinstone College, Bombay.....
II. Poona College ..... } In Arts.
III. Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay..
IV. Government Law School, Bombay. .....In Law.
V. Grant Medical College, Bombay... .....In Medicine.
VI. Poona Civil Engineering College .....In Civil Engineering.

Carried.

9. Read letter, dated 25th February 1866, from His Highness the Jam of Nowanuggur; and Resolution I. of Minute 7 of the Syndicate Meeting held on the 31st March 1866.

Proposed by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, and seconded by Dr. Sinclair—

"That the handsome benefaction of His Highness the Jámshri Vibhaji of Nowanuggur be accepted with the best thanks of the University."

Carried.

10. Read letter of 2nd April 1866 from T. Chisholm Anstey, Esq. Barrister at Law.

Proposed by Mr. Birdwood and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Wilson—

"That Mr. Anstey's handsome gift be accepted with the thanks of the University."

11. Resolved that the meeting be adjourned to Tuesday the 10th April 1866, at 4½ P.M.

R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

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.:—

Name.	Profession or Occupation.	Denomination.	Place of Residence in Bombay.	Date of Petitions filed.		
				Day.	Month.	Year.
Ramjee Sutooji and Luxumon Sutooji.	Barbers	Hindoo.....	Lately at Dongri, without the Fort (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	6th	April	1866.
Babool Jairam.....	A Coppersmith	Ditto	In second Carpenter Street, without the Fort.	7th	,,	,,
Manick Govind and Mullari Mahadoo.	Carpenters	Ditto	At Mahim, without the Fort.	9th	,,	,,
Samuel Essoobji	A Carpenter	Israel	Near Dongri Bazar, without the Fort.	10th	,,	,,
Joosub Vulee and Noorbace his wife.	Dyers	Mahomedan..	In Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort.	11th	,,	,,
Memon Ebram Abba	Unemployed	Ditto ..	In Coalsa Molla, without the Fort.	12th	,,	,,
Luxumon Govind and Witul Govind.	The first is a Carpenter & the second a Murathi Writer.	Hindoo	In Candawady, without the Fort.	,,	,,	,,
Goverdhundass Pitambердass.	A General Merchant	Ditto	Lately at Mumbadavy, without the Fort (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	,,	,,	,,
Budroodin Bhoyjibhoy ..	A Plumber.....	Mahomedan..	Lately in Market, without the Fort (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	,,	,,	,,
Sebastiao Ansias, and Denditta Ansias, widow of the late Pedro Ansias.	The first is a Carpenter in the Collector's Office, and the second unemployed.	Christians ..	At Mazagon, without the Fort.	,,	,,	,,
Narayen Crustnarao	An English Writer.....	Hindoo.....	At Calcadavy, without the Fort.	13th	,,	,,
Shaik Mahomed Oosmanbhoy, Abdoolabhoy Oosmanbhoy, Cassumbhoy Oosmanbhoy, and Caderbhoy Aujumbhoy.	Lately traded under the name and firm of Shaik Mahomed Abdoolabhoy, as dealers in Books and Paper.	Mahomedan..	In Market, without the Fort.	16th	,,	,,
Sucaram Govind Sett, Kesow Succaram Sett, and Sewram Balsett.	Goldsmiths	Hindoo.....	In Anuntroosis Oart, without the Fort.	,,	,,	,,
Gunsi Nagji	A Merchant	Ditto	Lately at Mandvi Bunder, without the Fort (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	,,	,,	,,
Kesowji Champsey.....	A Labourer	Ditto	Lately within the Fort (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	,,	,,	,,
Saeboo Luxumon.....	A Stone Mason	Ditto	Lately in Camatipoora, without the Fort (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	,,	,,	,,
Faiz Mahomed Shaboodin.	An Embroiderer.....	Mahomedan..	At Nul Bazar, without the Fort.	,,	,,	,,
Mudsoodun (alias Dhondoo) Soonderji.	An English Writer.....	Hindoo.....	Lately in Candawady, without the Fort (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	,,	,,	,,

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.

Name.	Time.		
	Day.	Month.	Hour.
Kesowji Champsey	1st Monday	May next	11 o'clock.
Rustomji Merwanji Narelwala	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Goverdhundass Pitamberdass	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mudsoodun (alias Dhondoo) Soonderji	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ramji Sutooji and Luxumon Sutooji	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Gunsey Nagji	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Saiboo Luxumon	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Motabhoy Framjee	3rd Monday	Ditto	Ditto.
Manick Govind and Mulari Mahadoo	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Memon Ebram Aba	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Budroodin Bhoyjibhoy	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Sonoo Baboo	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Sebastiao Ansias, and Denditta Ansias, Widow.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Shaik Mahomed Oosmanbhoy, Abdoolabhoy Oosmanbhoy, Cassumbhoy Oosmanbhoy, and Cadurbhoy Ajumbhoy.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Samuel Esoobji	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bhaee Visram Sett	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Sucaram Govind Sett, Kesow Sucaram Sett, and Sewram Balsett.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Visnoo Sew Sett	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Gujanund Witoba	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 Affidavits, and pay the usual Fees at my Office at least three days before the Hearing.

RICHARD BOLTON BARTON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 17th day of April 1866.

નાદાર દેવાદારોની કોરટમધે.

જાહેર ખબર એ ઉપરથી આપવામાં આવેછે જે, વીગતસાથે એની હેઠળ જે જુદી જુદી આરામીઓના નામો લખેલાં છે તેઓએ મુંબઇની નાદાર દેણદારોના છુટકા કરનારી કોરટને અરજીઓ આપી છે તેમાં એક એકની અરજ એવી છે જે વીક્ટોરીઆના અગીઆરમેં વરસે જે ધારો કરીને કરાવો છે તેના એકવીરામાં બાબમાંનો ઇલાજ અમોને મળે.

નામ.	ધંધો.	જાત.	મુંબઇમધે રેહેવાનું ઠેકાણું.	અરજીઓ દાખલ કરાની તારીખ.		
				દાહાડો.	માસ.	વરસ.
રામજી રાતુજી તથા લખ્મણ રાતુજી.	હજામ	હીંદુ.	થોડા દાહાડા ઉપર બાહારકોટ ડુંગરી આગલ હાલ મુંબઇની તુરંગમાં.	૬ ઠો.	એપ્રેલ.	૧૮૬૬.
બાબુલ જેરામ	કરારો	હીંદુ.	બાહાર કોટ બીજા શુથારના મોહોલામાં.	૭ મો.	એજ.	એજ.
માણેક ગોવીંદ તથા મલારી માધુ.	શુથાર	હીંદુ.	બાહારકોટ મોહોમમાં	૯ મો.	એજ.	એજ.

નામ.	ધંધો.	જાત.	મુંબઇમધે રેહેવાનું ઠેકાણું	અરજીઓ દાખલ કરાની તારીખ.		
				દહાડો.	માસ.	વરસ.
રાામીઉમ્મેલ ઇશુફજી ..	શુથાર	ઇરારાએલ.	બાહારકોટ કુંગરી બજાર પારો.	૧૦મો.	એજ.	એજ.
જુરાફ વલી તથા તેની ધણીઆણી નુરબાઇ.	રંગારી	મુરાલમાન.	બાહારકોટ ભીંડીબજારમાં.	૧૧મો.	એજ.	એજ.
મેમણ ઇબ્રિરામ આબા ..	બેકાર	એજ.	બાહારકોટ કોલરાા મોહોલામાં.	૧૨મો.	એજ.	એજ.
લખ્મણ ગોવીંદ તથા વીઠલ ગોવીંદ.	પેહેલો શુથાર છે તથા બીજો મરાઠી લખનાર છે.	હીંદુ.	બાહારકોટ કાંદાવાડીમાં...	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
ગોવરધનદાસ પીતાંબરદાસ.	રારચે ચીજનો વેહેપારી	હીંદુ.	થોડાદાહાડા ઉપર બાહારકોટ મુંબાદેવી પારો હાલ મુંબઇની તુરંગમાં.	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
બદરૂદીન ભાઇજી ભાઇ..	શીરાાનું કામ કરનારો ...	મુરાલમાન.	થોડાદાહાડા ઉપર બાહારકોટ મારકીટમાં હાલ મુંબઇની તુરંગમાં.	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
શીબારાચીબ્બો બ્બોનશીબ્બારા તથા ડનડીટા બ્બેનશીબ્બારા તેમાના પીડરો બ્બેનશીબ્બારાની વીધવા	પેહેલો કલેકટરની બાજીરામાં શુથાર છે તથા બીજી બેકાર છે.	બ્રીસ્તી.	બાહારકોટ મજગાંમગાં..	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
નારાબ્બણ કરરાનરાવ....	બંગરેજી લખનાર	હીંદુ.	બાહારકોટ કાલકાદેવી બાગલ.	૧૩મો.	એજ.	એજ.
શેક માહમદ ઉરામાનભાઇ તથા બબદુલાભાઇ ઉરામાનભાઇ તથા કારાભાઇ ઉરામાનભાઇ તથા કાદરભાઇ બાજમભાઇ	થોડા દાહાડા ઉપર શેક માહમદ બબદુલા ભાઇને નામે તથા પેહેડીબ્બે બ્બોપડીના તથા કાગલના વેપારી દાખલ વેપાર કરતા હતા.	મુરાલમાન.	બાહારકોટ મારકીટમાં ..	૧૬મો.	એજ.	એજ.
રાબ્બારામ ગોવીંદરોઢ તથા કેરાવ રાબ્બારામરોઢ તથા શીવરામ બાલરોઢ	શોની	હીંદુ.	બાહારકોટ બનંતરૂશીની વાડીમાં.	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
ધનશી નાગજી.....	વેપારી.....	એજ.	થોડાદાહાડા ઉપર બાહારકોટ માંડલીબંદરબાગલ હાલ મુંબઇની તુરંગમાં.	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
કેરાવજી બાંપશી.....	મજુર	એજ.	થોડા દાહાડા ઉપર કોટમાં હાલ મુંબઇની તુરંગમાં.	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
રાામેબ્બુ લખ્મણ	ધોંડ ફોડા	એજ.	થોડાદાહાડા ઉપર બાહારકોટ કામાટીપુરામાં હાલ મુંબઇની તુરંગમાં.	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
કેજ માહમદ રાબ્બુદીન ..	કરાબ્બનુ કામ કરનારો	મુરાલમાન.	બાહારકોટ નલબજારબાગલ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
મદુશુદન ઉરફ ધોડુશુંદરજી	બંગરેજી લખનાર	હીંદુ.	થોડાદાહાડા ઉપર બાહારકોટ કાંદાવાડીમાં હાલ મુંબઇની તુરંગમાં.	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.

ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીબ્બોની બાબતોમાં ઘટતી રીતે હુકમ થબ્બો છે જે ઉપર લખેલા ધારાની સાતમા કલમ પરમાણે નાદાર દેવાદાર મચકુરોની થાવર તથા જંગમ મીલકત તથા ચીજવસત બ્બા નામદાર કોરટની બાજીશીબાલ બાસાબ્બેનીના તાબામાં બાપે.

નીચે લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓ સાંભળવાસારૂ ઠરાવેલા દીવસ.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાહાડો.	મારા.	કલાક.
કેરાવજી ચાપશી	પેહેલો સોમવાર.	આવતો મે.	૧૧ કલાક.
રરાતમજી મેરવાનજી નારીઅલવાલા	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
ગોવરધંનદાશ પીતાબરદાશ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
મદુશુદન ઉરફ્ ધોંડુ શુંદરજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
રામજીરાવુજી તથા લખ્મણરાવુજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
ગંનશી નાગજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
રાઅેશ્વુ લખ્મણ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
મોટાભાઈ ફકીરામજી	તીજો સોમવાર.	એજ.	એજ.
માંણેક ગોવીંદ તથા મલારી માધુ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
મેમણ ઈબ્રાંમ આબા	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
બદરૂદીન ભાઈજીભાઈ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
રોનુ બાબુ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
શીબારાચીઓ એનશીઆરા તથા ડેનડીયા એનશીઆરા વીધવા	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
શેખમહમદ ઉરામાનભાઈ તથા અબદુલાબાઈ ઉરામાંનભાઈ તથા કાસાંમભાઈ ઉરામાંનભાઈ તથા કાદરભાઈ અજમભાઇ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
શામીઉમ્મેલ હશુકજી	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
ભાઈ વીરાશાંમરોઠ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
રાખારાંમ ગોવીંદરોઠ તથા કેરાવ રાખારાંમરોઠ તથા શીવરામ ખાલરોઠ.	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
વીરારજુ શીવરોઠ	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
ગજાનંદ વીઠોબા	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.

આડા આવનાર લેણદારોએ થોડામાં થોડા સાંભળવાના તણ દાહાડા અગાઉ સોગણનામાંથી સાબીત કરેલા પોતાના દાવા અમારી આફીસમાં દાખલ કરવા જોઇએ તથા શીરસ્તા પરમાંણે તેઓએ ફી આપવી જોઇએ. ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોએ પોતાના દેવાની તથા માલમીલકતની ટીપો અમારી આફીસમાં દાખલ કરાવી છે.

મુંબઈના કોર્ટમધે કોરટની હવેલીમાં કોરટના કલારકની આફીસમાં,
તારીખ ૧૭ મી એપરેલ સને ૧૮૬૬.

રીચરડ બોલ્ટન બારટન,
કોરટના કલારકની સહી.

(A true translation)
J. FLYNN,
Chief Translator.

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,
31*st May* 1861. Superintendent.

Wanted

By the Tanna Local Fund Committee two competent SURVEYORS. Salary Rupees 100 per mensem. Application to be made to the undersigned (post paid), with copies of Testimonials.

E. P. DOWN,
Collector and President,
Local Fund Committee, Tanna.
Tanna, 29th March 1866.

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.
Boodhist.—Jain, &c.	..	..	5	..	10	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	19
Brahmun..	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	12
Lingaet	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bhatia	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Hindoo of other Caste	5	3	24	16	140	8	..	5	5	..	3	..	13	..	..	4	1	222
Hindoo Out-caste	1	1	4	3	27	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	41
Moosulman	..	..	27	4	65	4	..	6	9	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	121
Parsee	..	..	2	1	8	2	..	6	2	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	26
Jew	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Native-Christian..	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	12
Indo-European	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
European..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
Negro-African	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other and Unknown Race ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Races....	6	4	75	26	267	14	..	21	23	..	3	2	28	..	1	5	1	470
Mean of the corresponding Weeks in the preceding Ten Years.	7	57	47	23	217	11	1	20	37	..	3	2	26	1	3	4	1	453

R. HAINES, M.B.,
Superintendent Registrar of Births and Deaths.

Bombay, 17*th April* 1866.

Bank of Bombay.

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Bank on 14*th April* 1866.

Liabilities.	*Rupees.*	*Assets.*	*Rupees.*
Proprietors' Capital	2,09,00,000	Loans at Head Office and Branches .	83,92,025
General Treasury Balance	1,10,68,295	Credit Accounts at ditto ditto ..	60,58,570
Deposits at Head Office	2,30,57,559	Bills Discounted at ditto ditto ..	2,24,89,436
Do. at Branches	44,76,804	Dead Stock	8,04,299
Bank Notes and Bills Outstanding..	2,32,957	Stamps	12,176
Reserve.....	10,56,983	Balances with Agents	11,92,493
Sundries.....	10,43,214	Sundries	25,29,879
		Government Reserve, Cash	70,68,295
		Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,02,24,575
		Do. do. at Branches ..	30,64,064
Rupees..	6,18,35,812	Rupees..	6,18,35,812

By order of the Board of Directors,

D. ROBERTSON,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

[Voyage No. 7 of 1866.]

Indus Steam

Traffic Return of the Steamer "Phara." Left Kotree on the 2nd day of February 1866, *of March* 1866, *arrived at Kotree on the*

PASSENGER

	FROM	TO	Saloon. No.	Saloon. Amount.	Officers. No.	Officers. Amount.	Warrant Officers. No.	Warrant Officers. Amount.	Troops. No.	Troops. Amount.
UP.	Kotree ..	Sehwan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. ..	Sukkur ..	..	..	1	76 0 0	..	..	..	..
	Do. ..	Shershah ..	..	..	3	456 0 0	..	..	..	..
	Sukkur ..	Do. ..	..	..	1	76 0 0	..	..	..	..
		Up Total..	..	..	5	608 0 0	..	..	..	..
DOWN.	Mooltan ..	Sukkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. ..	Kotree ..	..	..	1	100 0 0	..	..	..	..
	Sukkur ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sehwan ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Down Total..	..	..	1	100 0 0	..	..	..	..
		Total Up and Down..	..	..	6	708 0 0	..	..	..	..

GOODS

	FROM	TO	Railway Materials. M. S.	Copper. M. S.	Commissariat Stores. M. S.	Ordnance Stores. M. S.	Cotton. Bales.	Wool. Bales.	Hemp. M. S.	Wheat. M. S.	Other Grain. M. S.	Oil Seeds. M. S.	Indigo. M. S.
UP.	Kotree ..	Sehwan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. ..	Sukkur ..	..	5 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. ..	Shershah ..	12 19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. ..	Do. for Mooltan.	..	7 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. ..	Do. for Rawind..	..	..	195 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. ..	Do. for Lahore...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sukkur..	Shershah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. ..	Do. for Mooltan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Up Total..	12 19	12 35	195 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DOWN.	Mooltan..	Sukkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. ..	Kotree ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. ..	Do. for Kurrachee ..	..	..	..	..	215	..	..	..	..	..	86 20
	Sukkur..	Kotree ..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. ..	Do. for Kurrachee ..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
		Down Total..	..	..	..	..	215	17	..	..	..	..	86 20
		Total Up and Down..	12 19	12 35	195 3	..	215	17	..	..	..	..	86 20

SUM

	UP.
Passenger Traffic.....	1,518 4 0
Goods Traffic	3,926 4
Total..	5,444 8 0

Indus Steam Flotilla Office, Kotree,
16th March 1866.

J. CAMPBELL,
Accountant.

Flotilla.

arrived at Mooltan on the 18*th day of February* 1866 (17 *days*); *left Mooltan on the* 3*rd day* 10*th day of March* 1866 (8 *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.				
..	..	4	8 0 0	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	..	..	8 0 0
..	..	16	96 0 0	..	..	..	..	172 0 0	1 14 0	45 0 0	218 14 0
..	..	33	396 0 0	..	..	..	..	852 0 0	25 10 0	95 0 0	972 10 0
..	..	29½	177 0 0	..	..	..	..	253 0 0	11 4 0	54 8 0	318 12 0
..	..	82½	677 0 0	..	..	..	..	1285 0 0	38 12 0	194 8 0	1518 4 0
..	..	15	60 0 0	..	..	..	..	60 0 0	0 12 0	..	60 12 0
..	..	2	16 0 0	..	..	..	..	116 0 0	..	..	116 0 0
..	..	10	40 0 0	..	..	..	..	40 0 0	11 4 0	..	51 4 0
1	10 0 0	1	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	14 0 0	..	..	14 0 0
1	10 0 0	28	120 0 0	..	..	..	..	230 0 0	12 0 0	..	242 0 0
1	10 0 0	110½	797 0 0	..	..	..	..	1515 0 0	50 12 0	194 8 0	1760 4 0

TRAFFIC.

