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PART I.

Government Notifications, Appointments, &c.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th February 1890.

No. 7.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

Information has been received from the Chief Engineer, Southern Division, that the new Vingorla Rock Light is completed and ready to receive the light on the 1st March next.

There will be no light shown on the night of the 28th February in consequence of the apparatus being transferred from the old to the new light.

Full particulars regarding the new light will be published immediately.

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

B. H. POTTINGER, Major-General,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1890.

No. 775.—With reference to Government Notification No. 1864, dated 11th June 1881, it is hereby notified for general information that in future the Civil and Military Examination Committee will meet on the first Monday in January, April, July and October in each year to conduct examinations according to the Lower, Higher, High Proficiency and Degree of Honour Standards instead of on the first Monday in every month as heretofore. The Committee will also hold special meetings whenever directed to do so either by His Excellency the Governor or the Commander-in-Chief for the examination of any candidate or candidates who cannot attend during the regular quarterly sittings.

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

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1890.

No. 1161.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information :—

"Fort William, the 10th February 1890.

No. 334-E.—The following Orders of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 24th December 1889, are republished for general information :—

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

The 13th day of December 1889.

PRESENT:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

LORD PRESIDENT.
EARL OF COVENTRY.
LORD MORRIS.

SIR WILLIAM HART
DYKE, BART.
MR. RITCHIE.

WHEREAS, by Treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction in relation to Her Majesty's subjects and others in the territories on the Somali Coast of the Gulf of Aden within the limits defined by this Order :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1873, or otherwise in Her Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. This Order may be cited as the Somali Order in Council, 1889.

2. This Order shall come into operation on such day, not being earlier than the day on which the Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council of 1889 comes into operation, as a Secretary of State appoints by notification published in the *London Gazette* and in the *Gazette of India*.

3.—(i) Subject as hereinafter provided, this Order shall apply to the places and territories for the time being comprised in the Protectorate of the Somali Coast from Ras Jibuti on the south coast of the entrance to the Bay of Tadjourra, eastwards to and including Bander Zindeh on the forty-ninth meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, as notified on the 20th July, 1887, in pursuance of the General Act of the Conference at Berlin relative to the Congo, dated the 26th February 1885, including such Islands and territorial waters of the said coast as are not expressly excluded from the said Protectorate.

(ii) The places to which this Order for the time being applies are hereinafter described as the 'limits of this Order.'

(iii) Provided that a Secretary of State, by instructions addressed to a principal Consular officer or Resident acting within the said limits, may from time to time direct that any place or district within the said limits shall not be subject to this Order, or shall be subject thereto with any restrictions or modifications.

(iv.) In case of dispute or doubt whether any place is within the limits of this Order, or whether any place within the limits of this Order is excluded from the operation thereof under any such instructions as aforesaid, a principal Consular officer or Resident acting within the said limits may, by any writing under his hand, determine such dispute or doubt, and his determination shall, as to all cases and matters arising under or depending on this Order, be conclusive unless and until a Secretary of State otherwise directs.

4. Within the limits of this Order, the Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council of 1889 shall apply and have effect as if the places within the limits of this Order were included in that Order, provided that in relation to such places that Order shall be construed and have effect with the following modifications, that is to say :—

(1) Expressions referring to the Persian Coasts and Islands, or to Persia, or Persian Courts or laws, or Persian subjects, shall be construed as referring to the places within the limits of this Order, and the native or other Courts and laws there, and the subjects of the native or other Chiefs or Rulers of such places.

(2) All things to be done by, or in relation to, a Consul-General, or Judicial Assistant, or Political Resident, shall be done by, or in relation to, such Consular or other officer, Resident, or person, as may be designated in that behalf, either permanently or temporarily, and either generally or for any particular district, by a Secretary of State, either by way of any Commission or instructions or otherwise in writing signed by a Secretary or Under-Secretary of State; and if either generally or in relation to any class of matters, or to any district or place, there are not distinct officers or persons designated to perform severally the functions by the said Order severally assigned to the Consul-General and the Judicial Assistant, the provisions of the said Order may be administered as if all the jurisdiction thereby given to each of such officers respectively were also given as original jurisdiction to the other of them; and when under this provision, the officer or person exercising the functions of one of such officers also exercises the functions of the other in a matter in which an appeal lies to the Sessions Judge, or to the High Court of Bombay, an appeal may be brought directly to the High Court of Bombay, but on the like conditions, *mutatis mutandis* as are prescribed in the case of an appeal from a Sessions Judge.

And the Most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury and the Right Honourable Viscount Cross, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

C. L. PEEL.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

The 13th day of December 1889.

PRESENT:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

LORD PRESIDENT.

EARL OF COVENTRY.

LORD MORRIS.

SIR WILLIAM HART

DYKE, BART.

MR. RITCHIE.

WHEREAS by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction, in relation to Her Majesty's subjects and others, in that portion of the coasts and islands of the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman which is within the dominions of His Majesty the Shah of Persia:

Now, THEREFORE, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1878, or otherwise, in Her Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Order may be cited as 'The Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1889.'

2. This Order is divided into Parts, as follows:—

Part I.—Preliminary.

" II.—Application and Effect of Order.

" III.—Application of certain Portions of the Law of British India.

" IV.—Criminal Matters.

" V.—Civil Matters.

" VI.—Vice-Admiralty.

" VII.—Persian and Foreign Subjects and Tribunals.

" VIII.—Registration of British Subjects.

" IX.—Procedure.

" X.—Supplemental Provisions.

3. In this Order—

(1) 'Persian coast and islands,' or the expression 'the limits of this Order,' means the coast and islands of the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman, being within the dominions of His Majesty the Shah of Persia, and includes the territorial waters of Persia adjacent to the said coast and islands:

'Inland Persia' means the territories and dominions of the Shah of Persia, so far as not included within the limits of this Order:

(2) 'Secretary of State' means one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:

(3) 'Consul-General' means the person for the time being holding the office of Her Majesty's Consul-General for Fars and the coasts and islands of the Persian Gulf, being within the dominions of Persia, and of Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, and includes a person acting temporarily with the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council as, or for, the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf:

(4) 'Judicial Assistant' means an officer appointed by the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, by the Governor-General of India in Council,

to be a Judicial Assistant to the Consul-General, and includes an officer acting temporarily by order of the Consul-General as, or for, a Judicial Assistant:

(5) 'British subject' means a subject of Her Majesty, by birth or by naturalization:

(6) 'British protected person' means a person enjoying Her Majesty's protection within the Persian coast and islands, and includes, by virtue of the Act of Parliament of the Session of the 39th and 40th years of Her Majesty's reign (1876), chapter 46, a subject of a Prince or State in India, in alliance with Her Majesty, residing or being within the Persian coast and islands:

(7) 'Resident' means having a fixed place of abode within the Persian coast and islands:

(8) 'Persian subject' means a subject of His Majesty the Shah of Persia:

(9) 'Foreigner' means a subject or citizen of a State in amity with Her Majesty, other than Persia:

(10) 'Persian or Foreign Court' means a Court of the Government of Persia, or of any foreign State in amity with Her Majesty, and exercising lawful jurisdiction within the Persian coast and islands, and includes every member or officer of such a Court:

(11) 'Administration' means (unless a contrary intention appears from the context) letters of administration, including the same with will annexed, or granted for special or limited purposes or limited in duration:

(12) 'Ship' includes any vessel used in navigation, however propelled, with her tackle, furniture, and apparel, and any boat or other craft:

(13) 'Offence' means any act or omission punishable by a Criminal Court:

(14) 'Imprisonment' means imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code:

(15) 'Month' means calendar month:

(16) 'Will' means will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument:

(17) 'Person' includes corporation:

(18) 'Words' importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing, or to more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to females (as the case may require).

4.—(1) This order shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, within such time after the passing thereof as the Secretary of State may prescribe, and shall come into force on such day (hereinafter called the commencement of this Order), within six months after that publication, as the Governor-General of India in Council may, by notification in the said 'Gazette', appoint in this behalf.

(2) But any appointment under this Order may be made at any time after its passing, and no proof shall, in any proceedings, be required of any of the matters prescribed by this Article.

PART II.—APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF ORDER.

5.—(1) This Order applies to—

- (i) British subjects being within the Persian coast and islands whether resident or not;
- (ii) British ships being within the Persian coast and islands; and
- (iii) Persian subjects and foreigners, in the cases and according to the conditions, in this Order specified, but not otherwise.

(2) Such of the provisions of this Order as refer to British subjects, or to British subjects only, extend to British-protected persons in so far as by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, Her Majesty has jurisdiction within the Persian coast and islands in relation to such persons.

6. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction exerciseable within the Persian coast and islands, under the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, for the hearing and determination of criminal or civil matters, or for the maintenance of order, or for the control or administration of persons or property, or in relation thereto, shall be exercised under and according to the provisions of this Order, so far as this Order extends and applies.

PART III.—APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PORTIONS OF THE LAW OF BRITISH INDIA.

7.—(1) Subject to the other provisions of this Order, and to any Treaties for the time being in force relating to the Persian coast and islands, Her Majesty's criminal and civil jurisdiction within the Persian coast and islands shall, so far as circumstances admit, be exercised on the principles of, and in conformity with, the enactments for the time being applicable as hereinafter mentioned of the Governor-General of India in Council, and of the Governor of Bombay in Council, and in accordance with the powers vested in, and the course of procedure and practice observed by and before, the Courts in the Presidency of Bombay beyond the limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay according to their respective jurisdiction and authority, and, so far as such enactments, powers, procedure and practice are inapplicable, shall be exercised in accordance with justice, equity, and good conscience.

(2) The following enactments are hereby made applicable to the Persian coast and islands as from the commencement of this Order, namely:—

- (a) 'The Indian Penal Code Act 45 of 1860;'
- (b) 'The Indian Succession Act 10 of 1865;'
- (c) 'The Bombay Civil Courts Act 14 of 1869,' except sections 6, 15, 28, 32, 33, 34, 38 to 43, both inclusive, the last clause of section 19, and the last two clauses of section 22;
- (d) 'The Indian Evidence Act 1 of 1872;'
- (e) 'The Indian Oaths Act 10 of 1873;'

(f) 'The Code of Criminal Procedure Act 10 of 1882;'

(g) 'The Code of Civil Procedure Act 14 of 1882;'

(h) 'Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council amending any of the foregoing Acts, and in force at the time of the passing of this Order; and

(i) The enactments relating to insolvency and bankruptcy for the time being in force in the Presidency of Bombay beyond the limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

(3) Any other existing or future enactments of the Governor-General of India in Council, or of the Governor of Bombay in Council shall also be applicable to the Persian coast and islands, but shall not come into operation until such times as may, in the case of any of such enactments respectively, be fixed by the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, by the Governor-General of India in Council.

