

THE



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Separate paging is given to this Part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government Notifications, Appointments, &c.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th September 1895.

No. 5517.—His Excellency the Governor will hold a Darbár at the Council Hall, Poona, on Wednesday the 18th September 1895, for the reception of the Chiefs and First Class Sardárs of the Deccan and for the delivery to His Highness the Rája of Kolhápur of the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

2. Civil and Military officers and other European and Native residents of Poona, who have the privilege of attending His Excellency the Governor's Levées, are invited to attend, and will be provided with seats so far as accommodation is available.

3. European and Native officers and gentlemen, who have the privilege of the Private Entrée at His Excellency the Governor's Levées, will receive separate invitations.

4. Other European officers and gentlemen, who may wish to be present, are requested to apply for cards of admission to the Under Secretary to Government, Political Department, Council Hall, Poona.

5. Other Native gentlemen wishing to be present will receive cards of admission on application to the Oriental Translator to Government.

6. The gallery will be reserved exclusively for ladies wishing to see the ceremony. Applications for tickets to the gallery should be made to the Under Secretary to Government, Political Department.

7. All applications for tickets should reach the Under Secretary and the Oriental Translator, as the case may be, before Saturday the 14th September.

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

G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY.)

Bombay Castle, 9th September 1895.

No. 30.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Public Works Department is republished for information :—

“No. 311, dated 26th August 1895.—In continuation of Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 312, dated the 23rd August 1893, it is hereby notified for information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council has accorded sanction, in despatch No. 61, Railway, dated 25th July 1895, to a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 1,57,72,013, exclusive of rolling stock, for the construction of the Godhra-Rutlam State Railway, a length of 115½ miles.”

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

H. O. SELBY,
Secretary to Government.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th September 1895.

No. 324.—The following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 3, Judicial, dated the 18th July 1895, with its accompaniments, is published for general information :—

“No. 3,
Judicial

INDIA OFFICE,
London, 18th July 1895.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, BOMBAY.

MY LORD,

I forward a copy of a letter* (with enclosures) from the Right Honourable Lord Herschell with reference to the newly constituted Society of Comparative Legislation of which he is the President.

* 19th June 1895.

2. I request that Your Excellency in Council will take the matter into your consideration and adopt such means as you may think best fitted to further the objects of the Society.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) GEORGE HAMILTON.”

*House of Lords, S. W.,
the 19th of June 1895.*

SIR,—As President of the Society of Comparative Legislation and at the request of the Council of that Association, I have the honour to invite your co-operation in furthering the objects of the Society, and your assistance in bringing those objects to the notice of the Indian Governments.

The Society, as you are aware, took its inception from a valuable paper read by Sir Courtenay Ilbert, K.C.S.I., before the Fellows of the Imperial Institute on the * * * * * 1894, and definitely took shape at a large and important inaugural conference held at the Imperial Institute on the 19th of December 1894 over which I had the honour to preside.

The Society has since obtained more definite organization; the Council and the Executive Committee have been formed, and a formal constitution and prospectus, or scheme of the objects of the Society have been drawn up. Of these documents, I have now the honour to enclose copies, in the hope that you will be good enough to have them placed on record in your Department, and that you will also forward copies to the Governor General of India and the Governors of Madras and Bombay for their consideration accompanied with an invitation that they will severally take such action as may appear best calculated to advance the objects which this Society has in view and to promote the study of comparative law.

Those objects are both practical and scientific. The Society is intended to be of service to legislative bodies both here and elsewhere, to practising lawyers and to jurists, and students of sociology. If the Authorities in India will help us, we believe that we shall be able to repay any assistance they may render, by communicating to each the results of the work to which all will have contributed, after that work has been arranged, assimilated and supplemented by ourselves.

I do not enlarge further upon the objects of the Society, for these are fully detailed in the documents which I enclose, but it may be well that I should briefly indicate the nature of the assistance which those who are so disposed can afford us. It is hoped that many persons in India will help in the useful work to be done by the Society so far as to become subscribing members of it, and it would be useful, if, in each province having a Legislature, persons of position would consent to act as Local Agents, for the purposes of procuring subscriptions to the Society and otherwise assisting its objects. I should be glad to think that branch Societies will eventually be formed, from whom the Central Society may receive valuable suggestions and co-operation. But at present I can do no more than ask that suitable persons may be found to accept the position of corresponding members to whom our communications may be addressed and from whom we may obtain information. I trust that we shall be so fortunate as to secure as our correspondents either the Chief Justices or some other Judges or the Advocate General or some other barristers who will carry sufficient weight to enable them to organise branches of the Society.

I have ventured to ask you to become on this occasion the medium of communication with the Indian Governments, as it has appeared desirable that the first communication from the Society should reach India in the most influential manner; but I have no wish to trespass further upon your kindness, and any replies that this letter may produce, will, I trust, be sent direct to me at the Imperial Institute, and the Secretaries will then know to whom future letters from the Society should be addressed.

It would not be becoming in me to make suggestions to the Authorities in India as to the mode in which the subject dealt with in this letter should be treated, but I venture to think that the Society will be more successful if it is remembered that work of the character required comes better as the fruit of individual effort, than as the result of directions emanating from a Government Institution.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed) HERSHELL.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

H. H. FOWLER, M.P.

THE SOCIETY OF COMPARATIVE LEGISLATION.

A conference, presided over by the LORD CHANCELLOR, was held at the Imperial Institute, on the 19th December 1894, to consider the best means of furthering the study of Comparative Legislation, as suggested in a paper lately read at the Institute by Sir Courtenay Ilbert, K.C.S.I. The following Resolutions were passed :—

Moved by the LORD CHANCELLOR, seconded by SIR ROBERT HERBERT, G.C.B. :—

(1) "That it is expedient to establish a Society of Comparative Legislation, with the object of promoting knowledge of the course of legislation in different countries, more particularly in the several parts of Her Majesty's Dominions, and in the United States."

Moved by LORD HOBHOUSE, K.C.S.I., seconded by SIR RAYMOND WEST, K.C.I.E. :—

(2) "That, for this purpose, a Council be formed, with instructions to nominate an Executive Committee, charged with the duty of preparing a Constitution for the Society, and of indicating the best mode of carrying out its objects."

Moved by the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND, seconded by MR. THOMAS RALEIGH :—

(3) "That the Lord Chancellor be the first President of the Society."

These resolutions were the origin of the Society. Some further explanation of its objects, however, may be needed.

They are both practical and scientific. The Society is intended to be of service to legislative bodies, practising lawyers, jurists and students of sociology.

To jurisprudence the Society will apply the comparative method of investigation, which has already proved fruitful. It will gather together, epitomise, and arrange materials now scattered through many periodicals, or to be found only in official documents of which few libraries contain copies, and it will otherwise endeavour to promote the study of comparative law. Chief among its aims will be the collecting of information as to the statute law and the forms and methods of legislation in the British Empire and the United States.

In France, Germany, and America, similar associations exist; and it has long been matter of surprise that no such society has been formed in the British Empire, with its great variety of legal systems. In India, where English, Hindu, and Mahomedan law coexist, and have affected each other, and where ancient customs of interest to the legal historian are still observed, and in our colonies, dependencies, and possessions, in which French, Roman-Dutch, and Spanish law subsist, will be found a vast field for the work of a Society of Comparative Legislation. In extent and variety, the jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, as a Court of Appeal, is unequalled. In a single year, it may be called upon to consider questions of constitutional law of moment to all civilised countries, cases dependent on Hindu or Mahomedan law, on texts of the Digest, on the Ordonnances of Louis XIV., on the Coutume de Paris, or other portions of the old customary law of France before the Revolution, or on the ancient customs of Normandy. It is somewhat remarkable that there should not have long ago been founded a society for the scientific study and comparison of the very diverse laws brought before the Appellate Court of the colonies and possessions of the British Empire.

Benefits, direct and indirect, from the labours of the Society may be counted upon.

In the British Empire are some 60 Legislatures; in the United States are nearly 50. Each of them is occupied with much the same problems. The same questions as to criminal law and the administration of justice, capital and labour, marriage and divorce, patents and literary property, the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors, education, railways, companies, bankruptcy, merchant

shipping and mercantile law generally, come from time to time before the British and Colonial Parliaments, and the Legislatures of the States of the American Union. Experiments as to similar subjects are being made by more than a hundred legislatures in English speaking countries.

