



# Bombay Government Gazette.

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

## PART II.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c.

Notifications of the University of Bombay.



No. 2346 of 1867-68.

### CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

A Convocation for Conferring Degrees will be holden in the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 14th January 1868, at 5 P.M.

*Bombay, 3rd January 1868.*

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,  
University Registrar.

No. 2459 of 1867-68.

### SENATE.

Members of the Senate who intend to be present at Convocation on the 14th, are requested to send their Cards to the Registrar on or before Saturday next, the 11th instant.

*Bombay, 7th January 1868.*

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,  
University Registrar.

No. 2347 of 1867-68.

### NOTICE TO VISITORS.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of attending the Convocation for Conferring Degrees to be holden in the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 14th January 1868, at 5 P.M., are requested to forward, as early as convenient, their cards with their addresses thereon, under envelopes, addressed:—

“To the University Registrar, Town Hall.”

Cards of admission will be afterwards sent.

*By order,*

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,  
University Registrar.

*Bombay, 3rd January 1868.*

No. 2349 of 1867-68.

## ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic costume will be worn at the admission to Degrees, which will take place in the Town Hall on Tuesday the 14th January 1868, at 5 P.M.
2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are graduates of other Universities or as are entitled to wear official\* costume, or uniform, may appear in the Academic dress of their own Universities, or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's scarf of the University of Bombay.
3. Other Fellows will wear the Fellow's gown and scarf of the University of Bombay. The head dress of the European Fellows is a college cap.
4. Gowns and scarfs of the University will be given for use on this occasion to applicants entitled to receive them, according to the order in which their names occur in the list of subscriptions for the use of costumes.
5. Messrs. Watson and Co., Robe-Makers to the University, will provide the Academic Costume of all University which Fellows of the University of Bombay are entitled to wear.
6. A Graduate or Candidate for a Degree may have the use of a Gown for one occasion on payment of Rs. 10.

By order,

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,  
University Registrar.

Bombay, 3rd January 1868.

\* Ex. Gr. Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers.

No. 2348 of 1867-68.

## CONVOCAION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY FOR CONFERRING DEGREES,-

Tuesday, 14th January 1868.

- 1.—CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES, and GRADUATES, are required to be in the DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL, at 3 P.M. precisely, to robe and have their places assigned them.
- 2.—The SENATE are requested to be in the DURBAR ROOM by a quarter past 4 o'clock.
- 3.—VISITORS should alight from their carriages either at the steps on the West side of the Town Hall, or under the North Porch of the Town Hall.
- 4.—Seats will be reserved for ladies, and gentlemen accompanying ladies, near the University seats, that is, fronting the statue of Mountstuart Elphinstone.
- 5.—Other gentlemen will take their seats behind those reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying ladies.
- 6.—PROCESSION.—At five o'clock the Procession of the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Fellows of the University will enter the Hall, when all present will *rise and remain standing* until the Chancellor has taken his seat.

## ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

## I.—FELLOWS.

(In pairs,)

Juniors first.

## II.—EX-OFFICIO FELLOWS, BISHOPS, JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT, AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE COUNCILS.

(In pairs,)

Educational Officers; Members of the Legislative Council; Judges of the High Court;  
Members of Council; Bishops; Chief Justice.

## III.—UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

REGISTRAR.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

SYNDICS.

(In pairs,)

Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law and Arts.

DEANS,

Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law and Arts.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

THE CHANCELLOR.

7.—The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the University having taken their seats before the statue of Mounstuart Elphinstone, then will follow on behalf of each Candidate for a Degree—

The Supplication by the Dean of the Faculty in which he graduates ;  
The passing of a Grace by the Senate for his admission to the Degree ;  
His Presentation by the Dean to the Chancellor ; and  
His Admission to the Degree by the Chancellor.

After which the Registrar will make Declaration of the Degrees conferred.

8.—The Registrar will read a Report by the Syndicate of the proceedings of the University during the past year.

9.—The Chancellor will deliver an Address.

10.—The Chancellor will dissolve the Convocation.

11.—RETIRING PROCESSION.—The assembly will *rise and remain standing* until the retiring Procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows has left the Hall.

*By order,*

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,

University Registrar.

Bombay, 3rd January 1868.

### SENATE.

The Annual Meeting of the Senate was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Saturday, the 21st December 1867, at 5 P.M.:—

#### *Present.*

Sir ALEXANDER GRANT, Bart., LL.D., Vice Chancellor.  
F. S. STEDMAN, Esq.,  
The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.,  
G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, M.D.,  
Major T. CANDY,  
J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.,  
R. T. REID, LL.D.,  
Rao Sahab VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK,  
F. J. CANDY, M.A.,  
The Honourable MUNGALDASS NATHOOBHOY,  
The Rev. James AITKEN,  
T. B. JOHNSTONE, M.D.,  
Major General C. W. TREMENEERE, R.E., C.B.,  
VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq.,  
W. WEDDERBURN, Esq., C.S.,  
F. BROUGHTON, F.R.C.S.,  
R. A. DALLAS, LL.D.,  
DOSSABHOY FRAMJI, Esq.,  
T. B. KIRKHAM, Esq.,  
The Rev. C. KIRK, M.A.,  
KHARSHEDJI RASTAMJI CAMA, Esq.,  
J. T. MACKENZIE, M.B.,  
The Rev. C. GILDER,  
A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C.S.,  
ROWLAND HAMILTON, Esq.,  
I. B. LYON, Esq.,  
BAL MANGESH WAGLE, M.A., LL.B.,  
The Honourable FRAMJI NASSERWANJI PATEL.