(4) For the purpose of facilitating the application of any such enactments as before mentioned—

(a) Any of the Courts established under this Order may construe any such enactment, with such alterations not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt the same to the matter before the Court;

(b) The Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, the Governor-General of India in Council, may, by order from time to time, direct by what authority any jurisdiction, powers or duties incident to the operation of any such enactment, and for the exercise or performance of which no convenient provision has been otherwise made, shall be exercised or performed;

(c) The Secretary of State, or with his previous or subsequent assent, the Governor-General of India in Council, may, by order from time to time, modify, for the purposes of this Order, any provision of any of the before-mentioned enactments, or of any amending or substituted enactment, relating to civil or criminal procedure, or to procedure in insolvency or bankruptcy; and

(d) Any order of the Secretary of State or of the Governor-General of India in Council made in pursuance of this Article shall be published within the Persian coast and islands, and in India, in such manner as the Secretary of State or the Governor-General in Council, as the case may be, directs, and shall have effect as from a date to be specified in the order.

PART IV.—CRIMINAL MATTERS.

8. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the other enactments relating to the administration of criminal justice in British India for the time being applicable to the Persian coast and islands,

shall have effect as if the Persian coast and islands were a district in the Presidency of Bombay, and the Judicial Assistant shall be deemed to be the District Magistrate; the Consul-General shall be deemed to be the Sessions Judge; the High Court of Judicature at Bombay (hereinafter called the High Court of Bombay) shall be deemed to be the High Court; and the powers both of the Governor-General in Council and of the Local Government under those enactments shall be exercisable by the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, by the Governor-General of India in Council.

9. When any person is committed to the High Court of Bombay for trial, the Consul-General may, under, and in accordance with, the provisions of section 4 of 'the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1843,' send him to Bombay for trial, and may, if he thinks fit, bind over such of the proper witnesses as are British subjects, or any of them, in their own recognizances to appear and give evidence on the trial.

10. If a British subject smuggles or imports into or exports from the Persian coast and islands any goods whereon any duty is charged or payable to the Government of Persia, with intent to evade payment of the duty, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees (459.77 dollars), or with both.

11.—(1) The Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, from time to time, by General Order, prescribe the manner in which, and the places within the Persian coast and islands at which, sentences of imprisonment are to be carried into execution.

(2) The Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, in any case, by warrant signed by him and sealed with his seal, cause an offender convicted and sentenced to imprisonment before a Criminal Court established under this Order to be sent and removed to, and imprisoned in, any place within the Persian coast and islands.

12. Where an offender convicted before any Court established under this Order is sentenced to imprisonment, and the Consul-General proceeding under section 5 of 'The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1843,' authority in that behalf being hereby given to him, considers it expedient that the sentence should be carried into effect within Her Majesty's dominions, and the offender is accordingly sent for imprisonment to a place in Her Majesty's dominions, the place shall be either a place in the Presidency of Bombay, or a place in some other part of Her Majesty's dominions out of the United Kingdom, the Government whereof consents that offenders may be sent thither under this Article.

13.—(1) In cases of murder or culpable homicide, if either the death or the criminal act which wholly or partly caused the death happened within the Persian coast and islands, a Court acting under this Order shall have the like jurisdiction over any British subject who is charged either as a principal offender or as an abettor as if both such criminal act and the death had happened within the Persian coast and islands.

(2) In the case of any crime committed on the high seas or within the Admiralty jurisdiction by

any British subject who at the time of committing such crime was on board a British ship, or on board a foreign ship to which he did not belong, a Court, acting under this Order, shall have jurisdiction as if the crime had been committed within the Persian coast and islands.

(3) In cases tried under this Article no different sentence can be passed from the sentence which could be passed in England if the crime were tried there.

(4) The foregoing provisions of this Article shall be deemed to be adaptations, for the purposes of this Order and of 'The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1878,' of the following enactments described in the first Schedule to that Act, namely:—

- (a) 'The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1849;'
- (b) 'The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1860;'
- (c) 'The Merchant Shipping Act, 1867, section 11;'

and the said enactments shall, so far as they are repeated and adapted by this Article (but not further or otherwise), extend to the Persian coast and islands.

14. 'The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881,' shall apply to the Persian coast and islands as if the same were a British possession, subject, so far as regards matters to be done in the Persian coast and islands, to the conditions, exceptions, and qualifications following:—

(i) The said Act shall apply only in the case of British subjects.

(ii) The Consul-General is, for the purposes of the said Act, substituted for the Governor of a British possession, and for a Superior Court, or a judge thereof, in a British possession, and for a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace in a British possession.

(iii) So much of the 4th and 5th sections of the said Act as relates to the sending a report of the issue of a warrant, together with the information, or a copy thereof, or to the sending of a certificate of committal and report of a case, or to the information to be given by a Magistrate to a fugitive, shall be excepted.

(iv) So much of the 6th section of the said Act as relates to *habeas corpus*, and as requires the expiration of fifteen days before issue of a warrant, shall be excepted.

(v) The said Consul-General shall not be bound to return a fugitive offender to a British possession unless satisfied that the proceedings to obtain his return are taken with the consent of the Governor of that possession.

15. 'The Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884,' shall apply to the places to which this Order applies as if such places were a British possession, subject to the following qualifications:—

- (1) It shall apply with respect to British subjects only.

- (2) Anything to be done by or in relation to the Governor or Government of a British possession shall be done by or in relation to the Consul-General or other officer or person designated from time to time in this behalf by a Secretary of State.

16. Where a warrant or order of arrest is issued by a competent Consular authority in inland Persia for the apprehension of a person who is accused of crime committed in inland Persia, and who is, or is supposed to be, within the limits of this Order, and such warrant or order is produced to any Court acting under this Order, the Court may back the warrant or order, and the same, when so backed, shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it was originally directed, and also to any constable or officer of the Court by which it is backed, and to any person named on the back of the warrant or order, to apprehend the accused person at any place within the limits of this Order, and to carry him to and deliver him up within the jurisdiction of the authority issuing the warrant or order.

17. Where a British subject is convicted of an offence, the Court before which he is convicted may, if it thinks fit, require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court for his future good behaviour, and for that purpose may, if it thinks fit, cause him to come or be brought before the Court.

18.—(1) If a British subject, required by an order under the last foregoing Article of this Order, or under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force, to give security for good behaviour or for keeping the peace, fails to do so, the Court making the order may, if it thinks fit, order that he be deported from the Persian coast and islands to a place to be named by the Consul-General.

(2) The Court, on making an order of deportation, shall forthwith report to the Consul-General the order, and the grounds thereof.

(3) Thereupon the person ordered to be deported shall, if the Consul-General thinks fit, be, as soon as practicable, and in the case of a person convicted, either after execution of the sentence or while it is in course of execution, removed in custody under the warrant of the Consul-General to the place named in the warrant.

(4) The place shall be either a place in the Presidency of Bombay, or a place in some other part of Her Majesty's dominions out of the United Kingdom, the Government whereof consents to the reception therein of persons deported under this Order.

(5) The Court, on making an order of deportation, may, if it thinks fit, order the person to be deported to pay all or any part of the expenses of his deportation to be fixed by the Court in the order. Subject thereto the expenses of deportation shall be defrayed as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, directs.

(6) The Consul-General shall forthwith report to the Secretary of State every order of deportation made under this Order, and the grounds thereof, and the proceedings thereunder.

(7) If a person deported under this Order returns to the Persian coast and islands without permission in writing of the Consul-General, or the Governor-General of India in Council, or the Secretary of State, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with a fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees (459.77 dollars), or with both.

(8) He shall also be liable to be forthwith again deported under the original or a new order, and a fresh warrant of the Consul-General.

19. If any person subject to criminal jurisdiction under this Order does any of the following things, namely:—

- (i) Wilfully by act or threat obstructs any officer of or person executing any process of the Court in the performance of his duty; or
- (ii) Within or close to the room or place where the Court is sitting wilfully misbehaves in a violent, threatening, or disrespectful manner to the disturbance of the Court, or to the intimidation of suitors or others resorting thereto; or
- (iii) Wilfully insults any member of the Court, or any assessor, or any person acting as a Clerk or Officer of the Court during his sitting or attendance in Court, or in his going to or returning from Court; or
- (iv) Does any act in relation to the Court or a Judge thereof, or a matter pending therein, which, if done in relation to a Superior Court in England, or in India, would be punishable as a contempt of such Court, or as a libel on such Court, or the Judges thereof, or the administration of justice therein; such person shall be liable to be apprehended by order of the Court with or without warrant, and, on inquiry and consideration, and after the hearing of any defence which such person may offer, without further process or trial, to be punished with a fine not exceeding 100 rupees (45.97 dollars), or with imprisonment not exceeding twenty-four hours.

A Minute shall be made and kept of every such case of punishment, recording the facts of the offence and the extent of the punishment, and a copy of the Minute shall be forthwith sent to the Governor-General of India in Council.

Provided that, if the Court thinks fit, instead of proceeding under the preceding provisions, it may direct or cause the offender to be tried in a separate criminal prosecution or proceeding in which the offender shall be liable to any punishment to which he would be liable if the offence were committed in relation to the Court of a Sessions Judge in India.

Nothing herein shall interfere with the power of the Court to remove or exclude persons who interrupt or obstruct the proceedings of the Court.

20. Where a person entitled to appeal to the High Court of Bombay from any judgment or order passed in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order desires so to appeal, he shall present his petition of appeal to the

Court which, passed the judgment or order; and the petition shall with all practicable speed be transmitted by or through the Consul-General to the High Court, with certified copies of the charge (if any) and proceedings, of all documentary evidence admitted or tendered, of the depositions, of the notes of the oral testimony, and of the judgment or order, and any argument on the petition of appeal that the appellant desires to submit to the High Court.

21. The Court against whose judgment or order the appeal is preferred shall postpone the execution of the sentence pending the appeal, and shall, if necessary, commit the person convicted to prison for safe custody, or detain him in prison for safe custody, or shall admit him to bail, and may take security, by recognizance, deposit of money, or otherwise, for his payment of any fine.

22.—(1) Where under this Order a person is to be sent or removed or deported from the Persian coast and islands, he shall, by warrant of the Consul-General under his hand and seal, be detained, if necessary, in custody, or in prison, until a fit opportunity for his removal or deportation occurs, and then be put on board a vessel belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty, or if no such vessel is available, then on board some other British or other fit vessel.