It is not uncommon, on the introduction of measures into Parliament, to refer to the laws of other countries. At present the results of foreign experiments are only imperfectly and casually brought to the notice of those who might profit by them; and enactments may be proposed and adopted in one English speaking community in ignorance of the fact that similar measures have after trial been abandoned or modified in another. Much, it is conceived, might be learned with advantage both as to the substance and as to the form of legislation, and many mistakes might be avoided, if precedents derived from the experience of other countries were collected and studied. In the future changes in criminal law, for example, it would be advantageous to have some acquaintance with the provisions of the Criminal Codes passed after careful discussion in Germany, Holland, Italy and Hungary. Impressed by the advantage of ascertaining systematically the course of foreign legislation, M. Dufaure established, in connection with the French Ministry of Justice, the *Comité de Législation Etrangère*, the duty of which was to collect and arrange information as to foreign laws. M. Dufaure's action has, it is believed, been justified by the results. It is hoped that the Society of Comparative Legislation may render services of a similar kind, and may be the means of enabling Governments and Legislatures to profit by useful precedents.

English speaking races shew a tendency towards unity in law. Our colonies borrow the principle and form of many statutes from England. The United Kingdom also borrows from the colonies. Among the colonies themselves, there is a like movement, and the same interchange goes on between the United Kingdom and her colonies and the United States. No fewer than 36 States of the American Union, it is alleged, have adopted the Australian Ballot system. The Torrens system of land transfer, which had its origin in South Australia, and the provisions of which were to some extent founded on the register of British ships, has been adopted in many of our colonies. One law as to bills of exchange may be said to exist throughout the Colonial Empire. A similar statute is in force in India. Several of our colonies have adopted a bankruptcy law borrowed from the English statutes of 1861, 1869, and 1883.

The open and avowed adoption of statutes gives no complete idea of the extent of assimilation. Underneath differences of phraseology will be found a tendency to approximation even in colonies and possessions where the English common law never prevailed. The Roman-Dutch law, for example, in both South Africa and Ceylon, has been modified by the introduction of elements borrowed from English statute and common law.

Very often the local differences are unimportant and accidental. In the United States are some 47 different systems for conducting civil litigation. But for the most part they are based on the New York Code, the English Common Law Procedure Acts, and the Judicature Acts. "While nearly every one of these divers systems is founded upon one or the other of two models, and conforms to its model in all substantial particulars, probably no two of them are alike in every respect." In some colonial statutes relating to procedure, it is stated that, "unless it is otherwise provided," the procedure shall be regulated by the practice in the Superior Courts in England.

English Mercantile Law is already to a large extent the law of all English speaking countries. On this subject the same rules are acted upon, the same decisions and text books are cited with respect, in all courts of the British Empire and in the United States. The statutory modifications of the *Lex mercatoria* here and elsewhere are similar. The Indian Contract Act, embracing sale of goods, indemnity and guarantee, bailment, agency and partnership, is framed upon English decisions and statutes. Our colonies and several States of the American Union have passed similar statutes altering the common law to meet the necessities of modern commerce. The Factors and the Companies Acts are cases in point; they are reproduced, generally with slight modifications, in colonial legislation. In the Cape Colony, where Roman-Dutch law is the basis, the

Legislature has, by a single Act, incorporated a large part of the commercial law of England (Act 8, 1879). There is still, however, much diversity in the law relating to bankruptcy. In some parts of the British Empire no bankruptcy law proper exists. In the interest of commerce few legal reforms could be more beneficial than the adjustment and determination of rights in bankruptcy and the administration of bankrupt estates throughout the Empire according to the same principles.

There was a time when it seemed that Roman law might become the law of the world. In the early part of this century, the tendency in countries engaged in codifying their law was to take the Code Civil of France as a model. This is no longer the case. In recent times the tendency, especially as to commercial legislation, is to approximate to English Law. It has spread almost as widely as the English language or literature.

In accordance with a plan which has proved successful in the case of the American Bar Association and the *Institut de Droit International*, standing committees, entrusted with separate parts of the work of the society, will be formed. The number and nature of the committees will depend on the assistance which the society receives. But the intention is to begin with only a few important subjects.

One of the first committees to be formed will be a Statute Law Committee. In furtherance of its work, communications will be addressed to the Governments of British colonies and dependencies, with a view to obtain information as to the existing condition of statute law, and in particular as to the following points:—

- I. The form of statute and written law.
- II. Modes of preparing and passing bills.
- III. Revision and amendment of statutes.
- IV. Form and manner of publication and numbering of statutes.
- V. Measures taken to secure uniformity of language.
- VI. Consolidation and Codification.
- VII. Indexing of statute law.

One result of the labours of the Society may be, it is hoped, to bring about uniformity in regard to the form, numbering and publication of statutes; as to which there is now great diversity. Efforts will be made to procure the preparation, on some uniform plan, of a satisfactory index of the statutes of each legislature; and perhaps it is not too much to hope that we may one day have a general index of the legislation of the British Empire. Mr. Stimson, in his *Digest of the Laws of the States of the American Union*, and the University of New York, in its Library "Bulletin," have shown what may be done within a moderate compass. Prepared not solely for the use of the lawyer, such an index as is here suggested might be of use to the statesman and student of sociology.

It may be expedient in the first instance to deal chiefly with statute law. This will not, however, be the sole work of the Society. As the Lord Chief Justice pointed out at the recent conference, the statute law of a country cannot be understood without reference to the common law on which it is based, and which it was intended to correct.

The services of those who are interested in different parts of comparative jurisprudence will be made use of. In India alone, which is at once, to cite Sir Henry Maine's language, "the great repository of verifiable phenomena of ancient usage and ancient juridical thought," and the scene of some of the most interesting modern experiments in legislation, is a limitless field for work such as the Society seeks to promote. There ancient and modern Codes coexist. In customs and usages, still observed, are legal conceptions of which in the Western world are only obscure traces; and the meeting of several diverse systems of law has given rise to problems akin to those which in the decline of the Roman Empire arose from the contact of its law with the customs and laws of other States.

Here it may be pointed out that in no modern book is there an adequate treatment of the systems of law in force in the British Empire. The first and

only edition of Burge's "Commentaries on Colonial and Foreign Laws" is dated 1838.

Little can be done without co-operation in all parts of the Empire. It is intended to establish branches in the different colonies and possessions. From these branches valuable suggestions may be expected. With them, in great measure, must rest the success of the undertaking. It is desired to enlist the aid in particular of the Governors, Chief-Justices and Judges of our colonies, of Chambers of Commerce throughout the Empire, of the Inns of Court and Incorporated Law Societies, of the Universities, of the Diplomatic and Consular Services, and of the Bar Associations and Statute Revision Commissions in the United States.

Probably the work of the Society would be advanced by holding from time to time conferences. In Germany, Italy, Austria, and Switzerland, representative meetings of lawyers and jurists annually take place. At these meetings are discussed questions of interest to the legal profession and the public. It is no disrespect to existing associations to say that hitherto no meetings, with the objects here indicated, have taken place in England, or in any part of the British Empire; and it is believed that the utility of the new Society would be recognised, its objects would be shewn to be not merely academic but practical, if conferences were periodically held for discussion of legal matters affecting the whole Empire.

The information collected by the Society will be edited, and published in a concise and intelligible form, for the use of members.

The annual subscription will be £1 1s. payable to the Society's Bankers, Messrs. Child & Co., 1, Fleet Street, E.C.; or to either of the Honorary Secretaries, to whom also any communications as to the Society should be addressed. A donation of £10 10s. will entitle to the privileges of life membership.

So soon as the Society has received sufficient support, it is proposed to apply to the Board of Trade for a license to incorporate it under Section 23 of the Companies Act, 1867.

London, May, 1895.

The following is a list of the Officers, Council, and Executive Committee:—

PRESIDENT.

THE RT. HON. LORD HERSCHELL, G.C.B., Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.

COUNCIL.

SIR W. R. ANSON, BART., Warden of All Souls College, Oxford.

LORD ASHBOURNE, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

H. E. THE BARON DE COURCEL, Ambassador of France.

H. E. THE HON. T. F. BAYARD, Ambassador of the United States.

THOMAS BARCLAY, ESQ.