Silk.	Ghee.	Saltpetre.	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. ¼hd.	RUPEES.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	Rs. a. p.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 19	2 19	1 9 0
1 6	..	..	24 10	..	8,600	..	..	423 15	1 10	457 33	512 0 0
..	..	..	8 0	..	9,350	..	..	23 20	..	45 20	105 8 0
..	..	..	3 0	..	..	..	..	200 12	..	211 2	660 5 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	195 3	119 0 0
..	..	..	..	200 0	..	..	..	9 0	..	1,609 0	2,231 12 0
..	..	..	12 10	..	45,071	..	..	..	..	26 13	217 4 0
1 0	..	..	18 30	..	..	..	..	47 30	..	67 20	78 14 0
2 6	..	..	66 10	200 0	63,021	..	..	703 37	3 29	2,614 30	3,926 4 0
17 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 20	27 9 0
6 11	..	..	142 20	..	..	..	..	59 0	..	207 31	452 9 0
55 30	280 30	..	8 10	..	..	..	..	640 0	13 10	2,324 0	4,639 13 0
..	..	..	4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 0	4 4 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 20	95 0	108 2 0
79 21	280 30	..	154 30	..	..	..	..	699 0	22 30	2,648 11	5,232 5 0
81 27	280 30	..	221 0	200 0	63,021	..	..	1,402 37	26 19	5,263 1	9,158 9 0

MARY.

DOWN.	TOTAL.
242 0 0	1,760 4 0
5,232 5 0	9,158 9 0
5,474 5 0	10,918 13 0

JOHN WOOD,
Agent and Superintendent.

[Voyage No. 9 of 1866.] **Indus Steam**

Traffic Return of the Steam Tug "D." Left Kotree on the 9th day of February 1866, *day of February* 1866, *arrived at Kotree*

PASSENGER

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

GOODS

	FROM	TO	Railway Materials. M. S.	Copper. M. S.	Commissariat Stores. M. S.	Ordnance Stores. M. S.	Cotton. Bales.	Wool. Bales.	Hemp. M. S.	Wheat. M. S.	Other Grain. M. S.	Oil Seeds. M. S.	Indigo. M. S.
UP.	Kotree ..	Sehwan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. ..	Sukkur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Up Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DOWN.	Sukkur..	Kotree ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. ..	Do. for Kurrachee..	..	..	..	..	400	27	..	..	..	80 0	454 20
		Down Total..	..	..	..	..	400	27	..	..	..	80 0	454 20
		Total Up and Down ..	..	..	..	..	400	27	..	..	..	80 0	454 20

Indus Steam Flotilla Office, Kotree,
1st March 1866.

J. CAMPBELL,
Accountant.

SUM

	UP.
Passenger Traffic.....	17 0 0
Goods Traffic	492 11 0
Total..	509 11 0

Flotilla.

arrived at Sukkur on the 16th day of February 1866 (8 *days*); *left Sukkur on the 21st on the 23rd day of February* 1866 (3 *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.				
..	..	1	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	..	..	2 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 0 0	15 0 0
..	..	1	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	..	15 0 0	17 0 0
..	..	1	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	3 0 0	..	..	3 0 0
..	..	3	12 0 0	..	..	..	..	12 0 0	3 5 0	..	15 5 0
..	..	4	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	15 0 0	3 5 0	..	18 5 0
..	..	5	17 0 0	..	..	..	..	17 0 0	3 5 0	15 0 0	35 5 0

TRAFFIC.

Silk.	Ghee.	Saltpetre.	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. ¼hd.	RUPEES.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	Rs. a. p.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 5	..	10 5	2 12 0
..	..	..	1 5	..	..	..	..	372 21	4 30	378 16	489 15 0
..	..	..	1 5	..	..	..	..	382 26	4 30	388 21	492 11 0
..	..	..	11 30	..	..	..	..	98 30	..	110 20	91 3 0
..	48 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	191 30	..	2,924 20	2,908 1 0
..	48 30	..	11 30	..	..	..	..	290 20	..	3,035 0	2,999 4 0
..	48 30	..	12 35	..	..	..	..	673 6	4 30	3,423 21	3,491 15 0

MARY.

DOWN.	TOTAL.
18 5 0	35 5 0
2,999 4 0	3,491 15 0
3,017 9 0	3,527 4 0

JOHN WOOD,
Agent and Superintendent.

TRAFFIC STATEMENT FOR THE WEEK ENDING

Open 109 *Miles.*

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Passengers	2,851 14 0	
Parcels and Luggage	264 12 0	
Carriages, Horses, and Dogs	97 5 9	
Total Coaching..	3,213 15 9	
Goods—Maunds 114,966, seers 24..	29,875 7 0	33,098 0 9
Live Stock	.....	
Rent and Demurrage	8 10 0	
Engineering Dept. Stone & Ballast Trains—maunds 2,192 srs. 30	52 8 0	141 12 0
Locomotive Dept. Pick Up Trains—maunds 3,736 srs. 10	89 4 0	
Total Goods..	30,025 13 0	
Total Traffic..		33,239 12 9
Corresponding period of 1865 open 105 miles		20,416 12 2
Increase ..		12,823 0 7
Decrease..		.....

CLASSIFICATION OF

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Booked at Stations	45	221 2 0	111	223 8 0	3,008	2,406 6 0
Excess Fares	..	....	..	....	..	0 14 0
Total....	45	221 2 0	111	223 8 0	3,008	2,407 4 0

CLASSIFICATION OF

		Special Class.		1st Class.	
		Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.
		Mds. S.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. S.	Rs. a. p.
Ordinary Traffic....	Up	....	....	7,054 22	1,336 15 0
	Down	1,400 0	50 0 0	72,993 8	14,509 11 0
	Total....	1,400 0	50 0 0	80,647 30	15,846 10 0
Railway Materials..	Up	2,964 20	70 14 0	2,919 6	94 14 0
	Down	2,964 20	70 14 0	298 8	8 6 0
	Total....	7,329 0	191 12 0	83,265 .. 4	15,949 14 0

		Percentage of Receipts from Goods' Traffic.				Average Mileage of Goods. Conveyed Distances.			
		Special Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Special Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Ordinary Traffic	Up	..	56	39	5	..	101	104	99
	Down	..	53	47	..	4	101	104	88
	Total....	..	53	46	1	4	101	104	93
Railway Materials ..	Up	42	58	..	..	39	88	..	..
	Down	89	11	..	..	39	52	..	..
	Total....	1	53	45	1	32	100	104	93

Accountant's Office, Kurrachee, 31st March 1866.

Railway.

11TH MARCH 1866. FROM 5TH TO 11TH MARCH 1866.

9 *Stations.*

Receipts for 9 previous Weeks.	Total for 10 Weeks.	Weekly Average.	Weekly Average per Railway Mile.	Receipts per Railway Mile this Week.	No. of Miles run by Trains this Week.	Gross Earning per Train per Mile.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
27,880 0 6	31,094 0 3	3,109 6 5	28 8 5	29 7 9	7,595	4 5 9
....	.....	....	....	....	189	0 12 0
1,62,191 13 0	1,92,217 10 0	19,221 12 3	176 5 7	275 7 6	....	
1,90,071 13 6	2,23,311 10 3	22,331 2 8	204 14 0	304 15 3	7,784	4 4 4
1,89,053 3 6	2,09,469 15 8	20,947 0 0	199 7 11	194 7 1	....	....
1,018 10 0	13,841 10 7	1,384 2 8	5 6 1	110 8 2	....	....
....	.....	....	....	....	....	....

PASSENGERS' TRAFFIC.

Total.		Percentage of Receipts from Passengers' Traffic.			Average Mileage of Passengers.		
No.	Amount.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	Rs. a. p.						
3,164	2,851 0 0	8	8	84	82	53	43
....	0 14 0						
3,164	2,851 14 0						

GOODS' TRAFFIC.

2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Total.	
Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.
Mds. S.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. S.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. S.	Rs. a. p.
2,646 6	925 4 0	207 15	117 7 0	9,908 3	2,379 10 0
27,255 19	12,735 4 0	192 20	97 10 0	1,01,841 7	27,392 9 0
29,901 25	13,660 8 0	399 35	215 1 0	1,11,749 10	29,772 3 0
..	..	..	..	5,883 26	165 12 0
..	..	..	..	3,262 28	79 4 0
29,901 25	13,660 8 0	399 35	215 1 0	1,20,895 24	30,017 3 0

Description of Trains.	No.	Daily Average Loads.				Miles Run.		
		Carriages.	Waggons. Loaded.	Waggons. Empty.	Total.	Total.	Proportion. Mixed.	Proportion. Merchandize.
Passengers .. Up	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	
Passengers .. Down	..	..	..	..	..			
Keamaree .. Up	6	5	6	..	11	228	3,175	
Keamaree .. Down	6	5	2	3	10			
Mixed .. .. Up	14	6	1	9	16	2,947		
Mixed .. .. Down	14	6	18	..	24			
Goods .. .. Up	21	..	11	26	37	4,609	....	4,609
Goods .. .. Down	21	..	35	..	35			
						7,784	3,175	4,609
Average Daily Load by each Train. ..		3	16	8	27	....	....	....

G. O. SMITH, Accountant.

DAV. McNEILL, Acting Agent.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM for the Week ending Tuesday the 17th April 1866.

Years.	Passes Granted.			Imported into Bombay.				Exported by Sea.			Balance.	
	Up to 29th Mar. 1866.	From 30th Mar. to 7th Apr. 1866.	Total.	Up to 10th Apr. 1866.	From 11th to 17th Apr. 1866.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.	Up to 10th Apr. 1866.	From 11th to 17th Apr. 1866.	Total.		
At Indore.												
For 1864-65.... Chests.	..	..	*25,051	..	..	3½	*25,947½	25,887	1¼	25,888½	59	2,412½
„ 1865-66 .... „	21,804	825	22,629	20,873½	086	½	21,559½	18,263	884	19,147	2,412½	
At Ahmedabad.												
For 1864-65 ....Chests.	..	..	*1,711	..	..	..	*1,711	1,703½	2	1,705½	5½	
„ 1865-66 .... „	813	89	902	813	89	..	902	570	87	657	245	

* During the whole Season.

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

Bombay, Custom House, 18*th April* 1866.

DETAIL OF EXPORTS
From 11*th to* 17*th April* 1866.