(2) The warrant of the Consul-General shall be sufficient authority to the person to whom it is directed or delivered for execution, and to the Commanding Officer or master of the vessel, to receive and detain the person therein named, in the manner therein prescribed, and to send or remove and carry him to the place therein named, according to the warrant.

(3) In case of sending or removal for any purpose other than deportation, the warrant of the Consul-General shall be issued in duplicate, and the person executing it shall, as soon as practicable after his arrival at the place therein named, deliver, according to the warrant, with one of the duplicates of the warrant, to a constable, or proper officer of police, or keeper of a prison, or other proper authority or person there, the person named in the warrant, to be produced on the order of the proper Court or authority there, or to be otherwise dealt with according to law.

PART V.—CIVIL MATTERS.

23. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the Code of Civil Procedure, 'The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869,' 'The Indian Succession Act,' and the other enactments relating to the administration of civil justice and to insolvency and bankruptcy for the time being applicable to the Persian coast and islands, shall have effect as if the Persian coast and islands were a district in the Presidency of Bombay; the Consul-General shall be deemed to be the District Judge of the district, and his Court the District Court or Principal Civil Court of Original Jurisdiction in the district; the High Court of Bombay shall be deemed to be the highest Civil Court of Appeal for the district and the Court authorized to hear appeals from the decisions of the District Court; and the powers, both of the Governor-

General in Council and the Local Government, under those enactments, shall be exercisable by the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, by the Governor-General of India in Council.

24.—(1) The Consul-General shall endeavour to obtain, as early as may be, notice of the deaths of all British subjects dying within the Persian coast and islands leaving property to be administered, and all such information as may serve to guide him with respect to the securing and administration of their property.

(2) On receiving notice of the death of such a person, the Consul-General shall put up a notice thereof at his office, and shall keep the same there until probate or administration is granted, or, where it appears to the Consul-General that probate or administration will not be applied for or cannot be granted, for such time as he thinks fit.

(3) The Consul-General shall, where the circumstances of the case appear to him so to require, as soon as may be, take possession of the property within the Persian coast and islands of the deceased, or put it under his seal (in either case, if the nature of the property or other circumstances so require, making an inventory), and so keep it until it can be dealt with according to law.

(4) All expenses incurred on behalf of the Consul-General in so doing shall be the first charge on the property of the deceased, and the Consul-General shall, by sale of part of that property, or otherwise, provide for the discharge of these expenses.

(5) The Consul-General may, by an order under his hand, delegate to any officer subordinate to him, whether as Consul-General or as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, the exercise of the powers and performance of the duties conferred and imposed on the Consul-General by this Article.

(6) The Consul-General, or any officer or person acting under this Article, shall not be responsible for anything done in good faith in execution, or intended execution, of this Article.

25. If a person who has been named executor in a will, and to the establishment of whose title, as such, it is necessary to obtain probate of that will, takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the property of the deceased, and does not obtain probate within one month after the death or after the termination of any proceeding respecting probate or administration, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees (159.77 dollars).

26. If any person, other than the person named executor, or the administrator, or a person entitled to represent the deceased without obtaining probate or letters of administration, or an officer subordinate to the Consul-General, either as such or as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the property of the deceased, he shall, as soon as practicable, notify the fact and the circumstances to the Consul-General, and shall furnish to the Consul-

General all such information as the Consul-General requires, and shall conform to any direction of the Consul-General in relation to the custody, disposal, or transmission of the property or the proceeds thereof, and, in case of any contravention of this Article, he shall be punished with fine, which may extend to 1,000 rupees (439.77 dollars).

27.—(1) When the peculiar circumstances of the case appear to the Court having jurisdiction to grant letters of administration so to require for reasons recorded in its proceedings, the Court may, if it thinks fit, of its own motion or otherwise, grant letters of administration to an officer of the Court.

(2) The officer so appointed shall act under the direction of the Court, and shall be indemnified thereby.

(3) He shall publish such notices, if any, as the Court thinks fit, within the Persian coast and islands, Bombay, the United Kingdom, and elsewhere.

(4) The Court shall require and compel him to file in the proper office of the Court his accounts of his administration, at intervals not exceeding three months, and shall forthwith examine them and report thereon to the Consul-General.

(5) The accounts shall be audited under the direction of the Consul-General.

(6) All expenses incurred on behalf of the Court in execution of this Article shall be the first charge on the estate of the deceased within the Persian coast and islands, and the Court shall, by the sale of that estate or otherwise, provide for the discharge of those expenses.

28.—(1) Where any person entitled to appeal to the High Court of Bombay from any decree or order made in the exercise of civil jurisdiction under this Order desires so to appeal, he shall present his memorandum of appeal of the Court which made the decree or order, and, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, that Court shall receive the same for transmission to the High Court in manner hereinafter provided.

(2) The appellant shall give security to the satisfaction of the Consul-General, and to such amount as the Consul-General thinks reasonable, for prosecution of the appeal, and for payment of any costs which may be ordered by the High Court of Bombay on the appeal, to be paid by the appellant to any person.

(3) The appellant shall pay into the proper office of the Court which passed the decree or order such sum as the Consul-General thinks reasonable, to defray the expense of the making up and transmission to the High Court of Bombay of the record.

29. The appellant may with his memorandum of appeal file any argument which he desires to submit to the High Court of Bombay in support of the appeal.

30.—(1) The memorandum of appeal and the argument (if any) shall be served on such persons as respondents as the Court in which they are filed direct.

(2) A respondent may, within fourteen days after service, file in that Court a memorandum

(if any) of cross-appeal, and such arguments as he desires to submit to the High Court of Bombay against the appeal, or in support of the cross-appeal.

(3) Copies thereof shall be furnished by the Court in which they are filed to such persons as the Court thinks fit.

31.—(1) On the expiration of the time for the respondent filing his argument, the Court shall, without the application of any party, make up and send to the Consul-General the record of appeal, which shall consist of the memorandum of appeal and the arguments (if any), and certified copies of the following, namely, the plaint, written statements (if any), all proceedings, all written and documentary evidence admitted or tendered, the notes of the oral evidence, the judgment, and the decree or order.

(2) The several pieces shall be fastened together consecutively numbered, and the whole shall be secured by the seal of the Consul-General, and be forthwith forwarded by him to the High Court of Bombay.

(3) The Consul-General may, if for special reasons he thinks fit, send any portion of the documentary evidence, in original, to the High Court.

PART VI.—VICE-ADMIRALTY.

32. The Consul-General shall, for and within the Persian coast and islands, and for vessels and persons coming within the Persian coast and islands, and in regard to vessels captured on suspicion of being engaged in the Slave Trade, have all such jurisdiction as for the time being ordinarily belongs to Courts of Vice-Admiralty in Her Majesty's possessions abroad.

PART VII.—PERSIAN AND FOREIGN SUBJECTS AND TRIBUNALS.

33.—(1) Every suit in which a British subject is a defendant, and a Persian subject is a plaintiff, shall within the Persian coast and islands be heard by a Court established under this Order.

(2) The High Court of Bombay shall not exercise jurisdiction in any such suit, but where a decree or order in any such suit has been passed by any Court subordinate to the Consul-General, the Consul-General may call for the proceedings, and pass thereon such order as he may think fit, and any order so passed by him shall be final.

34.—(1) Where a foreigner desires to bring in a Court established under this Order a suit against a British subject, or a British subject desires to bring in such a Court a suit against a foreigner not being a subject of a Mahomedan Power, the Court shall entertain the same and shall hear and determine it:

(2) Provided that the foreigner, if required by the Court, first obtains and files in the proper office of the Court the consent, in writing, of the competent authority (if any) on behalf of his own nation to his submitting, and that he does submit by writing, to the jurisdiction of the Court, and, if required by the Court, gives security to the satisfaction of the Court, and to such reasonable amount as the Court thinks fit, by deposit or

otherwise, to pay fees, costs, and damages, and abide by, and perform, the decision to be given by the Court or on appeal.

(3) A cross-suit shall not be brought in the Court against a plaintiff, being a foreigner, who has submitted to the jurisdiction, by a defendant, without leave of the Court first obtained.

(4) The Court, before giving leave, may require proof from the defendant that his claim arises out of the matter in dispute, and that there is reasonable ground for it, and that it is not made for vexation or delay.

(5) Nothing in this Article shall prevent the defendant from bringing in the Court against the foreigner, after the termination of the suit in which the foreigner is plaintiff, any suit which the defendant might have brought in the Court against the foreigner if no provision restraining cross-suits had been inserted in this Order.

(6) Where a foreigner obtains, in a Court established under this Order, a decree or order against a defendant being a British subject, and in another suit that defendant is plaintiff and the foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the British subject, stay the enforcement of the decree or order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit.

(7) Where a plaintiff, being a foreigner, obtains a decree or order, in a Court established under this Order, against two or more defendants, being British subjects, jointly, and in another suit one of them is a plaintiff and the foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the British subjects, stay the enforcement of the decree or order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit, without prejudice to the right of the British subject to obtain contribution from his co-defendants under the joint liability.

(8) Where a foreigner is co-plaintiff in a suit with a British subject who is within the Persian coast and islands, it shall not be necessary for the foreigner to give security under this Article as regards fees and costs, unless the Court so directs; but the co-plaintiff British subject shall be responsible for all fees and costs.

35.—(1) Where it is proved that the attendance of a British subject to give evidence, or for any other purpose connected with the administration of justice, is required before a Persian or foreign Court, the Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, in a case and in circumstances in which he would, if acting in his judicial capacity, require the attendance of that person before himself, order that he do attend as required.

(2) If the person ordered to attend, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, fails to attend accordingly and does not satisfactorily excuse his failure, he shall, independently of any other liability, be liable to be punished with imprison-

ment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees (459·77 dollars) or with both.

36.—(1) If a British subject wilfully gives false evidence in a proceeding before a Persian or foreign Court, or in an arbitration between a British subject on the one hand, and a Persian subject or foreigner on the other hand, he shall, on conviction before a competent Court of Criminal Jurisdiction, be liable to be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees (459·77 dollars), or with both.

(2) Nothing in this Article shall exempt a person from liability under any other British or British Indian Law to any other or higher punishment or penalty:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

37.—(1) Every agreement for reference to arbitration between a British subject on the one hand, and a Persian subject or a foreigner on the other hand, may, on the application of any party, be filed for execution in the proper office of a Court established under this Order.