H. C. BEETON, ESQ., Agent-General for British Colombia.

THE HON. E. BLAKE, Q.C., M.P.

J. BRAMSTON, ESQ., C.B., Assistant Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

THE RT. HON. JAMES BRYCE, M.P., President of the Board of Trade.

LORD CARRINGTON, G.C.M.G., formerly Governor of New South Wales.

THE HON. J. W. CARRINGTON, Attorney-General for British Guiana.

HIS HONOUR JUDGE CHALMERS.

ARTHUR COHEN, ESQ., Q.C.

- VISCOUNT CROSS, G.C.B.
 LORD DAVEY, Lord of Appeal.
 THE EARL OF DERBY, G.C.B., late Governor General of Canada.
 PROFESSOR DICEY, Q.C., Vinerian Professor of English Law, Oxford.
 THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA, British Ambassador, Paris.
 LORD FARRER.
 SIR EDWARD FRY, formerly Lord Justice of Appeal.
 SIR JAMES GARRICK, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for Queensland.
 THE HON. DUNCAN GILLIES, Agent-General for Victoria.
 C. J. FOLLETT, ESQ., C.B., Solicitor to the Commissioners of Customs.
 SIR GEORGE GREY, K.C.B., formerly Governor of New Zealand.
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 SIR ROBERT HERBERT, G.C.B., Agent-General for Tasmania.
 LORD HOBHOUSE, K.C.S.I.
 PROFESSOR T. E. HOLLAND, Professor of International Law, Oxford.
 SIR COURTENAY ILBERT, K.C.S.I., Assistant Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury.
 THE RT. HON. SIR HENRY JAMES, Q.C., M.P.
 PROFESSOR JENKS, Professor of Law, University College, Liverpool.
 SIR HENRY JENKYNs, K.C.B., Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury.
 DR. COURTNEY KENNY.
 LORD KNUTSFORD, G.C.M.G.
 THE HON. CHANDOS LEIGH, Counsel to the Speaker of the House of Commons.
 LORD JUSTICE LINDLEY.
 LORD LINGEN, K.C.B.
 THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, G.C.M.G., late Governor General of Canada.
 JOHN MACDONELL, ESQ., Master of the Supreme Court.
 K. MUIR MACKENZIE, ESQ., Q.C., C.B., Permanent Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.
 PROFESSOR MATTLAND, Downing Professor of Law, Cambridge.
 THE EARL OF MORLEY, Chairman of Committees, House of Lords.
 SIR FRANCIS MOWATT, K.C.B., Permanent Secretary to the Treasury.
 VISCOUNT PEEL, late Speaker of the House of Commons.
 SIR WESTBY PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for New Zealand.
 T. D. PIGOTT, ESQ., C.B., Controller of the Stationery Office.
 SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK, BART., Professor of Jurisprudence, Oxford.
 T. RALEIGH, ESQ., Reader in English Law, Oxford.
 LORD REAY, G.C.S.I., Under Secretary of State for India.
 THE RIGHT HON. CECIL RHODES, Prime Minister of Cape Colony.
 THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND (LORD RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN).
 PROFESSOR HENRY SIDGWICK, Professor of Moral Philosophy, Cambridge.
 WHITLEY STOKES, ESQ., O.S.I., late Legal Member of Council, India.
 LORD THRING, K.C.B., late Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury.
 SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART., G.C.M.G., High Commissioner for Canada.
 SIR JOSEPH WABNER, Counsel to the Chairman of Committees, House of Lords.
 LORD WATSON, Lord of Appeal.

LORD WELBY, G.C.B.
SIR RAYMOND WEST, K.C.I.E.
PROFESSOR J. WESTLAKE, Q.C., Professor of International Law,
Cambridge.
E. H. WHITTUCK, Esq.
ARTHUR WILSON, Esq., Legal Adviser to the India Office.
MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.
SIR HENRY WRIXON, K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

LORD HERSCHELL, G.C.B. (*Chairman*).
THOMAS BARCLAY, Esq.
THE HON. E. BLAKE, Q.C., M.P.
J. BRAMSTON, Esq., C.B.
THE RT. HON. JAMES BRYCE, M.P.
HIS HONOUR JUDGE CHALMERS.
ARTHUR COHEN, Esq., Q.C.
NEWTON CRANE, Esq.
LORD DAVEY.
SIR JAMES GARRICK, K.C.M.G.
JOHN HUNTER, Esq. (President of the Incorporated Law Society).
SIR COURTENAY ILBERT, K.C.S.I.
SIR HENRY JAMES, Q.C., M.P.
MASTER MACDONELL.
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LORD WELBY, G.C.B.
SIR RAYMOND WEST, K.C.I.E.
PROFESSOR WESTLAKE, Q.C.

Honorary Secretaries { THOMAS RALEIGH, Esq., All Souls College,
Oxford.
ALBERT GRAY, Esq., 2, Paper Buildings,
Temple, E.C.

APPLICATION FOR LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARIES OF THE
SOCIETY OF COMPARATIVE LEGISLATION.

Date _____

GENTLEMEN,

I desire to become a Life Member of the Society of Comparative
Legislation, and herewith enclose a donation of Ten Guineas to
the Society.

Yours truly,

Ordinary Signature _____

Full Name _____

Address _____

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARIES OF THE
SOCIETY OF COMPARATIVE LEGISLATION.

Date _____

GENTLEMEN,

I desire to become a Member of the Society of Comparative Legislation, and herewith enclose my subscription (£1 1s.) for the current year.

Yours truly,

Ordinary Signature _____

Full Name _____

Address _____

[Order to Bankers.]

To Messrs. _____

Please pay to Messrs. Child & Co., 1, Fleet Street, E. C., for the credit of the Society of Comparative Legislation the sum of one pound one shilling, annually on the 1st January, and debit same to my account.

Signature _____

£1 1 0.

Date _____

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

G. W. VIDAL,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th September 1895.

No. 3138.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Balance Sheet of the Government Savings Bank, Bombay, for the year 1894-95 :—

“BALANCE SHEET of the Government Savings Bank for the year ended 31st March 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
To amount due to 25,489 Depositors ...	76,58,969	15	5	By Cash paid into the Bank of Bombay ...	76,58,969	15	5
Rupees ...	76,58,969	15	5	Rupees ...	76,58,969	15	5

Examined and found correct.

(Signed) W. BEDFORD,
Chief Superintendent in charge Outside Audits,
Auditor.

Government Savings Bank,
Bank of Bombay,
Bombay, 27th June 1895.

(Signed) ALEX. AGA BEG,
Superintendent.

(Signed) J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.”

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

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd August 1895.

No. 6415.—A revised Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act V of 1879 into the below mentioned villages belonging to the A'nand Táluka of the Kaira Collectorate, it is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 102 of Bombay Act No. V of 1879, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the assessments imposed under the said Settlement fixed for a period of thirty years commencing with the revenue year 1895-96 and ending with the revenue year 1924-25 :—

No.	Name of Village.	No.	Name of Village.
1	A'nand.	34	Lámbhvel.
2	Gámdlí.	35	Dholi.
3	Chikhodrá.	36	Tarnol.
4	Karamsad.	37	Vansol.
5	Sandhesar.	38	Pansorá.
6	Meghvá Gáná.	39	Meghvá Badápurá.
7	Gáná.	40	Jákhilá.
8	Vánskhilá.	41	Fatepurá.
9	Khándhli.	42	Gangápurá.
10	Návlí.	43	Asipurá.
11	Jhitodíá.	44	Lingdá.
12	Hadgud.	45	Parvat.
13	Vadod.	46	Umreth.
14	Nápád Talpad.	47	Ratampur.
15	Adás.	48	Hamidpur.
16	Vaghlási.	49	Bechri.
17	Vásad.	50	Navápurá.
18	Bhojkavá.	51	Bhátpurá.
19	Sársá.	52	Od.
20	Bedvá.	53	Dágjipurá.
21	Rásol.	54	Sureli.
22	Kuambholaj.	55	Khákhanpur.
23	Kunjrao.	56	Dhuletá.
24	Kháukuvá.	57	Sundalpur.
25	Sardápurá.	58	Bharodá.
26	Bháraj.	59	Sili.
27	Tárpurá.	60	Khámpur.
28	Badápurá.	61	Veherá.
29	Kásar.	62	Anklavdi.
30	Ajarpurá.	63	Thámmá Talpad.
31	Ráháuláv.	64	Thámmá Vánto.
32	Sámarkhá.	65	Ghorá.
33	Boriávi.	66	Ardi.

