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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 Bhyulla.

Bombay, 5th April 1848.

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

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GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS TO THE PUBLIC.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby declared under and in pursuance of Act VI. of 1857, that the following pieces of land are required to be taken for public purposes in the Village of Neriad, in the Kaira Collectorate:—

Village of Neriad.

Revenue Survey Nos.	Area to be taken.		
	Acres.	Goontas.	Annas.
2426, 2427, 2428, and 2901	5	12	..

Bombay Castle, 29th October 1866.

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

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Despatch, and its accompaniment, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India :—

Political.
No. 28.

"INDIA OFFICE,
London, 23rd August 1866.

To His Excellency the Honorable the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, BOMBAY.

SIR,—WITH reference to the letters of your Excellency's Government, dated 23rd April, Nos. 25 and 26 of 1866, I transmit herewith, for your information, and for communication to Her Majesty's Consul and Political Agent at Zanzibar, copy of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, vesting authority in that Officer to exercise jurisdiction over Her Majesty's subjects within the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
(Signed) CRANBORNE.

At the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*, the 9th day of August 1866.

PRESENT.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas, by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Session of Parliament, holden in the 6th and 7th years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to remove doubts as to the exercise of power and jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effectual," it is amongst other things enacted, that it is and shall be lawful for Her Majesty to hold, exercise, and enjoy any power or jurisdiction which Her Majesty now hath, or may at any time hereafter have, within any country or place out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the same and as ample a manner as if Her Majesty had acquired such power or jurisdiction by the cession or conquest of territory :

And whereas Her Majesty hath power and jurisdiction in the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar and its dependencies :

And whereas it is expedient to make provision for the due and effectual exercise of such power and jurisdiction :

I. Now, therefore, in pursuance and by virtue of the said recited Act of Parliament, Her Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Her Majesty's Consuls appointed to reside in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar shall have full power and authority to carry into effect, and to enforce by the means and in the manner hereinafter mentioned and provided, the observance of the stipulations of any Treaty or Convention, or of any regulations appended to any Treaty or Convention, now existing, or which may hereafter be made between Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and the Sultan of Zanzibar, his heirs and successors ; and to make and to enforce, by fine or imprisonment, or both, Rules and Regulations for the observance of the stipulations of any such Treaty or Convention, and for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, his heirs and successors.

II. And it is further ordered, that a copy of all such Rules and Regulations made by the said Consul shall forthwith be affixed, and kept affixed and exhibited in some conspicuous place in the public office of the said Consul, and that printed copies of the said Rules and Regulations shall, as soon as possible, be provided by the said Consul, and sold at a price not exceeding one dollar for each copy ; and for the purpose of convicting any person offending against the said Rules and Regulations, and for all other purposes of law whatsoever, a printed copy of the said Rules and Regulations certified under the hand of the said Consul to be a true copy thereof, shall be taken as conclusive evidence of such Rules and Regulations and all things therein respectively contained, and no penalty shall be incurred or shall be enforced for the breach of any such Rules and Regulations to be hereafter made, until the same shall have been so affixed and exhibited for one calendar month in the public office of the Consul : Provided always, that any such Rule or Regulation made by Her Majesty's Consul, and to be enforced by a penalty, shall, before the first day on which the same shall be so affixed or exhibited, be transmitted to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for allowance or disallowance ; and if any such Rule or Regulation shall be disallowed by Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the same shall cease to have effect from the receipt by the Consul of such disallowance ; nevertheless, the Consul shall not be liable to be proceeded against in any of Her Majesty's Courts in regard to any act done by him under such Rule or Regulation previously to the receipt of its disallowance by such Consul.

III. And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul as aforesaid, upon information or upon the complaint of any person that a British subject has violated any of the stipulations of any Treaty or Convention, or of any Regulations appended to any Treaty or Convention, between Her Majesty and the Sultan of Zanzibar, or has disregarded or infringed any of the Rules or Regulations for the observance of the stipulations of any such Treaty or Convention, affixed and exhibited according to the provisions of the next preceding Article of this Order, to summon before him the accused person, and to receive evidence and to examine witnesses on oath, as to the guilt or innocence of such person in regard to the offence laid to his charge, and to award such penalty of fine or imprisonment against any person convicted of an offence against any such Treaty or Convention or appended Regulations, or against the said Rules and Regulations, as may be specified

therein respectively; and any charge against a British subject for a breach of any such Treaty or Convention, or appended Regulations, or for a breach of such Rules and Regulations for the observance of any such Treaty, shall be heard and determined by the Consul without Assessors: Provided always, that in no case shall the penalty to be incurred by a breach of such Rules and Regulations exceed five hundred dollars, or three calendar months' imprisonment.

IV. And it is further ordered, that any charge against a British subject for a breach of Rules and Regulations other than those relating to the observance of Treaties shall, in like manner, be heard and determined by Her Majesty's Consul; and in all cases in which the penalty shall not exceed two hundred dollars, or one calendar month's imprisonment, the Consul shall hear and determine the charge summarily without the aid of Assessors; but where a penalty attached to a breach of the Rules and Regulations other than those relating to the observance of Treaties shall amount to more than two hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for more than one calendar month, the Consul, before he shall proceed to hear the charge, shall summon two disinterested British subjects of good repute to sit with him as Assessors, which Assessors, however, shall have no authority to decide on the innocence or guilt of the person charged, or on the amount of fine or imprisonment to be awarded to him on conviction, but it shall rest with the Consul to decide on the guilt or innocence of the person charged, and on the amount of fine or imprisonment to be awarded to him: Provided always, that in no case shall the penalty be attached to a breach of Rules and Regulations other than those for the observance of Treaties exceed five hundred dollars, or three calendar months' imprisonment; and provided further, that in the event of the said Assessors, or either of them, dissenting from the conviction of the party charged, or from the penalty of fine or imprisonment awarded to him by the Consul, the Consul shall take a note of such dissent, with the grounds thereof, and shall require good and sufficient security for the appearance of the person convicted at a future time, in order to undergo his sentence or receive his discharge; and in default of such security being given, it shall be lawful for the Consul to cause the person to be detained in custody until such security is given.

V. And it is further ordered, that if any person who shall have committed or been charged with any breach of or offence against any such Treaty or Convention, or any such Rules and Regulations as aforesaid, shall escape or remove from the Consular District within which the fact was committed, and shall be found within another Consular District, it shall be lawful for the Consul within which district such person shall be so found, to proceed against him in the same manner as if the fact had been committed within such district.

VI. And it is further ordered, that all suits, disputes, differences, and causes of litigation of a civil nature arising between British subjects within the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, shall be heard and determined by Her Majesty's Consul, who shall be the sole judge and arbiter thereof respectively; subject nevertheless to an appeal against the decision of the Consul therein to the High Court of Bombay, in cases where the sum or matter at issue is of the amount or value of two hundred dollars or upwards: provided always, that the party intending so to appeal against the decision of the said Consul shall, within fifteen days after the determination of the case by the Consul, by himself or his agent, give to the Consul notice in writing of his appeal to the said High Court of Bombay; whereupon the Consul shall, as speedily as possible, transmit to the said High Court all the documents which were produced before him in the case, and none other, together with a statement of the evidence taken before him in the case, and of the grounds on which his decision was formed, and shall forthwith notify to the several parties the transmission of the said proceedings to the said High Court; provided also, that it shall be lawful for the Consul to require from any person so appearing to the said High Court reasonable security, to consist in part of one or two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Consul, that such person so applying will duly prosecute his appeal, and will abide by the decision to be given therein by the said High Court, and that in case such appeal shall fail, he will answer and satisfy all costs, loss, and damages sustained by the other party by reason of such appeal.

VII. And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to summon not less than two, and not more than four, disinterested British subjects of good repute to sit with him as Assessors at the hearing of any suit, dispute, difference, or cause of litigation whatever, of a civil nature brought before him for decision, and in case the sum sought to be recovered shall exceed five hundred dollars, such suit shall not be heard by the Consul without Assessors, if within a reasonable time such Assessors can be procured; but the Assessors aforesaid shall have no authority to decide on the merits of such suit, but in the event of such Assessors, or any of them, dissenting from the decision of the Consul, the Consul shall enter the fact of such dissent and the grounds thereof in the minutes of the proceedings, and in case of appeal shall transmit the same to the High Court of Bombay together with the documents relating to the suit.

VIII. And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to enforce his decision in favour of or against a British subject in a civil suit, dispute, difference, or cause of litigation, by distress and sale, or imprisonment, in like manner as a decision of the High Court of Bombay in a civil suit is enforced within the same.

IX. And it is further ordered, that in case of an appeal to the High Court of Bombay from the decision of Her Majesty's Consul, it shall be lawful for the said High Court, upon such terms as to costs and otherwise as it shall think proper, to admit any further legal evidence besides that adduced before the Consul, on its being established to the satisfaction of the said High Court, by oath or affidavit, that the party desiring to produce such further evidence was ignorant of the existence of such evidence, or was taken by surprise at the hearing before the Consul, or was unable to produce it before the Consul after due and reasonable diligence and exertion on his part, or where, under the circumstances of the case, it shall appear to the said High Court that further evidence ought to be received.

X. And it is further ordered that Her Majesty's Consul shall have power in any civil suit, dispute, difference, or cause of litigation, to examine on oath, or in such form and with such ceremonies as the witness may declare to be binding on his conscience, any witness who may appear before him, and shall have power, on the application of any party in such suit, to issue a compulsory order for the attendance of any person being a

British subject who may be competent to give evidence in such suit; and any British subject who shall have been duly served with any such compulsory order, and with a reasonable notice of the day of hearing of such suit, and upon his expenses of appearing as a witness having been paid or tendered to him by the party at whose application he shall have been ordered to attend, shall, on his wilful default to appear as a witness at the hearing of such suit, be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding thirty days, at the discretion of the said Consul.

XI. Every witness, being a British subject, so examined on oath, whether before the Consul or before a Kadi or other officer of the Zanzibar Government, duly authorized to act judicially, who shall in any such examination give wilfully false testimony, may be convicted of and punished for the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

XII. And it is further ordered that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to promote the settlement of any civil suit, dispute, difference, or cause of litigation, by amicable agreement between the parties; and with the consent of the several parties, to refer the decision of a suit or contention to one or more Arbitrators, and to take security from the parties that they will be bound by the result of such arbitration; and the award of such Arbitrator or Arbitrators shall be, to all intents and purposes, deemed and taken to be a judgment or sentence of Her Majesty's Consul in such civil suit, dispute, difference, or cause of litigation, and shall be entered and recorded as such, and shall have the like effect and operation, and shall be enforced accordingly, and shall be final and conclusive to all intents and purposes, and shall not be open to appeal, unless the same shall, within a reasonable time, have been ordered by the Consul to be set aside, on the ground that it is not final, or is defective, or that the Arbitrator or Arbitrators have exceeded their authority, or have been guilty of misconduct in the matter.

XIII. And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to cause to be apprehended and brought before him, any British subject who may be charged with having committed any crime or offence within the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar; and such Consul shall thereupon proceed with all convenient speed to inquire of the same, and for such purpose shall have power to examine on oath, or in such form and with such ceremony, as the witness shall declare to be binding on his conscience, any witness who may appear before him to prove the charge; and also shall have power to compel any person, being a British subject, who may be competent to give evidence as to the guilt or innocence of the party so charged, to appear and give evidence, and to punish the wilful default of any such person to appear and give evidence, after reasonable notice of the day of the hearing of such charge, by fine or imprisonment, in like manner as is provided in Article X. of this Order, and shall examine every such witness in the presence and hearing of the party accused, and shall afford the party accused all reasonable facility for cross-examining such witness, and shall cause the deposition of every such witness to be reduced to writing, and the same to be read over, and if necessary, explained to the party accused, together with any other evidence that may have been urged against him during the course of the inquiry, and shall require such accused party to defend himself against the charge brought against him, and, if necessary, advise him of the legal effect of any voluntary confession, and shall take the evidence of any witness whom the accused party may tender to be examined in his defence; and every witness being a British subject so examined as aforesaid, who shall upon any such occasion give wilfully false testimony, may be convicted of and punished for the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury; and when the case has been fully inquired into, and the innocence or guilt of the person accused has been established to the satisfaction of the Consul, the Consul, as the case may be, shall either discharge the party accused from custody, if satisfied of his innocence or proceed to pass sentence on him if satisfied of his guilt; and it shall be lawful for the Consul having inquired of, tried and determined in the manner aforesaid, any charge which may be brought before him, to award to the party convicted any amount of punishment not exceeding imprisonment for one calendar month, or a fine of 200 dollars.

XIV. And it is further ordered, that if the crime or offence whereof any person being a British subject may be accused before Her Majesty's Consul as aforesaid, shall appear to such Consul to be of such a nature as if proved, would not be adequately punished by the infliction of such punishment as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such Consul to summon not less than two, or not more than four, disinterested British subjects of good repute to sit with him as Assessors for inquiring of, trying, and determining the charges against such person; and the Consul, when he shall try any such charge with the assistance of Assessors as aforesaid shall, if he is himself convinced of the guilt of the party accused, have power to award any amount of punishment not exceeding imprisonment for twelve calendar months, or a fine of one thousand dollars; and the Assessors aforesaid shall have no authority to decide on the innocence or guilt of the party accused, or on the amount of punishment to be awarded to him on conviction, but in the event of the said Assessors, or any of them dissenting from the conviction of or from the amount of punishment awarded to the accused party, the Assessors or Assessor so dissenting shall be authorized to record in the minutes of the proceedings the grounds on which they or he may so dissent, and the Consul shall forthwith report to the High Court at Bombay the fact of such dissent, and of its having been so recorded in the minutes of the proceedings, and shall, as soon as possible, lay before the said Court copies of the whole of the depositions and proceedings, with the dissent of the Assessor or Assessors recorded therein, and it shall be lawful thereupon for the Court, by warrant under seal addressed to the Consul, to confirm, or vary or remit altogether, as to the Court may seem fit, the sentence and punishment awarded to the party accused, and such Consul shall give immediate effect to the injunction of any such warrant: Provided always, that in any case in which the Assessor or Assessors shall dissent from the conviction of or from the amount of punishment awarded to the accused party, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to take good and sufficient bail from the accused party to appear and undergo the punishment awarded to him, provided the same or any portion thereof be confirmed by the Court, which punishment so confirmed shall commence and take effect from the day on which the decision of the Court shall be notified to the party accused.

XV. And in order more effectually to repress crimes and offences on the part of British subjects within the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, it is further ordered, that it shall and may be lawful for Her Majesty's

Consul to cause any British subject who shall have been twice convicted before him of any crime or offence, and punished for the same, and who, after execution of the sentence of the Consul, on any second conviction, shall not be able to find good and sufficient security to the satisfaction of the Consul for his future good behaviour, or who, having been deported under any sentence, shall during such sentence, return, to be sent out of the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar: and to this end the Consul shall have power and authority, as soon as may be practicable after execution of the sentence on such second conviction to send any such twice-convicted party, or any person so returning as aforesaid, to Bombay, and in the meantime to detain such party in custody until suitable opportunity for sending him out of the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar shall present itself: and any persons so to be sent out of the said dominions as aforesaid shall be embarked in custody, on board of one of Her Majesty's vessels-of-war, or, if there shall be no such vessel available for such purpose, then on board any British vessel bound to Bombay: and it shall be lawful for the Commander of any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or of any British vessel bound to Bombay, to receive any such person as aforesaid under a warrant from the Consul to him addressed, and thereupon to convey such person in custody to Bombay as aforesaid, in the same manner as if he were a distressed British subject, unless he shall be willing and able himself to defray the expenses of his passage.

XVI. And it is further ordered, that in any case in which any British subject shall be accused before Her Majesty's Consul of the crime of arson, or house-breaking, or cutting and maiming, or stabbing or wounding, or of any assault endangering life, or of wilfully causing any bodily injury dangerous to life, or of wilful or corrupt perjury, or of engaging in, or being accessory to the purchase or sale of slaves or of having slaves illegally in his possession, the proceedings before the Consuls shall be carried on with the aid of Assessors convened in the manner aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the Consul, if to him it shall seem fit, to cause any person convicted before him of any of the crimes aforesaid, over and above any fine or imprisonment which may be awarded to such person, to be sent out of the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar for such time as to him shall seem meet, in the manner pointed out in the next preceding Article of this Order, notwithstanding the crime laid to the charge of such person may be the first of which he has been convicted before the Consul.