(2) The Court shall thereupon have authority to enforce the agreement, and the award made thereunder, and to control and regulate the proceedings before and after the award, in such manner and on such terms as the Court may think fit:

(3) Provided that the Persian subject or foreigner, if so required by the Court, first obtains and files, in the proper office of the Court, the consent, in writing, of the competent authority (if any) on behalf of his own nation to his submitting, and that he does submit by writing, to the jurisdiction of the Court, and, if required by the Court, gives security to the satisfaction of the Court, and to such reasonable amount as the Court thinks fit, by deposit or otherwise, to pay fees, costs, damages and expenses, and abide by and perform the award.

PART VIII.—REGISTRATION OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

38.—(1) Every resident British subject, being of the age of 21 years or upwards, or being married or a widower or widow, though under that age, shall, unless already registered, register himself or herself at an office appointed by the Consul-General in that behalf for the local area within which the British subject is resident.

(2) Every such British subject, not resident, arriving at a place within the Persian coast and islands where there is an office as aforesaid, unless borne on the muster-roll of a British or foreign vessel there arriving, shall within one month after arrival, register himself or herself at the office. But this provision shall not be deemed to require any person to register himself or herself oftener than once in a year reckoned from the 1st day of January.

(3) The registration of a man shall, nevertheless, comprise the registration of his wife, if living with him; and

(4) The registration of the head, male or female, of a family, shall be deemed to comprise the registration of all females being his or her

relatives, in whatever degree, living, under the same roof with him or her at the time of his or her registration.

(5) The officer in charge of the office shall give to each person registered by him a certificate of registration signed by him and sealed with his seal.

(6) The name of a wife, if her registration is comprised in her husband's, shall, unless in any case the Consul-General sees good reason to the contrary, be indorsed on the husband's certificate.

(7) The names and descriptions of females, whose registration is comprised in that of the head of the family, shall, unless in any case the Consul-General sees good reason to the contrary, be indorsed on the certificate of the head of the family.

(8) Every person shall, on every registration of himself, pay a fee of 2 rupees 8 annas (1.15 dollar), or such other amount as the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, the Governor-General of India in Council from time to time appoints.

(9) The amount of the fee either may be uniform for all persons, or may vary according to the position and circumstances of different classes, as the Secretary of State or the Governor-General of India in Council, as the case may be, from time to time thinks fit, but shall not in any case exceed 2 rupees 8 annas (1.15 dollar).

(10) Every person by this Order required to register himself at an office shall, unless excused by the officer in charge of the office, or unless such person is a woman who, by the custom of the class to which she belongs, is prevented from appearing in public, attend personally for that purpose at the office on each occasion for registration.

(11) If any person fails to comply with the provisions of this Order respecting registration, and does not satisfactorily excuse his failure, the Courts established and officers appointed under this Order may, in any case in which they think fit, decline to recognize him as a British subject.

PART IX.—PROCEDURE.

39. Subject to the control of the Secretary of State, the Consul-General may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, make Rules of Procedure and other Rules, consistent with this Order, for the better execution of the provisions herein contained in respect of any matter arising in the course of any civil or criminal case, including insolvency and bankruptcy proceedings.

40. Sections 7 and 11 of 'The Evidence Act, 1851' (relating to proof of judgments and other documents), are hereby extended to the Persian coast and islands.

41. 'The Foreign Tribunals Evidence Act, 1856,' 'The Evidence by Commission Act, 1859,' 'The Evidence by Commission Act, 1885,' or so much thereof as is for the time being in force, and any enactment for the time being in force amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to the Persian coast and islands, with the adaptation following, namely:—

In those Acts the Consul-General is hereby substituted for a Supreme Court in a Colony.

42. 'The British Law Ascertainment Act, 1859,' 'The Foreign Law Ascertainment Act, 1861,' or so much thereof as is for the time being in force, and any enactment for the time being in force amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to the Persian coast and islands, with the adaptation following, namely:—

In those Acts the Consul-General is hereby substituted for a Superior Court in a Colony.

PART X.—SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

43.—(1) Subject to the control of the Secretary of State acting with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the Consul-General may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, make rules imposing fees leviable in respect of any proceedings in, or processes issued out of, any Court established under this Order.

(2) But a Court before which any matter is pending may, in any case, if it thinks fit, on account of the poverty of a party, or for any other reason, dispense in whole or in part with the payment of any fees chargeable in respect of such matter.

(3) Nothing in this Order shall affect any Order in Council for the time being in force under the Act of the 6 Geo. IV, cap. 87, or any Act amending that Act for prescribing a Table of fees to be taken by Consular Officers; and where a fee is taken under that Order, no fee shall be taken in respect of the same matter under this Order.

44.—(1) All fees, charges, expenses, costs, fines, damages, and other money payable under this Order, or under any Law made applicable by this Order, may, if no provision is made by any Law for the time being in force for the recovery of the same, be recovered by the Consul-General, or, under his orders, by attachment and sale of the moveable property of the person by whom they are payable, and in case of deficiency by imprisonment in the civil gaol for a term not exceeding one month.

(2) Any bill of sale or mortgage, or transfer of property, made with the view of avoiding such attachment or sale, shall not be effectual to defeat the provisions of this Order.

(3) All fees, penalties, fines and forfeitures levied under this Order shall be paid to the public account, and shall be applied in such manner as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may direct.

45. Whenever an Acting Consul-General or Acting Judicial Assistant has commenced the hearing of any cause or matter, civil or criminal, he may, unless the Consul-General otherwise directs, continue and complete the hearing and determination thereof, notwithstanding that his authority to act as Consul-General or as Judicial Assistant has otherwise ceased by reason of the expiration of the time for which he was appointed to act, or by reason of the happening of any event by which his authority is determined.

46.—(1) If an officer of any Court established under this Order, employed to execute a decree

or order, loses, by neglect or omission, the opportunity of executing it, then, on complaint of the person aggrieved and proof of the fact alleged, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the officer to pay damages sustained by the person complaining, or part thereof.

(2) The order may be enforced as an order directing payment of money.

47.—(1) If a clerk or officer of any such Court, acting under pretence of the process or authority of the Court, is charged with extortion, or with not paying over money duly levied or with other misconduct, the Court may, if it thinks fit, enquire into the charge in a summary way, and may for that purpose summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary persons as in a suit, and may make such order for the repayment of any money extorted, or for the payment over of any money levied, and for the payment of such damages and costs as the Court thinks fit.

(2) The Court may also, if it thinks fit, on the same inquiry, impose on the clerk or officer such fine, not exceeding 50 rupees (22·99 dollars) for each offence, as the Court thinks fit.

(3) A clerk or officer punished under this Article shall not, without the leave of the Court, be liable to a civil suit in respect of the same matter; and any such suit, if already or afterwards begun, may be stayed by the Court in such manner and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

(4) Nothing in this Article shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other British or British Indian law for any act or omission punishable under this Article, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Article:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

48. The Court shall have jurisdiction from time to time to make an order requiring a person to contribute, in such manner as the Court directs, to the support of his wife, or to the support of his or her child, whether legitimate or not, being, in the opinion of the Court, under the age of 16 years. Any such order may be made in a summary way, as if the neglect to provide for the support of such wife or child were an offence, and any failure to comply with any such order shall be deemed to be an offence, and shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding 10 rupees (4·59 dollars) for any one default, and the Court may direct any penalty imposed for such offence to be applied for the support of such wife or child in such manner as the Court thinks fit.

49. The Consul-General under this Order shall have power to make and alter Regulations (to be called Queen's Regulations) for the following purposes (that is to say):—

(1) For securing the observance of any Treaty or arrangement, for the time being in force, relating to any place to which this Order applies.

(2) For the peace, order and good government of British subjects or British protected persons (so far as subject to this Order) within any such place in relation to matters not provided for by this Order.

(3) For requiring Returns to be made of the nature, quantity, and value of articles exported from, or imported into, his district, or any part thereof, by or on account of any British subject or British-protected person who is subject to this Order, or in any British ship, and for prescribing the times and manner at or in which, and the persons by whom, such Returns are to be made.

Any Regulations made under this Article shall, when allowed by a Secretary of State, and published as he directs, have effect as if contained in this Order; and any breach thereof shall be an offence punishable by fine not exceeding 100 rupees (45·97 dollars).

50. Any acts which, if done in the United Kingdom or in a British possession, would be an offence against any of the following Statutes of the Imperial Parliament, or Orders in Council, that is to say:—

'The Merchandise Marks Act, 1887;'

'The Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Acts, 1883 to 1888;'

Any Act, Statute, or Order in Council for the time being in force relating to copy-right, or to inventions, designs, or trade-marks;

Any Statute amending or substituted for either of the above-mentioned Statutes—

shall, if done by a British subject, within the limits of this Order, be punishable as an offence against this Order, whether such act is done in relation to any property or right of a British subject, or of a foreigner or Persian subject, or otherwise, however:

Provided—

(1) That a copy of any such Statute or Order in Council shall be published by the Consul-General in his public office, and shall be there open for inspection by any person at all reasonable times; and a person shall not be punished under this Article for anything done before the expiration of one month after such publication, unless the person offending is proved to have had express notice of the Statute or Order in Council.

(2) That a prosecution by or on behalf of a prosecutor who is not a British subject shall not be entertained without the consent in writing of the Consul-General, who may withhold such consent unless he is satisfied that effectual provision exists for the punishment in Consular or other Courts of similar acts committed by the subjects of the State or Power of which such prosecutor is a subject, in relation to or affecting the interests of British subjects.

51. Where, by virtue of this Order or otherwise, any Imperial Act, or any Law in force in India, is applicable in any place to which this Order applies, such Act or Law shall be deemed applicable so far only as the constitution and jurisdiction of the Courts acting under this Order and the local circumstances permit, and for the purpose of facilitating the application of

any such Act or Law, it may be construed with such alterations and adaptations not affecting the substance as may be necessary, and anything by such Act or Law required to be done by or to any Court, Judge, officer, or authority may be done by or to a Court, Judge, officer, or authority having the like or analogous functions, or by any officer designated by the Court for that purpose, and the seal of the Court may be substituted for any seal required by any such Act or Law; and in case any difficulty occurs in the application of any such Act or Law, it shall be lawful for a Secretary of State to direct by and to whom, and in what manner, anything to be done under such Act or Law is to be done, and such Act or Law shall, in its application to matters arising within the limits of this Order, be construed accordingly.

52. Judicial notice shall be taken of this Order, and of the commencement thereof, and of the appointment of the Consul-General or Judicial Assistant, and of the constitution and limits of the Courts and districts, and of Consular seals and signatures, and of any Rules and Regulations made or in force under this Order, and no proof shall be required of any of such matters.