Bombay Castle, 5th September 1895.

No. 6822.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., to divert the course of a distributary from the Krishna Canal by constructing a new channel through Survey Nos. 167 and 168 of the village of Retre Budruk, táluka Karád, Sátára District; it is hereby declared that for the abovementioned purpose the land specified below is required within the aforesaid village of Retre Budruk :—

Survey No.	Total Area.	Total Assessment.	Area required.
1	2	3	4
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	G. S. ft.
167	3 31	14 0 0	2 462
168	4 8	14 0 0	2 462

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the land.

Bombay Castle, 6th September 1895.

No. 6864.—With reference to Government Notification No. 4F, dated 1st March 1879, published at pages 142 to 160 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 6th idem, Part I, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the lands in the Dáhnú Táluka of the Thána District specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall cease from the date of this Notification to be Protected Forest :—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey Nos.	Remarks.
A'sangaon	152 153 168 169 170 182 189 202 203	
	201 part	Out of Survey No. 204 an area of 188 acres 21½ gunthas was disforested by Government Notification No. 5727A of 7th August 1889. The land now notified is the remainder.
Bádápkokhran	357 358 359 371	
Bávdé	159	
Bordi	424 425 434	
Chikle	21 23 26 27 69 106 183 202 203 214	
Chandigaon	109 110 111	
Chimbweh	10 20 80	
Chinclni	85 98 127 134 240 242 261 263 329 330	
Dedáleh	89 90	
Kankradi	38 62	

Name of Village.	Survey Nos.	Remarks.
Kápsli	47 52 57	Spelt 'Kapsler' in Notification No. 4F, dated 1st March 1879.
Maliáni	104 109 110 111 112	
Masoli	108	
Narpat	175	
Tanáshi	154 158	
Vadadeh	38	
Vadkun	71	
Vádván	47 106 107 108 109 110	
Varor	50 160 161 162 163	Spelt 'Waroo' in Notification No. 4F, dated 1st March 1879.
Vásgaon	92 93	

Bombay Castle, 9th September 1895.

No. 6925.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that it is proposed to constitute the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed Reserved Forests in the Ahmednagar District:—

Schedule referred to above.

Táluka.	Village.	Survey Nos.	Area.
			A. g.
Párner	Pánoli	69	17 28
Sanganner	Pimpalgaon Mátha,	36 part 97 part	4 10 0 36
A'kola	Khiriwihire	93	9 36
	Kohondi	118	8 2

2. The Forest Settlement Officer, Ahmednagar, is hereby appointed, under clause (c) of the same section, to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in these lands.

No. 6927.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, His

Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that it is proposed to constitute the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed Reserved Forests in the Supa Petha of the Kánara District:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Unoccupied Assessed Waste.	Unassessed Waste.
		A. g.	A. g.
A'nmod	21 22	15 28 1 1	..........
Bázár Kunang	4 5 40 42	4 14 3 13 2 11 1 15	....................
Birode... ..	Part of 21 38	20 18 2 35	..........
Adoli	1	3 35	.....
Konade (Supa)	2	0 6	.....
Viral	26 36 38	1 3 9 27 7 7	...............
Virnoli	47 82	2 21 5 21	..........
Pardháni	16	1 38	.....
Mirási Kumbeli	17 24 25 30	1 27 13 9 8 3 4 20	....................
Kumbrál	12	2 3	.....
Kumbeli	14	5 2	.....
Mandurle	13	.....	5 7
Shiváli	21	1 31	.....
Awedi... ..	10	8 31	.....
Virkhol	30	0 20	.....
Adangao	25 51	1 8 2 34	..........
Waini... ..	9	7 32	.....
Wádé	14	3 24	.....
Jáláwali	167	0 18	.....
Ghawano	10	1 19	.....
Gangoda	62	10 20	.....
Shirguré	10 13	7 6 7 18	..........

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Unoccupied Assessed Waste.	Unassessed Waste.	Name of Village.	Survey No.	Unoccupied Assessed Waste.	Unassessed Waste.
		A. g.	A. g.			A. g.	A. g.
Shivapur	26	1 28	.....	Diggi	21	0 14	.....
Kewarle	89	0 35	.....		22	2 5	.....
	90	2 6	.....		25	0 25	.....
Asangao	25	1 23	.....		27	1 23	.....
Háthkhámb	37	1 32	.....		28	0 14	.....
	38	2 34	.....		29	0 16	.....
	44	2 21	.....		61	2 14	.....
	46	4 27	.....		57	0 8	.....
A'msheth	44	3 12	.....		4	0 27	.....
	46	0 39	.....	Karanjoda	13	0 15	.....
Boregálli	6	1 9	.....		14	0 26	.....
Kasarle	39	2 36	.....		16	0 23	.....
Chápáli	32	3 38	.....		17	0 30	.....
Bori	5	4 28	.....		18	0 19	.....
Málambi	8	2 35	.....		19	0 18	.....
Bhámardé	44	6 37	.....		109	1 11	.....
	45	1 39	.....		110	3 11	.....
	76	2 29	.....		131	6 17	.....
Sángwe (Potoli)	1	5 12	.....		132	5 17	.....
	2	2 2	.....		133	2 3	.....
Nagri	21	2 3	.....		161	1 9	.....
Amboli	6	4 1	.....		162	0 19	.....
	7	4 30	.....		163	0 9	.....
	98	5 21	.....		221	2 12	.....
	169	3 29	.....		228	0 16	.....
Khodli	39	6 37	.....		236	2 1	.....
	43	6 16	.....		299	1 6	.....
	Part of 50	1 12	.....		300	0 21	.....
Gavegálli	36	4 30	.....		301	0 15	.....
	96	6 20	.....		302	1 4	.....
	98	3 15	.....		319	0 14	.....
	99	4 22	.....		320	0 12	.....
Kuweshi	21	3 28	.....	Birampáli	3	8 30	.....
Karanje	6	1 10	.....		4	9 5	.....
	21	1 7	.....		5	5 5	.....
	123	1 13	.....		6	4 33	.....
	124	3 15	.....		7	5 11	.....
	125	2 10	.....		16	1 21	.....
	128	2 15	.....		29	5 21	.....
	126	3 3	.....		30	6 32	.....
	131	1 29	.....	Singargao	65	4 31	.....
	163	0 31	.....	Joida... ..	Part of 7	12 30	.....
	63	1 22	.....		Part of 36	12 20	.....
	64	5 38	.....	Chápoli	163	6 10	.....
	65	2 37	.....	Dongarwáda	7	0 30	.....
	66	1 34	.....		8	1 12	.....
	169	0 10	.....		21	2 26	.....
	115	6 21	.....		22	4 9	.....
	59	2 25	.....		23	1 28	.....
	170	5 15	.....	Akheti... ..	19	14 29	.....
	199	1 3	.....		33	31 18	.....
	223	3 32	.....	Awedi-Popalwádi	Part of 6	6 9	.....
	5	1 20	.....	Titwáli	22	7 33	.....
					23	8 26	.....
					25	1 7	.....
				Kundal	91	0 6	.....
					119	3 23	.....
					120	3 0	.....
				Nágode	75	0 20	.....
					88	0 23	.....
					89	0 27	.....
					90	2 2	.....
					16	.....	2 31

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Unoccupied Assessed Waste.		Unassessed Waste.	
		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
Shám Joida ...	19	0	32	.....
	20	0	27	.....
	23	1	12	.....
	26	0	38	.....
Warlewádi ...	18	0	38	.....
Kámre ...	26	1	26	.....
	27	1	32	.....
	28	2	2	.....
Rangáruk ...	13	3	10	.....
Ninur ...	49	4	26	.....
	50	2	39	.....
	51	4	36	.....

2. The Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the Supa Petha is hereby appointed, under clause (c) of the same section, to be the Forest Settlement Officer to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in these lands.

3. Under Section 16 of the said Act His Excellency the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint the Collector of Kánara to hear appeals from any orders passed by the said Forest Settlement Officer under Sections 10, 11, 14 or 15 of the said Act.