XVII. And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consuls within the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, upon information laid before him by one or more credible witnesses, that there is reasonable ground to apprehend that any British subject is about to commit a breach of the public peace, to cause such British subject to be brought before him, and to require such British subject to give sufficient security to keep the peace; and in the event of any British subject being convicted of and punished for a breach of the peace, to cause such British subject, after he shall have undergone the punishment which may have been awarded to him by the Consul, to find security for his good behaviour; and in the event of any British subject who may be required as aforesaid to give sufficient security to keep the peace, or to find security for his good behaviour, being unable or wilfully omitting to do so, then and in any such case it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to send such British subject out of the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, in the manner pointed out in Article XV. of this Order.

XVIII. And it is further ordered, that in all cases in which a British subject shall have been sent out of the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, as provided in the three next preceding Articles of this Order, the Consul sending him out shall forthwith report such act of deportation, with the grounds of his decision thereon, to the High Court at Bombay.

XIX. And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to cause to be apprehended and brought before him any British subject who may be charged with smuggling or importing into the dominions of the said Sultan any goods whereon any duty shall be charged or payable to the said Sultan, with intent to evade the payment of such duty, or any goods the importation whereof shall be prohibited; and such Consul shall thereupon proceed with all convenient speed to inquire into the same on oath or solemn affirmation, and to hear the witnesses on both sides with like powers and in like manner in all respects as is provided by Article X. of this Order. And it shall be lawful for the Consul, having inquired into and heard the said charge, to determine the same, and if he shall find the party guilty, if the charge against him shall be of importing into the said dominions prohibited goods, then to award him to pay a fine not exceeding treble the value of the said goods at the current price of the day; and if the charge shall be of smuggling, or importing goods with intent to evade the payment of duty as aforesaid, then to award him to pay a fine not exceeding treble the amount of the duties leviable thereon, and in case of non-payment of any such fine or fines to award him to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months, or it shall be lawful for such Consul, without awarding the payment of any fine, to award that such party shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding six months in such place as he shall appoint: Provided always, that no British subject charged only with importing prohibited goods shall be apprehended, unless and until he shall have had one week's notice to appear and answer the charge, and shall have refused, failed, or omitted so to appear.

XX. And it is further ordered, that in cases of common assault, it shall be lawful for the Consul before whom the complaint is made, to promote reconciliation between the parties, and to suffer compensation and amends to be made, and the proceedings thereby to be finally stayed.

XXI. And it is further ordered, that a minute of the proceedings in every case heard and determined before the Consul, in pursuance of this Order, shall be carefully drawn up, and be signed by the Consul, and shall in cases where the Assessors are present, be open for the inspection of such Assessors and for their signature if they therein shall concur; and every such minute, together with the depositions of the witnesses, shall be preserved in the public office of the said Consul.

XXII. And it is further ordered, that save and except as regards offences committed by British subjects against the stipulations of any Treaty between Her Majesty and the Sultan of Zanzibar, or against any Rules and Regulations for the observance of the stipulations of any such Treaty or Convention, duly affixed and exhibited according to the provisions of Article II. of this Order, or against any Rules and Regulations for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Sultan of Zan-

zibar, no act done by a British subject, within the dominions of the said Sultan, shall by Her Majesty's Consul be deemed and taken to be a crime or misdemeanor, or offence rendering the person committing it amenable to punishment which, if done within any part of Her Majesty's dominions, would not by a Court of Justice, having criminal jurisdiction in Her Majesty's dominions, have been deemed and taken to be a crime or misdemeanor or offence rendering the person committing it amenable to punishment; and Her Majesty is pleased to appoint, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, Her Majesty's territory of Bombay as the place where crimes and offences committed by British subjects within the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, which it may be expedient shall be inquired of, tried, determined, and punished within Her Majesty's dominions, shall be so inquired of, tried, determined, and punished; and Her Majesty's Consul resident in Zanzibar shall have authority to cause any British subject charged with the commission of any crime or offence, the cognizance whereof may at any time appertain to him, to be sent for trial at Her Majesty's said territory of Bombay.

XXIII. And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to cause any British subject, charged with the commission of any crime or offence, the cognizance whereof may at any time appertain to him, to be sent, in any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or in any British vessel, to Her Majesty's territory of Bombay, for trial before the High Court of the said territory; and it shall be lawful for the Commander of any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or of any British vessel, to receive any such person on board, with a warrant from the said Consul addressed to the Chief Magistrate of Police of the said territory; and thereupon to keep and detain in lawful custody, and to convey him in custody to Bombay, and on his arrival there to deliver him, with the said warrant, into the custody of the said Chief Magistrate of Police, or other officer within the said territory lawfully acting as such, who, on receipt of the said warrant, and of the party therein named, shall be authorized to commit, and shall commit, such party so sent for trial to the common gaol of the said territory; and it shall be lawful for the keeper of the said common gaol to cause such party to be detained in safe and proper custody, and to be produced upon the order of the said High Court; and the High Court at the Sessions, to be holden next after such committal, shall proceed to hear and determine the charge against such party and punish him for the same, if found guilty, in the same manner as if the crime with which he may be charged had been committed within Her Majesty's said territory of Bombay.

XXIV. And it is further ordered, that Her Majesty's Consul, on any occasion of sending a prisoner to Bombay for trial, shall observe the provisions made with regard to prisoners sent for trial to a British Colony in an Act passed in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to remove doubts as to the exercise of Power and Jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers Countries and Places out of Her Majesty's Dominions, and to render the same more effectual."

XXV. And it is further ordered, that the High Court of Bombay shall have, and may exercise, concurrently with Her Majesty's Consul, authority and jurisdiction in regard to all suits of a civil nature between British subjects arising within any part of the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar: Provided always, that the said High Court shall not be bound, unless in a fit case it shall deem it right so to do, by writ of certiorari or otherwise, to debar or prohibit the Consul from hearing and determining, pursuant to the provisions of the several Articles of this Order, any suit of a Civil nature between British subjects, or to stay the proceedings of the Consul in any such matter.

XXVI. And it is further ordered, that all fines and penalties imposed under this Order may be levied by distress and seizure, and sale of ships, and of goods and chattels; and no bill of sale, mortgage, or transfer of property made by a party accused after his apprehension, or with a view to securing such party against any crime or offence committed or to be committed by him, or against the consequences thereof, shall avail to defeat any of the provisions of this Order.

XXVII. And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul, from time to time to establish rules of practice to be observed in proceedings before him, and to make regulations for defraying the expenses of witnesses in such proceedings, and the cost of criminal prosecutions, and also to establish rates and scales of fees to be taken in regard to civil suits heard and determined before the said Consul; and it shall be lawful for the said Consul to enforce by seizure and sale of goods, or, if there be no sufficient goods, by imprisonment, the payment of such established fees, and of such costs or expenses as may be adjudged against the parties, or any of them: Provided always, that a table, specifying the rates of fees to be so taken shall be affixed and kept exhibited in the public office of the said Consul.

XXVIII. And it is further ordered, that all fees, penalties, fines, and forfeitures levied under this Order save and except such penalties as may by Treaty be payable to the Sultan of Zanzibar, shall be paid to the public account, and shall be applied in diminution of the public expenditure on account of Her Majesty's Consulate in Zanzibar: Provided always, that in the event of any of the Zanzibar authorities declining to receive fines payable to the Government of Zanzibar as aforesaid, the same shall also be paid to the public account, and applied in the manner last mentioned.

XXIX. And it is further ordered, that Her Majesty's Consul within the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar shall, for and within the said dominions, and for vessels and persons coming within those dominions, and in regard to vessels captured on suspicion of being engaged in the slave Trade within those dominions, have all such jurisdiction as for the time being ordinarily belongs to Courts of Vice-Admiralty in Her Majesty's possessions abroad. And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to grant probate of will or letters of administration to the intestate estate of any British subject, or any native of a State or place under British protection, who shall die and leave property within the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar; and and if such probate or letters of administration shall not be applied for within thirty days after the death of the

deceased person, it shall be lawful for the Consul to administer to the estate of such person, and for so doing to reserve to himself out of the proceeds of such estate a commission not exceeding two and-a-half per cent. on the account thereof.

XXX. And it is further ordered, that a registrar shall be kept by Her Majesty's Consul of all British subjects, and of all natives of British protected States in India who may claim British protection, residing within the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar; and that every British subject now residing within such dominions, who shall not have been already enrolled in such Consular register, shall, within a reasonable time after the promulgation of this Order, such time to be specified in a note affixed and publicly exhibited in the Consular Office, apply to the Consul to be enrolled in such register; and every British subject who may arrive within the said dominions (except British subjects borne on the muster-roll of any British ship arriving in any port of Zanzibar,) shall, within a reasonable time after his arrival, such time to be specified as aforesaid, also apply to the Consul to be enrolled in such register; and any British subject who shall refuse or neglect to comply to be so enrolled as hereinbefore mentioned, and who shall not excuse such refusal or neglect to the satisfaction of the Consul, shall not be entitled to be recognized or protected as a British subject in respect to any suit, dispute, or difficulty in which he may have been, or may be, engaged or involved within the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, at any time when he shall not have been or shall not be so enrolled.

XXXI. And it is further ordered, that Her Majesty's Consul shall and may exercise all or any of the powers which, by any Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament for the regulation of merchant seamen, or for the regulation of the mercantile marine, may now at any time hereafter be exercised by any Justice or Justices of the Peace within Her Majesty's dominions.

XXXII. And it is further ordered, that nothing in this Order contained shall be deemed or construed to prevent Her Majesty's Consul within the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar from doing or performing any act whatsoever which British Consuls within any other State in amity with Her Majesty are by law, usage, or sufferance entitled or enabled to do or perform.

XXXIII. And it is further ordered, that every action or suit brought against Her Majesty's Consul by reason of anything done under the authority of this Order, shall be commenced within six calendar months next after the doing thereof, and not otherwise; and the defendant in every such action or suit shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions made with respect to defendants in actions or suits in the said hereinbefore recited Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign.

XXXIV. And it is further ordered, that the word "Consul" in this Order shall include every person duly authorized to act in the aforesaid capacity, within the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar; and that, in the construction of this Order, words importing the singular number shall, if necessary, be understood to include several persons, matters, or things; and words importing the masculine gender only shall, if necessary, be understood to import the feminine gender, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

XXXV. And it is further ordered, that the provisions of this Order, relating to British subjects, shall extend and apply to all subjects of Her Majesty, whether by birth or by naturalisation, and also to all persons enjoying Her Majesty's protection in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar. And it is further ordered, that this Order shall take effect on and after the first day of September next.

XXXVI. And the Right Honorable Viscount Cranborne, and the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

By order of the Honorable Governor in Council,

Bombay Castle, 30th October 1866.

C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 322 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to order that, from the 1st of January 1867, the trial by the Court of Session of Poona, of all offences for which under Chapter VIII. of the Indian Penal Code (*of Offences against the Public Tranquillity*) or Chapter XI. (*of False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice*) or Chapter XII. (*of Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps*) or Chapter XVI. (*of Offences affecting the Human Body*) or Chapter XVII. (*of Offences against Property*) or Chapter XVIII. (*of Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks*) the punishment awardable is death, transportation for life, or transportation or imprisonment for a period extending to 10 years or upwards, and also of all abetments of, or attempts to, commit any of the offences above described, shall be by Jury in the Poona District.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

Bombay Castle, 31st October 1866.

C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Notification by the Government of India is republished for general information:—

“No. 2823.

Simla, the 16th October 1866.

READ Financial Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, No. 185, dated the 16th August 1866, regarding the salaries of Officers in the Assay Department in the three Presidencies.

RESOLUTION.—The appointments in the Assay Department of the Indian Mints have hitherto been ordinarily confined to Officers of the medical profession, but a modification of this practice having, on the recommendation of this Government, been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, the Governor General in Council is prepared to declare that any candidate who can produce the necessary certificate from the Secretary of State of his qualifications as an Assayer, and who may be otherwise duly qualified, will be eligible for employment in the Assay Department.

2. The appointments and salaries in the Assay Department are as follow:—

		<i>Salaries.</i>
Assay Masters, Calcutta and Bombay, each Rs. 1,500, rising		
by increases of Rs. 100 per mensem every other year, to..	Rs. 1,800	0 0
Assay Master, Madras .. .. .	.. .. .	1,500 0 0
Deputy Assay Masters, Calcutta and Bombay, each .. .. .	.. .. .	750 0 0
Deputy Assay Master, Madras .. .. .	.. .. .	606 10 0

Officers who may now enter the Department will be posted to the lowest appointment in the list, and will be held eligible for transfer or promotion to the Assay Offices of the three Presidency towns.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.”

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

Bombay Castle, 27th October 1866.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The following List of Subscriptions received through the Departments of Her Majesty's service in the Bombay Presidency, in aid of the Fund for the relief of sufferers from Famine on the West Coast of the Bay of Bengal, is published for general information:—

Names of Offices and Departments.	Amounts promised.	Amounts paid.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Amount of Subscription as per list published in the <i>Government Gazette</i> of the 25th October 1866	43,292 14 11	31,671 14 3
<i>Intimations of further Subscriptions received in the General Department during the last week.</i>		
Office of the Registrar of Khandeish	6 12 0	6 12 0
Rutnagherry Collectorate (promised contributions paid) .....	.....	823 12 0
Ditto ditto (further subscriptions)	88 0 0	88 0 0
Chief of Koorundwar	200 0 0	200 0 0
Sukkur Zilla School	28 8 0	.....
Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmednuggur, and the Schools under him	119 6 10	119 6 10
Total.... Rupees	43,735 9 9	32,909 13 1

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

Bombay Castle, 31st October 1866.

जाहीरनामा.

रेवेन्यु डिपार्टमेंट.

मुकाम जंजिरे मुंबई, तारीख २ री माहे
ऑक्टोबर सन १८६६.

हिंदुस्थानचा नोंदण्याचा आक्ट ह्यापून सन १८६६ चा २० वा आक्ट आहे त्याचे ८० वे कलमान्वये रजिस्ट्रार जनरल याणीं रवालीं लिहिलेले आणखी नियम तयार केले ते बंदेगान आली नवाब मुस्तताब हजरत आनरबल गवरनर साहेब बाहादुर दर इजलास कौन्सिल याणी मंजूर केले आहेत आणि ते नोंदणारे अंमलदारांचे समजुती साठीं प्रसिद्ध केले आहेत.

१. ५४ वे नियमांत सांगितलेल्या पावत्या, प्रत्येक नोंदण्याचे कचेरी कडून प्रत्येक महिन्यांत ज्या रकमेचा भरणा करण्यांत येईल त्या एकंदर रकमे बदलल्या पावत्या आहेत असें समजावें. आणि त्या या जाहीरनाम्यास जोडलेले अ. नमुन्या प्रमाणें असाव्या.

२. प्रत्येक सब् रजिस्ट्राराने प्रत्येक महिन्याचे शेवटले दिवशीं फी आली असेल ती ट्रेझरींत भरल्यावर लागलीच अ. नमुन्या प्रमाणें पावती तयार करावी आणि तिजवर ट्रेझरीचे अंमलदाराची सही घेऊन ती पुढल्या महिन्याचे दुसरे तारिखेस आपले. क. च र. पत्रका बरोबर रजिस्ट्राराकडे पाठवावी. ५ थें कोष्टक ट्रेझरीचे अंमलदाराने भरावें.

३. तुकडीतील सर्व सब् रजिस्ट्राराबद्दल रजिस्ट्रारानें त्याच नमुन्या प्रमाणें एक बिल तयार करावें. आणि पैका घेण्यासाठीं तें कलेक्टर साहेबाचे ट्रेझरींत द्यावें. आणि त्या बिलाची एक नकल आपले माहेवारी क. च र. पत्रका बरोबर रजिस्ट्रार याणें रजिस्ट्रार जनरल यांजकडे पाठवावी.