53. Nothing in this Order shall deprive the Consul-General, or any officer subordinate to him, either as such or as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, of the right to observe, and to enforce the observance of, or shall deprive any person of the benefit of any reasonable custom existing within the Persian coast and islands, unless this Order contains some express and specific provision incompatible with the observance thereof.

54. Nothing in this Order shall —

- (i.) Affect any power or jurisdiction conferred by, or referred to in, the Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, entitled 'The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (Act XXI of 1879);' or
- (ii.) Affect any jurisdiction for the time being exercisable by the Consul-General under any Act of the British Parliament other than the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1878; or
- (iii.) Prevent any Consular Officer of Her Majesty within the Persian coast and islands from doing anything which Her Majesty's Consuls in the dominions of any State in amity with Her Majesty are, for the time being, by law, usage, or sufferance, entitled or enabled to do.

55. Criminal or civil proceedings pending at the commencement of this Order shall, from and after that time, be regulated by the provisions of this Order as far as the nature and circumstances of each case admit.

56. All judicial acts done before the passing of this Order within the Persian coast and islands by the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, or by any officer subordinate to him and acting by his direction or with his approval, shall be deemed to be, and to have always been, as valid to all intents as if they had been done in accordance with law.

57. The Consul-General may exercise any power conferred on any Justice of the Peace within Her Majesty's dominions by any Act of Parliament for the time being in force regulating merchant seamen or the mercantile marine.

58. If a question arises whether any place is or is not within the Persian coast and islands for the purposes of this Order, it shall be referred to the Consul-General, and a certificate under his hand and seal shall be conclusive on the question, and shall be taken judicial notice of by the High Court of Bombay, and by any Court established under this Order.

59. Not later than the 31st day of March in each year, or such other day as the Secretary of State directs from time to time, the Consul-General shall send to the Governor-General of India in Council, for transmission to the Secretary of State, a Report on the operation of this Order up to the 31st day of December in the previous year, or such other date as the Secretary of State directs from time to time, showing for the last twelve months the number and nature of the proceedings, criminal and civil, taken under this Order, and the result thereof, and the number and amount of fees received, and containing an abstract of the list of registered British subjects and such other information, and being in such form as the Secretary of State from time to time directs.

60.—(1) A printed copy of this Order, and of all Rules of Procedure and other Rules for the time being in force under this Order, shall be kept open to inspection free of charge in the office of the Consul-General, and of each Court established under this Order.

(2) Printed copies thereof shall be sold within the Persian coast and islands at such reasonable price as the Consul-General from time to time directs.

And the Most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Right Honourable Viscount Cross, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) C. L. PEEL.

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(Signed) W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India."

By order of His Excellency the Right
Honourable the Governor in Council,
J. MONTEATH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th February 1890.

No. 1209.—*Errata*.—In the schedule annexed to Government Notification No. 2554 dated 26th April 1887, published at page 337 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 28th idem, Part I,—
For

Name of Doh.			Survey Number.	Area.
			"	A. g.
Khadahri	...	...	Part 330	24 33
Chanjni	...	...	" 48	391 30

Read

Name of Doh.			Survey Number.	Area.
			"	A. g.
Khadahri	...	...	Part 330	24 30
Chanjni	...	...	" 48	392 30

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1890.

No. 1273.—It is hereby notified that the next Departmental Examination of Junior Civil Servants, Cantonment Magistrates, and others will commence at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Monday the 14th April 1890, at 11 A.M. (Bombay time). Officers desiring to be examined according to the Lower or Higher Standard, or in the Extra Judicial paper, should send the necessary intimation to the Secretary to the Central Committee for Departmental Examinations before the 25th proximo.

No. 1274.—With reference to Rules 2 and 9 of the rules contained in Government Notification in the Revenue Department, dated 7th August 1874, the attention of those Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue who may be liable to undergo the examination prescribed by that Notification, and of other officers who may have obtained the permission of the Collector of Salt Revenue to appear for the examination, is invited to Government Notification No. 1273, dated 18th instant, intimating that the next Departmental Examination of Junior Civilians, &c., will commence at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Monday the 14th April 1890, at 11 A.M. (Bombay time). Officers desiring to be examined should communicate their wishes to the Secretary to the Central Committee for Departmental Examinations before the 25th proximo.

No. 1275.—It is hereby notified that the next Departmental Examination of Forest Officers will commence at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Monday the 14th April 1890, at 11 A.M. (Bombay time). Forest Officers who desire to be examined should send the necessary intimation to the Secretary to the Central Committee for Departmental Examinations before the 25th proximo.

No. 1276.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 55 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII of 1879, and in modification of Government Notification in the Judicial Department No. 6710.A, published at pages 871 @ 899 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 2nd November 1882, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that on and after the 1st of April next the Village Registration Circle of Morgaon in the Baramati Petha of the Poona District shall be amalgamated with that of Vadgaon in the same petha and district.

The new circle thus constituted shall be known as Vadgaon-Morgaon Circle and shall be in charge of one Village Registrar who shall hold his office at Vadgaon and at Morgaon respectively on such days in each month as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Registrar of the district.

No. 1281.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Bombay Municipality for a public purpose, viz, for the Fausa Duct, in the village of Kirol, taluka Salsette, zilla Thana; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring, more or less, 5 acres 33 gunthas of standard measurement, specified in the following schedule, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Kirol:—

Survey No.	Bounded on			
	East.	South.	West.	North.
74	Portion of Survey No. 74.	Survey No. 73.	Portion of Survey No. 74.	Survey No. 73.
76	Do. 76 ..	Road ..	Do. 76	Railway Road.
78	Do. 78 ..	Survey No. 79.	Do. 78 ..	Survey No. 79.
79	Do. 79 ..	Road ..	Do. 79 ..	Road.
82	Do. 82 ..	Survey No. 137.	Do. 82 ..	Do.
93	Do. 93 ..	Road ..	Do. 93 ..	Survey No. 137.
137	Do. 137 ..	Survey No. 93.	Do. 137 ..	Do. No. 82.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 4, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the land.

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

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th February 1890.

No. 443A.—The following students of the Jurisprudence Class in the Government Law School successfully passed the examination held on the 23rd September 1889:—

First Class.

1. Javheri, Krishnalal Mohanlal, B.A.
2. Bhatt, Manishankar Ratnaji.

3. Dadachandji, Phirozshah Kershaspi.
4. Gambhir, Jehangir Sorabji.
5. Santuk, Kharshedji Kavajji.
6. Sapre, Rajaram Sadashiv.
7. Saranja, Hiralal Dharamdas.
8. Welikar, Narayan Gemaji.

Pass.

1. Ayaskar, Balkrishna Vinayak.
2. Ameen, Rowji Motilal.
3. Athalye, Ganesh Vishnu.
4. Avasti, Purshottam Raghunath.
5. Bamji, Phirozshah Kavajji.
6. Burahiw, Varajdas Dayabhai.
7. Barve, Kashinath Chimanrao.
8. Bhagvat, Mahadeo Vinayak.
9. Dalal, Motilal Nagindas.
10. Dave, Harihar Bhanushauker.
- 10A. Dave, Nandshanker Parvatishauker.
11. DeOliveira, John F. X.
12. Desai, Balvantrai Khandubhai.
13. Desai, Raindat Vitoba.
14. Doctor, Ratanlal Ranchordas.
15. Fernandes, Louis.
16. Gandhi, Virji Manordas.
17. Gholkar, Vishnu Sitaram.
18. Gonsalves, Paul.
19. Harpanalli, Mahadeo Ramchander.
20. Idgunji, Duttatrya Awanth.
21. Jambuservala, Antoldus Hargovundas.
22. Jayakar, Narayan Gajanan.
23. Kajiji, Mahummadbhai Mahomadalli.
24. Kankodivata, Chandulal Dayabhai.
25. Kapadia, Kashidas Ganpatlal.
26. Kapadia, Phirozshah Ratanji.
27. Kohiyar, Kharshedji Ratanishah.
28. Kothari, Devchand Ratanji.
29. Kuka, Meherjibhai Nassarvanji.
30. Madurker, Govind Datto.
31. Manibhai Nanabhai.
32. Mehta, Ochavlat Dayabhai.
33. Munshi, Hiralal Mansukhlal.
34. Nagarkathi, Dattatrya Venkappa.
35. Nanavati, Himatlal Jamnadas.
36. Nariman, Bahadur Kaikoshru.
37. Nerurker, Baji Vishnu.
38. Pudgavkar, Krishnaji Baburao.
39. Panikkar, A. P.
40. Parekh, Jethalal Motilal.
41. Sanjana, Rustam Kharshedji.
42. Sanzgari, Ramrao Bhanu.
43. Setalvad, Chunilal Harilal.
44. Shaikh, Kamrudin Furrakhi.
45. Seth, Vithaldas Bhagvandas.
46. Shroff, Maganlal Laldas.
47. Talati, Gokuldas Dwarakadas.
48. Telang, Narsing Shivji.
49. Timble, Bhai Babaji.
50. Trilokikar, Sunder Vishvanath.
51. Vinekar, Shantaram Narayan.
52. Wagle, Bhavanishauker Subrao.

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

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1890.

No. 550.—Under Section 25 of Act XXVI of 1881 entitled the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the following day to be an additional public holiday in the district of Kánara during the year 1890:—

Nag Panchami... .. Tuesday, 22nd July.

No. 551.—Under Section 25 of Act XXVI of 1881 entitled the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the following days to be additional public holidays in the district of Broach during the year 1890:—

Last Monday of Shrāwan... .. Monday, 11th August.

Kártaki Panam or Shukal-
tirth Fair. Wednesday, 26th November.

No. 559.—In accordance with Rule 9 of the rules prescribed in the notification by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 15, dated 1st January 1889, republished in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 10th idem under No. 116, dated 9th idem, Financial Department, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following application from the Municipal Commissioners of Ahmedabad for the grant of a loan of Rs. 3,00,000 under the provisions of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879:—

“No. 83 of 1890.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Municipal Office, Ahmedabad, 24th January 1890.

SIR,

We, the President and the Members of the Managing Committee of the Ahmedabad Municipality, beg to apply to Government under the Local Authorities Loan Act of 1879 and Government Resolution No. 390, dated 28th January 1883, for a grant of a loan of Rs. 3,00,000 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest to complete the construction of the Water Works scheme for the City of Ahmedabad.

2. The funds on the security of which the amount is to be borrowed are levied by this Municipality under Bombay Act VI of 1873 and Act II of 1884.