1. The minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.
2. The names of the Syndics who had been elected by the several Faculties were, in accordance with Bye-law 10, declared by the Registrar as follows:—

#### *In Arts.*

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S. .... | } Elected on the 17th December 1867. |
| 2. K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A. ....              |                                      |
| 3. W. WEDDERBURN, Esq., C.S. ....          |                                      |

#### *In Law.*

- |                               |                                      |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. R. T. REID, LL.D. ....     | } Elected on the 17th December 1867. |
| 2. H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A., .... |                                      |

*In Medicine.*

1. GEORGE C. M. BIRDWOOD, M.D..... Elected on the 12th December 1867.

*In Engineering.*

1. Major General C. W. TREMENEERE, R.E., C.B... Elected on the 17th December 1867.

3. It was proposed by the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., and seconded by Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik—That the Faculties be re-appointed as they at present stand, on pp. 137 to 243 of the University Calendar for 1867-68.—*Carried.*

4. It was proposed by the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., and seconded by G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D.—That the following gentlemen be appointed members of the Board of Accounts for the ensuing year, viz:—

W. LOUDON, Esq.  
The Honourable MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.  
The Honourable GEORGE FOGGO.—*Carried.*

5. The Senate then proceeded to appoint the Registrar for the next two years, and the ballot having been taken, the Vice-Chancellor declared Dr. Birdwood to be unanimously elected.

On the proposition of the Vice-Chancellor, seconded by the Rev. James Aitken, a vote of thanks was carried to Professor Hughlings, B.A., for the manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Registrarship during the period of his incumbency.

6. It was proposed by the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., and seconded by Bál Mangesh Wágla, M.A., LL.B.,—That the Senate pass a grace in favour of Messrs. Rahimtuláh Muhammad Sayáni, B.A., Dádábhái Sorábjí Patel, B.A., and Rastamjí Mervánjí Patel, B.A., to enable them to obtain their M.A. Degrees at the next Convocation for Conferring Degrees.—*Carried.*

7. It was proposed by R. T. Reid, LL.D., and seconded by T. B. Johnstone, M.D.,—That in Bye-law 35, p. 54, of the Calendar for 1867-68, after the word "Undergraduates" be inserted the words "or graduates."—*Carried.*

8. It was proposed by the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., and seconded by R. A. Dallas, LL.D., That at page 118 of the Calendar for 1867-68, line 14 from top, for "Bachelor of Arts" be read "Graduates," and in line 15 for "two" be read "five," and in line 17, after the word "Essays" be added "By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Laws, Doctor and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering, and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the date of the candidate's receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Licentiate of Medicine or Licentiate of Civil Engineering."—*Carried.*

9. It was proposed by R. T. Reid, LL.D., and seconded by F. S. Stedman, Esq., that at page 121, line 5 from bottom, after "petition" be read—"His University standing and his post-office address"; and at page 122, lines 4 and 5, for "during the month of September" be read "on or before the 30th of September."—*Carried.*

10. It was proposed by G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D., and seconded by F. S. Stedman, Esq., that in page 50 of the Calendar, line 20, for "one.... Medicine" be read "two.... Medicine."—*Carried.*

11. With reference to the Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarship Endowment, it was proposed by the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., and seconded by Rao Saheb Vishvanath Náráyan Mandlik,—

That under the circumstances, the Senate should consent to the arrangement proposed by Mr. Venayekrao for the endowment of the Jugonnath Sunkersett Scholarships.—*Carried.*

12. It was moved by G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D., That the Syndicate be recommended to report to the Senate on General Order of Government of India, No. 370, of 4th April 1867, as it affects the position of Grant Medical College. In moving the above proposition, Dr. Birdwood addressed the Senate as follows:—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen of the Senate,—I crave your indulgence in venturing on the few remarks I have to make in introducing the resolution I propose to move on the General Order of the Government of India, No. 370, of April 4th 1867, referred to in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of July 4th last. It involves a question in which I have been led to take the greatest interest, and which I believe to be of the greatest importance.

The Indian Medical Colleges were founded some fourteen years ago with the beneficent view of introducing scientific medicine into India, and yet for several years past, in Bombay at least, the Principals of these Colleges and the Government have had yearly to deplore the falling off in the number of students seeking admission into them. There has been a tendency perhaps to exaggerate this decline in the popularity of these Colleges; but it is still undeniable that they have comparatively failed, when they might have proved brilliantly successful. And this comparative failure has been laid to every cause but the right one. The Principals of Grant Medical College have always said that it is owing to the insufficiency of the encouragement offered by Government to the graduates of the College. Yet to set them up in life, and for no other reason, Government created the artificial class of "Sub-Assistant Surgeons," and at the cost of the Army Apothecaries, who are the most useful, hardest-worked, and worst-paid subordinates in the service of the Indian Government; for to provide for the new class of Sub-Assistant Surgeons Government made over to them all the independent little "Civil charges" of Rs. 200 a month, which were before the prizes to which the apothecaries might look forward at the close of a long and honourable career of active service; and now under the explanations of successive Principals of the falling off of students from Grant Medical College, and with the view of increasing its attractions, the pay of this abnormal and superfluous class of public servants, or rather state protégés has been doubled. It can no longer be said, therefore, that the encouragement offered by Government to graduates of the College at its first opening fourteen years ago has fallen in value from the rise in the cost of living in Bombay since then, as the increase