वसुजि बेहुकुम बंदेगान आली नवाब मुस्तताब
हजरत आनरबल गवरनर साहेब बाहादुर दर
इजलास कौन्सिल.

फ्रान्सिस, स्क्यु अर्ट, न्यायभ्यान् साहेब बाहादुर
सरकारचे चीफ सेक्रेटरी यांची सही.

नमुना अ.

मलिका माआइमाचें सरकार

रिणको.

सन १८६६ चे महिन्यांत जी फी आली व जी चे त्रेझरींत सरकार रवातीं जमा केली तिजवर शेंकडा २० टक्के प्रमाणें रकम यास देणें आहे ती.

१	२	३		४			५			६
सब् डिस्ट्रिक्ट.	सब् रजिस्ट्रारचें नांव	वसूल आलेला ऐवज.		वसूल आलेला ऐवज त्रेझरीचे अंमलदाराचे रोज कीर्तीत कसा व केव्हां सरकार रवातीं जमा झाला.			शेंकड्याप्रमाणें ऐवज द्यावयाचा तो.			शेर.
		फी.	दंड.							
				एकंदर ऐवज त्रेझरींत भरला तो.	महिना	कोणते सदरा खालीं जमा केला.	कोणते रकमेंत तो सामिल केला.	मुस्ते फी-वर शेंकडा वीस टक्के.	दंड बाद करण्याचे ते.	शेंकड्याप्रमाणें नक्की ऐवज द्यावयाचा त्याची रकम

तारीख
४थे कोष्टकांत लिहिलेल्या रकमा सदर प्रमाणें
सरकार रवातीं जमा केल्या आहेत.

तारीख

त्रेझरीचा अंमलदार.

रजिस्ट्रार,
फिंवा

सब् रजिस्ट्रार.

(True Translation)

VENAYEK WASSODEW,
Oriental Translator to Government.

न्हेर नामुं

रेयेन्यु डिपार्टमेंट.

मुकाम नंणेरे मुंजर्ण तारीजे २७ माहे

अडो जर सन १९६६.

दिंडुस्थाननो नोंधवानो आड्ट अेनामनो सन १९६६ नो २० मो आड्ट छे तेनी ट० मी डुलम प्रमाणे रबिस्टार ननरले हे हणल जेला प्नीन नियम तैयार क-या ते अंहेगान आली नवा ज मुस्तेता ज हनरत आनर जल गवरनर साहे ज जाहादुर दरर्ण लास डों सि दे मंनूर क-या छे, अने नोंधनारा अंमल हारोने समन एा पडया साडे ते नियम प्रसिद्ध क-या छे-

१. ५४ मा नियममां कुहेली पोंहोंयो, हर अेक नोंधवानी कुयेरीमांथी हर अेक महिनामां ने रडमो तरयामां आवरी ते रडमोनी डुल अेकं हर रडमनी पोंहोंयो छे अेवुं समनवुं; अने ते पोंहोंयो आ न्हेरनामां ने जेडे ला रज. नमुना प्रमाणे ने र्ण अे-

२. हर अेक सभ्र रबिस्टारे हर अेक महिना नी छेखी तारीजे डी आवी होय ते ट्रेअरीमां ल-या पछी लागली न रज. नमुना प्रमाणे पोंहोंयो तैयार करवी, अने ते उपर ट्रेअरीना अंमल हारनी सही लछेने ते पोंहोंयो आवता महिनानी २७ तारीजे पोतानां डू. अने २.५ डनी साथै रबिस्टार उपर मोडलवी. न थुं आसन ट्रेअरीना अंमल हारे लखुं-

३. लुडडीमां हेना सचणा सभ्र रबिस्टारोनुं रबिस्टारे ते न नमुना प्रमाणे अेक जिल तैयार करवुं. अने ना एुं लेया साडे कुलेडर साहे जनी ट्रेअरीमां आपवुं. अने ते जिल नी अेक नडल पोतानां माहेवारी डू. अने २.५ डनी साथै रबिस्टारे रबिस्टार ननरल उपर मोडलवी.

अमुळ जे हुडम अंहेगान आली नवा ज मुस्तेता ज हनरत आनर जल गवरनर साहे ज जाहादुर दरर्ण लास डों सि य.

डू. न. सि. स. सु. अ. र्ण. ग्याप म्या. न. साहे ज जाहादी डू. सेकेरारी निस जत सरकार जे अोनी सही-

नमुनो, २५.

मलिङ्गा भाजाज्जमानी सरकार

हेषाधार.

सन १८६५ ना

महिनामां ने श्री खावी खनेने

ना

नी ट्रेजरीमां सरकार

जातेनमेइरी ते उपररीइजे २० टका लेजे इपियां

नीरइम

नेहवी छे ते.

१	२	३		४				५		६
सब्ब डिस्ट्रिक्ट-	सब्ब रनिस्तरनुं नाम-	बसूल खावेसो खवेन.		बसूलखावेसो खवेन ट्रेजरीनां खमलहारना रोन मेणमां देवी रीते खने इयपेर सर- कारजातेन मेथियां.				श्रीइडा उपर खवेन खा- पवानो ते.		शेरो.
		श्री.	हउ.							
				खेइंहर खवेन ट्रेजरीमां लज्योते.	महिने.	इये जाते नमे इंधो.	इहीरइममां ते सामे- लइंधो.	इइत श्री उपररीइ- जेवीसटइ.	हउजाइहर- वानोते.	श्रीइडा उपि- रनइी ख- वेन खापि- योते नीरइम

1594

तारीजे

इथां खासनमां लंजे लीरइमो सदहू प्रमाणो सरकारजाते
नमेइरी छे.

तारीजे

ट्रेजरीनो खमलहार.

रनिस्तर

खपिवा

सब्ब रनिस्तर.

(True Translation)

VENAYEK WASSODEW,

Oriental Translator to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the Notification published in the *Government Gazette* of the 16th August 1866, page 441, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that from inquiries made by a Commission appointed by Government to ascertain the wishes of the Inhabitants of the Town of KEEROOR, Talooka Badamee, of the Kulladghee Collectorate, relative to the introduction of Act No. XXVI. of 1850, it would appear that the Towns-people are desirous that Taxes should be imposed for Municipal purposes:—

The Honorable the Governor in Council is therefore pleased to declare Act No. XXVI. of 1850 in force in the Town of Keeroor, Talooka Badamee, of the Kulladghee Colletorate, from the 1st December 1866.

By order,

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 31st October 1866.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Extract, paragraph 4, of a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, dated 31st August 1866, No. 70, addressed to the Government of Fort St. George, is published for the information of those concerned:—

Paragraph 4. "I see no sufficient reason for granting to Government Law Officers privileges in regard to leave with retention of appointment and half salary, which cannot, under the rules, be granted to members of the Covenanted Civil Service."

Judicial letter, dated the 18th June 1866, No. 9.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 31st October 1866.

NOTIFICATION BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

The Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have issued a Sunud to the undermentioned person, authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the District set forth against his name:—

No.	Name.	Date of the Sunud.	Where to practise.
1	Vishnoo Appajee Apte	31st October 1866.	Ahmednuggur.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature,
Bombay, 31st October 1866.

W. H. NEWNHAM,
Acting Registrar.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th October 1866.

No. 593 of 1866.—The following Officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Major C. A. Collier, Staff Corps, for twenty months.
Surgeon Major J. C. Trestrail, for eighteen months.

No. 594 of 1866.—Two Dressers, each 6 feet long, 2½ feet broad, and 2½ feet high, are sanctioned to each Barrack Cook-house in this Army.

For Cook-houses of Family Quarters, which are of various dimensions, one or more Dressers are sanctioned, according to the size of the Cook-house, and the number of families using it; a Dresser 4 feet in length being allowed for each Cook-room used by one family only.

No. 595 of 1866.—Captain R. K. Macquoid, Madras Staff Corps, Second in Command 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 29th October 1866.

No. 596 of 1866.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 475 of 1866, the issue of the following articles to the European Troops is sanctioned:—

Mills, Coffee, }
Roasters, Coffee } One per Company of 80 men.

The "Mills" and "Roasters" will be supplied by the Ordnance, through the Barrack Department, as soon as they are received from England.

Bombay Castle, 30th October 1866.

No. 597 of 1866.—The following promotion and appointment are notified:—

Kurrachee Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Second Lieutenant R. E. K. Wilkinson, of No. 1 Company, to be First Lieutenant, vice First Lieutenant W. A. Branton, resigned.

Mathew Wightman Boyd, Esquire, to be Second Lieutenant of No. 1 Company, vice Lieutenant R. E. K. Wilkinson, promoted.

Bombay Castle, 31st October 1866.

No. 598 of 1866.—The following Extract of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 68, dated 27th September, is published:—

"The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the period specified, viz:—

Colonel W. F. Marriott, C. S. I.	3 months, Sick Certificate.
Colonel R. R. Younghusband, C. B.	6 " " "
Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Champion	6 " " "
Major J. F. Berthon	6 " " "
Captain C. B. LaTouche	2 " " "
Captain M. W. Parker	2 " " "
Captain F. Stubbs	6 " " "
Lieutenant H. M. Fullerton	4 " " "
Lieutenant W. W. Haywood	6 " Private Affairs.
Lieutenant A. H. Davis	6 " Sick Certificate.
Lieutenant F. Paul	6 " Private Affairs.
Lieutenant R. G. Mayne	3 " Sick Certificate.
Lieutenant H. Doveton	2 " Private Affairs.
Surgeon-Major W. Campbell	6 " Sick Certificate.
Assistant Surgeon P. W. Cockell	4 " " "

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to retire from the Service from the dates specified, viz:—

Captain R. S. Bingham, 28th September 1865.

Lieutenant H. C. Moore, R. E., 7th June 1866."

No. 599 of 1866.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 11th October 1866, No. 859, is made applicable to this Presidency:—

"No. 859 of 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following revised rules regarding rent of public quarters, which will have effect from the 1st January 1867:—

1. No deduction will be made from the pay and allowances of any Officers supplied with public quarters who have heretofore, under proper authority, been so provided free of charge.

2. When public quarters are provided for Commissioned Officers not entitled to free quarters, rent will be charged by the Public Works Department, and will be paid to the credit of that Department. No other deduction will be made from pay and allowances on this account.

3. The rent will be assessed on the principles laid down in paragraphs 11, 12, and 13, Chapter XI. of the Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department of 1866, by the Executive Engineer, on the Return which will be furnished to him by the Barrack Master, as regards Officers' quarters and other regimental buildings under his charge. In all other cases, the Executive Engineer must arrange for the recovery of the proper amount of rents.

4. Having determined the amount of rent to be charged, the Executive Engineer will furnish to the Regimental or Circle Pay Master a monthly Statement countersigned by the Commanding Officer, or head of the Department concerned, showing the amount to be recovered from each Officer.

5. In the event of the rent fixed by the Executive Engineer being objected to by the occupant as too high, an appeal may be made through Commanding Officers, or local heads of Departments, to the Executive Engineer, and, with the approval of the Officer Commanding the Station, a final reference may be made to a Station Committee, of which the Executive Engineer shall be a Member.

6. The rent fixed for Commissioned or Warrant Officers' quarters shall in no case exceed the amount laid down in the scale entered in this General Order, or such other scale as may be hereafter substituted for it.

7. The rent of quarters provided for the Officers of a British Regiment will be recovered by the Regimental Pay Master, and the amount transmitted by a Remittance Transfer Receipt to the Executive Engineer.

8. The rent of quarters occupied by Staff and other Officers who are not paid through Regimental Pay Masters, will, when it is not more convenient to the Executive Engineer to receive the amount immediately from the Officer concerned, be recovered by Circle Pay Masters, and transmitted in like manner by a Remittance Transfer Receipt direct to the Executive Engineer.

9. The authorized scale of quarters for Commissioned Officers is prescribed in the Public Works Department Code, Chapter IX., and the monthly rent chargeable for such quarters, when the full accommodation is provided, will, for the present, be as follows:—

	<i>Rupces.</i>
Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel	100
Major	80
Captain	50
Lieutenant	30
Ensign	25

10. Medical Officers according to their relative rank.

11. If, owing to quarters suitable to his rank not being available, an Officer is provided with quarters inferior to those authorized for his grade, he will only be charged according to the scale of quarters he actually occupies. If, on the same grounds of suitable quarters not being available, he is provided with the quarters of a superior grade, he will only be charged rent according to the scale laid down for his rank. But if, at his own request, he is provided with quarters superior to those allotted to his rank, he will be charged the prescribed rent for such superior quarters.

12. When only one set of quarters can be allotted to two or more Officers, the rent to be charged to each will only be a due proportion of the amount fixed as the rent of such quarters.

13. When superior quarters to those laid down for a Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel are provided for a General Officer not entitled to free quarters, he will be liable to be charged a proportionably increased rate, to be determined in the manner prescribed in paragraphs 3 and 5.

14. When Bungalows or quarters are on any emergency rented by the Public Works Department, the absolute amount of rent is to be charged to the Officers occupying these quarters, provided the charge to any Officer does not exceed the full amount of rent fixed for his rank (see paragraph 9).

G. G. O. No. 331 of 3rd August 1868.

15. In the event of quarters becoming available for any Officer who is bound to occupy public quarters, or who may have applied for them, but who has been obliged for a time to occupy private lodgings in consequence of no public quarters being available for him, due notice shall be given to him by the Barrack Master, and rent shall be claimable for the quarters after three months from the date of the receipt of the notice from the Barrack Master, whether the quarters be occupied or not, or from the date of actual occupation if that event occurs first.

16. When, in the absence of all other quarters, accommodation is provided for Officers entitled to public quarters in vacant Regimental Barracks, on which no public money has been spent to fit them for Officers, no charge will be made.

17. It will rest with the Executive Engineer to see that no Officer, if not entitled to free quarters, is allowed to occupy any public buildings without charge, when suitable quarters liable to rent can be supplied to him.

18. When Forts are garrisoned by Detachments relieved at short periods, the Officers attached to them are exempted from the payment of rent for the public quarters they occupy during their tour of duty.

19. Warrant Officers provided with public quarters will, in like manner, be exempted from any deduction from their pay and allowances, except the prescribed scale of rent fixed for their several grades.

20. The charge to Warrant Officers for public quarters will be:—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Deputy Commissary	50*	0	0
Assistant Commissary	30	0	0
Deputy Assistant Commissary	25	0	0
Senior Apothecaries	12	0	0
Conductors, Apothecaries	10	0	0
Stewards	7	8	0
Sub-Conductors	5	8	0
Assistant Apothecaries	3	0	0
Hospital Apprentices			

* When quarters of the scale allowed to Captains are provided for them.

21. Trained School Masters and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers attached to Native Corps and Departments are not allowed tentage or house-rent when provided with quarters by the Public Works Department, and no charge is made on their account; but if provided with quarters of a decidedly inferior description, they will be entitled, as compensation, to the difference between the amount of rent fixed for each class, and the value of the quarters assigned to them—the amount of compensation to be determined as in the case of Commissioned Officers.

22. This clause is also applicable to School Mistresses who have been placed in such respects on the footing of 3rd Class School Masters.

(Signed) H. K. BURNE, Lieutenant Colonel,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India."