	Chests.	
Per Steamer "United Service".....	1	
Per Steamer "Orissa".....	¼	1¼
Of the Season 1865-66.		
Per Steamer "United Service"	311	
Per Steamer "Orissa"	573	884
Of the Season 1864-65.		
Per Steamer "Orissa".....	2	
Of the Season 1865-66.		
Per Steamer "United Service".....	23	
Per Steamer "Orissa".....	64	87
Total....		974½

(Errors excepted) A. TAYLOR,
Offg. Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D.

Notice.

To be sold by Public Auction, in the Government Dockyard, Three Pairs of Engines, High Pressure, 80-Horse Power, with and without Boilers.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. T. ROBINSON, Commander, N. I.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay,
3rd February 1865.

निरखपेठ धुलें तालुकेमजकूर जिल्हा खानदेश एथील तारीख ९ माहे एप्रील सन १८६६ इसवी.

जिनसेचें गांव.	कैली शेराचें वजन.		दर रुपयास किती विकले जातात ते.	
	शेर.	तोळे	कैली शेराचें मापाने.	शेरी रुपये भाराचें शेराने.
बाजरी, एक रुपयास.	१	६०	१२॥	२१८७०
ज्वारी, एक रुपयास ..	१	५१	२०	३२८६०
गहूं, एक रुपयास	१	६४	७।	१३८४
तांदूळ, एक रुपयास ..	१	७१	४	७८४४
दाळ तुरीची, एक रुपयास.	१	६२	४।	८८४३॥
दाळ हरभऱ्याची, एक रुपयास....	१	६०	४॥	७८७०
दाळ मुगाची, एक रुपयास.	१	६०	८	१४
दाळ मसुराची, एक रुपयास.	१	६०	६	१०८४०
दाळ मठाची, एक रुपयास.	..	..	..	..
नागली, एक रुपयास ..	..	..	..	..
बाजरीचें पीठ, एक रुपयास.	..	..	..	१५
कणीक ऊर्फ आटा, एक रुपयास.....	..	..	..	१०
मीठ, एक रुपयास	२	७	७॥	१५८५२॥
गूळ, एक रुपयास	..	..	..	३
गोडें तेल, एक रुपयास..	..	..	४।	३८६०
गरम मसाला, एक रुपयास.	..	..	..	१
चिंच, एक रुपयास	..	..	..	१४
अमसूल, एक रुपयास ..	..	..	..	६
मटण, एक रुपयास	..	..	..	३
भाजी, एक रुपयास	..	..	..	१६
मासे, एक रुपयास	..	..	..	४
सर्पण, दर एक गाडीस ..	१ रु. ४ आ.—१ रु. ८ आ.			

T. E. KYTE,
Deputy Collector.

Khandeish Collector's Office, Dhoolia,
9th April 1866.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

N. B.—The Names of Offices recently opened, or about to be opened consequent on extension of Lines, have the letter N placed against them; and those of Offices opened for the convenience of the heads of Local Governments are printed in Italics.

DIRECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, CALCUTTA, 20TH *April*, 1864.

NAMES OF OFFICES.	NAMES OF OFFICES.	NAMES OF OFFICES.
Bengal Circle.	14 Mussoorie.	12 Mercara.
1 Agra.	15 *Nynee Tal.*	13 *Mount (St. Thomas).*
2 Allahabad.	16 Peshawur.	14 Mysore.
3 Atcheepore. (River Hooghly.)	17 Roorkee.	15 Negapatam.
4 Barrackpore.	18 Rajunpore.	16 Ootacamund.
5 Benares.	19 Rawul Pindee.	17 Paumben.
6 Bugwah.	20 Shajehanpore.	18 Pondicherry.
7 Burdwan.	21 Simla.	19 Puttoocottah.
8 Burhee.	22 Umballa.	N. 20 Quillon.
N. 9 Cachar.	23 Umritsur.	21 Tellicherry.
10 Calcutta.	*Bombay Circle.*	N. 22 Tinnevelly.
11 Cawnpore.	1 Ahmedabad.	N. 23 Trivandrum.
N. 12 Darjeeling.	2 Ahmednuggur.	24 Tuticorin.
13 Diamond Harbour. (River Hooghly.)	3 Baroda.	25 Vellore.
14 Futtyghur.	4 Beawur.	*East Coast Circle.*
15 Fyzabad.	5 Belgaum.	1 Balasore.
N. 16 Goalparah.	6 Bombay.	2 Berhampore.
N. 17 Gowhatty.	7 Broach.	3 Bezwarrah.
18 Hooghly Point. (River Hooghly.)	8 Bulsar.	4 Bimlipatam.
19 Kedgeree (River Hooghly.)	9 Deesa.	5 Calingapatam.
20 Kookrahatty Ditto.	10 *Dapooree.*	6 Chicacole.
21 Lucknow.	11 Dharwar.	7 Coconada.
22 Mud Point. (River Hooghly.)	12 Erinpoora.	8 Cuttack.
23 Patna.	N. 13 Goa.	9 Dowlaishwarum.
N. 24 Peer Pointee.	14 Honawur.	10 Masulipatam.
N. 25 Purneah.	15 Kolapore.	11 Midnapore.
26 Ranneegunge.	16 *Matheran.*	12 Neelapillay.
N. 27 Sahibgunge.	17 *Mahableshwur.*	13 Nellore.
28 Saugor Island. (River Hooghly.)	N. 18 Mhow.	14 Ongole.
N. 29 Sylhet.	19 Margao.	15 Vizagapatam.
Punjaub Circle.	20 Margaon.	16 Vizianagram.
1 Allyghur.	21 *Parell.*	*Indore Circle.*
2 Attock.	N. 22 Poona.	N. 1 Ajmere.
3 Bareilly.	23 Sedasheghur.	2 Beora.
4 Dera Gazee Khan.	24 Sattara.	N. 3 Bhurtpore.
5 Dera Ishmael Khan.	25 Surat.	4 Dhoolia.
6 Delhi.	26 Vingorla.	5 Gwalior.
7 Hurdwar.	*Madras Circle.*	6 Indore.
8 Jullunder.	N. 1 Allepi.	N. 7 Jeypore.
9 Lahore.	2 Bangalore.	8 Khull.
10 Meerut.	3 Bellary.	9 Malligaum.
11 Mooltan.	4 Beypore.	10 Nassick.
12 Moradabad.	5 Calicut.	N. 11 Neemuch.
13 *Murree.*	6 Cannanore.	N. 12 Nusseerabad.
	7 Cochin.	N. 13 Rutlam.
	8 Cuddalore.	14 Seepree.
	9 Karical.	
	10 Madras.	
	11 Mangalore.	

Names of Offices.	Names of Offices.	Names of Offices.
Sind Circle.	4 Kurnool.	*Pegu Circle.*
1 Budeena.	5 Jubbulpore.	N. 1 Aeng.
2 Hydrabad.	6 Mirzapore.	2 Henzada.
3 Jacobabad.	7 Myhere.	3 Moulmein.
4 Keamaree.	8 Nagpore.	N. 4 Padoung.
5 Kotree.	9 Seonee.	5 Prome.
6 Kurrachee.	10 Sironcha.	6 Rangoon.
7 Kusmore.	11 Warungul.	7 Shoagheen.
8 Nuggur Parkur.		8 Sittang.
9 Shikarpore.	*Dacca Circle.*	9 Thyetmyo.
10 Sukkur.		10 Tounghoo.
11 Taroosha.	1 Akyab.	N. 11 Tounghoop.
	2 Chittagong.	*Ceylon Circle.*
Central India Circle.	3 Comilla.	1 Colombo.
	4 Dacca.	2 Galle.
1 Chanda.	5 Furreedpore.	3 Kandy.
N. 2 Damagodium.	6 Jessore.	4 Mannar.
3 Hydrabad (Deccan).	7 Ramoo.	5 Trincomalie.

C. DOUGLAS, Lieutenant Colonel,
Director General of Telegraphs.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the following Articles having been washed ashore at Bunder Alibaugh, in the Tanna Zilla, they will be sold by Public Auction, after two months from this date, in conformity with Section 57 of Act VI. of 1863. Parties having a right to the said property are requested to communicate with the Sir-Carcoon of Customs at Alibaugh within the prescribed period, after which no applications will be attended to:—

2 Sail Yards.
1 maund 10 seers Chillies.

W. H. PAYNE,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, S.D.

Ratnagherry Districts, Camp "Jytapoor,"
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
9th April, 1866.

जाहिरनामा.

दिपुटी कमिशनर आफ् कस्टम्स् साल्ट् एंड ओपियम प्रांत कोंकण याचे कचेरीतून केला जातो ऐसाजे, दर्यातून वाहून आलेला माल बंदर अलिबाग एथें खालीं लिहिल्या प्रमाणें आहे त्याचा कोणी वारस असल्यास या नोटीशीचे तारखे पासून दोन महिन्यांचे आंत अलिबाग तालुक्याचे सरकारकून कचेरींत हाजर होऊन पुरावा करावा मुदतींत पुरावा न झाल्यास पुढें कोणती एक सबब न ऐकतां सन १८६३ चा आक्ट ६ कलम ५७ प्रमाणें लेलांव करून उत्पन्न सरकार जमा केलें जाईल.

जिल्हा ठाणें.
तालुके अलिबाग.
बंदर मजकूर.

२ परबाणांच्या काठया २ दोनचा तपशील खालीं लिहिल्या प्रमाणें.

१ प्रत काठी एक लांबी फुटी २५ मध्यभागीं वेढ फुटी १॥

२ प्रत काठी वरील काठीचा जोड लांबी फुटी १७ मध्यभागीं वेढ फुटी १५

८१। मिर्च्या वजन कच्चे मण, एक मण दहा शर.

याप्रमाणें माल आहे.

दिपुटी कमिशनर प्रांत कोंकण,
हपीस मुकाम तालुके विजयदुर्ग, बंदर जैतापूर,
तारीख ९ एप्रील सन १८६६ इसवी.

W. H. PAYNE,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, S. and O.

Advertisement.

Tenders are invited for the supply of Road Metal from the Dongree Quarry on the Bombay and Baroda Railway.