3. The loan asked for is required during the official year 1890-91.

4. The loan will be repaid with interest in 30 years in annual equal instalments of Rs. 18,418.

5. Statements showing the annual receipts and expenditure of this Municipality for the last three years are submitted herewith, from which it will appear that the average of our ordinary receipts has been Rs. 2,38,993-4-9 and that of the ordinary expenditure has been Rs. 2,01,863-12-11, leaving a surplus of Rs. 37,129-7-10.

6. Existing and expected prior charges on this Municipality are:—

1st.—Loan of Rs. 4,00,000 sanctioned by Government in 1888, and already raised in open market at 5 per cent. interest to pay the old debt and to construct a portion of the water-works.

2nd.—Loan of Rs. 1,60,000, being a part of the second instalment of water-works loan of Rs. 3,00,000 sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 3553, dated 19th September 1889.

3rd.—A loan of Rs. 1,50,000 sanctioned by Government Resolution, dated 12th October 1889, No. 4149, for which an application has already been made to Government, dated 13th December 1889, No. 950.

4th.—A sum of about Rs. 47,000 will have to be raised in open market to complete the revised estimate of the water-works and to meet the instalment of the contribution for the restoration of the Ellis Bridge.

7. The abstract of all the liabilities is as follows:—

To pay off the old debt	...	...	...	Rs. 1,00,000
For Water-works as per revised estimate	...	...	...	„ 7,90,000
For Drainage Work	...	...	...	„ 1,50,000
Instalment of the Bridge contribution	...	...	...	„ 17,000

Total ... Rs. 10,57,000

8. To pay off this liability with interest in 30 years following annual instalments will be required:—

For a loan of Rs. 4,00,000 at 5 per cent. raised in open market	... Rs.	26,000
For a loan of Rs. 1,60,000 raised in open market at 5 per cent.	... "	10,400
For a loan of Rs. 47,000 at 5 per cent. to be raised in open market	... "	2,750
For a loan of Rs. 1,50,000 from Government at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	... "	9,209
For a loan of Rs. 3,00,000 hereby applied for at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	... Rs.	18,418
Total...		Rs. 66,777

Deduct—

The surplus alluded to in paragraph 5 of this letter...	... Rs.	37,129
Balance...	Rs.	29,648

9. To meet this deficiency we have the following resources:—

A sum of Rs. 20,000 is expected from the tax imposed for sullage water, out of which Rs. 10,000 will be spent in hand removal, leaving Rs. 10,000 to meet the loan of the Drainage			... Rs.	10,000
From water fee Rs. 30,000 was estimated, but as there has been an excess in the estimated cost, an addition of Rs. 10,000 may be made in the rate				40,000
				Rs. 50,000

10. This will leave a surplus of more than Rs. 20,000 for other unexpected works.

11. The cost of working the pumps is estimated at Rs. 22,000 per annum, while a saving of about Rs. 21,000 is expected in the present expenditure by the reduction of the cost of road-watering and by the stoppage of the working of the present water-works; so practically it will not make a difference of more than Rs. 1,000.

12. Under all these circumstances it will be observed that the Municipality will be able to meet the liabilities contemplated.

13. A reference to the Government Resolution No. 4269, dated 22nd October 1889, will show that the financial state of this Municipality was well considered by the Accountant General and Government and was found to be sound enough to meet all the liabilities then contemplated. The only additional burden has been the excess in the Revised Estimate of Water Works to the extent of Rs. 1,90,000, which would increase the annual instalment of repayment by Rs. 11,664 and this may be met by increasing the revenue from the water-rate from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000.

14. A sum of Rs. 40,000 for the water-rate will not be considered too heavy, when it is borne in mind that it will be only an average of 5 annas and 4 pies per head per annum, will represent a value of only 1 anna and $6\frac{1}{4}$ pies per 1,000 gallons and will protect about 40,000 houses in the city from the danger of fire, besides giving an invaluable sanitary boon of pure and abundant water-supply.

We beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed) RUNCORELAL CHOTALAL,
President;

(Signed) ISEVARELAL OCHAVEAM,
Chairman;
and four others.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the entire RECEIPTS of the AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY during the last three years.

Items.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Octroi ...	1,36,613 9 6	1,34,271 3 9	1,26,578 0 0
Assessed Taxes ...	44,566 3 0	44,211 8 0	43,428 10 0
House and Property Tax ...	7,915 3 2	6,893 15 3	7,949 13 1
Wheel Tax ...	8,071 2 8	9,184 15 5	8,165 10 0
Tolls ...	17,530 12 9	16,942 10 1	15,633 10 11
Income from Markets, &c. ...	7,170 2 5	8,362 12 6	7,404 12 11
Income from Conservancy and Road-cleaning ...	4,723 9 6	5,033 15 6	3,495 8 8
Realization under Special Acts... ..	704 0 4	584 3 1	700 6 4
Municipal Fines ...	2,375 14 0	2,064 8 3	1,162 14 2
Proceeds of Lands, &c. ...	1,058 9 6	777 1 9	6,073 4 9
Sundries ...	20,383 10 0	8,352 2 7	9,495 6 4
Total ...	2,50,212 12 10	2,36,679 0 2	2,30,088 1 2
Extraordinary Receipts—			
Sale-proceeds of land, &c., on the new Roads ...	2,951 1 9	4,403 5 2	8,225 10 3
Conveyance License Tax ...		3,309 14 5	
Grand Total ...	2,53,163 14 7	2,44,392 3 9	2,38,313 11 5

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the entire EXPENDITURE of the AHMEDABAD CITY MUNICIPALITY during the last three years.

Items.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
General Establishment ...	24,217 6 9	25,712 7 3	22,750 12 10
Fire ...	4,020 15 8	4,089 5 9	4,451 2 2
Lighting ...	13,769 12 10	13,119 5 0	13,601 14 3
Police ...	599 9 7	641 7 6	597 8 0
Building and other Works ...	754 10 8	2,199 13 4	2,015 8 3
Repairs to Markets and Dispensary, &c. ...	1,412 0 1	879 14 9	698 14 8
Maintenance of Medical Institution ...	6,946 2 8	5,646 0 4	6,124 4 6
Vaccination ...	666 6 2	641 15 8	672 0 0
Water Works ...	15,431 15 11	10,280 8 0	8,962 1 4
Road-watering ...	17,041 4 9	21,538 12 1	26,402 12 7
Road-cleaning ...	21,811 10 6	22,054 15 11	20,437 1 10
Conservancy ...	46,721 3 3	47,416 12 9	50,031 0 0
Drainage Works ...	1,493 5 11	1,603 8 11	1,482 8 9
Market Establishment ...	165 15 6	166 7 3	167 12 0
Public Garden ...	1,855 1 6	1,649 5 1	1,667 14 10
Contribution under Highway Act ...	1,881 3 1	1,595 0 0	1,654 0 0
Public Instructions ...	18,172 8 2	9,551 13 9	10,400 0 0
Public Works Establishment ...	1,716 1 6	2,289 0 7	2,052 2 8
Repairs to Municipal Buildings and Roads ...	12,767 6 2	15,360 2 3	15,756 15 9
Survey of Land ...	1,582 8 9	1,347 5 7	1,818 12 1
Miscellaneous ...	9,882 9 8	9,095 12 5	13,236 0 2
Total ...	2,93,410 6 1	1,97,169 14 2	2,05,011 2 8
Extraordinary Charges—			
New Works ...	21,689 7 6	33,695 5 7	24,441 8 8
Instalment of Loans ...	25,412 8 0	22,635 6 8	
Total ...	45,101 15 6	56,330 12 3	24,441 8 8
Grand Total ...	2,48,512 5 7	2,53,500 10 5	2,29,452 11 4

(Signed) DAYABHAI MAGANLAL, Secretary."

Ahmedabad, 24th January 1890.

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

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th February 1890.

No. 870.—The Governor in Council considering that, in consequence of the conduct of the inhabitants of the village of Kolha in the Páchora Táluka of the Khándesh District, it is expedient to direct the employment in that village of a Police force in excess of the ordinary force quartered thereabouts, is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 16 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1837, hereby to direct that an additional Police force of the strength and cost mentioned below be employed in the said village of Kolha for a period of one year, and that the cost thereof be defrayed by a local rate charged on the said village:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Head Constable at ...	11	10	0	=	139	8 0
1 Constable at ...	8	11	6	=	104	10 0
Add $\frac{1}{2}$ on account of pension contribution under Article 421 (f), Civil Service Regulations ...					20	5 6
12 per cent. on account of European supervision, &c.					29	4 9
Contingencies ...					7	8 0
Erection of huts for the men ...					25	0 0
Total ...	326	4	3			

No. 877.—The following additional Circulars framed by Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay for insertion at pages 4 and 39 of the High Court Criminal Circulars, have been sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor in Council under the provisions of 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 104, Section 15, and are published for general information:—

104. When an arrest is made under Section 48 of the Indian Railway Act, 1879, of a person who, there is reason to believe, will abscond, or whose name and address are unknown and he refuses to give them, or, when given, are reasonably believed to be incorrect, the case should be sent to the Magistrate, in accordance with the provisions of Section 170 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as a cognizable case within the definition in Section 4(q) of the Code, although the offence alleged against the accused be not itself cognizable.

584. Cases in which the attendance of Railway officials is required should invariably be taken up with the least possible delay.

Bombay Castle, 19th February 1890.

No. 942.—The following Circulars framed by Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay for insertion at pages 59 and 73, Chapters V and X, of the High Court Criminal Circulars, have been sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor in Council under the provisions of 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 104, Section 15, and are published for general information:—

Chapter V, page 59.

534. At the head of every written judgment and of the record of the heads of the charge to the jury, the names of all the accused persons shall always be set out, together

with the numbers by which they may respectively be referred to by the Court in the course of the judgment or charge to the jury.

Chapter X, page 73.

90A. The particulars referred to in Circular 33A above should always be set out in every copy of the documents referred to.

No. 951.—In supersession of Government Notification No. 6176, dated 13th November 1888, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under Section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to constitute the tálukas of Dhárwár, Hubli, Kalghatgi and Bankápur in the district of Dhárwár a sub-division of that district, and under Section 13 of the same Code to appoint Mr. C. P. B. Wiltshire, Magistrate of the First Class, to be the Magistrate in charge of that sub-division.

Under Section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the tálukas of Ránebennur, Hángal, Kod and Karajgi in the district of Dhárwár are constituted a sub-division of that district, and, under Section 13 of the same Code Mr. Sorabji Padanji, Magistrate of the First Class, is appointed to be the Magistrate in charge of that sub-division.

No. 954.—It is hereby notified for the information of officers employed in the Police Department that the next examination under the rules prescribed by Government Notifications dated the 30th June 1873, and No. 6969 dated the 7th November 1882, will be held at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Monday the 14th April 1890, at 11 A.M. Officers intending to present themselves for examination should send in their names to the Secretary to the Examination Committee before the 25th March 1890.