No. 600 of 1866.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 16th October 1866, No. 869, is republished:—

"No. 869 of 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct the adoption of the following rules for the supply of Remounts to the Army, in partial modification of existing regulations:—

1. Standing special Committees will be formed under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in the Divisions of the Army in or near which Stud or Remount Depôts for the supply of horses are located.
2. These Committees will each be composed of three Officers,—one selected from the Royal Artillery, and representing the interests of the Horse and Field Artillery; one from the British Cavalry Regiments, who will represent both medium Cavalry and Hussars; and the third from any branch of the service, who may be known to be a good judge of horses and to possess local experience. The senior Officer to be President.
3. These Officers will, as far as practicable, be selected from corps or appointments in the neighbourhood of the Stud or Depôt, and on the removal or departure of a member, a fresh selection will be made in his place.
4. When the Committee is assembled to select Remounts, an Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, when possible, will be in attendance to afford any advice or opinion required. If an Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon is not available, a selected Veterinary Surgeon will be nominated to the duty. The Veterinary Surgeon of the Stud or Depôt may also be present, but only on the part of the Stud or Remount Officer.
5. The Committee after selecting the requisite number of horses classified under the existing regulations as suitable for chargers, Horse Artillery, Field Batteries, medium Cavalry, and Hussars, will at once allot them to the several corps, according to the statement of requirements furnished to the President.
6. The despatch of horses after allotment will be effected by the agency, and on the responsibility of the Stud or Remount Officer.
7. To aid in these duties, the following establishment is sanctioned to be stationed and employed as the Superintendent of Studs may direct:—

2	Overseers @ Rapees	60	each	per	mensem.
2	Darogahs	20	"	"	"
2	Nalunds	12	"	"	"

8. When the horses have been made over to their respective corps, the gear used during the march will be transferred to the Commissariat Department for disposal by auction, or returned to the Stud for future use as may be found most expedient.

9. When Annual Casting Committees are ordered to assemble to cast horses, on completion of that duty they will inspect the horses considered likely to be cast in the following year, and will submit a separate report in duplicate, stating the probable number likely to be required for the Regiment or Battery, allowing for the probable number of casualties. This information, which should be carefully prepared, is required to admit of timely arrangements being made to meet the probable demand of each ensuing year.

10. Any horse, to the casting of which a Veterinary Surgeon attending the Committee may object, is to be retained for further probation.

11. No horse is to be cast on the plea of unsoundness, or on any other ground, except contagious disease, so long as he is able to perform his work efficiently.

12. When Remounts unconnected with the Stud are purchased into the service, the selection should generally take place on the responsibility of the Commanding Officer and Veterinary Surgeon of the corps concerned, as occurs in England. In the case of the Artillery, such purchases should be effected by Artillery Officers and Veterinary Surgeons specially chosen.

13. All existing orders on the subject of Remounts and for the guidance of the Committees for the admission or casting of horses, which are not cancelled or modified by this order, will continue in force.

(Signed) H. K. BURNE, Lieutenant Colonel,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India."

No. 601 of 1866.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 17th October 1866, No. 875, is republished:—

No. 875 of 1866.—In modification of General Orders by the President in Council, No. 303 of 1855, and No. 246 of 1860, His Excellency the Governor General in Council directs that, as regards trained Army School Masters under the new Regulations of 1863, their pay will be regulated by the Royal Warrant of 3rd February 1866, which grants to—

Trained School Masters on appointment, three shillings daily, increasing by six pence a day for every two years' service as School Master, until it shall reach a maximum of six shillings and six pence per diem.

Such periodical increase to be granted only on the recommendation of the Council of Military Education.

Each year's service as Assistant or 4th Class School Master, under former Regulations, to reckon as six months towards the increase of pay.

Under these rules the pay of trained School Masters—five pence per diem being deducted for rations—will, according to their standing, be passed at the following monthly rates, for any month exclusive of Staff pay :—

				At the exchange of two shillings and a half penny per Rupee.		
				Rs.	a.	p.
Trained School Masters on appointment	..	..	..	38	8	3
After 2 years' service	..	..	..	45	15	5
" 4 "	..	..	..	53	6	9
" 6 "	..	..	..	60	14	0
" 8 "	..	..	..	68	5	3
" 10 "	..	..	..	75	12	6
" 12 "	..	..	..	83	3	10
" 14 "	..	..	..	90	11	1

The periodical increase will not be allowed until sanction is notified from the Home authorities, but will then be granted with retrospective effect from the date of completion of the required service.

School Masters appointed prior to 25th May 1863, who may have elected to remain under the old Regulations in existence prior to that date, will continue to receive the scale of pay laid down in General Order by the President in Council, No. 246 of 6th March 1860.

(Signed) H. K. BURNE, Lieutenant Colonel,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India."

No. 602 of 1866.—Brigadier General C. Birdwood is, in accordance with the provisions of G. O. G. I. No. 952, dated 22nd October 1861, confirmed in the appointment of Brigadier General on the Establishment, vice Younghusband, C.B., remaining on leave in England.

No. 603 of 1866.—The services of Lieutenant E. S. Walcott were replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief from 1st September last.

No. 604 of 1866.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant Colonel from the date specified, under the provisions of paragraph 3 of G. O. G. I. No. 561, dated 9th October 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Staff Corps.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John Augustus Wood, v.c., 12th September 1866.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors from the date specified, under the provisions of paragraph 3 of G. O. G. I. No. 561, dated 9th October 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Staff Corps.

Captain and Brevet Major Edwin Luddington Scott	}	12th September 1866.
Captain and Brevet Major Thomas Nuttall		
Captain and Brevet Major James Forbes Robertson		
Captain and Brevet Major George Frederick Hayward		
Captain and Brevet Major James Turner Hill		
Captain and Brevet Major Charles William Wahab		
Captain and Brevet Major John Frederick Berthon		

The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, to be Captains from the date specified, under the provisions of paragraph 3 of G. O. G. I. No. 561, dated 9th October 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Staff Corps.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Edward Newham Marsh	}	12th September 1866.
Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Perceval Hodgson		
Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Crippin Dawson Sidney Moray ..		
Lieutenant and Brevet Captain George Graham Howe Fulton		
Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Henry Phillips		
Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William Thomas Mills		
Lieutenant and Brevet Captain George Maughan Lyons		
Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William Melville Lane		
Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Julius Middleton Boyd		
Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Thomas Edmond Strong		

J. MACDONALD, Major,

Acting Secretary to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.*POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.**Bombay Castle, 31st October 1866.*

Mr. Dorabjee Hormusjee, in medical charge of the Dispensary of His Highness the Rao of Kutch, received charge of the duties of Civil Surgeon at Bhooj, from Assistant Surgeon J. Williams, on the 20th October 1866.

Captain G. R. C. Westropp, 2nd in Command of the Kolhapoor Local Infantry, is allowed to remain at Kolhapoor. That part of the Notification dated the 10th instant, directing that officer to act as 2nd in Command of the Sawunt Waree Local Corps, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. Arthur Raby, Her Majesty's Consul and British Agent at Jeddah, availed himself on the 9th August 1866, of the leave of absence on medical certificate for six months, granted to him by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

*JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.**Bombay Castle, 27th October 1866.*

Mr. Satyendra Nath Tagore, Acting Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for three months, under Section II., Chapter 3, of the Civil Service Absentee Rules.

Bombay Castle, 31st October 1866.

Mr. A. Keyser, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Tanna, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in that District.

Lieutenant C. F. Boulton, appointed Magistrate Full Power in the Mahomed Khan's Tanda Division of the Hyderabad District, made the necessary declaration of office, as required by Bombay Act VI. of 1866, on the 8th instant.

Mr. A. R. Macdonald, Acting Sub-Collector of Colaba, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Tanna District, and with power to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the Districts under his Revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate. Mr. Macdonald is also authorized to grant licenses under Section 7 of Act XXXI. of 1860 (an Act relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases), in the Colaba Division of the Tanna District.

Azum Gunputrao Jairam, Probationary Manildar of Talooka Moorbar, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, in the Tanna District.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

C. GONNE,

*Secretary to Government.**REVENUE DEPARTMENT.**Bombay Castle, 30th October 1866.*

Mr. T. C. Hope is appointed Sub-Collector of Sholapoor, and to Act as Collector and Magistrate of Surat from the date of Mr. J. A. G. Duff's departure on furlough.

Bombay Castle, 31st October 1866.

Mr. J. Elphinston to act as Collector and Magistrate of Canara during the absence of the Honorable M. J. M. Shaw Stewart, or until further orders.

Mr. A. R. Macdonald to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Colaba, vice Mr. J. Elphinston.

*GENERAL DEPARTMENT.**Bombay Castle, 25th October 1866.*

Mr. E. H. Percival, Civil Service, is allowed a Furlough to Europe for three years, from the 29th October 1866.

By order,

F. S. CHAPMAN,

*Chief Secretary to Government.**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**Bombay Castle, 31st October 1866.*

Captain S. G. D. Turner, R. A., Probationary Assistant Engineer 3rd Grade, joined the office of the Executive Engineer Surat and Broach, on the 13th October 1866.

Lieutenant J. Grierson, Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade, Kolapoor, delivered over charge of his office on the 19th September 1866, for the purpose of proceeding to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr. D. Pringle, C.E., Assistant Engineer of the 3rd Grade, joined the Office of the Executive Engineer Northern Concan, on the 23rd October 1866.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

W. KENDALL, Colonel, R.E.,
Acting Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st October 1866.

Mr. T. B. Kirkham is appointed Principal of the Elphinstone High School, in succession to Mr. W. J. Jeaffreson, B.A.

Mr. Henry Priestly Jacob is appointed Head Master of the Poona High School, in succession to Mr. Kirkham.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

**NOTIFICATIONS BY THE ACTING REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS,
NORTHERN DIVISION.**

Azum Govind Juggernath is appointed a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Julgaum, vice Gujjanund Juggunnath Phudkey, resigned.

Poona, 26th October 1866.

Mr. J. R. Sandford has been appointed a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Julgaum in the Khandeish Collectorate.

Poona, 29th October 1866.

Whereas application has been made that Act XXVI. of 1850 be put in force in the town of TULLODA, Talooka Sooltanpoor, in the Khandeish Collectorate, for the improvement of roads, water supply and drainage, and for other Municipal requirements of the said Town, as well as for preventing nuisance arising in it, Notice of the application aforesaid is hereby given, and all inhabitants of Tulloda are hereby informed that such of them as are minded to declare themselves for or against the adoption of the Act XXVI. of 1850 in the said Town of Tulloda for the purposes described in the application aforesaid, or any of them, may declare themselves accordingly before the Magistrate, F. P., of Khandeish at any time during the usual office hours within two months from this date.

Whereas application has been made that Act XXVI. of 1850 be put in force in the Town of NUNDOORBAR, in the Khandeish Collectorate, for the improvement of roads, water supply and drainage, and for other Municipal requirements of the said Town, as well as for preventing nuisances arising in it, Notice of the application aforesaid is hereby given, and all inhabitants of Nundoorbar are also hereby informed that such of them as are minded to declare themselves for or against the adoption of the Act XXVI. of 1850 in the said town of Nundoorbar for the purposes described in the application aforesaid, or any of them, may declare themselves accordingly before the Magistrate, F. P., of Khandeish, at any time during the usual office hours within two months from this date.

L. REID,
Acting Revenue and Police Commissioner, N. D.

Poona, 30th October 1866.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. Krishnarow Vittul Vinchoorkur is appointed Vice President of the Municipal Commissioner of Yeola in the room of Mr. Madhowrow Vittul Vinchoorkur.

Poona, 23rd October 1866.

The following persons are appointed Municipal Commissioners for the City of Nassick, in addition to those whose names are published at page 907 of the *Government Gazette* of 12th May 1864:—

- 1 Hurry Gungadhur, Moonsiff.
- 2 Gunnesh Narayen, English School Master.
- 3 Bhugwuntrow Mahadeo, Talooka Foujdar.
- 4 Ballajee Oorf Trimbnck Shreeputt.
- 5 Gunnesh Rughoonath Mootay.
- 6 Narayen Appajee Wudd, Wakcel.

Poona, 24th October 1866.
GAZETTE—6

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

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c.

SUMMARY of DEATHS and BIRTHS on the Island of Bombay for the Week ending Tuesday the 30th October 1866.

Division.	Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	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 and Tegumentary System.	Cachexy and Debility.	Leprosy, Tubercular and Afticular.	Droopy.	Accident and Violence.	Other and Unknown Causes.	Total exclusive of Still-born.	Total of Reported Births during the Week exclusive of Still-born.	
A	1 Colaba.....	19,161	1	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7
	2 Fort, Southern ..	2,455	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	12	4
	3 Fort, Northern ..	39,258	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
B	1 Esplanade	7,869	..	..	..	..	14	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	17
	2 Market	75,402	1	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	13	6
	3 Mandwee	41,152	..	2	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	7
C	1 Oomburkharee ..	63,020	1	..	..	..	12	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	8
	2 Dongree	60,259	1	3	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	1
	3 Dhobectulao ..	71,795	1	1	..	..	9	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	18	10
D	1 Phunuswaree ..	22,529	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
	2 Bhoolesthur ..	50,282	..	1	..	..	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	11
	3 Kharatulao ..	23,454	2	..	..	..	9	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	16	4
E	1 Koombarwara ..	23,085	..	1	..	..	6	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5
	2 Khetwaree	21,505	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	11	4
	3 Girgaon	29,177	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	10	4
F	1 Chaoputee	6,184	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
	2 Walkeshwur ..	10,094	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
	3 Mahaluxmee ..	9,144	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
W	1 Mazagaon	21,784	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
	2 Tarwaree	9,462	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
	3 Kamatheepoora ..	81,675	1	..	..	..	35	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	47	6
Non-Resident & Unknown..	4 Parel	7,002	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	4
	5 Seoree	5,042	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	1 Seo	12,078	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Bombay	2 Mahim	19,459	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
	3 Wurlee	10,211	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
	Harbour	32,582	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
Bombay	816,562	9	11	..	..	172	23	..	15	17	..	..	..	..	1	16	..	..	7	..	262	123	
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years			6	24	2	1	170	14	1	14	30	..	3	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	288	..	
RACE OR CASTE.																								
Boodhist—Jain, &c. ....			..	1	..	..	8	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	7
Brahmun .....			..	1	..	..	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	12	4
Lingact .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhatia .....			..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Hindoo of other Caste			6	5	..	..	88	6	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	2	..	..	120	74	
Hindoo Out-caste			1	..	..	..	18	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	27	8	
Moosulman			2	2	..	..	39	8	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	59	17	
Parsee .....			..	..	..	..	5	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	16	7	
Jew .....			..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	
Native-Christian .....			..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	
Indo-European .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
European .....			..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	
Negro-African .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other and Unknown Race .....			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
All Races			9	11	..	..	172	23	..	15	17	..	..	..	1	16	..	..	7	..	262	123	
Total of the corresponding Week, ending 1st November 1865. }			2	8	..	2	210	12	..	11	23	..	2	1	28	..	1	2	..	1	2	300	..	

T. B. JOHNSTONE, M.D.,
Superintendent Registrar of Births and Deaths.

Bank of Bombay.

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Bank, on 27th October 1866.

<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Assets.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
Proprietors' Capital	2,09,00,000	Loans at Head Office and Branches ..	46,72,497
General Treasury Balance	57,55,294	Credit Accounts at ditto ditto ..	1,04,63,133
Deposits at Head Office	2,22,12,800	Bills Discounted at ditto ditto ..	1,65,96,211
Deposits at Branches	31,98,352	Dead Stock	9,63,509
Bank Notes and Bills Outstanding ..	1,76,051	Stamps	11,483
Sundries	12,72,932	Balances with Agents	41,345
		Sundries	18,84,873
		Government Reserve—Cash	17,55,294
		Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,37,48,424
		Do. do. at Branches ..	33,78,710
Rupees..	5,35,15,479	Rupees..	5,35,15,479

By order of the Board of Directors,

D. ROBERTSON,

Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Advertisement.

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

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

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

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

Tailoring Department.

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

JAMES MILLARD,

31st May 1861.

Superintendent.

Notice to Mariners.

The following Notice descriptive of the light, position, &c., of the Light House at Rutnagherry is published for general information. To admit of ample notice being given before the light is brought into use, it will not be lighted before the 1st January 1867:—

1. The Light House at Rutnagherry is a short column raised in the South Bastion of an old Fort, built in a very bluff headland rising 300 feet above the sea. The light, on the Dioptric principle of the 3rd order, and *Red* in color, will be visible from

a vessel's deck, in clear weather, at a distance of at least 18 miles.