Tenders to state the rate per 100 cubic feet at which the metal will be delivered outside the Neriad Station on the same Railway.

The Managing Agent will carry the metal at the rate of 10 pies per ton per mile, with the addition of a terminal fee of 4 annas per ton.

About one hundred thousand cubic feet of metal will probably be required, and it must be delivered at the latter part of the month of June.

No tender received after the 30th of April will be considered.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, nor will reasons be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

All further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

J. L. L. MORANT, Lieut., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, K. D.

April, Kaira, Guzerat, Executive Engineer's Office.

NOTICE is hereby given that by mutual consent the Partnership between the undersigned, COWASJEE PESTONJEE CAMA and COOVERJEE PESTONJEE CAMA, under the name and firm of PESTONJEE CURSETJEE CAMA, has been dissolved as from the 30th day of October 1864, and that business will henceforward be carried on by the said COWASJEE PESTONJEE CAMA alone, under the name and firm of PESTONJEE CURSETJEE CAMA.

કાવરાજી પેરાતનજી કામાં.
કુવરજી પેરાતનજી કામાં.

Bombay, 11*th April* 1866.

જાહેર ખબર.

આપવામાં આવેછે કે, હેઠળ સહી કરનારાઓ કાવરાજી પેરાતનજી કામાં અને કુવરજી પેરાતનજી કામાં, એએઓ પંતીઆળામાં પેરાતનજી ખરશેદજી કામાં એ નામે તથા પેહેડીએ કામ ચલાવતા હતા તે પંતીઆળાનુ કામ તેઓનાં અનુમતથી તારીખ ૩૦ મી અકટોબર સને ૧૮૬૪ થી બંધ કરીને હવે પછી ઉપર કહેલા કાવરાજી પેરાતનજી કામાંજ પોતે પેરાતનજી ખરશેદજી કામાં એ નામે તથા પેહેડીએ કામ ચલાવેછે.

કાવરાજી પેરાતનજી કામાં.
કુવરજી પેરાતનજી કામાં.

મુંબઈ, તારીખ ૧૧ મી એપરેલ સને ૧૮૬૬.

French Shipping Company, Limited.

A GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held on *Monday*, the 4th June next, at the Office of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., Rampart Row, for the purpose of considering the final Accounts of the Company.

The Mahim Oil, Paper, and Flour Mills Company (Limited).

Capital Five Lacs of Rs., in 1,000 *Shares of Rs.* 500 *each.*
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application has been made to the Government of Bombay for the purpose of reclaiming a portion of the Foreshore closely abutting on the Lady Jamsetjee Causeway, and situate about midway between the Police Station at Bandora and the Mahim Railway Station of the G. I. P. Railway.

The advantages which call this project into existence are as follows:—

1*st*. There is a Tidal Power existing, which can be made subservient to all manufacturing purposes, and varies from ten to one hundred and fifty horse-power as may be required.

2*nd*. The Land proposed to be reclaimed is within immediate access to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and within half a mile of the G. I. P. Railway. This site will form as it were a terminus for the reception of Central Indian Imports, and command an open sea-board, which may be made eminently useful for the reception of Coast Craft Cargoes.

3*rd*. Road communication already exists between the Causeway and Bombay.

Originator.—J. GARFORD BRIGGS.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

DENTIST,

No 4, *Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.*

At Home daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

CONSULTATION GRATIS.

The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Limited.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

THE Directors have declared a Dividend at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum (Twelve Rupees Eight Annas per share) for the half-year ending 31st December last, together with a Bonus of Seven Rupees Eight Annas per Share, making a total distribution to Shareholders of Sixteen per cent. for the year 1865.

The Warrants are now in course of preparation, and the dividend will be payable to Shareholders on this Register, at the Bank's Office here, on and after Monday the 16th instant.

T. W. BOOKER,
Officiating Manager.

Agra and Masterman's Bank, Bombay,
13*th April* 1866.

The Oriental Ship Owning Association Limited.

FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a first distribution of assets of the above Company amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the Share Certificates will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }

Bombay, 18*th January* 1866.

The East India Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of this Bank will be held at its Office, No. 3, Hornby Row, on *Thursday* the 19th instant, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1*st*.—To elect two or more Directors in place of those who have sent in their resignation.

2*nd*.—To appoint Auditors for the next year.

3*rd*.—In the event of no Directors being appointed, to reconsider the proposition of voluptarily winding up the Bank.

4*th*.—If the proposition to wind up be carried, to appoint Liquidators and fix their remuneration.

N.B.—Any Shareholders wishing to see the List of Shareholders qualified to become Directors can do so on application at the Offices of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,

E. H. WALLACE,
Manager.

East India Bank, Bombay,
3*rd April* 1866.

Khandeish Farming Company, Limited.

The undersigned, being duly appointed Liquidators of the above Company, do hereby require any person or persons having Claims against the said Company to forward particulars of such Claims for examination, within fourteen days from this date, to the address of Messrs. BLACKWELL & Co., Dean Lane.

W. GILBERT,
F. CHAMBERS,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 14*th April* 1866.

The Universal Bank and Financial Corporation (Limited).

WHEREAS at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Corporation duly held on the 11th day of December 1865 it was resolved that the Resolution previously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders duly held on the 7th November 1865, "That the affairs of the Universal Bank and Financial Corporation, Limited, be voluntarily wound up under the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857," be confirmed; and whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders duly held on the 12th instant it was resolved "That Messrs. NARRAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD and ASSURIA LUDHA be appointed Liquidators, and that the Second Call be returned to the Shareholders."

NOTICE is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

NARRAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD,
ASSURIA LUDHA,
Liquidators, Universal Bank and Financial Corporation, Limited.

Bombay, 12*th April* 1866.

Bombay Commission Agency and Banking Corporation (Limited).

THE undersigned, having been duly appointed Liquidators of the above Corporation at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING held on the 19th ultimo, hereby give Notice to all Debtors of the above Corporation to pay forthwith their several Debts, and to all Creditors to furnish them forthwith with a statement of their respective Claims.

RAGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA,
TEMOOLJI PESTONJI,
RAGHUNATH DAMODHUR,
Liquidators.

Bombay, No. 1, *Oak Lane*, 4*th April* 1866.

FOR SALE.—*By order of the Liquidators of the Oriental Ship Owning Association, Limited.*—The British iron built Ship "DOLBADERN CASTLE," 989-26 tons register, built in 1863 at Sunderland, England; classed 12 years A 1 at Lloyd's; belonging to the said Association, under charter from Bombay to Rice ports in Burmah in ballast, and from thence to England or the Continent with a cargo of Rice or other lawful merchandise. For further particulars apply to the Liquidators at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort.

Bombay, 19*th January* 1866.

Steam Communication with the Malabar Coast, Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta.

(Interchanging, by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shangai.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a month with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	....	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	....	1 & 15
,, Carwar	.....	2 16	,, Bimlipatam	4	18
,, Mangalore	..	3 17	,, Vizagapatam	4	18
,, Cannanore	....	4 18	,, Coconada	..5	19
,, Calicut	.....	4 18	,, Masulipatam	6	20
,, Cochin	.....	5 19	,, Madras	..10	24
,, Tuticorin	..	20	,, Negapatam	11	25
,, Colombo	.....	21	,, Colombo	....	28
,, Negapatam	..10	24	,, Tuticorin	....	29
,, Madras	15	30	,, Cochin	..16	1
,, Masulipatam	16	1	,, Calicut	..16	1*
,, Coconada	..17	2	,, Cannanore	17	2*
,, Vizagapatam	18	3	,, Mangalore	18	3
,, Bimlipatam	18	3	,, Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	..20	5	Arrive Bombay	..20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Beypore and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Maulmein, can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL and Co., Agents.

Steam Communication with the Persian Gulf

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every six weeks as follows, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leaves Bombay	1st Jan.		Returns	30th January
,, ,,	15th Feb.		,,	14th March.
,, ,,	1st April		,,	30th April.
,, ,,	15th May		,,	14th June.
,, ,,	1st July.		,,	30th July.
,, ,,	15th August.		,,	14th Sept.
,, ,,	1st October.		,,	30th October.
,, ,,	15th Nov.		,,	14th December.

W. NICOL and Co., Agents.

Steam Communication with Kurrachee.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. & O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.....11th & 25th
,, Kurrachee on.....10th & 25th

N.B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning: this is to avoid passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A.M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL and Co, Agents.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.

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

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 (THREE MILLIONS STERLING). RESERVE FUND £500,000 (Rs. 50,00,000).

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.	1d.
„ at 4 months' sight.....	2s.	0⅞d.
„ at 3 months' sight.....	2s.	0¾d.
„ at 2 months' sight.....	2s.	0⅝d.
„ at 1 month's sight.....	2s.	0½d.
On Demand	2s	0d.
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.

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, Melbourne, 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.

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

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock ¼ per cent.

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

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

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

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

Parties are requested to address the "*Manager of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

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

J. W. H. ILBERY,

Bombay, 15th February 1866. Manager.

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.	0⅞d.	„
„ „ 3 „ „	2s.	0¾d.	„
„ „ 2 „ „	2s.	0⅝d.	„
„ „ 1 „ „	2s.	0½d.	„
„ „ on demand			
On Scotland „	2s.	0d.	„
On Ireland „			
On Paris at 3 days' sight.....	1s.	11¼d.	„
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....	1s.	11¼d.	„

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, 18th April 1866.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, *and by Imperial Decree of 25th July* 1854. *Recognised by Act VIII. of* 1864 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

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.*

THIS Agency grants drafts and letters of credit, and purchases and collects Bills
On London,
„ France, and the Continent of Europe,
„ Egypt,
„ Calcutta,
„ Madras, and Pondicherry,
„ Hongkong, Shanghai, and Cochin-China,
„ Bourbon (Réunion) and Mauritius,
„ Sydney and Melbourne,
„ Singapore and Java,
at current rates.

DEPOSIT.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1,000, or 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,

Bombay, 21st April 1864. Manager.