of cent. per cent. made in the pay of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons is at least equal to the increased prosperity of the country in the period. Sometimes the failure has been said to be partly due to the establishment of the Universities, which have ruled that students must matriculate before admission into the Medical Colleges: ruled, that is, that they should give some proof of general knowledge and culture before entering on entirely professional studies. But no one who understands the value of general education to professional men could attribute it in any degree to this cause. Neither is it owing to any disability in the Natives of India for the Medical profession, nor to any defect in the teaching of the Indian Medical Colleges. The Hindu is a born physician, and makes a most apt and excellent college student; by no people is a medical man more honoured and trusted than by the Natives of India; and in no other country does the profession open more encouraging prospects of wealth, distinction, and usefulness; while more efficient institutions for teaching medicine than the Indian Medical Colleges do not, I believe, exist. At least I know that the teaching of Grant Medical College is more thorough and searching than at any Medical College in Great Britain, and some of its teachers have been men of whom any Medical School in Europe would have been proud. The students of this College have always been successful when they have presented themselves as candidates for degrees, or the Indian Medical Services in England, and just before leaving England I heard of two of them gaining their diplomas in London, who were plucked after every consideration for them, as I can personally testify, at last year's Examinations in Bombay. Two students of Grant Medical College are plucked by the examining Board of their own Professors, and they at once take their passage to London, and win their diplomas! No other proof is needed of the thorough efficiency and integrity of the teachers of the College, nor indeed of the natural excellence and aptitude of Indian students. All things in fact have worked together for the good of the Indian Medical Colleges. There was indeed a prejudice at first against dissecting, but it at once passed away. No class of their countrymen ever felt any of that jealousy against the graduates and Sub-Assistant Surgeons which the aristocratic classes feel towards Natives of the commercial and servile castes who win their way into the Civil Service; and they have been always treated as equals by officers of the Covenanted Medical Services of India, the bond of a true brotherly feeling being perhaps stronger amongst medical men than in any other profession. And yet notwithstanding the good intention of the Government, and the entire sympathy of the people of India, the aptitude of native students and the excellence of their teachers all tending to make the Indian Medical Colleges a brilliant success, they have hitherto failed. They have not succeeded in naturalizing scientific medicine in India, and have only, speaking generally, provided the State with a set of dwarfed and fatted protégés.

The true cause of the comparative failure of these Colleges, in short, has always seemed to me to lie in the organic defect in their constitution, that they are military rather than academical institutions. Referring only to Bombay, at the time of the establishment of Grant Medical College, its Principals and Professors were taken exclusively from the medical service of the Presidency; and as a matter of course its organization was military rather than academical. Certain medical officers were not indeed, in virtue of their military appointments, appointed also *ex-officio* Principals and Professors of the College,—nothing so absurd was thought of. But they were nevertheless all military men, and appointed to the College in virtue of belonging to the medical service of the Presidency, and in practice at least the Principal of the College must be the Surgeon to the Jansetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, a rule which excludes any medical man out of the Covenanted Medical Services ever being Principal of Grant Medical College. Hence the exclusive and therefore enervating dependence alike of the College and its students on Government. They saw only the Government, and not the people numbering “two hundred millions,” as the phrase goes, in India; and the service of Government, and not the honourable, lucrative, and independent profession which lay before them like a land of sure promise. Hence, too, the neglect of general education, students having been admitted into the College before the incorporation of the University, not by the Academical test of Matriculation so much as by the military test of being looked at, to see if they were clean cut, intelligent, and wholesome looking, springy fellows, just as recruits are passed for the army. These being the ultimate causes, the proximate causes of the passing depression of Grant Medical College have been the very artificial encouragement—which I have already animadverted on—given to it by Government—for men cannot learn to swim whilst they trust to swimming bladders—and the neglect up to the establishment of the University of all proper tests of general education, without which an independent profession, however otherwise possible, cannot maintain its position and character, and must degenerate into a grovelling and repulsive trade. The mischief of the military leaven on the organization of the College could not at first be detected, for when the College was first opened there was a strong prejudice against dissecting, and the first students who entered it were all men of very superior character and qualifications. But when it became popular, and students went to it in the same matter of fact way as to Elphinstone College, its military organization could not but result in the worst effects, and it is only wonderful that they were never sought in it by the Principals who so honestly, but somewhat weakly, it must be confessed, deplored them. A native medical practitioner ought easily to earn Rs. 1000 a month in Bombay, that being the cost of “living like a gentleman,” whether Native or European, in Bombay; and there is not a large town in Western India which could not, would the graduates but throw themselves on them, support several native practitioners each like gentlemen. But if they prefer to serve Government on Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 a month, out of sheer want of confidence in themselves, and in the public, how can they expect the public to appreciate their skill more liberally and justly, or Government that medical science can be naturalized in India through their Colleges.