2. The Light House is in Latitude 16° 59' 0" North, and Longitude 78° 15' 47" East of Greenwich, or 0° 27' 39" East of Bombay Light House.

3. There are three anchoring grounds. The outer anchorage for sailing vessels, the outer anchorage for Steamers, and the inner anchorage for Steamers during the fair season only.

4. Vessels anchoring at the outer roadstead should do so in 8 fathoms of water at a distance of a little over a mile from the Light House, and with the following bearings:—

Light House.. N. 59° 04 E. or N. E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.
Adawlut building.* N. 81° 33 E. or E. $\frac{3}{4}$ N.
White Tomb near the beach to the South of the creek.. N. 104° 04 E. E. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.

5. Steam vessels making the port at the beginning or close of the South-west Monsoon should anchor in 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms with the Light House bearing due North and the Adawlut building bearing E. N. E.

6. The inner anchorage is only available for Steamers during the fair season, vessels should anchor in not less than 4 fathoms with the Light House bearing N. W. $\frac{3}{4}$ N. and the Adawlut E. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$; that position will place them at a distance of about 1,200 yards from the landing place and 700 yards from the edge of a ridge of Rocks running out from the beach in front of the Custom House.

7. The Port of Rutnagherry does not afford the least shelter for vessels during the South-west Monsoon, but a vessel in distress would, in a measure, be sheltered by anchoring in 5 fathoms after rounding the North Point of Meria Donghur, a hill 3 miles to the North of the Light House.

8. The Bay between Meria Donghur and the Light House Hill does not afford any shelter, but on the contrary, is open to the full force of the monsoon.

J. M. MACDONALD, Major,

Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1866.

(* A very large House on the Hill bordering the creek to the North.)

Notice

Is hereby given, that the following Articles have been washed ashore at the undermentioned places in the Tanna and Rutnagherry Zillas; they will be sold by Public Auction, if not claimed within 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 apply to the Sir-Carkoons of Customs at the undermentioned places, within the prescribed period, after which no applications will be attended to:—

ZILLA TANNA.

TALOOKA TARRAPOOR.

Bunder Dantiwra.

- 1 Log of Eyen-wood, measuring 12½ feet in length by 4½ feet in girth.

TALOOKA OORUN.

Bunder Morah.

- 3 Pieces of a Boat.

ZILLA RUTNAGHERRY.

Bunder Anjunwell.

- 2 Pieces of Deal-wood.

W. H. PAYNE,

Deputy Commissioner of Customs, S.D.

Tanna, Deputy Commissioner's Office,
29th October 1866.

जाहिरनामा.

डिपुटी कमिशनर आफ् कस्टम्स सान्ट् एंड ओपिएम प्रांत कोंकण यांचे कचेरीतून केला जातो एसाजे, दर्यातून वाहून आलेला माल ठिकाणवार खाली लिहिल्या प्रमाणें आहे त्याचा कोणी वारस असल्यास या नोटिशीचे तारखे पासून दोन महिन्यांचे भात ज्याचे त्या तालुक्याचे सरकारकून कचेरीत हजर होउन पुरावा करावा. मुदतीत पुरावा न झाल्यास पुढें कोणती एक सबब न ऐकतां सन १८६३ चा आक्ट ६ कलम ५७ प्रमाणें लेलाव करून उयन्न सरकार जमा केलें जाईल.

जिल्हा ठाणें.

तालुके तारापूर.

बंदर दातिवरे.

- १ ऐनी लाकडाचा तुकडा १ लांब फुटी १२.६ वेड फुटी ४.६.

तालुके उरण.

बंदर मोरें.

- ३ ज्याली बोटीचे धडे फळ्या जडलेल्या.

प्रत धडे लांबी फुटी संदी फुटी.

१ प्रत एक १६०८ २०३

१ प्रत एक १३०३ २०११

१ प्रत एक १२०१० २

३

GAZETTE—7

जिल्हा रत्नागिरी.

तालुके अंजनवेल.

बंदर अंजनवेल.

- २ देवदारी लाकडे दोन.

१ प्रत लाकूड एक लांब फुटी ४ निशाणी खिळ्याची छिद्रें ६ आहेत.

१ प्रत लाकूड एक लांब फुटी ५ याजवर संदहें प्रमाणें छिद्र एक आहे.

२

६ एकूण नंग सहा आहेत.

डिपुटी कमिशनर आफ् कस्टम्स सान्ट् एंड ओपिएम प्रांत कोंकण मुकाम ठाणें, तारीख २९ अक्टोबर सन १८६६ इसवी.

W. H. PAYNE,

Deputy Commissioner of Customs, S.D.

Notice

Is hereby given, that a CANOE of Mangowood has been washed ashore at Suza Bhattee Mirya, Talooka Rutnagherry; the Canoe will be sold by Public Auction, if not claimed within two months from this date, in conformity with Section 57 of Act VI. of 1863. Any party having a right to the said Canoe is requested to apply to the Sir-Carkoon of Rutnagherry within the prescribed period, after which no applications will be attended to.

W. H. PAYNE,

Deputy Commissioner of Customs S. D.

Tanna, Deputy Commissioner's Office,
8th October 1866.

जाहिरनामा.

डिपुटी कमिशनर आफ् कस्टम्स, सान्ट्, एंड ओपिएम प्रांत कोंकण, यांचे कचेरीतून केला जातो एसाजे, दर्यातून वाहून आलेला माल ठिकाणवार खाली लिहिल्या प्रमाणें आहे त्याचा कोणी वारस असल्यास या नोटिशीचे तारखे पासून दोन महिन्यांचे भात ज्याचे त्या तालुक्याचे सरकारकून कचेरीत हजर होउन पुरावा करावा. मुदतीत पुरावा न झाल्यास पुढें कोणती एक सबब न ऐकतां सन १८६३ चा आक्ट ६ कलम ५७ प्रमाणें लेलाव करून उयन्न सरकार जमा केलें जाईल.

जिल्हा रत्नागिरी.

तालुके रत्नागिरी.

सजा भाटी मिर्या.

- १ होडी भांग्याचे लाकडाची एक लांबी फुटी १२.०५ संदी फुटी १.०४ उंची इच ०४.

एकूण नंग एक.

डिपुटी कमिशनर प्रांत कोंकण, मुकाम ठाणें, तारीख ८ माहे अक्टोबर सन १८६६.

W. H. PAYNE,

Deputy Commissioner of Customs, S.D.

Memorandum.

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

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

Ditto	Belgaum	ditto	} Rs. 2-8, or Rs. 3 mounted on cloth.
Ditto	Khandeish	ditto	
Ditto	Dharwar	ditto	} Rs. 2, or Rs. 2-8 mounted on cloth.
Ditto	Rutnagherry	ditto	
Ditto	Tanna	ditto	
Ditto	Poona	ditto	
Ditto	Ahmednuggur	ditto	
Ditto	Surat	ditto	
Ditto	Broach	ditto	

Map of the Matheran Hill, 1 furlong to an inch Rs. 2, or Rs. 2-8 mounted on cloth.

- Ditto Ahmedabad Collectorate, 4 miles to an inch, Rs. 1-8, or Rs. 2 mounted on cloth.
- Ditto Kaira Collectorate, 2 miles to an inch, Rs. 1-8 or Rs. 2 mounted on cloth.
- Ditto Peint State, 2 miles to an inch, Annas 12 or Rs. 1 mounted on cloth.
- Ditto Roads in the Bombay Presidency, 15 miles to an inch, Rs. 4-8 or Rs. 5-8 mounted on cloth.
- Ditto North Canara, 8 miles to an inch, Annas 3, or Annas 4 mounted on cloth.
- Ditto Rajpeela District, 1 mile to an inch, Rs. 3, or Rs. 5 mounted on cloth.
- Ditto Guzerat, 10 miles to an inch, Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 mounted on cloth.
- Sheet No. 1 Map of Manderdew Hill ranges, 220 yds. to an inch, Rs. 5 mounted on cloth.
- Ditto No. 2 Map of Manderdew Hill ranges, 220 yds. to an inch, Rs. 4 mounted on cloth.
- Index paper of Manderdew Hill ranges, 2 miles to an inch, Annas 7 mounted on cloth.

JENKIN JONES, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Actg. Superintending Engineer, P.D.
Bombay, Office of the Superintending Eng., P.D.,
12th December 1865.

Notice

Tenders for the supply of 1,500 Cwt. of Dhall Stalk, peeled, after being well soaked in sweet water, for the use of the Gunpowder Manufactory at Kirkee, near Poona, will be received at this office up to the 20th November next.

The supply to be delivered at the Manufactory, or at the Kirkee Railway Station, free of all charges, and to be completed before the end of May 1867; and should the contractor whose tender is accepted, fail to furnish the whole within the period, the deficiency will be purchased at his risk at any cost.

Any party whose tender is accepted, will be required to deposit 500 Rupees, for the fulfilment of his agreement.

T. T. HAGGARD, Lieut. Col.,
Agent for Gunpowder.

Gunpowder Factory,
Kirkee, 20th October 1866.

Notice

Is hereby given, that a Contract having been entered into for 1,000 Garce of Salt out of the quantity mentioned in the Notice dated 11th September 1866, tenders will be received for the remaining quantities hereunder specified, to be supplied after the 1st

January 1867. Offers below 53 Rupees per Garce only will be considered:—

	Garce.
Cannanore.....	300
Tellicherry	300
Calicut	500
Beypur	320
Ponany	300
Chowghat	20
Cochin	30

Total....1,770 Garce.

(Signed) G. A. BALLARD,
Collector.

Malabar Collector's Office, on Circuit,
Vytty, 16th October 1866.

जाहौरखबर.

दिली जाते ऐयाजे, तारीख ११ सप्टेंबर सन १८६६ चे नोटिशीत लिहिले मिठा पैकां १००० ग्यारसाचें कंत्राट झालें आहे याजकरितां बाकी राहिलेलें मिठ तारीख १ जानेवारी सन १८६७ नंतर खाली लिहिल्या प्रमाणें पॉच-त्रिण्या करितां अर्ज घेण्यांत येतील. दर ग्यारसास रुपये ५३ पैसां कमी किमतीचे अर्ज असतील त्याजवर विचार करण्यांत येईल.

	ग्यारस-
कनानोर	३००
तेलचेरी	३००
कलिकट	५००
बेपूर	३२०
पोनानी	३००
चौवाट	२०
कोंचीन	३०

१७७०

(सही) जी. ए. बालार्ड, कलेक्टर.

मलबार कलेक्टरचें हाफिस,
तारीख १६ अक्टोबर सन १८६६.

जालुर अय्यर.

आपवमो आयेछे के तारीख ११ सप्टेंबर सन १८६६ नी नोटिशीत ल जेला मीठापैका १००० ग्यारसनी कंत्राट थयेछे मोटे पाकी रेड्डुं मीठ तारीख १ जानेवारी सन १८६७ पछी नीये लप्या प्रमाणे पोटुआवशाइ अरु लेशमो आवये. दर य रसे इपीया पउ कस्तां कुमी कीमतनी अरु हसे तेनां उपर वीय. २ कस्तामो आवये.

	ग्यारस-
कनानोर	३००
तेलचेरी	३००
कलीकट	५००
बेपूर	३२०
पोनानी	३००
चौवाट	२०
कोंचीन	३०

१७७०

(सही) जे. ए. बालार्ड, कलेक्टर.

मलबार कलेक्टरनी हाफिस,
तारीख १६ अक्टोबर १८६६.

Notice

Is hereby given, that from the 1st proximo wholesale operations will be resumed as an experiment, and a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on purchases of books exceeding Rupees (500) five hundred cash. Branch Book Depot-keepers will be allowed 5 per cent. commission on wholesale, and ten per cent. on their retail transactions.

MADHAVA N. SHIRGOANKER,
Curator.

Government Central Book Depot,
Bombay, 16th October 1866.

Notice.**SATTARA COLLECTORATE.**

The attention of the holders of all Sunnuds creating an interest in immovable property of the value of Rupees 100 and upwards, situated in the Sattara Collectorate, is drawn to Section 49 of the Indian Registration Act XX. of 1866.

The holders of those Sunnuds only which have been issued by the British Government or by Officers acting under the orders of Government on and after the 1st May 1866, are requested to have their Sunnuds duly registered within four months from the date of the Sunnuds.

The holders of all such Sunnuds will have to pay a nominal fee of one anna per Sunnud on account of the fees payable on the Registration of those Sunnuds.

The value of the property to be registered should be calculated at eighteen times the amount of the annual rent remitted to the holder of the Sunnuds.

J. R. ARTHUR,
Collector.

Sattara Collector's Office,
10th October 1866.

जाहिरनामा.**सताराजिल्हा.**

सतारा जिल्ह्यांतील शंभर रुपये व त्याहून अधिकर किंमतीचे स्थावर मिळकती बदल सर्व सनदांचे उपभोग वेणारानीं दस्तऐवज नोंदण्याचा नवा कायदा सन १८६६ चा नंबर २० यांतील कलम ४९ यावर लक्ष पुरवावें.

तारीख १ मे सन १८६६ रोजी व त्या पुढे इंग्रज सरकारानीं अथवा त्यांचे आज्ञे वरून त्यांचे भ्रमलदारानीं ज्या सनदा दिल्या अस्या सनदांच्या उपभोगणारानीं मात्र आपल्या सनदा त्या झाल्या त्या तारिखे पासून चार महिन्यांचे आंत नोंदवून घ्याव्या.

अशा सर्व सनदांचे उपभोगणारांस सनद नोंदविण्या बदल प्रत्येक सनदेसाठीं एक आणा फी याची लागेल.

सनदेचे उपभोगणारांस वार्षिक जी साऱ्याची रकम सोडली असेल तिचे अठरा पट त्या स्थावर मिळकतीची नोंदणे व्हावयाची तिची किंमत समजावी.

J. R. ARTHUR,
कलेक्टर

सतारा कलेक्टर कचेरी

तारीख ३० आक्टोबर सन १८६६ इ.स.वी.

Notice.

Whereas a quantity of Firewood from the Government Forest in the Tanna Collectorate to the amount as follows:—

	Candies.	Mauuds.
Talooka Dhanoo (Sunjan)	2,632	24½
„ Mahim	1,641	19
„ Callian	1,682	8½
„ Bhewndy	5,794	2½
„ Kurjut (Nusrapoor)	2,162	..
	13,912,	262½

was purchased from the Collector of Tanna in April and October 1865 by the firm of STEWART, NURROTUMDASS, & Co., and whereas a portion of the said wood has not yet been removed by the purchasers, and a letter from the Collector of Tanna, dated 25th June 1866, addressed to the said firm, demanding certain expenses for watching and preserving the said firewood, has not been replied to, Notice is hereby given that unless, within three months from the date of this Notification, the said firewood be removed by the said purchasers, and all claims by the said Collector of Tanna for expenses of watching and preserving, and for ground rent, and for advertising charges, and all charges accruing as per conditions of sale, be defrayed by the said purchasers, steps will be taken by the said Collector for the recovery of the said claims, and he will be in no way responsible for the watching and safe custody of the said firewood.

W. H. HAVELOCK,
Collector.

Tanna, Collector's Office,
20th October 1866.

Notice.**POONA COLLECTORATE.****Sale of Building Sites at Khandalla.**

1. The right of occupancy of twenty-eight (28) building sites in the lands of Khandalla and Koneh will be put up to public competition at the Travellers' Bungalow, Khandalla, on the 15th November 1866.

2. A plan showing the sites is in the office of the Foudjar of Khandalla for the inspection of intending purchasers.

3. In order to render easy the identification of the different sites, each will be distinguished by a flag or post at each corner thereof.

4. The terms of grant will be those on which sites are given at Matheran, viz. a 30 years' lease (at an annual rental of 5 Rupees an acre), renewable with the reservation to Government of the right to raise the rental at the expiration of the lease.

5. A form of the Deed which the purchaser will be required to execute is to be seen in the office of the Collector of Poona or that of the Foudjar of Khandalla.

6. The purchase money must be paid within one month from date of sale, and a deposit of 10 per cent. on day of sale. Failing completion of payment within the above time, the right of occupancy will revert to Government, and the deposit will be forfeited.