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

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th February 1890.

No. 13.—No. 77.—The following Notification by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished:—

“Calcutta, the 8th February 1890.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 1450—72G., dated 29th November 1881.

Read also—

Military Department No. 1815 M. W., dated 10th September 1889 and enclosures.

Army Circulars, India, dated 31st October 1889, Clause 175.

Public Works Department No. 3496,—9G., dated 12th December 1889, to Chief Commissioner, Burma; Agents, Governor-General, Rajputana and Central India; Resident, Hyderabad; Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Public Works Department No. 3609-G., dated 20th December 1889, to Government of Bombay, and No. 38-G., dated 7th January 1890, to the Government of Madras.

Telegram No. G-16, dated 13th January 1890, to Government of Bombay.

Telegram No. G-17, dated 13th January 1890, to Chief Commissioner, Burma.

RESOLUTION.—In accordance with the orders now read, certain Public Works divisions and sub-divisions of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay and of the Local Administrations of Burma, the Central Provinces, Rajputana and Central India, and Hyderabad, as noted in the schedule appended to this Resolution, have been transferred to the charge of the Inspector-General of Military Works, under the control of the Government of India in the Military Department.

2. This transfer will have effect from the 1st January 1890, except in the case of the works in Burma, which will be transferred with effect from the 1st April next. The transfer of the establishment of all classes will have effect from the same date.

3. The accounts of the transferred works will be, for the present, prepared and submitted as heretofore, but the military works will, from the dates named above, be debited with the actual cost of the establishment transferred with the works instead of with the percentage on the works expenditure. The method for calculating the charge on account of the services rendered by the Examiner's Office Establishment is being separately discussed.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.

The Resident at Hyderabad.

The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.

The Accountant General, Public Works Department.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be communicated to the Military Department, forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(Signed) R. C. B. PEMBERTON,
Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Enclosure to Public Works Department
No. 355 G. of 1890.

Works of certain Divisions and Sub-Divisions of the Public Works Department transferred to control of Military Department.

MADRAS.

Military Works at Madras, Pallavaram, Poona-malli and Vellore.

Military Works at Bangalore, Wellington and Bellary.

BOMBAY.

Military Works at Bombay, Poona-Kirkee, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jacobabad and Aden.

BURMA.

The Mandalay Garrison Division.
Rangoon Garrison Sub-Division, and Rangoon Special Defences.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Military Works at Kampti, Sitabaldi and Asirgarh.

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.

Mhow Division with the Water Works and Civil Works, Nasirabad Sub-Division of the Military Works Division.

HYDERABAD.

Secunderabad Division.

Enclosure to Public Works Department
No. 355 G. of 1890.

No. 63, dated 8th January 1890.

NOTIFICATION—By the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

With reference to Public Works Resolution No. 355, dated the 8th February 1890, the services of the undermentioned officers of the lists under the Government of India are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for employment in the Military Works Department:—

Mr. R. H. Tickell, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Rajputana and Central India.

Mr. Rajeswar Mitra, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Rajputana and Central India.

Major H. Fox, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Hyderabad.

Mr. E. G. Stanley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Hyderabad.

Mr. W. Causley, Honorary Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Hyderabad.

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

W. C. HUGHES,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Honourable the
Governor in Council.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th February 1890.

No. 90.—*The Aden Naval Volunteers.*—The following appointment is made:—

To be Commander.

Captain Edward Bishop, I. M.

Bombay Castle, 15th February 1890.

No. 91.—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Colonel J. G. McRae, Staff Corps, Conservator of Forests in Sind.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1890.

No. 92.—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on private affairs, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Major J. Humfrey, Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Karachi District.

No. 93.—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Colonel S. S. Jacob, Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Jeypore.

No. 94.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

Surgeon-Major J. Davidson, I. M. S.

Lieutenant W. W. Battiscombe, Staff Corps.

No. 95.—The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Colonel V. Birch, Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate.

Colonel G. E. Hancock, Staff Corps, three months, private affairs.

No. 96.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—

Captain R. I. Scallon, Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 23rd Regiment (2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, for nine months. Pension service fifteenth year, commenced 12th February 1890.

No. 97.—*1st Battalion B. B. & O. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—The following appointment is made to complete establishment :—

To be Second Lieutenant.

Charles Henderson Ross, Gent.

No. 98.—The following Native promotions are made with effect from the 4th January 1890 :—

8th Bombay Infantry.

Jamadar Shaikh Kasim (1st) to be Subhedar, and Havaldar Keshonak Rannak to be Jamadar, vice Lakshiman Katge, deceased.

No. 99.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—

Captain W. B. Piers, Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, for one year. Pension service twelfth year, commenced 1st May 1889.

No. 100.—The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Staff Corps.

Major Frederick Hardy Blanshard, 16th February 1890.

No. 101.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the

specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—

Lieutenant J. P. Hill, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 20th Bombay Infantry, for one year. Pension service sixth year, commenced 23rd August 1889.

Bombay Castle, 19th February 1890.

No. 102.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 163, dated 14th February 1890, is republished :—

"REWARDS.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 166.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in and admission to the Order of British India, with effect from the date specified :—

BOMBAY.

To the 1st class, with the title of 'Sardar Bahadur.'

Subadar-Major Jagan Nath Pande, *Bahadur*, 25th Regiment (3rd Battalion, Rifle Regiment) of Bombay Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Babaji Morusker, *Sardar Bahadur*, deceased,—5th December 1889.

To the 2nd class, with the title of 'Bahadur.'

Subadar Dhaku Kubre, 25th Regiment (3rd Battalion, Rifle Regiment) of Bombay Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Jagan Nath Pande, *Bahadur*, promoted,—5th December 1889."

No. 103.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* dated 24th January 1890, pages 415 and 416, is republished :—

"INDIA OFFICE, 24th January 1890.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

* * * *

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Walter Henry Errington, from the South Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 7th May 1888, but to rank from 30th January 1886.

Second Lieutenant Claude Dallas Lester, from the North Lancashire Regiment. Dated 7th April 1888.

Second Lieutenant Reginald Eckford Roome, from the Royal Scots Fusiliers. Dated 20th April 1888.

* * * *

No. 104.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* dated 28th January 1890, page 478, is republished :—

"INDIA OFFICE, 28th January 1890.

The Queen has approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service :—

* * * *

Colonel John Pyne Grant, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st January 1890.

* * * *

Brigade-Surgeon Edward Harley Raynsford Langley, Bombay Medical Establishment. Dated 19th November 1889.

* * * *

No. 105.—The services of Lieutenant P. T. Bell, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 106.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—

Captain A. Phayre, Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Commander, 3rd Bombay Cavalry (Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor), for one year. Pension service twelfth year, commenced 1st May 1889.

No. 107.—The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 25th January 1890:—
2nd Lancers.

Jamádár Fateh A'li to be Ressáidár and Dafedár Dálchand to be Jamádár, vice Ressáidár Walí din Khán, pensioned.

No. 108.—With reference to India Army Circulars, Clause 16 of 1887, the undermentioned Volunteer Officers are transferred to the Unattached List, with effect from the dates specified:—

G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain L. E. H. Brock,—27th August 1889.

Captain W. Wright,—27th August 1889.

Lieutenant T. B. St. J. Bashford,—1st August 1889.

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

B. H. POTTINGER, Major-General,
Secretary to Government.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th February 1890.

No. 10.—The Reverend A. G. Cane, M.A., Chaplain of Sátara, is granted furlough to Europe for two years from the 25th March 1890, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

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

B. H. POTTINGER,
Secretary to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th February 1890.

No. 1072.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major J. M. Hunter to be substantive *pro tem.* Political Agent, Káthiáwar, from the 19th October to 19th December 1889, both days inclusive, during the absence of Mr. Dely on leave.

Bombay Castle, 15th February 1890.

No. 1111.—With reference to Government Notification No. 8622, dated 28th December 1889,

the following appointments have been made during Khán Bahádur Dhanjisha Hormasji's absence on furlough:—

Ráo Bahádur Dayashankar Jivanlal, substantive *pro tem.* Third Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Káthiáwar, to act as Second Deputy Assistant Political Agent.

Ráo Bahádur Nathu Nanabhai, substantive *pro tem.* Fourth Deputy Assistant Political Agent, to be substantive *pro tem.* Third Deputy Assistant Political Agent.

Ráo Sáheb Ghelabhai Thakordas, Head Clerk to the Political Agent, to act as Fourth Deputy Assistant Political Agent.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1890.

No. 1163.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major W. P. Kennedy on relief of his duties as Administrator, Porbandar, to act as Fourth Assistant Political Agent, Káthiáwar, as a temporary measure.

The appointment of Mr. J. Shaden, C.S., to act as Fourth Assistant Political Agent, Káthiáwar, made in this Department Notification No. 632, dated the 28th January 1890, is hereby cancelled.

Bombay Castle, 19th February 1890.

No. 1174.—Colonel A. M. Phillips and Captain M. T. Lyde respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second-in-Command, Sávantvádi Local Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi, on the 30th ultimo, before office hours.

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

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th February 1890.

No. 822A.—The Governor in Council has accepted the resignation by Ráo Sáheb Sitanath Gopinath Ajinkya of his appointment as Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Bombay Castle, 14th February 1890.

No. 873.—Under Section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, A'zam Narayan Ganesh Nadgir, Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Belgaum, is empowered to pass sentences of whipping.

No. 880.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature during the period for which Mr. A. K. Oliver has been appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner for taking Accounts and Taxing Officer, or until further orders:—

Ráo Bahádur Krishnamukhram Atmaram Mehta to act as Deputy Registrar and Sealer of the Court.

Ráo Sáheb Rauchhodlal Kapurchand Desai to act as Assistant Registrar and Superintendent of the High Court Press.

No. 882.—Mr. A. H. Plunkett, City Magistrate, Poona, held charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate of Poona and Kirkee, in addition to his own duties, from 17th September to 16th October 1889, both days inclusive.

Bombay Castle, 17th February 1890.

No. 916.—Mr. J. B. Alcock assumed charge of the office of Judge and Session Judge of Dhārwar on the 10th instant, before office hours.

No. 917.—A'zam Rajerao Vithal Mangalvedhkar, acting Head Karkūn of tāluka Ron in the district of Dhārwar, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—

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

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

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

No. 918.—A'zam Gururao Venkatesh Anvatti, acting Head Karkūn of tāluka Sindgi in the district of Bijapur, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—

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

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

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

No. 920.—Lieutenant D. B. Thomson and Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. Stace respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Aden, on the 4th November 1889, after office hours.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. Stace and Mr. G. S. Curtis, C.S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Aden, on the 4th December 1889, before office hours.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. Stace, First Assistant to the Resident at Aden, performed the duties of Cantonment Magistrate, Aden, in addition to his own, from 5th November to 3rd December 1889, both days inclusive.