No. 6930.—Whereas it appears to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for constructing a vegetable market in the town of Mándvi in the Surat Collectorate; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose land measuring in the aggregate 938½ square yards is required within the aforesaid town of Mándvi.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the land.

Bombay Castle, 10th September 1895.

No. 6954.—*Erratum*.—In column 4 of the schedule annexed to Government Notification No. 3030, dated 1st May 1894, published at page 392 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated 3rd idem, Part I, for "1 acre 6 gunthas 6¼ annas" read "36 gunthas."

No. 6957.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a gymnasium in connection with the local school in the town of Chiplún, táluca Chiplun, district Ratnágiri; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the piece of land described below is required within the aforesaid town of Chiplún:—

Serial No.	Survey No.		Area.	Assessment.	Land required.	
	Princ- pal.	Pót.			Área.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	146	3	A. g. 1 11½	Rs. a. p. 10 7 0	G. 18½	Rs. a. p. 3 11 8

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the land.

No. 6963.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that it is proposed to constitute the lands in the Kárwár Táluca of the Kánara District specified in the schedule hereto annexed Reserved Forests:—

Schedule referred to above. ...

Village.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.
1 Lande ...	36	5 21
2 Nagekóve ...	180	0 8
	181	1 15

2. The Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the táluca is hereby appointed, under clause (c) of the same section, to be the Forest Settlement Officer to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in these lands.

3. Under Section 16 of the said Act His Excellency the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint the Collector of Kánara to hear appeals from any orders passed by the said Forest Settlement Officer under Sections 10, 11, 14 or 15 of the said Act.

No. 6969.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 11 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and in supersession of part 2 of Notification No. 4437B, dated 25th May 1892, published at pages 464 to 466 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1892, Part I, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare and appoint the places specified in the first column of the table hereinbelow contained to be wharves for the landing only of such particular classes of goods as are in respect of such wharves specified in the second column of the said table and for the shipping only of such particular classes of goods as are specified in the third column of the said table in respect of the said wharves:—

Names of Wharves or Landing-places.	For the landing of	And for the shipping of
1* Pilot Bandar ...	Government Coals only	Government Coals only.
2* Todd Bandar ...	Green Grass, Firewood, Hay, Sand, and Chunam.	Nil.
3* Sassoon Dock...	From Foreign or Customs Ports:—Cotton, Wool, Coal, Military Stores and Baggage accompanying Troops. From Customs Ports:—Hemp, Jute, Sand, Chunam, Seed, and Grain.	Cotton, Wool, Hemp, Jute, Rags, Seeds, Military Stores and Baggage accompanying Troops.
4* Victoria Bandar ...	From Foreign or Customs Ports:—Cotton, Wool, Coal. From Customs Ports:—Sand, Chunam, Stone, Firewood, Green Grass, Bricks, Tiles, Seeds, Fresh Fish.	Cotton, Wool, Hemp, Jute, Rags, Seeds, Grain, Myrobalans, Horns, Bårdans.
5* Gun Carriage Bandar .	B. B. & C. I. Railway Materials, Government Stores, Timber and Coals for Gun Carriage Department and Harbour Defences, and Fresh Fish.	Coals, B. B. & C. I. Railway materials, and stores for the use of Harbour Defences.
6* Jamsetjee Bandar ...	Cotton and Wool from Customs Ports, Coals, B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores and Materials, Fresh Fish.	Cotton, Wool, Hemp, Jute, Rags, Coals, and B. B. & C. I. Railway Materials and Stores.
7° Arthur Bandar ...	From Foreign or Customs Ports:—Cotton and Wool. From Customs Ports:—All unrestricted goods by Country Craft, except Fish, salted, dry or fresh.	Cotton, Wool, Hemp, Jute, Rags, Seeds.
8 Government Coal Depôt.	Government Coals and Coke only ...	Government Coals and Coke only.
9* Apollo Bay Reclamation.	Cotton, Wool, Coals, Hay, Green Grass, Bricks, Tiles, Sand and Chunam.	Cotton, Wool, Bårdans and Hoop Iron.
10* Apollo Bandar ...	Passengers' Baggage except from the English Mail Steamer, Mails, Parcel Post, Treasure and all Government property.	Government property and Treasure, Fresh Provisions, Sea Stock for use of ships' crews, Ice, Passengers' Baggage, Mails and Parcel Post.
11 Government Dockyard .	Government property only ...	Government property only.
12 Town Bandar '... ..	Passengers' Baggage except from the English Mail Steamer, all dutiable and free goods from Foreign Ports except Iron of all kinds, Anchors, Cables, Chains, and Ballast Machinery, Acids, Explosives, Turpentine, Petroleum, Rosin, Pitch, Tar, Dammer, Bricks, Tiles, Coal, Cotton, Wool, Hemp, Jute, Matches, Chalk, Empty Casks, Dubbas, Timber of all descriptions including Bamboos and Tattas, Fish (salted or dry), Fresh Fruit, Gunnies, Hides, Horns, Live Stock, Stones, Sáji Khár, Grains, Seeds, and all combustibles.	Fresh Provisions, Passengers' Baggage, and all goods allowed on Import.

* On condition that for all goods to which Section 86 applies, a Bill of Entry has been delivered and an order to clear passed on it previously to their landing.

Names of Wharves or Landing-places.	For the landing of	And for the shipping of
13 Arsenal Wharf	Government Military Stores ...	Government Military Stores.
14* Ballard Pier	Passengers' Baggage ...	Passengers' Baggage.
15* South Wharf	Passengers' Baggage except from the English Mail Steamer, Chunam, Sand, Bricks, Tiles, Stones, Hay, Straw, Fresh Fruit, Poultry, Coals and Coke.	Fresh Provisions, Fruit, Coals, Passengers' Baggage, Live Stock and Sea Stock for ships' crews.
16* Bori Bandar	Passengers' Baggage except from the English Mail Steamer, Green Grass, Chunam, Sand, Laddi Stones from Porbandar, Coals, Fresh Fruit, Vegetables, Hay, Straw, and Live Stock.	Fresh Provisions, Coals, Passengers' Baggage, Live Stock and Sea Stock for ships' crews.
17* North Wharf	Free goods by Country Craft from Customs Ports, also Coal, Charcoal, Firewood, Bamboos, Porbandar Stone, Fresh Vegetables and Fruits; from Foreign Ports, Fresh Fish.	All free and unrestricted goods by Country Craft to Customs Ports only.
18* Mody Bandar ... Mody Bandar Passenger Wharf.	All free and unrestricted goods from Customs Ports, Passengers' Baggage except from the English Mail Steamer, Tents and Camp Equipage, Treasure, Government Records and Stores, Borlas' and Pedlars' Packs when accompanied by owners, Horses, Carriages and Cattle, Ice, Provisions and Household Stores of all kinds intended <i>bonâ fide</i> , not for sale, but for private use and consumption, Eggs, Fresh Fruit other than Cocoanuts.	All free and unrestricted goods except Opium to Customs Ports. All articles permitted on Import.
19 Carnac Bandar...	All goods from Foreign Ports except Passengers' Baggage from the English Mail Steamer and by Steamers and Square-rigged Vessels from Customs Ports except Opium, Explosives, and Petroleum of any kind.	All goods allowed on Import.
20 Victoria Dock ...	All goods except Explosives, Petroleum of any kind, and Coals.	All goods except Explosives, Petroleum, and Coals.
21 Prince's Dock ...		
22 Malet Bandar ...	Coals and all free and unrestricted goods except Fish (dried or salted) by Country Craft from Customs Ports.	Coals and all free and unrestricted goods to Customs Ports by Country Craft.
23* Frere Basin Bandar ...	Materials, Stores, and Coals for the G. I. P. Railway Company.	Materials, Stores, and Coals for the G. I. P. Railway Company.
24* Clarke Basin ...	Coals only ...	Coals only.
Chammâr Godi ...	When free and for Port Trust purposes only, Boilers, Machinery, Spars, Timber, Coals, Sand and Chunam.	
25* B. I. S. N. Company's Dockyard.	Materials, Stores, and Coals for the B. I. S. N. Company only.	Materials, Stores, and Coals for the B. I. S. N. Company only.
26* Mázgaon Bandar ...	Passengers' Baggage except from the English Mail Steamer, Live Stock, Fresh Fish, Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.	Fresh Provisions, Passengers' Baggage, Ships' Stores and Live Stock.
27 P. and O. S. N. Company's Dockyard.	Materials, Stores, and Coals for the P. and O. Company only.	Fresh Provisions, Materials, Stores and Coals for the P. & O. Company, also Baggage for the Company's Steamers.
28 Kására Bandar ...	Timber, log and square only ...	Timber, log and square only.