In fact the few graduates who have set up in private practice in Bombay, or who have become physicians to native Princes and Chiefs, have never dreamt that it was due to their self respect to fix a remunerative scale of professional fees, and are content to accept what is given them. They have never formed a medical association for the projection of their interests and honour, as the lawyers have, and simply because, as a body, they have hitherto been without culture. I believe it is the fact that the Graduates’ “nominal fee” is Rs. 1 a visit, and that even so low as annas 4, the native barber’s fee, are taken. The average annual charge is, I have been told, Rs. 50, or Rs. 4 a month. They have, some of them, also taken to retailing medicines and simples, as Epsom Salts, Quinine, Castor Oil, and the indigenous “Chreat,” at the rates of profit of the old “grocer apothecaries;” and all this degradation, for from a professional point of view it must be so called, is distinctly due

proximately to the well meant patronage of Government, and neglect of academical tests, and ultimately to the military organization, or rather military leaven in the organization of the College. Up to the time of the University insisting on matriculation, the College was producing no worthy successors to its first distinguished graduates, and all the Government plans for forcing them simply involved the alternative of still more Sub-Assistant Surgeons, or "barber Surgeons," and "grocer Apothecaries." Thus the College, with the best intentions on the part of its patrons, instead of developing, has positively arrested the development of an independent native profession of medical practitioners; and instead of having brilliantly succeeded as it would have if left to itself, has comparatively failed in introducing scientific medicine into India, as was the beneficent hope, aim, and inspiration of its founders.

But at last the University had been incorporated, and it was only further required to fulfil the views of the founders of the College to place it under the Director of Public Instruction, or the University, to abolish the parasitical growth of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, especially as the graduates of the College are now permitted to compete for the Covenanted Medical Service—which also they would easily fill were enough candidates always ready—and to turn over the salaries hitherto paid them to the College and University for medical scholarships, and travelling medical fellowships.

But what has been done? By G. O. G. I. No. 370, of April 4th, all the Professors of Grant Medical College will henceforward, or until further orders, be appointed to their various chairs *ex-officio*—that is, the Medical officers required at the Presidency for military purposes, will, in virtue of their several military offices, be Professors also in Grant Medical College. For example, not necessarily the man best fitted for the chair, but the medical storekeeper at the Presidency *ex-officio*, will always, under this order, be Professor of *Materia Medica*. There is a chair of *Materia Medica*, and Government appoints to it not necessarily a man who knows the subject, and can teach it, or who even has the gift of articulate utterance, but the medical storekeeper at the Presidency. I believe that no extra salary is to be given to the Professors for teaching. Government wished to increase the pay of certain military appointments belonging to the Medical Services of India, and at the same time to increase as little as possible the general cost of these services, and hence this extraordinary arrangement regarding the Medical Colleges. It amounts to this, that they are robbed of all the salaries belonging to their Professors, in order to increase the emoluments of certain military appointments, the holders of which are, as a make shift, to be for the future *ex-officio* Professors also of these Colleges. This is what the order means on the face of it, but it amounts to much more than its framers, I feel certain, ever meant. The application of the order has, I perceive, made very little change in the personnel of the professorial staff of Grant Medical College, for the interests of the incumbents of the chairs could not be overlooked, and in the first instance, the effect of the order has rather been to force the Professors into the military offices to which their chairs are attached than the holders of these military offices into the College. But for the future nothing can stay the pernicious operation of the order. The military appointments at the Presidency cannot be withheld from those medical officers entitled to them by seniority, or war service, or any other legitimate claim to them; their fitness for the College chairs attached to these appointments would have in the greater number of instances to be left altogether out of consideration, and gradually the College will be filled with *ex-officio* Professors, pure and simple, with clashing interests and authorities, and performing their College duties in the most perfunctory and unprofitable manner. Government, for instance, could not refuse the medical storekeepership of the Presidency to the senior applicant for it, just off a campaign in which he had distinguished himself as field medical storekeeper, although he might know nothing of the science of *Materia Medica*, and be quite incapable of teaching. Already the presidency medical storekeeper has been appointed under this order Professor of *Materia Medica* in Grant Medical College, to the suppression of a gentleman who has not only a scientific but a scholarly knowledge of the subject; who is a B.A. of Oxford, as well as a medical man, always a most desirable combination of qualifications, and whose researches amongst the Persian and Arabic writers on drugs would have added, and will, I trust, yet add, many highly interesting and perhaps important chapters to our knowledge of *Materia Medica*, and certainly have reflected credit on the teaching of Grant Medical College. It is as if the first druggist in Gower Street should be Professor of *Materia Medica* in University College, London, the senior physician of the W. C. postal district, Principal and Professor of Medicine, the junior surgeon Professor of Anatomy, and so on, and all without being paid for it,—the fees of the medical students of University College being divided amongst all the medical men practising in the W. C. district.

Under this Order, as has happened before, when *ex-officio* Professors have been tried, a Professor may happen to be the military superior of the Principal. Under this Order I fancy the majority of the Professors indeed will be the military seniors of the Principal. Such men seldom make good Professors, and I believe generally make very bad ones. They come to lecture late and go early, and read their lectures. For examinations they read up pretty thoroughly a hundred pages of some class book, and ask the most cruel questions out of them, and incapable of searching a candidate over a wider field, invariably press hard for a pluck if he cannot answer them like their book. After fifteen years military service in India this is only what must be expected of men suddenly made Professors *ex-officio*. Can Principals rule, can the Directors of Public Instruction be held responsible for, or can any University recognise Colleges so organized?