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BEING

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INCLUDING

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BY A. W. HUGHES, ESQ.,

Deputy Magistrate of Rutnagherry.

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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 Mails.—The dates of departure of the P. & O. Company's Mail Steamers during the year 1866 for *Suez* will be the 14th and 29th of each month 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.

Overland Mails.—The two next Overland Mails per P. and O. Company's Steam Packet will be closed at the dates and hours below named :—

Sunday 29th April at 7 A.M.
Monday 14th May do. } After Packet until 8 A.M.

After-Packet Letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

The rates of Letter, Newspaper, and Book Postage are as follows :—

	LETTERS.	POSTAGE.	NEWSPAPERS.	POSTAGE.	BOOKS.	POSTAGE.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Vid Marseilles.	Weight under ½ ounce	0 6 8	Weight under 4 oz.	0 2 0	Weight under 4 oz.	0 4 0
	„ 1 „	0 13 4	„ 8 „	0 4 0	„ 8 „	0 8 0
	„ 2 „	1 10 8	„ 12 „	0 6 0	„ 1 lb.	1 0 0
	„ 3 „	2 8 0			„ 1½ „	1 8 0
	„ 4 „	3 5 4			„ 2 „	2 0 0
	„ 5 „	4 2 8			„ 2½ „	2 8 0
	„ 6 „	5 0 0			„ 3 „	3 0 0
Vid Southampton.	Weight under ½ ounce	0 4 0	Weight under 4 oz.	0 1 6	Weight under 4 oz.	0 2 8
	„ 1 „	0 8 0	„ 8 „	0 2 0	„ 8 „	0 5 4
	„ 2 „	1 0 0	„ 12 „	0 3 0	„ 1 lb.	0 10 8
	„ 3 „	1 8 0			„ 1½ „	1 0 0
	„ 4 „	2 0 0			„ 2 „	1 5 4
	„ 5 „	2 8 0			„ 2½ „	1 10 8
	„ 6 „	3 0 0			„ 3 „	2 0 0

China Mail.—The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "NORTHAM," will be closed on Sunday, the 29th April 1866, 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 30th idem.

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

Letters for Australia, &c., insufficiently prepaid.—Very many letters for Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Ascension, and Mauritius, being still posted insufficiently repaid, which necessitates their being detained and returned to the senders, the Public are reminded that the rate of postage on letters for the above places was raised from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce from the 1st September last.

Notice.

The following reductions have been made in the selling price of the undermentioned description of Postage Stamps :—

A Packet of 16 One-Anna Envelopes, from 1 Rupee 2 Annas to 1 Rupee 1 Anna.
A Packet of 16 Half-Anna Note Paper, from 12 Annas to 10 Annas.

Changes in Mail Trains.—In consequence of the alteration in the Departure and Arrival of the Mail Trains on the Lines of the G. I. P. Railway, the following changes will take place in the hours of Closing and Issuing of Mails at the General Post Office:—

DESPATCH OF MAILS.

	The Boxes close for the receipt of				Remarks.
	Parcels.	Registered Letters.	Ordinary Letters and Papers	After Packet Letters.	
For the N. E. and S. E. Lines of the G. I. P. and Baroda Railway *i.e.* for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, Madras Presidency, Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, Bengal, Guzerat, Scind, Kattywar, and Cutch	5 P.M.	6 P.M.	6 P.M.	7 P.M.	For stations on the Baroda Railway an after packet will be kept open until 4 A.M. the following morning.
For the morning train for the Post Offices on the Line of the N. E. and S. E. Railway, as far as Poona and Nassick only	....	....	7 A.M.	....	
For the midday train for the Baroda Railway.	....	11 A.M.	11 A.M.	....	

Parcels and Registered Letters cannot be received on Sundays.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

The Three Deliveries will be made at the undermentioned hours, and will include the Mails below mentioned, when received in time :—

First Delivery at 7 A.M.—The through Mails from Madras, South Coast and S. E. Railway line, also from the Baroda line, and Local Mails from Poona and Nassick.

Second Delivery at 11 A.M.—Calcutta, N. W. Provinces and Eastern Mails.

Third Delivery at 2 P.M.—Local Letters, and any Sea or other Mails received after the Second Delivery.

The Mails that arrive after the issue of the 3rd or 2 P.M. delivery will not be issued the same evening, but Letters and Papers may be had on application at the Post Office until 7 P.M.

Postage to Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.—Under instructions from Her Majesty's Post Master General, London, it is notified that in future the following reduced rates of postage, British and Foreign combined, will be levied on letters posted in Bombay and sent *viâ* Southampton through the United Kingdom to Denmark, Sweden, and Norway :—

Destination.	Not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.			Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.			Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 1½ oz.			Every additional ½ oz.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Denmark	0	6	0	0	12	0	1	12	0	0	6	0
Sweden	0	7	4	0	14	8	1	6	0	0	7	4
Norway	0	8	8	1	1	4	1	10	0	0	8	8

The prepayment of postage on letters is optional, but unpaid letters will be liable to an increased charge on delivery.

The postage on Newspapers and Book Packets transmittable as above remains unchanged.

Letters addressed to any of the above countries can be registered if desired, but upon such letters the postage and the registration fee of 8 annas each letter *must be paid in advance.*

Patterns or Samples of Merchandize can also in future be sent to Denmark only at the same rate of postage as Book Packets, and subject to the usual regulations of Pattern post.

Persian Gulf Mails.—The British India Steam Navigation Company's Mail Packet Boats will in future leave Bombay on the 3rd and 17th of each month, for Bussora, and will, in consequence of the disturbed state of Muscat, make the voyage *viâ* Kurrachee.

2. Mail bags for Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussora, also Bagdad and Turkish Arabia, will be closed in future at 12 (noon) on the above dates.

Notice.

The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariate, Chamber of Commerce, and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information.

To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for fully *prepaid* letters upon which the after time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans, notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

Ship Letters Postage.—As letters received or despatched by private ship or steamer are charged with extra *i. e.* ship postage of one anna each letter in addition to all other postages due, and which is levied on delivery of the letter, it is requested that letters intended for despatch by private vessels should be always so marked on the cover, otherwise in the absence of such direction they will be forwarded by land, where land communication exists.

Goa and the Malabar Coast Mails will, until further notice, be made for despatch to the Stations named below by the Coast and River Navigation Company's Steamer.

Rutnagherry. Goa. Compta. Tellicherry. Beypoor. Cochin.	On Saturdays.	Vingorla. Karwar. Mangalore. Cannanore. Calicut.	On Saturdays.

The Letter Boxes will be closed at 12 noon, up to which time Letters can be posted.

Letters intended for despatch by the above opportunity should always have the superscription "Per Steamer," and are liable to an extra Ship Postage of one anna per cover on delivery.

Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope Mails.—Regular monthly communication has been established between between Port Louis (Mauritius) and Table Bay (Cape of Good Hope), calling at Natal. A Branch Packet will leave Port Louis immediately after the arrival of the Packets from Suez and Aden, that is, about the 25th of the month, and will return to Port Louis in time for the Packet appointed to leave for Aden and Suez on the 6th of each month.

Letters for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and Ascension, if marked *viâ* Aden and Mauritius, will be sent by the route above mentioned, by the P. & O. Company's Packets on the 29th of each month in the fair season.

The Postage on prepaid letters sent by this route will be 8 annas for ½ ounce. Prepayment is optional.

Postage on Letters for Italy.—Letters for any place in the Kingdom of Italy can be prepaid in India at the option of the sender, and will be forwarded with the British Mails to Alexandria, and from thence to their destination by Brindisi or Ancona.

2. The following table shows the combined Indian Sea and Italian Postage chargeable on letters prepaid in India by means of Indian Postage Stamps:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. On letters weighing less than ¼ oz., one rate	0	6	0
2. On letters weighing more than ¼ oz., but less than ½ ounce, 3 half-rates	0	9	0
3. On letters weighing more than ½ oz., but less than ¾ of an ounce, 5 half-rates	0	15	0
4. On letters weighing more than ¾ oz., but less than 1 oz., 6 half-rates	1	2	0
5. On letters weighing more than 1 oz., but less than 1¼ oz., 8 half-rates	1	8	0

and so on, adding a half rate or three annas for every additional quarter of an ounce, and one rate or six annas for every additional half ounce or fraction of half an ounce.

3. Unpaid letters from Italy are subject, on delivery in India, to the above rates, and to an additional charge of one penny (eight pies) for each half ounce.

4. Sea and Italian Postage on Newspapers, Books, Printed Papers, and Packets of Samples for Italy cannot be fully prepaid in India, but when posted at any Office except at the port of despatch are liable to Indian Newspaper and Book Post rates, which must be prepaid.

STATEMENT of Offences committed by Post Office Employés from May to December 1865, and the Punishment awarded.

Name of Office or Division.	Name of Offender.	Rank of Offender.	Detail of Offence.	Punished by	
				Magistrates.	Departmentally.
Nagpore Post Office ..	Dheeneram	Letter carrier	Carelessness in having dropped a bundle of letters entrusted for delivery.	Sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment.	
Ditto	Dhokal	Runner on the Hoosingabad and Nursingpore line.	Wilful detention to mail	Sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5.	
Ditto	Shunker	Ditto	Ditto.	Do. Rs. 6.	
Berar Division	Syed Ebrahim & Shaik Chand.	Runners on the Akola line.	Ditto.	Sentenced each to 7 days' imprisonment.	
Poona Post Office	Harigheer	Letter carrier	Misappropriation of letters containing Bank note.	Sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.	
Roha	Pandoorung Chintamon	Post Office Clerk	Embezzlement of postage	Sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and fine of Rs. 25.	
Oodeypore Division ..	Sadasive Sorunath	Deputy Postmaster, Dhundooka.	Ditto.	Acquitted by the Magistrate.	Dismissed the service.
Berar Division	Unknown.....	Bargeer between Sindee and Kowta.	Detention of parcels *en route*.....	Sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment.	
Bombay Post Office ..	Balcrustna Vicajee	Bhangy delivery peon.	Misappropriation of a parcel addressed to Meerbai, Bombay.	.....	Legal evidence insufficient; the peon has been dismissed the service.
Sheagaum and Nagpore line.	Ramprasad	Rider	Robbery of a parcel addressed to Wittul Roy at Sircy.	Sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment, with hard labour.	