E. P. DOWN,
Collector.

Poona, Collector's Office,
20th October 1866.

Bank of Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK will be closed on *Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday*, the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th November next, on account of DEWALEE HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,

D. ROBERTSON,

Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th October 1866.

Notice.

POONA COLLECTORATE.

This is to certify that during the month of September 1866, the ordinary cost of Cart Hire in the Poona Districts was in excess of twelve annas a day for a two bullock cart, carrying ten or twelve maunds.

E. P. DOWN,
Collector.

Poona, 24th October 1866.

Wanted

An Apothecary or Sub-Assistant Surgeon of experience for the medical charge of the Jail at Yerrowda near Poona. Salary Rupees 250 per mensem and free quarters.

Applications to be sent to the Inspector General of Prisons, Poona.

C. G. WIEHE,
Inspector General of Prisons.

Poona, 13th October 1866.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE.

The Screw Steam Vessel "Amoy" (formerly H. M.'s Gun Boat "Jasper"), lately belonging to the Anglo-Chinese Squadron, 301 tons, built of Wood, Engines of 80 Horse Power (condensing), by Maudsley and Co. Full speed when built 8, half-speed 6. Stows 45 tons of Coal, being for 9½ days at full speed and 14 days at half-speed. Length 161 feet, width 22·3. Armament 2 heavy pivot guns, 2 Howitzers. Original cost price £9,000, without armament.

The above vessel was purchased from the Admiralty for £3,000, but afterwards fitted with Condensing Engine, and recoppered.

Sealed Tenders for the purchase of the above Vessel will be received at the Office of the Officiating Superintendent of Marine, up to noon on Thursday the 1st November next.

A Deposit of ten per cent. of the purchase-money to be paid to the Bank of Bombay, on the acceptance of the Tender, and remainder on delivery of the Vessel and Stores.

By order of the Offg. Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE,
Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay,
2nd October 1866.

NOTICE TO SHIP OWNERS AND SHIP MASTERS.

SEA-SCURVY.

The result of the inquiries recently instituted by the Board of Trade in several cases of outbreak of Scurvy in Merchant Ships, in some even where it is manifest that the Owners have had every desire to provide for the health of the crew, leads this Board to believe that the publication of the following means, suggested by the Seamen's Hospital Society, for the prevention and check of this malady, may be attended with advantage:—

The Cause of the malady is generally believed to be privation for a considerable length of time of Fresh Vegetables.

MEANS FOR PREVENTION AT SEA.

1. Every Ship on a long voyage should be supplied with a proper quantity of Lime or Lemon Juice.

The Juice having been received in bulk from the Vendors, should be examined and analysed by a competent Medical Officer. All measures adopted for its preservation are worthless unless it be clearly ascertained that a pure article has been supplied.

10 per cent. of Brandy (S. G. 930) or of Rum (S. G. 890) should afterwards be added to it.

It should be packed in Jars or Bottles, each containing 1 Gallon or less, covered with a layer of Oil and closely packed and sealed.

Each man should have at least four ounces (8 tablespoonfuls) a week, and should take it as part of his daily food. The quantity should be increased to an ounce daily if any symptoms of scurvy manifest themselves.

The giving out of Lime or Lemon Juice should be commenced with the issue of salt provisions, and should be continued even with fresh meat in harbour when no green or succulent vegetables accompany it. It should certainly not be delayed longer than a fortnight after the vessel has put to sea.

2. *Preserved Vegetables*—Of these Potatoes and Onions are the best; next—Greens, Carrots, Turnips, &c.

3. A plentiful supply of good water.

4. Attention to cleanliness and ventilation, more particularly of the quarters of the crew.

IN PORT.

A full supply of such Vegetables as may be most easily procured, viz., Potatoes, Greens, Radishes, Watercresses; the latter vegetable is a powerful antiscorbutic and easily procurable. Fruits, as Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Shaddocks, &c.

It is always well to provide an extra supply of the above-mentioned important antiscorbutics in case of an unusually protracted voyage or other contingency.

Board of Trade, September 1866.

LARGE SALE OF ANAMALLAY TEAK.

At Ponany 2,746 Dockyard planks.

At Coimbatore } 100 do. do.

At Coimbatore } 129 Logs.

At foot of Government Timber Slip } 500 Dockyard planks.
near Anamallay . . }

The planks are from 12 to 35 feet long, 8 to 15 inches broad, and 5 to 12 inches in depth, and average from 12 to 25 cubic feet each.

This timber is all ready for inspection at the depôts. Tenders will be received for the purchase of all or any portion not less than 1,000 cubic feet by the undersigned up to the 31st of December.

Tenders must be made at so much per cubic foot outside measurement.

Terms of Payment.—Payment in full on the completion of measurement and before the removal of the timber.

(Signed) R. H. BEDDOME, Captain,
Officiating Conservator of Forests, Madras.
20th October 1866.

Notice.

I, the undersigned, hereby give Notice that a Government Currency Note No. $\frac{a}{20}$ 56,266 for Rs. (1,000) One Thousand, was accidentally destroyed by me by fire, and that I have made application for one in lieu thereof as authorized by Government of India's Notification No. 1004A, dated 30th July 1866.

RUSTOMJEE RUTTONJEE.

रुस्तमजी रतुणजी.

Bombay, 23rd October 1866.

The Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Company (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Bombay Green, within the Fort, on Saturday, the 10th day of November 1866, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

1st.—To receive the Director's Report, and the Audited Accounts of the Company, for the year ending 31st August 1866.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE,

Secretary.

Bombay, 27th October 1866.

The Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Company (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from Saturday the 3rd day of November to Thursday the 22nd day of November 1866 (inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE,

Secretary.

Bombay, 27th October 1866.

NOTICE.—We have authorised Mr. GEO. L. FABER and Mr. OTTO NOLKE jointly and separately to sign our firm by procuration.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 27th October 1866.

GAZETTE—8

Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited.

NOTICE has been given by Mr. J. W. Warter, that the following Resolutions will be proposed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, on Saturday, the 3rd November.

1.—That the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY be wound up voluntarily.

2.—That liquidators be appointed (to be named at the Meeting), and to fix the remuneration.

3.—In the event of a Resolution to wind up not being carried by the requisite Majority,—

That a Committee (to be named at the Meeting) be appointed for the purpose of investigating and reporting to a future Meeting as to the best mode of winding up the Company.

The Directors recommend and give notice of the following amendment to Resolution No. 1:—That in view of the fact that a difference of opinion exists as to the precise legal rights of Government against the Company should the latter not complete the reclamation as stipulated for in the Agreement, and it being most desirable that litigation should be avoided, and the relative positions of all parties interested be defined with the least possible delay, a Committee of Shareholders be appointed to place themselves in communication with Government with the object of agreeing upon a basis of arrangement under which the Company may be wound up voluntarily, and all questions with Government be finally settled. That (names to be mentioned at the Meeting) be appointed a Committee with powers to conclude such an arrangement as is contemplated by the foregoing proposition, subject to the ratification of an Extraordinary General Meeting.

Mr. John Smith gives notice of a Resolution very similar to the foregoing amendment, viz:—

That a Committee (to be named at the Meeting) be appointed for the purpose of opening negotiations with Government in co-operation with the Directors, with a view to a satisfactory adjustment of its claims upon the Company: such Committee to report to the next Meeting of Shareholders, and no arrangements proposed by them to be binding upon the Company until approved of by a majority of the Shareholders present at the said Meeting.

GEO. WHITLEY,

For SECRETARIES,

Bombay Reclamation Co., Limited.

31st October 1866.

Kattywar Trading Company (Limited).

Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Church Lane, on Saturday the 10th November 1866, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors, and the Balance Sheet up to 30th June 1866.

2nd. To consider an Extraordinary Resolution to the following effect:—

“That it having been proved to the satisfaction of the Company that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, that the Company be wound up voluntarily.”

3rd. And if such Resolution be duly passed, to appoint Liquidators, and to fix their remuneration.

M. ROONAN,

Secretary and Treasurer,

Bombay, 8th October 1866.

Brokers' Loan, Discount, and Banking Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a **SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING** of the **SHAREHOLDERS** will be held on **Saturday, the 24th November, at 2 o'clock P.M.**, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To propose that the Company be wound up voluntarily, and if that Resolution is passed, then to appoint liquidators.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDASEER BOMANJEE,

Manager

Bombay, 31st October 1866.

NOTICE.—All Debtors to the Estate of **PUDUMSEE VEERJEE & Co.** are requested to pay the amount of their Debts forthwith to, and Creditors of the said Estate are requested to lodge their Claims and Vouchers for the same with the undermentioned.

WILLIAM SIM,
THOMAS DUNN,
GOVINDJEE BALCRUSTNAJEE,

Trustees of the Estate of Pudumsee Veerjee & Co.

Office, No. 1 Oak Lane,
Bombay, 31st October 1866.

Jewraz Ruttonsey & Co.'s Estate.

CREDITORS on this Estate are requested to lodge their claims accompanied by vouchers with the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. **RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.**, and Debtors to the Estate are requested to pay the amount of their debts forthwith.

THOMAS WILSON,
J. H. ASPINWALL,
DORABJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY,

Trustees to the Estate.

Bombay, 31st October 1866.

Framjee Ardaseer Davur's Estate.

NOTICE.—The Creditors on this Estate are hereby requested to send their claims, accompanied by Vouchers, to either of the undersigned, on or before Thursday the 8th November next.

A. C. GUMPERT,
J. L. BRODIE,

Trustees of the Estate of Framjee Ardaseer Davur.
Bombay, 25th October 1866.

Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur's Estate.

NOTICE.—The Creditors on this Estate are hereby requested to send their claims, accompanied by Vouchers, to Mr. **A. C. Gumpert's** office, in the Elphinstone Circle, on or before Thursday, the 8th November next, and Debtors of the Estate are required to pay the amount of their debts forthwith at the same office.


A. C. GUMPERT,
A. THOMSON,
OTTO MULLER,

Trustees of the Estate of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur.
Bombay, 25th October 1866.

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POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

Changes of Address.—All communications should be made to the POST MASTER of Bombay, or other POST MASTERS, and not to the POST MASTER GENERAL. The name of the Post Town to which letters will be found addressed should be stated in the application.

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.—During the undermentioned months Mail Steamers for *Suez* will start on the 14th and 29th, as detailed below, at 10 A.M. :—

November 14th and 29th.
December 14th and 29th.

The Mail Steamers for *China* will leave Bombay on the 15th and 30th throughout the year at 9 A.M.

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

Monday 29th Oct. 7 A.M. }
Wednesday 14th Nov. 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 AND PAT- TERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDIZE	POSTAGE.	
Weight.	Rs. a. p.	Weight.	Rs. a. p.	Weight.	R. a. p.	
By Marsilles	Under $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	0 6 8	Under 4 oz.	0 2 0	Under 4 oz.	0 4 4
	" 1 "	0 13 4	" 8 "	0 4 0	" 8 "	0 8 8
	" 2 "	1 10 8	" 12 "	0 6 0	" 12 "	0 13 0
	" 3 "	2 8 0			" 1 lb.	1 1 4
	" 4 "	3 5 4			" $1\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 5 8
	" 5 "	4 2 8			" $1\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 10 0
	" 6 "	5 0 0			" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	1 14 4
	" 2 "	2 2 8			" 2 "	2 2 8
By Southampton	Under $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	0 4 0	Under 4 oz.	0 1 6	Under 4 oz.	0 3 0
	" 1 "	0 8 0	" 8 "	0 2 0	" 8 "	0 6 0
	" 2 "	1 0 0	" 12 "	0 3 0	" 12 "	0 9 0
	" 3 "	1 8 0			" 1 lb.	0 12 0
	" 4 "	2 0 0			" $1\frac{1}{2}$ "	0 15 0
	" 5 "	2 8 0			" $1\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 2 0
	" 6 "	3 0 0			" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	1 5 0
					" 2 "	1 8 0

China Mail.—The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "EMEU," will be closed on Wednesday, 14th November 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 15th.

Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and Australian Mails will be made up by this opportunity.

Rates of Postage to China.—From this date (4th April 1866) 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.

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 resume the direct route by Muscat.

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

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

Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope Mails.—Under instructions from H. M.'s Post Master General, London, it is hereby notified that a new Mail Packet line has been established between Point de Galle and Port Louis (Mauritius), direct, instead of between Suez and Mauritius *via* Aden, as formerly. Letters and Papers for Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, Cape of Good Hope, &c., will accordingly be despatched *via* Point de Galle by the China Mail Steamer leaving Bombay on the morning of the 15th of each month, so as to be in time for the Mail Steamer which is appointed to leave Point de Galle for Port Louis on the 22nd idem.

Mails from the above places will likewise be received at Bombay by the aforementioned route. The packet leaving the Cape on the 17th will sail from Port Louis on the 6th of each month, and be due at Point de Galle on the 17th and at Bombay (with the China Mail) on the 22nd of each month.

*Amended Time Table of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and Mauritius Mail Packet Service,
for part of the Year 1866.*

Approval by Her Majesty's Post Master General on the 28th May 1866.

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope, *via* Ceylon and Mauritius.

No. of Voyage.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Galle.	Arrive at Mauritius.	Leave Mauritius.	Leave Natal.	Leave Port Elizabeth.	Arrive at Table Bay.	No. of Voyage.	Leave Table Bay.	Leave St. Helena.	Leave Ascension.	Arrive at Plymouth.
2	July 15	July 22	Aug. 2	Aug. 3	Aug. 12	Aug. 15	Aug. 18	14	Aug. 19	About Aug. 28	About Sep. 1	Sep. 27
4	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Sep. 1	Sep. 2	Sep. 11	Sep. 14	Sep. 17	16	Sep. 19	Sep. 28	Oct. 2	Oct. 28
6	Sep. 15	Sept. 22	Oct. 3	Oct. 4	Oct. 13	Oct. 16	Oct. 19	18	Oct. 19	Oct. 28	Nov. 1	Nov. 27
8	Oct. 15	Oct. 22	Nov. 2	Nov. 3	Nov. 12	Nov. 15	Nov. 18	20	Nov. 19	Nov. 28	Dec. 2	Dec. 23
10	Nov. 15	Nov. 21	Dec. 2 1867	Dec. 3 1867	Dec. 12 1867	Dec. 15 1867	Dec. 18 1867	22	Dec. 19 1867	Dec. 28 1867	Jan. 1	Jan. 27
12	Dec. 15	Dec. 22	Jan. 2	Jan. 3	Jan. 12	Jan. 15	Jan. 18	24	Jan. 19	Jan. 28	Feb. 1	Feb. 27

*TABLE of the Expected Arrival and Departure of the Ocean Mails for the week ending
Thursday, 8th November 1866.*

ARRIVAL.	DEPARTURE.
China Mail, 6th November 1866. Persian Gulf Mail, 23th October 1866.	Persian Gulf Mail, 3rd November 1866.

Extension of time in posting Overland Letters.—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 Secretariat, 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.

Postage Stamps.—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 Notepaper, from 12 Annas to 10 Annas.

Six-Annas Foreign Bill Stamps, when crossed with the word "Postage," will be recognized as Postage Stamps of the value of Six Annas, and can be used in the payment of postage on Overland or other letters and parcels.

Changes in Mail Trains.—In consequence of the alterations in the Departure and Arrival of the Mail Trains on the Lines of the G. I. P. Railway, the following changes will take place on and after the 15th October 1866 in the hours of Closing and Issuing of Mails at the General Post Office :—

DESPATCH OF MAILS.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting.	
	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	After Packet Letters.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, <i>i.e.</i> for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, N. W. Provinces, Bengal and Punjab,	6 P.M.	7 P.M.
For Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, <i>i.e.</i> for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency		
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Nassick.	5½ A.M.	
For Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	7 A.M.	
For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, <i>i.e.</i> for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar, and Kutch.....	4 A.M.	5 A.M.
Do. do. do. <i>i.e.</i> for the Post Towns of Tarapore, Oomergaum, Damaun, Balda, Pardee, Billimora, Gundehvee and Surat.....	8 A.M.	

Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M. and from 12 (noon) to 5 P.M.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

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.—Mails from the Baroda Line, *i.e.* from Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar, Rajpootana, also local Mails from Poona.

Second Delivery at 11 A. M.—Through Mails from Madras, and the South also from Calcutta, Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and from the South East and N. E. Railway Lines.

Third Delivery at 2 P. M.—Local letters and Sea Mails received after the 2nd Delivery.

The Mails that arrive after the issue of 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 5 P.M. and not later.

Postage to Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.—Under an additional Postal Convention concluded between Great Britain and Denmark, the following rates of Postage, British, Foreign, and Indian, will be charged upon letters sent from India, *viâ* Southampton, through the United Kingdom to Denmark, Sweden, or Norway :—

DESTINATION.	Not exceeding ½ oz.	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 2 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

2. Letters sent to the above countries *through Great Britain viâ* Marseilles, will be liable to an additional French rate of two annas and 8 pias for every half ounce.

3. Letters for the above countries, sent through France, but not through Great Britain, are liable to the following rates of postage, which may be prepaid or not at the option of the sender. All letters intended for despatch by this route should be marked *via* France:—

DESTINATION.	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Above $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	Every addi- tional $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Denmark.....	0 8 8	1 1 4	1 10 0	0 8 8
Sweden.....	0 12 8	1 9 4	2 6 0	0 12 8
Norway.....	0 12 8	1 9 4	2 6 0	0 12 8

4. The prepayment of letters sent through Great Britain is optional; but unpaid letters will be liable to an increased charge on delivery.

5. Prepaid letters for any of the countries named can be registered on payment in advance of the ordinary Registration Fee of four annas, and an additional Foreign Registration Fee of four annas.

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., one rate	0 6 0
2. On letters weighing more than $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., but less than $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 3 half-rates	0 9 0
3. On letters weighing more than $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., but less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an ounce, 5 half-rates	0 15 0
4. On letters weighing more than $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., but less than 1 oz., 6 half-rates	1 2 0
5. On letters weighing more than 1 oz., but less than 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 pias) 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 much must be prepaid.

Postage on Letters to French Post Offices in Turkey.—From the 1st proximo letters posted

* Alexandretta.	Kerasun.	Smyrna.
Beyrout.	Latakia.	Sulina.
The Dardanelles.	Mersina.	Tangiers.
Galat.	Mitylene.	Trebizond.
Gallipoli.	Rhodes.	Tripoli (in Syria)
Ibraila.	Salonica.	Tatcha.
Ineboli.	Samsoun.	Tunis, or
Jaffa.	Sinope.	Varna.

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.....	0 5 4
Above $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	0 10 8
Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. not exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ 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.

Newspapers for the above places cannot be prepaid in India like those for France.

Postage on Letters to the French Colony of New Caledonia.—Letters posted in India, addressed to the French Colony of new Caledonia, may be sent at the option of the senders 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	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	0	5	4
Above $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., and not exceeding	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	0	10	8
Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and not exceeding	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	1	0	0

and so on, adding a single rate of postage, annas 5 pies 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 rate of annas 8 pies 8 per quarter ounce.

5. 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.

Inland Indian Postage must be prepaid on Newspapers and Printed Papers addressed to the abovenamed Colony.

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:—

1st.—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.

2nd.—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 one loose piece of paper, but on small labels attached to the Samples, or the bags containing them.

3rd.—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.

4th.—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.

Pattern and Book Post between India, the United Kingdom, and British Colonies.—Under the following conditions as to mode of packing, exclusion to all communications of the nature of a letter, and prepayment of Postage by means of stamps, packets of books, patterns, publications, or works of literature or art, whether British, Colonial, or Foreign, and all packets consisting of printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament or any Colonial Legislature, may be transmitted between any part of the East Indies, Great Britain, Malta, Gibraltar, the Australian Colonies, Hongkong, Ceylon, Mauritius, Aden, Singapore, and Penang, at the rates of Postage given in the subjoined Table.

The following rates of Postage must be paid in advance by means of stamps attached to the packet. No packet exceeding 3 lbs. (120 Tolas) in weight can be sent :—

TABLE A.

SCALE OF POSTAGE CHARGES on packets of books or patterns, not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight, sent by Book-Post between India and Great Britain, Malta, and Gibraltar—

	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1. For a packet not exceeding 4 ozs. in weight	0 3 0
2. For a packet exceeding 4 ozs. and not exceeding 8 ozs.	0 6 0
3. For a packet exceeding 8 ozs. and not exceeding 12 ozs.	0 9 0
4. For a packet exceeding 12 ozs. and not exceeding one pound	0 12 0
5. For a packet exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 1½ lb.	0 15 0
6. For a packet exceeding 1½ lb. and not exceeding 1¾ lb.	1 2 0
and so on for every additional weight of 4 ozs. an additional charge of 3 annas.	

TABLE B.

SCALE OF POSTAGE CHARGES on packets of books or patterns not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight, sent by Book-Post between India, Hongkong, Ceylon, Mauritius, Aden, Singapore, Penang, and the several Australian Colonies—

	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1. For a packet not exceeding 4. ozs. in weight	0 2 0
2. For a packet exceeding 4 ozs. and not exceeding ½ lb.	0 4 0
3. For a packet exceeding ½ lb. and not exceeding 1 lb.	0 8 0
4. For a packet exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 1½ lb.	0 12 0
5. For a packet exceeding 1½ lb. and not exceeding 2 lbs.	1 0 0
6. For a packet exceeding 2 lbs. and not exceeding 2½ lbs.	1 4 0
7. For a packet exceeding 2½ lbs. and not exceeding 3 lbs.	1 8 0

The following conditions are to be observed in sending book and pattern packets by Post :—

1st.—The Postage must be prepaid by means of stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover.

2nd.—Every packet must be sent either without a cover or in a cover open at the ends or sides so as to admit of the enclosures being removed for examination. Samples, however, of seeds, &c. may be enclosed in boxes or in bags of linen or other material fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened, or in bags entirely closed, provided that they are transparent, so that the Officers of the Department may be able to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents. If this rule be infringed, the packet will be treated as a letter.

3rd.—A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters) photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass), prints or maps, and any quantity of paper, parchment, or vellum; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these, but no printed matter or prints will be allowed, except such as may be printed on paper, parchment, or vellum. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &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 such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

4th.—The packet must not contain any letter closed or open, or any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written or printed, in any such packet or on its cover. Entries, however, merely stating who sends the book, &c., or to whom it is given, are not regarded as a letter. In the case of packets of patterns the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles may be written, not on loose pieces of paper, but on the cover or on small labels attached to the samples or bags containing them.

5th.—No book or pattern packet can be received if it exceeds two feet in length, width, or depth.

6th.—The prohibition which has heretofore existed to the transmission as patterns of articles of intrinsic value by the Post between the United Kingdom and India has been withdrawn.

7th.—The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of an article which might injure the contents of the Mail Bags, or the Officers of the Post Office, is so far relaxed as to permit the transmission of Scissors, Knives, Razors, Forks, Steel-pens, Nails, Keys, Watch Machinery, Metal Tubings, Pieces of Metals or Ore, and such like, as samples, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the Mail Bags and the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time the samples may be easily examined. If any packet containing such articles as these be posted, which is found not to be sufficiently guarded, it will be stopped.

8th.—Samples of seed and similar articles may be sent in the bags entirely closed if transparent, so that the Officers of the Post Office may satisfy themselves of the nature of the contents.

9th.—In exception to the rule permitting articles of intrinsic value to be forwarded, it must be understood that such articles cannot be forwarded in the Mails *viâ* Marseilles.

10th.—Any packet which shall not be open to examination, as required by Rule 2, or shall have any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written or printed, in it or upon its cover, will be charged with Letter Postage.

11th.—If a packet be found to contain any letter not wholly printed, whether closed or open, or any enclosure, sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, or any other unauthorized enclosure, the letter or enclosure will be taken out and forwarded to the address on the packet, charged with full postage as an unpaid letter, together with an additional book rate; that is, with the postage chargeable on a book weighing not more than half a pound; the remainder of the packet, if duly prepaid with stamps, will then be forwarded to its address.

12th.—In no case can a book packet be sent to the Colonies (except at the letter rate of Postage) through a foreign country.

13th.—Book or pattern packets which are wholly unpaid will be forwarded to their destination, charged with double the amount of Book Postage, and those which are insufficiently prepaid with the amount of the deficiency, and an additional book rate as a fine.

14th.—Book and pattern packets sent to Great Britain *viâ* Marseilles are subject to an additional French rate of Two Pence (1 anna 4 pic) for every 4 ozs., which must be prepaid.

Pattern Post to Netherlands.—Her Majesty's Post Master General has intimated that, in future, Patterns or Samples of Merchandise may be sent from India to the Netherlands through the United Kingdom, subject to the following Regulations:—

1st. 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 manufacturer's or 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 or boxes containing them.

2nd. 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 boxes or in bags of linen or other material, tied at the neck, or 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.

3rd. No Packet of Patterns must exceed two feet, British, in length, or one foot, British, in width or depth.

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; but scissors and other similar articles may be forwarded as Patterns, provided they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the Mail Bags and the Officers of the Post Office, while, at the same time, the Patterns may be easily examined.

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

The rates of postage (exclusive of the Colonial Inland rate) to be collected will be as follows:—

For a Packet sent viâ Southampton.

Not exceeding 2 ozs.	Above 2 ozs. and not exceeding 4 ozs.	Above 4 ozs. and not exceeding 8 ozs.	Above 8 ozs. and not exceeding 1 lb.	Above 1 lb. and not exceeding 1½ lbs.	Above 1½ lb. and not exceeding 2 lbs.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
0 2	0 4	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8

Packets of Patterns will also, in future, be forwarded from the Netherlands to India through the United Kingdom, and will be delivered over without any claim, and, consequently, they will be liable, on delivery, to the Colonial Inland rate only.

Books and Patterns to France and Italy.—Arrangements have been made for the transmission by Post between India and France, and between India and Italy, of patterns and samples of Merchandise of no intrinsic value, under the conditions and at the rates chargeable on books and printed papers addressed to France.

2. Book packets and patterns and samples of Merchandise received from France are liable on delivery to Indian Book Post rates, namely, one anna for ten tolas.

3. Patterns, books, and printed papers posted in India are, in like manner, liable to Indian Inland rates of Book Postage, which must be prepaid.

Indian Inland and Colonial or Foreign Postage.—Agreeably to the subjoined Resolution passed by the Government of India, under date the 17th July last, Indian Inland Postage will in future be leviable on letters, papers, &c., either received for delivery or posted for despatch at a Presidency Town, from and to any of the places below mentioned, in addition to the Colonial or Foreign Postage, paid or due thereon, in the same manner as such postage is now paid or charged on articles addressed to or posted at a Station in the Mofussil:—

Ceylon
Penang
Singapore
China or Hong-Kong
Australian Colonies
Mauritius or Port Louis
Natal
Reunion
Port Elizabeth

Cape of Good Hope
St. Helena
Ascension
Malta
Gibraltar
Italy via France
France
Countries via France

} Papers only.

“HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 2841.

Simla, the 17th July 1866.

REFERRING to the orders and rules passed by the Governor General in Council under the provisions of Sections 19, 21, 22, and 63 of the Post Office Act of 1866, notified under date the 21st April, it is hereby ordered, under the provisions aforesaid, that Rule V. shall be modified as follows, *viz*:—

FORMER RULE V.

Letters and other articles sent through the Post from or to any part of Great Britain or any British Colony, or any foreign country to or from any places in British India, shall continue to be subject to the rates of Postage now chargeable on such letters and other articles.

NEW RULE V.

Letters and other articles sent through the Post from or to any part of the United Kingdom or any British Colony, or any foreign country to or from any places in British India, shall continue to be subject to the rates of Postage now chargeable on such letters and other articles. *But except in cases in which special Postage rates are chargeable under the provisions of Section 21 of the Post Office Act of 1866, or under any previous order of the Governor General of India in Council, Indian Inland Postage, according to the rates prescribed in that Act, shall be levied on all letters or other articles sent through the Post from or to any foreign country with which a Convention for the mutual collection of Indian and other Postage may not exist, and shall be chargeable in addition to any British or foreign Postage which may be paid or due.*

(Signed) E. C. BAYLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.”

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 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.

"Inland Correspondence."—Tables of Postage Rates under the Indian Post Office Act of 1866.
Postage Rates on "Prepaid Letters."

If not exceeding in Weight	Postage.	Number of Rates.
One Quarter Tola	Six Pic	One Rate.
Half a Tola	One Anna	Two Rates.
One Tola	Two Annas	Three Rates.

For every half Tola in weight above one Tola an additional anna. Every fraction of half a Tola above one Tola will be charged as one additional half Tola.

Insufficiently Paid Letters will be charged with double the deficient postage. *Unpaid Letters* will be charged with double the prepaid rates.

The sum of one anna in addition is chargeable as Postage on letters conveyed by "Ship" not being Mail Ships or Steamers recognised as such by the Governor General of India in Council.

No. 2.

Postage Rates on prepaid "Newspapers," "Books," "Packets of Newspapers," and "Proof Sheets."

If not exceeding in weight	Postage.	Number of Rates.
Ten Tolas	One Anna	One Rate.
Twenty Tolas	Two Annas	Two Rates.

For every ten Tolas in weight above twenty Tolas one additional anna; every fraction of ten Tolas will be charged as ten (10) additional Tolas.

An extra or supplement to any paper bearing the *same date* as the Newspaper, and transmitted there-with *under the same cover*, will be deemed part of the Newspaper.

No newspapers shall be forwarded by Letter Post unless the postage thereof shall be fully prepaid by means of a proper stamp or stamps.

"Proof Sheets" marked as such may be sent by the Letter Post at the rates prescribed for Newspapers, provided "*the contents be correctly certified on the cover by the signature in full of the sender;*" otherwise the same will be charged with Postage at the rate which would be charged on an unstamped Letter of equal weight.

If the Postage chargeable on Books, Packets of Newspapers, &c., be *not prepaid* as above, it will be subject to Banghy rates of Postage, but if *partially prepaid* double the deficient postage will be charged.

No. 3.

Postage Rates on Inland Parcels.

For distances	Miles.	If not exceeding in weight							
		20 Tolas.	50 Tolas.	100 Tolas.	200 Tolas.	300 Tolas.	400 Tolas.	500 Tolas.	600 Tolas.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Not Exceeding	300	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8
Do. ..	600	0 8	1 0	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0
Do. ..	900	0 12	1 8	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8
Do. ..	1,200	1 0	2 0	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0
Above	1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8

Not more than one Letter can be enclosed in a Banghy parcel, and a penalty not exceeding Rupees (50) fifty.

All book Packets and Parcels *not exceeding ten tolas* in weight sent through the Post Office should be conveyed by Letter Post, and be charged with Letter Postage, unless specially directed to be sent by Banghy or Book Packet Post.

No Parcel exceeding 2,000 Tolas in weight shall be received for despatch at any Post Office, and no Parcel exceeding 600 Tolas on any line of Road on which the Banghy Mails are carried by Foot Runners.

No. 4.

Ship Postage Rates on Parcels conveyed by means of Her Majesty's Indian Post by Sea.

If not exceeding	Postage.	Number of Rates.
20 Tolas	Two Annas	One Rate.
40 do.	Four do.	Two Rates.
100 do.	Eight do.	Four Rates.

and for every hundred Tolas in weight above one hundred (100) Tolas eight additional annas. Every fraction of one hundred (100) Tolas will be charged as 100 Tolas, and if such parcels, &c., be conveyed by Her Majesty's Indian Post, partly by land and partly by sea, Ship Postage will be charged in addition to Inland Banghy Postage.

Re-directed Postage.

Every Letter or other article re-directed at any Post Office, or forwarded by Post from any place to which it shall have been conveyed by Post, will be charged, in addition to all other Postage paid or due thereon, with the rate of Postage to which it would be liable if posted and prepaid by stamps at the place where it may be re-directed or from which it may be forwarded.