The Order will, moreover, operate all the worse now that the Indian Medical Services are open to competition. Competition is, or rather was, the best system for supplying the Indian Civil Services. Its prizes were, until the remarkable rise in the prosperity of India which followed on the mutiny, sufficient to attract a very high class of men to it, and competition made no difference in its personnel; whilst it is, on the whole, a fairer system for supplying the service than patronage. If two boys want one cake, it is fairer, all else being equal, that they should compete for it, than that it should be given to either of them. But since the days of its Roxburghs, Wallichs, Royles, Thompsons, and Wights, the Indian Medical Services have not been worth competing for; and opening them to competition has merely proved the sacrifice of the only check to their becoming the prey of needy, incompetent, and worthless men. The gift of an appointment in the Indian Medical Services was always worth accept-

ing, and the Company, in its own interest, for the health of its soldiers and sailors, and the social peace of the services, always gave these appointments to men rigorously—by a triple examination—qualified for them, and of the same social standing as its other Covenanted Servants. They specially patronised young medical men devoted to any branch of physical science or natural history, and indeed the Indian Medical Services were perhaps the chief glory of their Japanese system. Like all other consumers they made the best bargain they could for themselves, and pressed hard as regards pay and pension on the humanity a medical education calls out in men; but they bought only gentlemen and bought them young. This was the very system for keeping up the efficiency and high tone of an ill-paid scientific service; whilst competition,—“first come first have” here—applied to such a service, cannot but affect it most disastrously.

Two newly created Professorships in Grant Medical College are indeed thrown absolutely open under this Order, viz. Botany and Hygiene. If it is because they were considered special subjects, I would reply that still more special are such subjects as Medicine, Surgery, and Materia Medica, as regards the requisite qualifications for teaching men properly. But I fear that it simply is that the salaries of these new Professorships are not worth attaching.

I may very much misapprehend this Philistine Order, or my fears of it may be vain, but I look on it as a calamity to medical science in India, and this will excuse me, I would trust, for addressing you at such length on it. It raises a question, as it seems to me, of the greatest possible importance, and yet which might very naturally be overlooked, except by one who has, with however little intelligence, made something like a special study of it, and this is why I have ventured on raising a discussion on it here.

I have used the fact that the Indian Medical Services are open to natives of India as an argument against the perpetuation of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and I feel that I ought, in conclusion, to state my views—as given in a letter I wrote just before leaving England, and in which I almost literally followed a letter once written to myself by a distinguished graduate of this University—on the question, by some thought so momentous, “What are we to do with the educated natives of India?” The question is already almost obsolete. Government is fully committed to provide for them. It is throwing its Services one by one open to them, and, as they fit themselves for the trust, must do so more and more freely. But none more fully, frankly, and sincerely than the educated natives of India, or at least of Western India will acknowledge, and indeed insist that the responsibilities of conquest, which are as unavoidable as its rights are incontestable, oblige us, not less in the interest of the natives than of the Empire, whilst providing justly and liberally for them, to fix explicit rules limiting the proportion of educated natives in the public services, so that whilst securing to them the weight and influence of a national representation we may maintain our own superiority unimpaired. The majority of the officers of the Army and Civil Service must always be Englishmen, and the chief executive power must always be kept in English hands, until India, fit at last, as a few believe it may be some day, to administer and protect itself. Even this compromise, as generous as it is just, may offend, and will not be endured by the conscience of England. No enfranchisement for which the educated natives of India are prepared (and I would under wise restrictions admit them into the Army as well as the Civil and Medical Services) will ever, I believe, either lead to an embittered competition between them and ourselves, or to our having once again to reconquer the country. Educated natives resent being shut out from the Government Services, but they do not really greatly covet them. The native of India is intensely bureaucratic by habit, and the first generation of educated natives has still been characterised by a morbid dependence on Government employ. But it is quite otherwise with the best of the University trained men; men who have received something of culture. These feel that the most sacred service they can render to their country is to develop independent professions, and raise in every way in their power the standard of professional requirements. And the times work with them—for the independent professions are year by year opening up greater prospects in India, whilst a blight has fallen on all the Government Services. The educated native is also the loyalest of the subjects of England in India. His loyalty is not merely that passive indifference of the Indian ryot which is the result of the Indian village system, but a loyalty that is always active, keen, and aggressive on our behalf. It is quite true that in newspaper controversy the Native press has hitherto almost invariably sided with the Native Princes and Chiefs, against the British Government on any question of interference or annexation by the paramount power. But where they were wrong they erred ignorantly, and at least never intended more than to advocate what they believed to be Native rights. But the new generation of educated natives, the new University men, see the relations of England to India in their true light, and are not unlikely to become the most eager advocates of annexation. The universal approval which followed the absorption by Piedmont of all the petty tyrannies of Italy in 1859, and of Hanover and other German States by Prussia last year, has been fully appreciated by the Native press in India. The small body of educated natives of India are, I believe, loyal to us with all the strength and fervour of their quickened souls, while of nothing have we greater cause to be prouder, with all its defects, than of the Native press. This is the great monument that we have raised in that country. It is often unjust and bitter, but what is unjust and untrue can do no permanent mischief, and must perish before the rising light, as the mist which it draws from out their dark places of the earth disappear before the dayspring.”

F. S. Stedman, Esq., seconded the motion, but after some conversation the following amendment was agreed to by the mover and seconder of the original proposition, and carried—“That the Syndicate be recommended to take into consideration the General Order of Government of India, No. 370, of 4th April 1867, as it affects the progress of University studies.”