Bombay Post Office.	Mr. Andrades Bappoo	Clerk Packer	Robbery of a parcel addressed to Kristnajee Patunker at Rajapore.	.....	Evidence insufficient; suspected parties have been dismissed the service.
Katteewar	Mungaldass and Jania.	Runners	Robbery of a parcel addressed to the Post Master, Rajkote.	.....	Proof being insufficient, the parties suspected could not be prosecuted; they have, however, been dismissed the service.
Nagpore	Moorajee.....	Runner	Robbery of a parcel addressed to Venkata Chullum at Boorhanpore.	Sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.	
Oodeypore Division ..	Muggunlall	Deputy Postmaster, Serohi.	Robbery of a parcel addressed to Manajee Naurcejee at Joudpore.	Sentenced to 8 years' rigorous imprisonment.	
Bombay	Mr. J. Rodrigues	Clerk	Loss in the Bombay Post Office of a registered letter addressed to Mr. D'Souza, containing a bank note of Rupees 10.	Sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50.	
Khandeish Division ..	Chimnajee Bulall	Deputy Postmaster, Sowda.	Robbery of a packet containing postage labels of the value of Rupees 286.	.....	Acquitted by the Session Court of Dhoolia for want of sufficient legal evidence to convict; dismissed the service.
Bombay Post Office ..	Rowjee Bapoojee	Letter carrier	Secreting 107 letters, and losing a registered letter addressed to Eljee Sewjee.	Sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50.	
Ditto ..	Narayen Rowjee.....	Ditto	Fraudulently secreting 482 letters and 64 pamphlets, and breaking open a registered letter addressed to Nowrojee Cowasjee, Bombay.	.....	Acquitted by the Session Court for want of sufficient legal evidence.
Ditto ..	Goonajee Bably	Ditto	Loss of a registered letter addressed to Madhajee Bhicajee, Bombay.	.....	Dismissed the service, the Magistrate having declined to go through the case.

E. IMPEY,
Post Master General.

Bombay, Post Master General's Office,
19*th February* 1866

Delivery of Letters.—The delivery of letters being not only retarded, but rendered almost impossible in Bombay and large towns, owing to the imperfect *form of address* generally adopted, the Public at large are invited to assist the Post Office, when addressing Letters to any Municipal Town, by writing invariably the name of the Street and the number of the House, and informing their correspondents of the same, by heading their Letters inside accordingly.

2. Want of attention to these apparently trifling particulars, not only delays delivery by compelling the Letter Carriers to hunt over the whole length of a street for perhaps a single person, but it affords an excuse for non-delivery, and a temptation to the Letter Carriers to throw away or destroy the Letter, owing to the trouble imposed by the want of proper direction.

3. Besides this, it also places the Post Office Department entirely in the hands of Letter Carriers, upon whose experience of localities it becomes necessary to rely.

जाहीरखबर.

लखोटया वरील पत्ता बरोबर नसल्या मुळें पत्रें पोहोंचण्यास उशीर लागतो इतकेंच नाहीं परंतु बहुत करून पाहावेंण्यास अशक्य असतात सबब सर्वत्रांस असें कळविण्यांत येतें कीं देशांतरावर पत्रें पाठविणें असल्यास लखोटयावर ज्या गावांस पाठविणें असेल त्या गांवांतील रस्त्याचें नांव व घराचा नंबर त्याहावा, ह्याच प्रमाणें आपले अडत्ये ज्या ठिकाणीं असतील त्यांस कळवावें कीं जेणेंकरून तेही त्याच प्रमाणें पत्रें पाठवितील.

वर सांगितल्या प्रमाणें पत्ता नसल्या कारणामुळें पत्रें वाटणारा सिपाई यास सर्व गल्लींतून घरें धुंडावीं लागतात व तेणेंकरून पत्रें पोहोंचण्यास उशीर होतो इतकेंच नाहीं परंतु पत्रें वांटणारा सिपाई यास पत्र न पोहोंचल्या बद्दलची सबब सांगण्यास फुरसत मिळती, आणि पत्ता बरावर नसल्या वरून त्यास जी मेहेनत पडती तेणेकरून तो तें पत्र फाडून टाकण्यास व टाकून देण्यास प्रवृत्त होतो.

या खेरीज पोष्ट आफिस हीं पत्रें वाटणारे सिपाई यांजवर अवलंबून असतें कारण त्यांस लोकांच्या ठिकाणाची पुरी माहितगारी असती ह्मणून त्यांजवर विश्वास ठेवणें जरूर पडतें.

જાહેરખબર.

લખોટા ઉપરનું ઠેકાણું બરાબર નહીં હોએ એમાટે કાગળ પુગવાને વાર લાગેછે. એટલુંજ નહીં પણ ધણુકરીને પોટોંચાડાવાનેખી હરકત પડે છે, સબબ સારવે લોકોને જાહેર કીધામાં આવેછે કે દેશોદેશ કાગળ મોકલવાના હોએ તો લખોટા ઉપર જે ગામમાં મોકલવાના હોએ તે ગામના રસ્તાનું નામ તથા ઘેરનું નંબર લખવું. એજ પરમાણે પોતાના આડતીઆઓએ ઠેણેઓને ઉપર પરમાણે લખી જણાવવું કે તે લોકખી તેજ પરમાણે કાગલ મોકલશે.

ઉપર કહેઆ પરમાણે ઠેકાણું બરાબર નહીં હોએ સબબ કાગલ આપનાર શીપાઈને મોહોલ્લાઓમાંઘેર શોધવા પડેછે તેથી કાગલ આપનાર શીપા ને પુગારતાં વાર લાગેચ અને મેહેનતના સબબથી તેઓ કારણ બતાવેછે, સબબ તેઓ રસ્તામાંફાડી નાએચ તથા નાખી દેએચ.

એ શીવાએ પોસ્ટ આફીસ ખાતાના કાગલ લઇજનાર શીપાઈ ઉપર તદન ભરોશો રાખવો પડેચ સબબ તેઓને લોકોનાં ઘેરના ઠેકાણાની બરાબર ખબર હોએછે વાસ્તે તેની ઉપર વીસવાસ રાખવાને જરૂર પડેછે.

STATEMENT showing the expected Arrival and Departure of the Ocean Mails for the week ending Thursday 26th April 1866.

Arrival.	Departure.
China Mail, 22nd April 1866. Malabar Coast Mail, 20th April 1866.	

Official Franking.—The Government of India having sanctioned the abolition of the present system of Official Franking and substitution of a plan by which certain Public Offices will have accounts with the Post Office, and others will prepay their Official letters by means of service stamps, the details are published for general information:—

Postal Notice regarding the system of Official Franking ordered to be introduced by the Supreme Government.

From the 1st of May next, the authority to Frank Letters "On Her Majesty's Service only," which was given to the Officers and others enumerated in the two Franking Lists, is withdrawn, and the following Rules for the payment and settlement of accounts of postage on Official Correspondence will be in force.

2. The Offices enumerated in the annexed List B will be allowed to send and receive (without actual Payment of postage) all letters and packets *bonâ fide* and exclusively on Her Majesty's Service. The Post Office will keep an account of the postage due on the Official Correspondence of the Offices and Departments included in the List.

3. Letters for *despatch* from each Office must be properly *tied* up, *faced*, and *enclosed* in a bag sealed with the seal of the Office.

4. Each letter must be endorsed "On Her Majesty's Service only," and bear the *autograph* or *stamp signature and official designation of the Head Clerk*, or some other recognized Officer to certify that it is on the Public Service.

5. The bag, when made up, must be sent *before the hour fixed by the Post Office* for the closing of the Mails for which it is intended. When received at the Post Office, the letters in each bag will be weighed in bulk and charged at the rate of two and quarter annas per tolah. They will then be stamped with a Service Stamp and sorted with the ordinary correspondence.

6. Official letters addressed to any of the Offices, with which accounts are kept, must be endorsed on the cover "On Her Majesty's Service only;" and on receipt at the Post Office to which they are addressed, the covers for each Office will be weighed in bulk, and a charge made against each Office at the same rate at 2¼ annas per tolah. The letters for each Office will then be enclosed in the Official bag sealed and sent out with the ordinary delivery or given to the Messenger of the Office should one be in attendance. It will be the duty of an Officer of the Post Office to see that no letter from any public Office is allowed to pass as Official-paid *which is not properly signed or stamped, and endorsed by the Certifying Officer*. No letter will be sent to any Public Office in the Official bag unless it is addressed to the *Official designation of the principal of the Office*, and is endorsed on Her Majesty's Service only. Letters irregular in these respects will be *treated as ordinary correspondence*, and *charged the full rate of postage*.

7. All correspondence between Public Offices which is not received or sent by one of the Offices with which accounts are kept, will be despatched post paid. But in order to avoid cash payments and possible abuses, a supply of Postage Stamps, marked with the word "Service" across the Stamp will be issued to the Public Officers who are enumerated in list B. The Officers named in this list will, when necessary, issue Service Stamps to their subordinates from their own supply, but will be held responsible for the exercise of reasonable diligence in checking any waste or misuse of the Service Stamp.

8. Stamps marked with the word "Service" will be issued by the Stamp Office in Calcutta to the Stamp Offices in other Presidencies and to the Local Departments supplied direct from Calcutta. The rules applicable to the distribution of ordinary Postage Stamps will be in force in regard to Service Stamps except that no discount will be allowed. Cash or a Transfer Receipt will be paid for all Service Stamps supplied to any Officer,—the amount paid to the Treasury being charged in the Office Contingent Bill of the purchaser supported by the Receipt of the Officer in charge of the Stamp Depôt as a voucher.