* On condition that for all goods to which Section 86 applies, a Bill of Entry has been delivered and an order to clear passed on it previously to their landing.

Names of Wharves or Landing-places.	For the landing of	And for the shipping of
29 Powder Works Bandar .	Petroleum which is not dangerous as defined in Section 3 (2) of the Petroleum Act, 1886, and all goods by Steamers and Square-rigged Vessels prohibited at Town Bandar, except Opium, Wines and Spirits including Ale and Beer, Explosives, Salt Fish (Dried, Salted or Fresh), all free and unrestricted goods by Country Craft from Customs Ports except Fish.	All free and unrestricted goods permitted on Import, Cotton, Wool, Rags, Goats' Hair, Country Twist and Piece Goods, Láddi Stones, Hemp, old Iron.
30* Tank Bandar Reclamation.	Coals, Coke, Timber, Rafters, Bamboos, Bamboo Blinds, Sand, Chunam, Bricks, Tiles, Fruit and Vegetables, Green Grass, and Firewood.	Coals, Coke, Timber, Rafters, Bamboos, Bamboo Blinds, Sand, Chunam, Bricks, Tiles.
31* Tank Bandar	Timber only	Timber only.
32* Frere Land Pier Co.'s Bandar.	Hay, Straw, Firewood, Coals, Coke, Chunam, Tiles, Stones, Bricks, Bones, Rafters, Sand, Hides, Horns, dangerous Petroleum as defined in Section 3 (2) of the Petroleum Act, 1886, and Pottery from Customs Ports.	Firewood, Coals, Coke, Bones, Timber, Hides, Horns, Flour, dangerous Petroleum as defined in Section 3 (2) of the Petroleum Act, 1886, old Iron.
33* Ismail Habbib's Bandar.	Dangerous Petroleum as defined in Section 3 (2) of the Petroleum Act, 1886, Sand and Chunam.	Dangerous Petroleum as defined in Section 3 (2) of the Petroleum Act, 1886.
34* Candli Battery ...	Firewood, Hay, Straws and Tattas from Customs Ports.	Firewood and Stone Ballast only.
35 Port Trust and Powder Magazine, Siwri.	All explosives except those coming under Class 2 Nitrate Mixture, Class 3 Nitro Compound, and Class 5 Fulminate Class, as described in the rules published under Section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act No. IV of 1884.	All explosives except those coming under Class 2 Nitrate Mixture, Class 3 Nitro Compound, and Class 5 Fulminate Class, as described in the rules published under Section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act No. IV of 1884.
36 Haji Esa Fudla's Bandar.	From Foreign and Customs Ports:—Fish (dried, salted, or fresh), Hides, Skins raw or salted, and Coals. From Customs Ports:—Sand, Stones, Firewood, Pottery, Batty, Bricks, Tiles, Chunam and Tattas.	Bones, Firewood, Pottery, Stone, Ballast, Fish (dried and salted).
37* Siwri Bandar	Firewood, Batty Hay, Straw, Pottery, Tattas, and Fresh Fish.	Nil.
38 Government Powder Magazine.	Gunpowder	Gunpowder.
39* Antop Hill	All explosives	All explosives.
40* Sion Bandar	Batty, Firewood, Pottery, Tattas, Dry Fish, and Fishing Stakes.	Dry Fish.
41* Máhim Bandar	Passengers' Baggage except from the English Mail Steamer and all free and unrestricted goods by Native Craft from Customs Ports and Fresh Fish.	Passengers' Baggage, and all free and unrestricted goods by Native Craft to Customs Ports.
42* Warli Bandar... ..	All free and unrestricted goods by Native Craft from Customs Ports, and Fresh Fish.	All free and unrestricted goods by Native Craft to Customs Ports.
43* Chaupáti Bandar	Firewood, Tiles, Chunam, Fresh Fish, Stones, Cadjans, Bricks, Bamboos, Bamboo Baskets, Pottery and Vegetable and Garden, Sand by Native Craft from Customs Ports.	Nil.

* On condition that for all goods to which Section 86 applies, a Bill of Entry has been delivered and an order to clear passed on it previously to their landing.

Bombay Castle, 11th September 1895.

No. 7013.—In modification of Government Notification in the Judicial Department No. 6710A, published at pages 871 to 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 November 1895 the village of Diksal, included in the Village Registration Circle of Párner in the táluca of Párner in the Ahmednagar District, shall be transferred to the Village Registration Circle of Jámgaoon in the same táluca and district.

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

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th September 1895.

No. 3773.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize all public offices being closed from Monday the 23rd December 1895 to Wednesday the 1st January 1896, both days inclusive, on account of the Christmas Holidays.

2. Heads of Offices will arrange for the despatch of any emergent business that may occur during the vacation.

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

J. DE C. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th September 1895.

No. 6347.—The Governor in Council is pleased to extend clauses (l) and (m) of Section 61 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, to the village of Sudkoli in the Roha Táluca of the Kolába District.

Bombay Castle, 11th September 1895.

No. 6493.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Military Department is republished for general information:—

"MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 6th September 1895.

No. 938.—The following draft of certain rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 26, clause (23), and section 27, sub-section (4) of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), is published as required by section 27, sub-section (1) of the said Act, for

the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council after one month from the date of this Notification.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before that date will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Rules.

1. No person shall, in any road or public place within the limits of a cantonment, loiter for the purpose of prostitution or importune any person to the commission of sexual immorality.

2. Whoever commits a breach of the foregoing rule shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days:

Provided that no person shall be charged with the commission of any offence punishable under this rule except on the complaint of the person importuned, or of a member of the police force employed in the cantonment above the rank of constable, or of a member of the military police force employed in the cantonment and specially authorised in this behalf by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, or of an officer as defined in the said Act.

3. (1) No person shall, except in the following cases, be arrested without a warrant on a charge of having committed a breach of Rule 1:

(a) Where such person is arrested at the request of the person importuned, or of a member of the military police force employed in the cantonment and specially authorised as aforesaid, or of an officer as defined in the said Act, in whose presence the said breach was committed.

(b) Where the member of the police force arresting such person is of a rank superior to that of constable and the said breach was committed in his presence.

(2) In either of the cases mentioned in the last foregoing clause of this rule, any member of the police force employed in the cantonment may arrest, without a warrant, any person committing or charged with having committed a breach of Rule 1:

Provided as follows:

(i) No person shall be so arrested whose name and address are known either to the complainant or the arresting officer.

(ii) No person shall be so arrested who consents to give his name and address unless there is reasonable ground for doubting the accuracy of the name or address so given, the burden of proof of which shall be on the arresting officer.

(iii) No person so arrested shall be detained after his name and address have been ascertained.

(3) No person arrested under this rule shall, except under the order of a Magistrate, be detained longer than may be necessary for bringing him before a Magistrate.

(Signed) E. H. H. COLLEN, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India."

No. 6494.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Home Department is republished for general information :—

"HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 5th September 1895.

No. 1303.—The following Notification is issued in supersession of Home Department Notification No. 1905, dated 15th September 1892, as modified by Notification No. 488, dated the 7th March 1894 :

The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, to make the following rule with respect to the export of ammunition, military stores and arms by sea to ports other than those specified in Rule 5 of the rules published in the Notification of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879 :

RULE.

6-D. Notwithstanding anything in Rule 6—
the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, or any officer specially empowered by the Governor General in Council in this behalf,

may grant a license to export ammunition or military stores, or to export arms, other than cannon or than such rifles as come within the operation of Rule 5 of these rules, from the port of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi or Aden to any port in a Native State in India or to any foreign port in foreign territory :

Provided that no license shall be granted under this rule to export ammunition, military stores or arms as aforesaid to any port on the coast of Arabia other than a port within the area of the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident at Aden, or of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf or of the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia :

Provided also that no officer, other than the Resident at Aden, shall be specially empowered under this rule to grant a license to export ammunition, military stores or arms as aforesaid to any port on the coast of Africa or Arabia which is within the area of the political jurisdiction of the said Resident at Aden.