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 मुळे पत्रे पोहोचण्यास उशीर लागतो इतकंच नाही परंतु बहुत करून पाहावण्यास अशक्य असतात सबब सर्वत्रांस अनेक कळविण्यांत येते की देशांतरावर पत्रे पाठविणे असल्यास लखोटयावर ज्या गावांस पाठविणे असले त्या गावांतील रस्त्याचे नांव व घराचा नंबर त्याहावा, ह्याच प्रमाणे आपले अडत्ये ज्या ठिकाणी असतील त्यांस कळवावे की जेणेकरून तेही त्याच प्रमाणे पत्रे पाठविताल.

वर सांगितल्या प्रमाणे पत्ता नसल्या कारणामुळे पत्रे वाटणारा सिपाई यास सर्व गळीतून घरे धुंडावी लागतात व तेणेकरून पत्रे पोहोचण्यास उशीर होतो इतकंच नाही परंतु पत्रे वाटणारा सिपाई यास पत्र न पोहोचल्या बदलची सबब सांगण्यास फुरसत मिळती, आणि पत्ता बराबर नसल्या वरून त्यास जी मेहेनत पडती तेणेकरून तो ते पत्र काढून टाकण्यास व टाकून देण्यास प्रवृत्त होतो.

या खेरीज पांष्ट ऑफिस ही पत्रे वाटणारे सिपाई यांजवर अवलंबून असते कारण त्यांस लोकांच्या ठिकाणाची पुरी माहितगारी असती म्हणून त्यांजवर विश्वास ठेवणे जरूर पडते.

जमहूरखबर.

जमहूर उपासक अखबर नहीसुद्धे जे जमहूर उपासक प्रगवाने वार लागे. जमहूर नही पण धाड्य करीने पोहोचवाउवानेही हरकत पडे छ, रायभय राशे लोकाने जमहूर. श्रीधामां आपेछे डे देशेदिरा उपासक मोडलवाना सुद्धे तो जमहूर उपासक जमहूरामोडलवाना सुद्धे ते गामना रसतानु नाम तथा घेरनुं नंभर लपवा. जमहूर परमासु पाताना आउतीज्यां जमहूर उपासक सुद्धे तेज्याने उपासक परमासु लपवी लपुवावुं डे ते लोकानी तेज परमासु उपासक मे डलशे.

उपासक सुद्धे परमासु उपासक अखबर नही सुद्धे रायभय उपासक आपनार शीपाईने मेहेलाज्यांमां घेर शोधवा पडे तेथी उपासक आपनार शीपाईने प्रगारतां वार लागेज्य जमहूरने मेहेनतना रायभयथी तेज्या उपासक अतवेछे, रायभय तेज्या रसतामां झुडी नाभिय तथा नाभी देज्ये.

जे शीपाईने पांष्ट आशीरा पाताना उपासक लपुवनार शीपाई उपासक तदन भरोशा. रायभय पडेज्य रायभय तेज्याने लोकांना घेरना उपासकानी अखबर अखबर सुद्धे वाराते तेनी उपासक वीरावारा रायभयने जरूर पडेछे.

Currency Notes.—Several instances having occurred of the abstraction of Currency Notes from Registered and Un-registered letters, the Director General of the Post Office desires to warn the public against sending entire Currency Notes in letters whether registered or unregistered.

2. This practice, which, notwithstanding the losses which have occurred, appears to be on the increase, not only risks the loss of the letter or its enclosures, but exposes to unnecessary temptation every person through whose hands it passes. Entire Currency Notes should never be sent by Post, if halved and despatched in registered letters on different dates, their safe arrival will generally be secured. But it must be remembered that the registration of a letter is no security against the abstraction of the contents, though it may ensure the delivery of the cover. To protect the contents of a Registered letter, it must be carefully and securely sealed, and not, as is too often the case, enclosed in a flimsy semi-transparent envelope closed with gum.

3. As one successful theft invariably leads to other attempts, the carelessness of one person, who, by sending a Currency Note in an unregistered or imperfectly secured letter, has tempted a Post Office subordinate to crime, may cause not only the ruin of the person whom he has tempted, but may also lead indirectly to the organization of a system of robbery which, when once established, it is exceedingly difficult to defeat and punish.

Banghy Post.—The Public are hereby informed that the transmission of Books and Parcels by *Banghy Post* during the monsoon months, unless they are originally packed so as to be water-proof, is attended with much risk, more especially on roads on which the *Banghy Mails* are conveyed by Runners, and which are often, during the rains, intersected by deep water-courses through which the Runners have to wade. The Post Office cannot be responsible for the protection from wet of Books, Packets, and Parcels not made water-tight by parties posting them. The Post Office rules regarding the closing of *Banghy Parcels*, subjoined, will be strictly enforced:—

No Parcel shall be received for transmission by *Banghy Post* unless it be securely packed in cloth, or wax-cloth, or tin; and no such parcel, packed in cloth or wax-cloth shall be received unless seals bearing distinct impressions of some device (not that of a current coin) be fixed at intervals not exceeding three inches along the lines of sewing by which the cover is secured."

Official Franking.—From the 1st of August 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:—

Privileged Offices.

2. The Public Offices, enumerated in the annexed List, will be privileged 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 each privileged office.

Official Covers despatched from a privileged Office.

3. Official covers despatched from a privileged Office must be properly tied up, faced, and enclosed in a bag sealed with the seal of the office.

4. Each cover must be endorsed, "On Her Majesty's Service only," under the full signature (autograph or stamp) of the Head Clerk, or some other principal Officer of the Establishment.

5. The address must include the official designation of the Office to which the cover is directed.

6. 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.

Official covers addressed to a privileged Office.

7. Official covers addressed to a privileged Office by any Office not included in the privileged List must be endorsed, "On Her Majesty's Service only," under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom they are despatched.

8. The address must include the official designation of the Office to which the cover is directed.

9. The official covers for each Office will be enclosed in the official bag, and sealed and sent out with the ordinary delivery, or given to the messenger of the Office, should one be in attendance.

Official covers not sent by, or addressed to, a privileged Office.

10. Official covers which are not sent by, or addressed to, a privileged Office, will be treated in all respects like private covers. Postage labels, marked with the word "Service," will be made available for the prepayment of such covers.

11. Service labels are never to be used in payment of the postage of any letter which is not *bonâ fide* and exclusively on Her Majesty's Service. Every cover prepaid by service labels, must be endorsed, "On Her Majesty's Service only," under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom it is despatched. The address must also include the official designation of the Office to which it is directed. If the above conditions be not observed, covers (even though stamped with service labels) will be treated as ordinary unpaid covers.

12. Service labels will be procurable at the Treasury or local Stamp Depot of each District; Officers requiring such labels will purchase the number required, paying for the same in cash as if they were ordinary postage labels. A receipt for the amount to be given by the Officer in charge of the Stamp Depot, will serve as a voucher for the charge to be made in the Contingent Bill of the purchaser.

13. As the present supply of service labels is limited, no Public Officer should purchase more than he estimates will be sufficient for one month's supply; and it is to be remembered that service labels are not to be attached to letters addressed to, or despatched from, any privileged Office.

14. All officials who do not belong to privileged Offices, and who have official correspondence with other than privileged Officers, will have to make arrangements for supplying themselves with service labels either by direct purchase or through their departmental superiors.

Correspondence of local officials within the limits of their respective Districts.

15. For the present no change will be made in the arrangements under which the public correspondence of local officials is conveyed, within the limits of their respective Districts, by District Post or by General Post.

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

Names of Privileged Offices named in Government Notice No. 2957, dated the 20th July 1866	Names of corresponding Public Offices in the Bombay Circle.
1. Accountant General or Deputy Accountant General, in a Presidency or Province.	1. Accountant General or Deputy Accountant General.
2. Accountant General, Public Works Department.	2.
3. Adjutant General and Assistant Adjutant General of Division.	3. Adjutant General and Assistant Adjutant General.
4. Army Clothing Superintendent	4. Army Clothing Superintendent.
5. Board of Revenue or Financial Commissioner.	5.
6. Brigade Major or Station Staff	6. Brigade Major or Station Staff.
7. Chief Commissioner and Personal Secretary.	7. Chief Commissioner and Personal Secretary to do.
8. Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department.	8.
9. Chief Inspector of Musketry	9. Chief Inspector of Musketry.
10. Commander-in-Chief and Military Secretary to ditto.	10. Commander-in-Chief and Military Secretary to Ditto.
11. Commissary General	11. Commissary General.
12. Commissary of Ordnance	12. Commissary of Ordnance.
13. Commissioner of Division of Revenue and Settlement.	13. Commissioner of Revenue and Police.
14. Consulting Engineer	14. Consulting Engineer.
15. Controller General of Accounts	15.
16. Controllor General, Military Expenditure ..	16.
17. Controllor of Military Accounts	17. Controllor of Military Finance.
18. Controllor of Public Works Accounts ..	18. Controllor of Public Works Accounts.
19. Customs' Commissioner	19. Customs' Commissioner.
20. Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance ..	20. Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance.
21. Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals ..	21. Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.
22. Director of Public Instruction	22. Director of Public Instruction.
23. Electric Telegraph Office	23. Electric Telegraph Office.
24. Examiner of Commissariat and Stud Accounts.	24. Examiner of Commissariat, Barrack, and Clothing Accounts.
25. Examiner of Medical Accounts	25. Examiner of Medical Accounts.
26. Examiner of Ordnance, Barracks, Clothing, and Regimental necessaries Accounts.	26. Examiner of Ordnance.
27. Examiner, Pay Department	27. Examiner, Pay Department.
28. Financial Department, Secretary's Office ..	28. Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial, General, and Separate Departments.
29. Foreign Department, ditto. ..	29. Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments.
30. Gazette, Official Superintendent	30. Gazette, Official Superintendent.
31. General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity.	31. General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity.
32. Geological Survey Superintendent	32. Geological Survey Superintendent.
33. Governor General and Governor, and Private or Military Secretary to ditto.	33. Governor General and Governor, and Private or Military Secretary to Ditto.
34. Home Department, Secretary's Office ..	34.
35. India Office, London	35. India Office, London.
36. Inspector General or Conservator of Forests.	36. Conservator of Forests.
37. Inspector General of Hospitals	37. Inspector General of Hospitals.
38. Inspector General of Jails	38. Inspector General of Prisons.
39. Inspector General of Ordnance	39. Inspector General of Ordnance.
40. Inspector General of Police	40.
41. Inspector General of Military Works ..	41.
42. Judge Advocate General	42. Judge Advocate General.
43. Legal Affairs Superintendent and Remembrancer.	43. Legal Affairs Remembrancer.
44. Lieutenant Governor and Private Secretary to ditto.	44. Lieutenant Governor and Private Secretary to Ditto.
45. Principal Medical Store-keeper	45. Principal Medical Storekeeper.
46. Military Accountant.	46. Military Accountant.
47. Military Department, Secretary's Office ..	47. Secretary to Government, Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments.
48. Mint Master, and Head Commissioner or Commissioner for the Issue of Paper Currency at the Presidency.	48. Mint Master.

Names of Privileged Offices named in Government
Notice No. 2957, dated the 20th July 1866.

49. Post Office
50. Presidency Pay Office
51. Principal Inspector General, Medical Dept.
52. Public Works Department, Secretary's Office.
53. Quarter Master General
54. Registrar to the Diocese
55. Registrar of High Court
56. Registrar General of Assurances
57. Resident and Political Agent
58. Secretariat of Local Government or Administration.
59. Secretary to Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces.
60. The Bishop
61. Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery
62. Superintending Engineer
63. Surveyor General
64. Superintendent Great Trigonometrical Survey.
65. Superintendent and Commissioner of Survey.
66. Superintendent General and Superintendent of Vaccine
67. Superintendent General and Chief Engineer of Irrigation.

Names of corresponding Public Offices
in the Bombay Circle.

49. Post Office.
50. Presidency Pay Office.
51. Principal Inspector General, Medical Dept.
52. Secretary to Government, P. W. Department.
53. Quarter Master General.
54. Registrar to the Diocese and Archdeacon.
55. Registrar of High Court.
56. Registrar General of Assurances.
57. Govr. Genl's Agent, Resident, & Pol. Agent.
58. Secretary of Local Govt. or Administration.
59. Secretary to Commander-in-Chief of H. M.'s Naval Forces.
60. The Bishop.
61. Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.
62. Superintending Engineer.
63.
64. Supt. Great Trigonometrical Survey.
65. Supt. and Commissioner of Survey.
66. Superintendent of Vaccine.
67. Superintendent of Irrigation.

CIRCULAR.

No. 2226 of 1866.

To all Officers privileged to frank Official Letters.

SIR,—With reference to Section 9, marginally extracted, of the orders of the Government of India regarding Official Franking, I beg to acquaint you that delivery of your private correspondence at the Post Office window cannot be made except under the provision of the subjoined Postal Rules, Nos. 35 and 36, passed by the Governor General of India in Council on the 21st April 1866, under the provision of the Post Office Act.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) C. A. STUART,

Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, dated 27th July 1866.

XXXV. Any person can rent a private box, and receive his letters &c., at the Post Office window who is willing to pay the appointed fee of twelve rupees per annum, to be paid in advance, and for a period of not less than a year. The same also are the terms for a private bag, except that in addition a charge will be made for the cost of the bag itself, and for conveyance,—the maximum of the latter being five rupees per annum if the bag be conveyed by a rural Messenger, and ten rupees if by a Contractor for a Mail Cart or other Horse Post. The weight of a private bag when empty is limited to one pound. No private bag shall be allowed without the permission of the Inspecting Post Master.

XXXVI. No person living within any town free delivery, or within the limits of a rural post free delivery, unless he rent a private box, can claim to have his letters delivered at the office window if a delivery by Letter Carrier or a despatch by Messenger is about to take place; but letters which arrive by a Mail, after which there is no immediate delivery by Letter Carrier or Messenger, may be obtained by any person on application at the office window so long as the office is open for delivery. But in order to prevent the additional trouble which is sometimes caused by letters being directed to a Post Office, although for persons residing within a free delivery from such office, but who have no private box, a Post Master is authorized, when such letters arrive by a Mail for which there is a delivery from house to house, to refuse to deliver them at the window (even though initials may be substituted for the name), and to send them out by the Letter Carriers.

CIRCULAR.

To ALL OFFICIALS, CIVIL, MILITARY, &c.

Instances having been brought to notice of Service Labels having been fixed to Official Covers, addressed to privileged Officials, the attention

* 2. The Public Offices enumerated in the annexed List, will be privileged to send and receive (without actual payment of postage) all letters and packets *bona fide* and exclusively on Her Majesty's Service

N.B.—It is to be understood that all Official Letters to and from Offices in the privileged List, are to pass free, *i. e.* unstamped, subject to the conditions laid down in the above resolution.

letters to privileged Offices from all classes of Officials should be stamped with Service Labels.

Official Franking.—As the obligation to receive official letters by public officers seems to be misunderstood, the orders of the Supreme and local Governments are published for general information:—

Extract from a Resolution of the Supreme Government in the Home Department, dated 13th July 1855.

“ 6. His Honour in Council concurs with the Director General in this view of the case, and resolves accordingly that no further relaxation of the Rule be allowed, and that postage due on covers addressed to all other officers,* *bonâ fide* on the Public Service, be paid as heretofore in cash and charged in Contingent Bills.”

* All officers, except Secretaries to Government, Private Secretaries to Governors or Lieutenant Governors.

Extract from the Bombay Government Order, dated 17th March 1858.

“ It having been brought to the notice of Government, that the Postal Rules regarding the irregular franking of official letters, their receipt by the addresses, and the recovery of postage thereon, have not been properly understood by public officers, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general guidance, the following directions on the subject:—

B. Any letter improperly franked, that is franked by persons not authorized to do so by the Government of India, or not in the prescribed form, will be treated by the Post Office as an unpaid letter, and sent bearing Postage.”

By order of the Post Master General,

C. A. STUART,
Post Master.

Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 1st November 1866.