No. 925.—Mr. A. H. Plunkett, City Magistrate of Poona, is allowed privilege leave for two months and fifteen days.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1890.

No. 928.—Rāo Sāheb Ranchhodlal Kapurchand Desai relinquished charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat on the 8th instant, after office hours.

Bombay Castle, 19th February 1890.

No. 934.—Rāo Sāheb Sakharām Mahadev Karandikar and Mr. Govind Appaji Patel respectively delivered over and received charge of the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sangameshwar in the Ratnāgiri District on the 3rd instant, before office hours.

No. 935.—Rāo Sāheb Sakharām Mahadev Karandikar assumed charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Mālvān in the Rat-

nāgiri District on the 6th instant, before office hours.

No. 936.—Mr. Gandabhai Indarji having ceased to be a Mahālkari, the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class conferred upon him by Government Notification No. 5099, dated 25th September 1889, are, under Section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, withdrawn.

No. 938.—Under Section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Rāo Bahādur Shrinivas Balaji Chitgubi, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Khāndesh, is appointed to be the Magistrate in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the tālukas of Chālisgaon, Pāchora and Janner.

No. 946.—Rāo Sāheb Vaman Narayan Rahurkar relinquished charge of the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Nandurbār in the Khāndesh District on the 31st January 1890, after office hours, and assumed charge of the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhadgaon in the same district on the 7th instant, before office hours.

No. 947.—Mr. Mulhar Khanderāo Chitnis assumed charge of the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Rājāpur in the Ratnāgiri District on the 28th January 1890, before office hours.

No. 958.—Mr. Venkatnath Shivnath having ceased to act as Head Karkūn, the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class conferred on him are, under Section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, withdrawn.

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

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1890.

No. 1280.—Mr. J. Pollen, C.S., B.A., LL.D., passed an examination in Russian in October 1889.

No. 1288.—Government Notification No. 181, dated 10th January 1890, appointing Mr. M. C. Gibb, C.S., to be Forest Settlement Officer for the Dāngs, published at page 42 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 16th idem, Part I, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1291.—Under Section 12 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Amulakhrāi Chaganālāl, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Sānand, from 4th to 10th January 1890.

Thāna District.

Mr. Anant Vithal, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Bassein, on 17th June 1889.

Mr. Ranchandra Amārām, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Bassein, from 18th June to 8th August 1889 and from 10th to 22nd August 1889.

Mr. Lalshman Trimbak, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Bassein, on 9th and 23rd August 1889.
Mr. Khanderáo Moreshvar, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Váda, from 17th to 26th June 1889.

Mr. Váman Dattátraya, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Váda, from 27th June to 11th August 1889.

Ahmednagar District.

Mr. Pralhád Dugámbar, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Ahmednagar, from 24th December 1889 to 2nd January 1890.

Belgaum District.

Mr. Rámchandra Annáji, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Belgaum, from 16th December 1889 to 15th January 1890.

Thur and Párkár District.

Mr. Vatónmal Tahliráin, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Umámkot, from 22nd to 31st August 1889.

Mr. Abdul Rahmán Háji Ismáil, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Umámkot, from 1st September to 7th November 1889.

Hyderabad District.

Mr. Abdul Hussein valad Khair Mahamad, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Moro, from 11th November 1889 to 1st January 1890.

Bombay Castle, 19th February 1890.

No. 1298.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to place the services of Mr. J. DeC. Atkins, C.S., at the disposal of the Government of India in the Finance Department.

No. 1314.—Mr. C. G. Blathwayt, C.S., Collector of Kánara, is allowed furlough for sixteen months from 9th May 1890.

No. 1315.—Mr. J. Davidson, C.S., First Assistant Collector, Kánara, is allowed furlough for one year from 16th May 1890.

No. 1316.—Mr. A. Dalzell, Assistant Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

No. 1318.—Mr. R. Courtenay, C.S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for one year. This extension cancels the permission to return to duty granted to Mr. Courtenay by the Secretary of State, (*vide* Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 152, dated 8th ultimo).

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

J. NUGENT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th February 1890.

No. 785.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. M. Urquhart, C.S., to act as Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments during the absence of Mr. J. DeC. Atkins, C.S., or until further orders.

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

J. NUGENT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY).

Bombay Castle, 14th February 1890.

No. 4.—Furlough for seven months and fifteen days from the 31st March 1890 is granted to Mr. F. N. Guttersloh, Locomotive Superintendent, Rajputána-Málwa Railway.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1890.

No. 5.—The following Notifications by the Government of India in the Public Works Department are republished for information:—

"No. 74, dated 12th February 1890.—The date of permanent promotion to Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, of the undermentioned officers attached to State Railways, is antedated to 10th June 1887:—

*	*	*	*	*	*
		Mr. H. C. Knox.			
*	*	*	*	*	*

"No. 73, dated 14th February 1890.—Public Works Department Notification No. 397, dated 20th December 1889, is cancelled.

The following promotions and reversion are made in the Superior Accounts Branch:—

Names.	From	To	* With effect from
Mr. D. W. McPherson	Examiner, Class IV, Grade 2, <i>sub. pro tem.</i>	Examiner, Class IV, Grade 2, permanent.	8th November 1889.

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

F. FIREBRACE, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,

Joint Secretary to Government.

Miscellaneous Notifications, Appointments, &c.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

A'zam Sakarlal Chandulal, B.A., Head Karkún of Kupadvanj, acted as Mámlatdár of that taluka from the 11th to 26th December 1889, both days inclusive, pending the arrival of the permanent incumbent to take charge.

*Kaira Districts, Camp Kupadvanj,
12th February 1890.*

Khán Bahádur Dadabhai Nasarwanji Nanawati assumed charge of the office of Native Assistant to the Commissioner, N. D., on the 13th instant, in the afternoon.

Camp Nadiád, 18th February 1890.

W. H. PROPERT,
Commissioner, N. D.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

A'zam Sakharām Amrit Palshikar, Head Karkún of taluka Sindkueda in the Khándesh District, acted as Mámlatdár of the same taluka from the 18th June to the 2nd July 1889, both days inclusive, in consequence of the departure of Ráo Sáheb Narayan Vishwanath Bhat and pending the arrival of Ráo Saheb Yeshwant Balkrishna Barwe.

*Sholápur Districts, Camp Pandharpur,
13th February 1890.*

A'zam Narayan Hari Gharpure, Head Karkún of taluka Bhusával in the Khándesh District, is appointed to act as Mámlatdár of taluka Sáveda in the same district during the absence on three months' privilege leave of Ráo Sáheb Devrao Kacheshwar Chincholikar, or until further orders.

A'zam Bhogesh Bhinnaji, Head Karkún of taluka Shevgaon in the Ahmednagar District, acted as Mámlatdár of that taluka from the 4th June to the 4th July 1889, both days inclusive, during the absence on privilege leave of Ráo Sáheb Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar.

*Sholápur Districts, Camp Pandharpur,
14th February 1890.*

J. MOORE,
Commissioner, C. D.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
SALT, OPIUM AND ÁBKÁRI.

No. 770.—Mr. Sirajudin valad Amirudin, Inspector in the Rs. 75 grade but drawing Rs. 50 and doing duty as Distillery Inspector in charge of the distillery in the Dangs in the Khándesh District, was allowed privilege leave for one month from the 6th ultimo.

No. 772.—Mr. Isaac De Souza, District A'bkári Inspector, Kánara, on Rs. 125, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and a half com-

mencing from the 19th December last, and Mr. Sheikh Hamid, A'bkári Sub-Inspector on Rs. 40, is appointed to act in the Rs. 125 grade during Mr. DeSouza's absence.

Bombay, 12th February 1890.

No. 830.—Messrs. T. M. Cotgrave and H. A. Acworth, C.S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, S. D., on the 10th instant, before noon.

Bombay, 18th February 1890.

T. D. MACKENZIE,

Acting Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and Ábkári.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

No. 26.—Vithal Nagesh, late Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Athni Taluka, Belgaum Zilla, was on sick leave from 8th April to 17th September 1889 inclusive.

No. 27.—Huri Bhikaji was appointed acting Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Athni Taluka, Belgaum Zilla, from 18th September to 25th October 1889 inclusive, vice Vithal Nagesh, pensioned.

No. 28.—In Notification No. 291 published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated 7th November 1889, Part I, page 935, for "Candidate Vaccinator" read "temporary Vaccinator".

No. 29.—Ramchandra Appaji, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Panvel Taluka, Kolába Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 1st December 1889 to 25th January 1890 inclusive, and Mahadeo Govind Nadker, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him.

No. 30.—Shauker Kashinath, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Edalabad Petha, Khándesh Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 7th December 1889 to 6th January 1890 inclusive, and Vishwanath Babaji was appointed to act for him.

C. W. MACRURY, Surgeon-Major,
Sanitary Commissioner.

Bombay, 18th February 1890.

BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

NORTHERN CIRCLE.

Messrs. G. B. Reid, C.S., Collector of Surat, and Darasha Dosabhai, City Magistrate of Súrat, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Divisional Forest Office, Surat, on the 1st instant, in the afternoon.

Messrs. W. S. Hexton, Divisional Forest Officer of Surat, and G. B. Reid, C. S., Collector of Surat, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Divisional Forest Office, Surat, on the 30th January 1890, after office hours.

A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Conservator of Forests, N. C.

*Camp Bhilpáda, Khándesh District,
15th February 1890.*

BY COLLECTORS.

A'zam Narayen Gundo is appointed substantive *pro tem.* Mahálkari of petha Bilgi vice A'zam Annaji Wasudeo Mulgund, promoted temporarily.

J. F. FLEET,
Collector of Bijápur.

Camp Bágevádi, 12th February 1890.

Notice.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the Central Committee for Vernacular Examinations will take place in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Wednesday the 9th April 1890, at 11 A.M. (Bombay time), and Junior Civil Servants who may be liable or prepared to undergo an examination in the Vernacular languages, as also Forest or other officers who may be permitted to appear before the Committee, are requested to send an intimation to the undersigned by the 31st proximo, stating at the same time the language or languages in which they are prepared to be examined.

*By order of the Central Committee
for Vernacular Examinations,*

Y. M. KELKAR,

Secretary to the Central Committee
for Vernacular Examinations.

Bombay, 14th February 1890.