(Signed) J. P. HEWETT,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India."

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

G. W. VIDAL,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th August 1895.

No. 70.—The following Notice to Mariners issued by Her Majesty's Colonial Government, Ceylon, is published for general information with reference to Government Notification No. 42, dated 10th June 1895 :—

" East Coast, Ceylon.

With reference to Notice to Mariners from this office dated May 22nd, 1895, notice is hereby given that the Master Attendant, Batticaloa, reports that the Batticaloa light will be exhibited from the 10th instant."

Bombay Castle, 29th August 1895.

No. 71.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 74 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the following addition which the Trustees of the Port of Bombay propose to make to Bye-law No. 53 of the Bye-laws for the regulation and management of the Port Trust Docks, is published for the information of all persons whom it may concern :—

"After the word dock in line 3, add 'or alongside the walls on the outside of the dock,' and after the word dock in line 5, add 'or before coming alongside the walls or the outside of the dock.'"

Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1895.

No. 72.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 74 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the following bye-law made by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in substitution of Bye-law No. 3 of the Bye-laws for Pilots of coasting steamers approved by Government under Notifications No. 72, dated 1st July 1891, and No. 51, dated 23rd May 1892, is published for the information of all persons whom it may concern :—

"No. 3. Every such pilot must obtain and hold a license issued under the signature and seal of the Trustees of the Port. Such license shall entitle him to pilot coasting steamers on the passage to and fro between the open sea and any part of the harbour and to and fro from any part of the harbour to any other part thereof, except that a vessel though in charge of such pilot shall on no account take up any berth in the harbour amongst the shipping unless such berth shall have first been allotted to the vessel by the Port Officer. Such a license may at any time be withdrawn by the order of the Trustees and shall on withdrawal be returned to the Secretary to the Trustees at their office."

Bombay Castle, 4th September 1895.

No. 74.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

" Red Sea.

The Master of S. S. *Gorsedd*, British steamer, reports having struck on the 9th of August 1895 an unknown sunken object in latitude 17° 51' N., longitude 40° 30' E.

Mariners are cautioned accordingly."

Bombay Castle, 11th September 1895.

No. 77.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

“BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA.

New Telegraph Cable in the Entrance to Bassein River.

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Bassein, Burma, that a new telegraph cable was laid in 1893 between Diamond Island and Pagoda Point in place of the old one which had become unserviceable.

The cable is laid in a N. 26° W. or S. 26° E. direction. The prohibited anchorage for the protection of the cable should be between the following bearings:

N.E. point of Diamond Island S.S.E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. and S. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. (magnetic), and no vessel should anchor within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the north extreme of Diamond Island.”

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

J. DE C. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th September 1895.

No. 5617.—With reference to this Department Notification No. 5256, dated the 22nd ultimo, it is notified that Colonel G. E. Hancock and Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Hunter respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Agent, Káthiáwár, on the 2nd instant, after office hours.

Bombay Castle, 9th September 1895.

No. 5661.—In supersession of so much of the orders contained in this Department Notification No. 5228, dated the 21st August 1895, as relate to Lieutenant J. W. B. Merewether, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieutenant J. W. B. Merewether to act as Fifth Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden.

Lieutenant F. S. Walker to act as Sixth Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden.

Bombay Castle, 10th September 1895.

No. 5691.—With reference to this Department Notification No. 5228, dated the 21st August 1895, it is notified that Lieutenants J. W. B. Merewether and R. S. Pottinger respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second-in-Command, Kolhápúr Infantry Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhápúr, on the 3rd instant, before office hours.

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

G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th September 1895.

No. 6319.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan, Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Shikárpúr District, to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Upper Sind Frontier District, vice Mr. J. V. Cooke, pending further orders.

Bombay Castle, 7th September 1895.

No. 6391.—The Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 22 of the Pársi Marriage and Divorce Act, XV of 1865, to appoint Messrs. Fardunji Jamsetji Parakah and Cursetji Nusserwanji Wadia to be Delegates to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the said Act within the local limits of the Pársi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, vice Mr. N. A. Hormarji Wadia, resigned, and Mr. Piroshah Merwanji Jijibhoj, deceased.

No. 6394.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. L. C. Crump, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ratnágiri, to be Additional Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnágiri pending further orders.

No. 6409.—Mr. Venkatrao Rukmangad Inamdar, B. A., LL.B., acting Assistant Judge, F. P., Bijápúr, has been allowed leave on medical certificate for one year with effect from the 7th July 1895.

Bombay Castle, 9th September 1895.

No. 6425.—Mr. G. McCorkell, I. C. S., District Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave for one month from the 1st October 1895, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. M. Pratt, I. C. S., Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Thána, to act as District Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, during the absence of Mr. McCorkell, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

No. 6427.—Ráo Sáheb Vinayak Appaji Godbole, acting Mámálatdár, táluca Indápúr in the district of Poona, 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, being some of the 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 (a) and (b)).

No. 6429.—Ráo Sáheb Maniram. Kansing, Mukhtyárkar, táluca Dero Mohbat in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Bombay Castle, 10th September 1895.

No. 6484.—A'zam Ramchandra Damodar Sathe, acting Head Kárku'n, táluca Haveli in the district of Poona, 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, being some of the 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. 6487.—A'zam Khemchand Menghraj, acting Head Munshi, táluca Mirpur Batoro in the district of Karáchi, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

No. 6488.—Messrs. T. S. Hamilton, I. C. S., and A. Lucas, I. C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge, Dhárwár, on the 2nd instant, in the forenoon.

No. 6491.—Mr. F. C. Jones, District Superintendent of Police, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension for two months of the extraordinary leave without pay granted to him in Government Notification No. 1675, dated the 6th March 1894.

2. Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I. C. S., District and Sessions Judge, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Bombay Castle, 11th September 1895.

No. 6499.—Mr. E. Clements, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Thána, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

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

G. W. VIDAL,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th September 1895.

No. 6793.—Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Thána, is granted furlough for one year and eleven months.

Bombay Castle, 7th September 1895.

No. 6893.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, I. C. S., on relief by Mr. R. A. Lamb, I. C. S., to be Assistant Collector at Poona.

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

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th September 1895.

No. 75.—Mr. W. H. Walker, Shipping Master, Bombay, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 9th instant.

No. 76.—The following appointments are made:—

Mr. J. Klingelhoff, Deputy Shipping Master, to act as Shipping Master, Bombay, and Mr. J. F. Rodrigues to act as Deputy Shipping Master during the absence of Mr. Walker on privilege leave or until further orders.

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

J. DE C. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th September 1895.

No. 3749.—Assistant Surgeon Ramchandra Shivaji Poredi, L.M. & S., has been placed on general duty with effect from 24th August 1895, afternoon.

Bombay Castle, 10th September 1895.

No. 3767.—With reference to General Department Notification No. 624, of the 13th of February 1889, published at pages 124 and 125 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 14th idem, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation of his appointment as a Registrar of Births and Deaths under Act VI of 1886 for the Presidency of Bombay by the Revd. F. Ziegler of the Basel Evangelical Mission, Dhárwár.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is further pleased to appoint the Revd. Otto Bode, of the Basel Evangelical Mission, Dhárwár, a Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Presidency of Bombay under Act VI of 1886.

Bombay Castle, 11th September 1895.

No. 3793.—The following General Order by the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 956 dated 6th instant, is republished:—

"VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Promotions.

No. 956.—*Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

Lieutenant Charles Anley Hawes to be Captain vice Hussey, deceased."

No. 3794.—The following General Order by the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 958 dated 6th instant, is republished:—

"VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Resignations.

No. 958.—*Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—Second-Lieutenant J. A. Stagg resigns his Commission."

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

J. DE C. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th September 1895.

No. 72.—Mr. Butnath Chakrabati, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is allowed leave on medical certificate for three months and seven days from 6th July 1895 under Article 363 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 9th September 1895.

No. 73.—Mr. E. G. Gahagan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Indus Left Bank to the Northern Division.

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

T. D. LITTLE,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY.)

Bombay Castle, 9th September 1895.

No. 28.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Public Works Department is republished for information:—

"No. 310, dated 24th August 1895.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways with effect from the dates specified:

Name.	From	To	Nature of Promotion.	With effect from
* Waghorn, Lieutenant W.D., R. E.	* Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	* Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	* Permanent	* ... 19th February 1895.
*	*	*	*	* ."