9. Each Officer will, in the first instance, procure a supply of Service Stamps sufficient for the estimated supply of his own and subordinate Offices for two months. In framing the Estimate care must be taken to exclude from the calculation all postage chargeable on letters addressed to any Office or Officer included in List B with which the Post Office will keep accounts.

10. Subsequent Indents will be drawn up under any rules and restrictions which may be imposed by the Local Government or Heads of the several Departments.

11. Service Stamps are never to be used in payment of the postage of any letter which is *not solely and exclusively On Her Majesty's Service*. Every letter paid by means of Service Stamps *must be endorsed as On Her Majesty's Service only*, and be attested by the *full signature* and *official designation of the person* by whom it is despatched.

N.B.—Service Stamps are now obtainable at all Hoozoor Treasuries. Mail Bags will, in the first instance, be supplied by the Post Office.

B.

List of Public Offices with which the Post Office will keep the accounts of Postage on official letters received and despatched, and for which Official Bags will be made up.

1. Accountant and Auditor General.
2. Adjutant General.
3. Army Clothing Superintendent.
4. Board of Revenue.
5. Brigade Major or Station Staff.
6. Chief Engr., and Secty., Public Works Dept.
7. Civil Pay Master.
8. Commissariat Office at the Presidencies.
9. Commissary of Ordnance.
10. Commissioners of Divisions.
11. Consulting Engineer.
12. Controller of Military Finance.
13. Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

14. Custom House and Commissioner of Customs.
15. Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.
16. Director of Public Instruction.
17. Electric Telegraph Office.
18. Examiner of Commissariat, Stud, and Clothing Accounts.
19. Examiner of Medical Accounts.
20. Examiner of Ordnance.
21. Examiner, Pay Department.
22. Financial Department, Secretary's Office.
23. Foreign Department, ditto.
24. Gazettes Official Superintendent.
25. Home Department Secretary's Office.
26. India Office, London.
27. Inspector General of Forests.
28. Inspector General of Hospitals.
29. Inspector General of Jails.
30. Inspector General, Medical Department.
31. Inspector General of Ordnance.
32. Inspector General of Police.
33. Judge Advocate General.
34. Legal Affairs, Superintendent and Remembrancer.
35. Medical Store-keeper.
36. Military Accountant.
37. Military Department.
38. Mint and Currency Office.
39. Post Office.
40. Private Secty. to Governors and Lieut-Governors.
41. Private Secretary to Viceroy.
42. Public Works.
43. Quarter Master General.
44. Registrar to Archdeacon.
45. Registrar of High Court.
46. Resident and Political Agent.
47. Secretariat of Local Governments.
48. Secretariat to Commander-in-Chief.
49. Secretary to Commander-in-Chief of H. M.'s Naval Forces.
50. Secretary to the Bishop.
51. Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.
52. Superintending Engineer.
53. Supg. Surgeon, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.
54. Surveyor General.

N.B.—The above are subject to alterations to the corresponding designations of officials in the Bombay Presidency.

C

List of Public Offices who will require supplies of Service Stamps to pay for official correspondence addressed to Offices with which the Post Office does not keep account.

1. Assistant Residents and Political Agents absent from their Head Quarters.
2. Civil and Executive Engineers.
3. Collectors.
4. Commissary of Ordnance.
5. Curator of Government Books.
6. Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
7. Deputy Judge Advocate General.
8. Deputy Inspector and Conservator of Forests.
9. Director of Artillery Depôt of Instruction.
10. Director of Electric Telegraphs.
11. District Superintendent of Police.
12. Examiner of Forest Accounts in British Burmah.
13. Executive Commissariat Officers.
14. Government Astronomer at Madras.
15. Inspectors of Musketry.
16. Inspectors of Schools.
17. Judges.
18. Magistrates.
19. Master Attendant.
20. Opium Agents.
21. Pay Masters.
22. Principal of Lawrence Asylum.
23. Registrar of the Calcutta University.
24. Revenue and other Surveyors not at a Presidency Town.
25. Salt Agent's Division.
26. Settlement Officers.
27. Superintendent of Regimental Schools.
28. Superintendent of Botanical Garden.
29. Superintendent of Gunpowder Factory.
30. Superintendent of Gun Carriages.
31. Superintendent of Studs.
32. Superintendent General of Irrigation.

Subordinates in Judicial, Revenue, Police, Customs, Telegraph, Opium, Commissariat, Public Works, Ordnance, Medical, Marine, Survey and Education Departments should, when necessary, be supplied with Service Stamps by their superiors.

D.

The following parties now authorized to frank will, under the proposed system, not frank, and will not require allowances of Service Stamps.

Brigadiers .... .. Commandants of Forces or Stations. Commanding Officers of Corps or Detachment .. Controller of Money-order Department .. .. .. General Officers on the Staff.. .. .. } As all correspondence with Army Head Quarters will pass in one official bag or another, and as the Brigade Major or Station Staff will be allowed to send and receive letters without actual payment of postage, it is thought that the correspondence of these Officers with any Office with which an account is not kept, can be sent in the Staff bag. If it should be found necessary Stamps can be issued.

Superintendent, Penal Settlement of Port Blair..... } All correspondence from this Official can be sent to the Secretary to Government, or some Officer with whom an account is kept.

The power of franking will be taken from all the classes enumerated in List No. 2, as the arrangement by which superior Officer's account for correspondence received, as well as sent, will render it unnecessary to give them any longer a restricted power of franking. Subordinates in the Judicial, Revenue, Police, Customs, Public Works, Commissariat, Ordnance, Education, Marine and Survey Department will be supplied, when necessary, with Service Stamps by their immediate Superior named in List B.

Notice

Is hereby given that the introduction of the new system of Postage on Official Correspondence is postponed until 1st August 1866.

E. IMPEY,
Post Master General.

Bombay Post Master General's Camp, Baroda,
17th April 1866.

Rates of Postage to China.—From this date the rate of Postage Chargeable on letters conveyed from India to Hongkong or other British Post Offices in China by Her Majesty's Mail Steamers or by the French Mail Steamers will be four annas on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, and an additional sum of four annas per every additional half ounce or fraction of half an ounce in weight.

(Signed) HUGH A. BROWN,
4th April 1866. For Director General of the Post Office of India.

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

Name of the Steamer.	The Time at which 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.		No. of Bags received. Marseilles.	Southampton.	Egypt and Aden.	REMARKS.
	1866	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		P. M.				
"Northern"	12 Apr.	8-25	12	8-40	..	8-55	..	9-40	..	11-25	..	0-30	97	106	..	
Time occupied.	..	..	..	0-15	..	0-15	..	0-45	..	2-30	..	1- 5	..	..	..	

(*Circular.*)

No. 1273 OF 1866.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all Post Office Officials :—

POSTAL NOTICE.

* Alexandretta.	Kerassun.	Smyrna.
Beyrout.	Latakia.	Sulina.
The Dardanelles.	Mersina.	Tangiers.
Galatz.	Mitylene.	Trebizond.
Gallipoli.	Rhodes.	Tripole (in Syria)
Ibraila.	Salonica.	Tultcha.
Ineboli.	Samsoun.	Tunis, or
Jaffa.	Sinope.	Varna.

From the 1st proximo letters posted in India addressed to any French Post Office in Turkey * (except Constantinople), or to the French Post Offices at Tunis and Tangiers, may be sent at the option of the sender either unpaid or paid, and will be subject to the rates of postage to which they would be liable if addressed to France, according to the following table :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
A letter not exceeding in weight ¼ oz.....	0	5	4
Above ¼ oz. not exceeding ½ oz.	0	10	8
Above ½ oz. not exceeding ¾ oz.	1	0	0

And so on, adding a single rate of postage, As. 5-4, for every additional quarter-ounce or fraction of a quarter-ounce.

N.B.—The above rates include Indian Inland Postage.

2. Postage, if prepaid, must be paid by means of stamps attached to the letter on the side on which the address is written.

3. Unpaid letters received in India will be charged at the rate of As. 8-8 per quarter-ounce.

4. Prepaid letters may be registered, double postage being prepaid in stamps. No separate registration fee will be levied.

Care should be taken to endorse "By French Post" on letters sent under this notice.

H. B. RIDDELL,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Books and Patterns to Belgium.—Under an additional Postal Convention concluded between Great Britain and Belgium, Books and Patterns can be sent through Great Britain to Belgium under the following Regulations:—

In future, under the term "Book Packets" may be forwarded not only stitched or bound books, pamphlets, and sheets of music, but also printed proof sheets, with ordinary corrections in writing and manuscript attached to such proofs and having reference to them as well as legal and other documents in manuscript; photographs and drawings [so long as those articles are not in glass or placed under glass]; prints or maps, printed, engraved, or lithographed, and whether in paper, parchment, or vellum; but no letter or communication of the nature of a letter, must be forwarded in such packets, or in or upon their covers.

Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, publication, &c., or of a portion thereof will be allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps; markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books; and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter, or usually appertains thereto.

Patterns or Samples of Merchandize may also, in future, be sent to Belgium at the same rates of postage as Book Packets, and subject to the following Regulations:—

1*st.*—The Patterns or Samples must not be of intrinsic value. This Rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and, indeed, whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a Pattern or Sample; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a Pattern or Sample must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

2*nd.*—There must be no writing or printing, in addition to the address of the person for whom the packet is intended, and the address of the sender other than a trade-mark and numbers and the prices of the articles; and these particulars must, in all cases, be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the Samples, or the bags containing them.

3*rd.*—The Patterns or Samples 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 tied at the neck; or the bags may be entirely closed, provided that they be transparent, so that the Officers of the Post Office may be able to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

4*th*,—No article likely to injure the contents of the mail bags, or the person of any officer of the Post Office, may be sent through the Post as a Pattern.

If either of the foregoing Rules be infringed, the packet must not be forwarded.

(Signed) H. B. RIDDELL,
Camp Nagpore, the 30th December 1865. Director General of the Post Offices of India.

By order of the Post Master General,

C. A. STUART,
Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 18th April 1866. Post Master.

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