J. P. HUGHINGS, B.A.,  
University Registrar.

*STATEMENT showing the Amount of each kind of Currency Note of the Bombay Circle in circulation on the 22nd and 31st days of December 1867.*

Date.	Denomination of Notes.						Total Value.
	10 Rs. Value.	20 Rs. Value.	50 Rs. Value.	100 Rs. Value.	500 Rs. Value.	1,000 Rs. Value.	
1867.							
22nd Dec.	21,98,670	15,52,420	20,21,250	58,51,500	23,56,000	4,27,50,000	5,67,29,840
31st Dec.	22,33,900	15,79,840	20,64,250	59,22,200	23,38,500	4,23,62,000	5,65,00,690

J. A. BALLARD,  
Commissioner of Paper Currency.

*Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 7th January 1868.*

### Notice.

The Public are informed that there are available with the undersigned the following Currency Notes of the Sind Circle, viz:—

1,015	Ten Rupees Notes, of the value of.....	Rs.	10,150
397	Twenty Rupees ditto .....	"	7,940
280	Fifty Rupees ditto .....	"	14,000
480	One Hundred Rupees ditto .....	"	48,000
43	Five Hundred Rupees ditto .....	"	21,500
455	One Thousand Rupees ditto .....	"	4,55,000

The above Notes are a legal tender for all payments within the Circle of Issue, and are payable in cash or in exchange for other Notes of the same Circle at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency at Kurrachee.

A. R. GORDON,  
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

*Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 3rd January 1868.*

### Notice.

The Public are informed that there are available with the undersigned the following Currency Notes of the Nagpore Circle, viz:—

3,595	Ten Rupees Notes, of the value of.....	Rs.	35,950
2,944	Twenty Rupees ditto .....	"	58,880
1,255	Fifty Rupees ditto .....	"	62,750
2,190	One Hundred Rupees ditto .....	"	2,19,000
1,389	Five Hundred Rupees ditto .....	"	6,94,500
2,489	One Thousand Rupees ditto .....	"	24,89,000

The above Notes are a legal tender for all payments within the Circle of Issue, and are payable in cash or in exchange for other Notes of the same Circle, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency at Nagpore.

A. R. GORDON,  
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

*Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 3rd January 1868.*



## Notice

Is hereby given that the following Articles, having been washed ashore at the undermentioned places in the Tanna and Rutnagherry Zillas, will be sold by Public Auction if not claimed within two months from this date, in conformity with Section 57 of Act VI. of 1863. Parties having a right to the said property are requested to apply to the Sir-Carkoons of Customs at the undermentioned places, within the prescribed period, after which no applications will be attended to:—

### ZILLA TANNA.

#### TALOOKA TARAPOOR.

##### Bunder Tarapoor.

1 Cargo-boat, measuring 14 feet in length, 6 feet in breadth, and 2½ feet in depth.

##### Bunder Kelwa.

1 Log of teak-wood.

11 Logs of jungle-wood.

#### TALOOKA TROMBAY.

##### Bunder Mahool.

1 Mast, measuring 30 feet in length and 6½ feet in girth.

#### TALOOKA OORUN.

##### Bunder Mora.

1 Wreck of a vessel.

##### Bunder Shewa.

1 Canoe, measuring 21 feet in length, 2½ feet in breadth, and 1½ in depth, marked Panwell No. 1055.

#### TALOOKA ALIBAGH.

##### Bunder Sasowney.

1 Canoe, measuring 16½ feet in length, 2½ feet in breadth, and 14½ feet in depth, marked N. P. No. 1231.

##### Bunder Rewdunda.

1 Canoe, measuring 13 feet in length, 3½ feet in breadth, and 1½ feet in depth.

### ZILLA RUTNAGHERRY.

#### TALOOKA ANJENWELL.

##### Bunder Anjenwell.

1 Canoe, measuring 10½ feet in length, 1 foot in breadth, and 9 inches in depth.

#### TALOOKA RUTNAGHERRY.

##### Bunder Rajewda.

3 Logs of Pangera-wood.

##### Bunder Jygud.

1 Canoe, measuring 11 feet in length, 1½ feet in breadth, and 1 foot in depth.

### ALEXANDER FAULKNER,

Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, S. D.

Camp, Hurnee, Deputy Commissioner's Office,  
3rd November 1867.

## जाहीरनामा.

डिप्युटी कमिश्नर आफ कस्टम्स, साल्ट्, एंड ओपिएम  
प्रांत कोंकण, यांचे कचेरींतून केला जातो एसाजे, दर्यातून  
11—6

वाहून आलेला माल ठिकाणवार खाली लिहिल्या प्रमाणें  
आहे त्याचा कोणी वारस असल्यास या नोटिशीचे तारखे  
पासून दोन महिन्यांचे आंत ज्याचे त्या तालुक्याचे अजम सरका-  
रकून कचेरींत हजर होऊन पुरावा करावा. मुदतींत पुरावा  
न झाल्यास पुढें कोणती एक सबब न एकतां सन १८६३ चा  
आक्ट ६ कलम ५० प्रमाणें लेलांव करून उत्पन्न सरकार  
जमा केलें जाईल.

जिल्हा ठाणें.

तालुके तारापूर.

बंदर तारापूर.

१ मचवा एक लांबी फुटी १४ रुंदी फुटी ६ ओडी फुटी २५२  
मागील एक अंगास काळे रंगाची "४८४" निशाणी आहे.

बंदर केळवें.

१२ लांकडें सागली वगैरे बारा.