Bombay Castle, 10th September 1895.

No. 29.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to grant furlough for one year to Mr. W. B. Reynolds, District Locomotive Superintendent, Rajputána-Málwa Railway, with effect from the 1st December 1895 or from such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

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

H. O. SELBY,
Secretary to Government.

Miscellaneous Notifications, Appointments, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF
JUDICATURE.

APPELLATE SIDE.

In the Note to Circular 18-i (f) at page 10 of the High Court Civil Circulars, the words "and suits registered under Section 331 and filed under Section 283 of the Civil Procedure Code" should be inserted after the words "suits for maintenance."

R. D. SETHNA,
Registrar.

Bombay, 3rd September 1895.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd September 1895.

No. 6293.—The appointment of Mr. Balaji Bhagwant Deshpande as a Conciliator in the Bársi Táluka of the Sholápur District, made by Government Notification No. 3926, dated the 5th June 1880, and last continued by Government Notification No. 4603, dated the 26th July 1893, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

No. 6295.—Mr. Kamalakar Balwant Deshpande, residing at Pángri, is appointed, with effect from

the 15th September 1895, to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, in the Bārsi Tāluka of the Sholapur District vice Mr. Balaji Bhagwant Deshpande, whose appointment has been cancelled.

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

G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

No. 3451.—Mr. Amritlal Mansukhram, Circle Inspector, acted as District Inspector of Land Records and Agriculture, Ahmedabad, during the absence of Mr. Mathuradas Durgaram on privilege leave from 11th February to 10th April 1895, both days inclusive.

Ahmedabad, 4th September 1895.

No. 1335.—Mr. E. H. Ingle delivered over and Mr. F. T. V. Austin received charge of the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thāna, on the 3rd instant, in the afternoon.

Ahmedabad, 9th September 1895.

G. B. REID,
Commissioner, N. D.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

No. R-3654.—Messrs. E. J. Ebden and S. Padamji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collector and District Magistrate, Ahmednagar, on the 3rd instant, in the afternoon.

J. K. SPENCE,
Commissioner, C. D.
Poona, 7th September 1895.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

No. Poll.-330.—Messrs. A. Lucas, I. C. S., and J. Fairlie Muir, I. C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Political Agent, Dhārwar, on the 2nd September 1895, in the forenoon.

No. 3390.—Mr. Bhimrao Ramachandra Shiddapur, Head Karkūn of the Muddebihal Tāluka in the Bijāpur District, performed the duties of the Māmlatdār of Muddebihal in addition to his own from the 5th June to the 18th July last, *i. e.* during the interval between the death of Rāo Sāheb Balwant Jivaji Shedbhal and the arrival of Rāo Sāheb Narsinh Govind Kakeri.

Belgaum, 7th September 1895.

J. F. FLEET,
Commissioner, in charge S. D.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
SALT, OPIUM AND A'BKĀ'RI.

No. 4396.—The privilege leave of absence for one month granted to Mr. Narayan Vithal, Distillery Inspector, Ratnāgiri, on Rs. 60, and doing duty as District Inspector, Kaira (Anand Division), from the 12th July 1895 under this office Notification No. 3569, dated 25th idem, is converted into leave on medical certificate and is hereby extended by one month, *i. e.* up to the 11th September 1895 inclusive.

2. Mr. Harilal Parshottam, Karkūn on Rs. 25 per mensem in the Mehmabad Māmlatdār's Kacheri, has been appointed to act for Mr. Narayan Vithal during the extended period of his leave, *i. e.* from 12th August to 11th September 1895, both days inclusive.

Poona, 7th September 1895.

No. 4425.—In accordance with the orders conveyed in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6662, dated 31st August 1895, and in supersession of this office Notification No. 1270, dated 12th March 1895, Mr. P. F. DeSouza is restored to the grade of Rs. 125. Mr. M. E. Toole will revert to the grade of Rs. 100.

Poona, 7th September 1895.

No. 4440.—Under paragraph 2, Section 6, of the Bombay A'bkāri Act, 1878, and in virtue of the authority delegated to him by Government, the Commissioner of A'bkāri hereby invests the under-mentioned servant of the licensees of the country spirit farm of the Kaira District with the powers contemplated in Section 37 of the said Act, to be exercised by him within the limits of the said farm during the currency of the said license, and during his employment by the said licensees:—

Mr. Mulji Mayaram, Inspector.
Poona, 9th September 1895.

W. W. LOCH,
Acting Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and A'bkāri.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

No. 304.—Narayan Ganesh, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Bārsi and Mādha Tālukas, Sholapur Zilla, is granted sick leave from 25th August to 24th October 1895 inclusive, and Candidate Narsinh Pralhad is appointed to act for him.

No. 305.—Bhula Rughnath, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hālol Tāluka N. D., Panch Mahāls Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 23rd July to 20th August 1895 inclusive, and Anupram Dajibhai, Candidate Vaccinator, Panch Mahāls Zilla, was appointed to act for him.

No. 306.—Gopal Krishna, First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Mālvān Tāluka, Ratnāgiri Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 22nd August to 5th October 1895 inclusive, and Candidate Gopal Sakharam Golipkar is appointed to act for him.

No. 307.—Waman Vasudeo, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Jávli Táluka, Sátára Zilla, is transferred at his own request to Bhimthadi Táluka, Poona Zilla, with effect from 1st September 1895, vice Govind Mahadaji, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, transferred.

No. 308.—Govind Mahadaji, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Bhimthadi Táluka, Poona Zilla, is transferred at his own request to Jávli Táluka, Sátára Zilla with effect from 1st September 1895, vice Waman Vasudeo, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, transferred.

No. 309.—Candidate Wasudeo Apaji was appointed acting First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ráhuri Táluka, Ahmednagar Zilla, with effect from 11th June to 2nd July 1895 inclusive, vice Pandurang Krishnaji, First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ráhuri Táluka, Ahmednagar Zilla, on leave.

C. W. MACRURY, Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col.,
Sanitary Commissioner.

Bombay, 9th September 1895.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF
POLICE.

No. 7762.—The leave granted to Police Inspector Tamangavda Krishnagavda, of the Dhárwar District, in this office Notification No. 6865, dated the 7th August 1895, published at page 896 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, 1895, is further extended by four months on medical certificate.

J. HUMFREY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Inspector-General of Police.

Poona, 7th September 1895.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF
PRISONS.

No. 4888.—Assistant Surgeon Mancherji Jamasji Mistri and Surgeon-Captain John Blackburne Smith respectively delivered over and received charge of the Shikárpur Prison on the 28th August 1895, after office hours.

T. M. FILGATE,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

Bombay, 11th September 1895.

BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

No. 7081.—Mr. W. Plunkett, Magistrate of the First Class in the Násik District, is invested with power to transfer cases to the Special Magistrate, Second Class, Násik City, under Section 192, Criminal Procedure Code.

A. WINGATE,
District Magistrate, Násik.

Násik, 7th September 1895.

NOTICE.

ORDER TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas in former years, on the occasion of festival processions in the streets of the town of Belgaum, disturbances of the public peace have occurred in consequence of assumption by certain of the processionists of masks or disguises offensive to the feelings of persons of other castes; I issue the following orders (under Section 42 of the District Police Act IV of 1890) in view to prevent any such disturbance taking place at the approaching festival of the Dasara:—

(1) *On the occasion of the procession to be held on various days on or about the 19th September to 28th September

*In the public streets of the town and cantonment of Belgaum, 1895, both days inclusive, in connection with the

Dasara festival, no mummer or person disguised in any way will be permitted to take part in or accompany any such procession unless he shall have obtained a written pass from the District Superintendent of Police granting him permission so to do.

(2) Again, on the aforesaid dates no such mummer or disguised person shall, without special permission from the District Superintendent of Police, perambulate or appear in the aforesaid streets, unless he takes part in or accompanies a procession, directions for the conduct of which have been issued by the District Superintendent of Police, except indeed he be on his way to or from any such procession.

(3) Further, no one shall, without permission from the Superintendent of Police, take part in or accompany such procession who is armed with a stick or stone or anything whatever that may be used as a weapon of offence.

H. WOODWARD,
District Magistrate, Belgaum District.
Belgaum District, 4th September 1895.