१ लांकूड सागली एक लांब फुटी ९ वेढ फुटी १

१ लांकूड इजायली एक ९ १

१ मत लांकूड करंजाचें एक १२ २

१ सोटा ऐनी एक २२ १

१ लांकूड इजायली एक ५ १

१ मत लांकूड इजायली एक ३ १

१ मत लांकूड इजायली एक ४ १

१ ऐनी सोटा एक २३८६ १

१ इजायली सोटा एक २६ २

१ लांकूड करंजाचें एक ९ ३

१ लांकूड इजायली एक ९ २

१ मत लांकूड एक ५ १

१२

तालुके तुर्भे.

बंदर माहूल.

१ काठी गलबताची मोडकी एक लांब फुटी ३० घेर  
फुटी ६०४

तालुके उरण.

बंदर मोरें.

१ लांकूड देवदारी तिरकटी तारवाचें एक लोखंडी पट्टे २  
व कपा लांकडी १ सहीत लांब फुटी १९ जाडा वेढ  
फुटी २०३

बंदर शेवें.

१ होडी एक लांकडी जुनी व तळास फुटकी आहे लांब  
फुटी २१ रुंदी फुटी २०१० ओडी १०१० असोन  
पनवेल रजिस्टर नंबर १०५५ आहे.

तालुके अलिबाग.

बंदर सासवने.

१ होडी इजायली लांकडाची एक लांब फुटी १६०८ रुंदी  
फुटी २०३ वेढ फुट १०१० इंग्रजी अक्षर P. N. व  
इंग्रजी नंबर १२३१.

बंदर रेवदंडा.

- १ होडी एक लांकडी फुटकी लांब फुटी १३ रुंदी ३५६  
ओडी १५६.

जिल्हा रत्नागिरी.

तालुके अंजनवेल.

बंदर अंजनवेल.

- १ जुनी होडी एक उलंडी सहीत लांब फुटी १०५८  
रुंदी फुट १ ओडी फुटी ५९ विन नंबरी असून नाळी  
कडील बाजूस धलपा गेलेला व ठसे ९ आहेत.

तालुके रत्नागिरी.

बंदर राजहडा.

- ३ पांगेन्याधी लांकडे तीन.

१ मत लांकूड एक लांब फुटी ९ वेढ फुटी ६

२ मत लांकडाचे तुकडे दोन लांब फुटी २५६ वेढ  
फुटी ६ प्रमाणे.

३

बंदर जयगड.

- १ होडी आंब्याचे लांकडाची एक लांब फुटी ११  
रुंदी १५१० उंची फुट १ नाळीवर फुटकी असून वरा-  
वांवर गावडी पडला आहे.

- २३ एकूण तेव्हास नग आहेत.

डिपुटी कमिशनर आफ् कस्टम्स, साल्ट,

एंड ओपिएम प्रांत कोंकण, मुकाम हरणई.

तारीख ३० माहे नोवेंबर सन १८६७ इसवी.

A. FAULKNER,

Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, S. D.

## Notice

Is hereby given that the Collector of Malabar is prepared to receive offers for the undermentioned quantities of SALT, at or below the rates noted. The Bombay Government are prepared to allow wastage not exceeding 5 per cent. on Salt carried in square-rigged vessels:—

Garces.	Maximum rate.
Cochin..... 100.....	58 Rs. per Garce.
Beypoor .... 400.....	56 " "
Cannanore .. 300.....	55 " "
Tellicherry ... 300.....	55 " "
Ponnany .... 100.....	56 " "
Chowghaut.. 40.....	58 " "

G. A. BALLARD,

Collector.

Calicut, 21st December 1867.

## जाहीरखबर.

देण्यांत येते की मलबार येथील कलेक्टर साहेब हे खाली लिहिलेलें मीठ त्याचे बाजूस लिहिले दराप्रमाणे किंवा त्याहून कमी किंमतीस घेण्यास तयार आहेत.

जें मीठ तिरकाठी गलबतांत पाठविण्यांत येईल त्यावर शेंकडा पाच टके खुटी बदल देण्यास मुंबई सरकार कबूल आहे.

	ग्यारस.	रुपये.	
कोचीन	१००	५८	दर ग्यारसास.
बेपूर	४००	५६	"
कनानोर	३००	५५	"
तेलीचेरी	३००	५५	"
पोनानी	१००	५६	"
चोघाट	४०	५८	"

(सही) जी. ए. वालार्ड,

कलेक्टर.

कलकट, तारीख २१ दिसेंबर सन १८६७.

## नोटेर अखर.

आपवाभां आवेशे ने मलय.रना क्लेक्टर साहेब नीचे लपेलुं मीठ तेनी पाण्युमे लपेला दर प्रमाणे डीवा ते करतां कमी डीभते लवाने तथंआर छे.

धुंयर्ध शरकर पांच टका परीयंत खुट ने मीठ तिरकठी वाहाणुभां मोकलवाभां आवेशे ते उपर आपवाने क्युल छे.

	ग्यारस.	दर ग्यारसे इपीआ.
कोचीन	१००	५८
बेपूर	४००	५६
कानानोर	३००	५५
तेलीचेरी	३००	५५
पोनानी	१००	५६
चोघाट	४०	५८

(शेकी) जे. ए. वालार्ड,

क्लेक्टर.

क्लीकट, तारीख २१ डिसेंबर सन १८६७.

## Notice.

Scaled Tenders will be received by the Marine Storekeeper at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 31st January 1868, for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the Schedule, for one year, from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869.

Tenders to be subscribed "Tenders for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every Article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete Classes as they please, but not for a portion of a Class.

Each Tender, before being opened, must be accompanied by the requisite Deposit in Cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

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

Marine Storekeeper

Marine Storekeeper's Office,  
Bombay, 20th December 1867.

## The Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

Notice is hereby given that the Petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Name.	Profession or Occupation.	Denomination.	Place of Residence in Bombay.	Dates of Petitions filed.		
				Day.	Month.	Year.
Wundrawun Luckmidass.	A Merchant.....	Hindoo.....	In Hunooman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay.	18th	Dec.	1867.
Hormusjee Eduljee Madun	Trading under the names of Eduljee and Cursetjee Madun as General Merchant.	Parsee.....	At Upper Colaba, without the Fort.	19th	"	"
Henry Thomas Martin ..	Unemployed.....	European....	Lately at Nagpoor, without the Jurisdiction (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	"	"	"
Toolseedass Purmanundass	A Broker .....	Hindoo.....	In Hunooman Lane, without the Fort.	21st	"	"
Dama Cana .....	A Petter .....	Hindoo.....	In Coombarwada, without the Fort.	23rd	"	"
Govind Apajee, and Jeejee Woman.	The first is unemployed, and the second a Courtesan.	Hindoo.....	In Candawady, without the Fort.	"	"	"
John Hutchinson.....	An Engineer .....	European....	At Mazagon, without the Fort.	"	"	"
Bulwuntrao Wital .....	An English Writer.....	Hindoo.....	At Calcadavy, without the Fort.	"	"	"
Captain John Bennett ..	A Captain in Her Majesty's Bombay Staff Corps.	European....	In Bombay .....	"	"	"
Gabriel Viegas.....	Lately trading as a General Merchant and Commission Agent under the name and firm of P. M. de Silva & Co.	Portuguese ..	At Mahim, without the Fort.	"	"	"
Noor Mahomed Hajee Hassun and Abdool Rahimon Hajee Hassun .....	Lately traded under the name and firm of Noor Mahomed Hassun and Noor Mahomed Hajee Hussun and Co., as Piece Goods, &c., dealers.	Mahomedan..	In Memon Wada near Jakeria's Mosque, without the Fort.	"	"	"
Ally Meeya Ebram Saheb Loongdy.	A Muccadam .....	Mahomedan..	Lately in Bhendy Bazaar, without the Fort (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	31st	"	"
Ameerbhoy Musonbhoy and Curimbaee.	Dealers in Milk .....	Mahomedan..	In Chuckla, without the Fort.	"	"	"
Govind Sudasew, Mahadoo Govind, and Ruckma-bae.	Dealers in Vegetables .....	Hindoo .....	At Null Bazaar, without the Fort.	"	"	"
Henry Streatfield .....	Unemployed.....	European....	In Middle Colaba, without the Fort.	2nd	Jan.	1868.
Jugjiwun Dhurumsey....	Lately trading as a General Merchant in partnership with Jeewa Ramji, Runsord Rowjee, and Damji Desur, under the names and style of Motichund Dhurumsey.	Hindoo .....	Near Goolalwady, without the Fort.	3rd	"	"
Dewajee Govind Gholub, and Luxumee his wife.	Bullock Cart keepers .....	Hindoo.....	In Chundunwady, without the Fort.	6th	"	"
Mahomed Abbas bin Fuckir Mahomed Fuckjee, and Mahomed Es-mail bin Fuckir Mahomed Fuckjee.	The first is a Peon in the Secretariat office, and the second a Pandalman.	Mahomedan..	At Nagpada, without the Fort.	"	"	"
Mathew Barretto .....	A Sub-Inspector in the Health Department.	Christian....	At Calcadavy, without the Fort.	"	"	"
Cooverjee Bomanji .....	Unemployed .....	Parsee.....	In Mota Molla, without the Fort.	"	"	"
Cader Koti Ally and Abdool Poker.	Unemployed .....	Mahomedan..	In Gowli Molla, without the Fort.	"	"	"
Coonji Mahomed Culunder	A Basket Vendor .....	Mahomedan..	Lately in Memonwady, without the Fort (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	"	"	"

Name.	Profession or Occupation.	Denomination.	Place of Residence in Bombay.	Dates of Petitions filed.		
				Day.	Month.	Year.
Khutri Hajee Jacob Oomer.	A Hawker .....	Mahomedan..	Lately in Mistri Mola, without the Fort (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	6th	Jan.	1868.
Govind Gopal and Crustnabae.	Gilt maker .....	Hindoo.....	Near Moombadavy, without the Fort.	"	"	"
Tatia Bhewa, Taebae his wife, and Dhondee Tatia	The first and second are Milk Vendors, and the third a Cart driver.	Hindoos .....	In Khetwady, without the Fort.	"	"	"
Janoobhae Vulud Rajoo-bhoy.	A Muccadam .....	Mahomedan..	Lately in Chundunwady, without the Fort (at present in the Bombay Gaol).	"	"	"
Khutri Jooma Vuria, and Noor Mahomed Jooma.	Labourers .....	Mahomedan..	In Bhosari Molla, without the Fort.	"	"	"

Orders in the matters of the above-named Insolvents' Petitions, that the real and personal Estates and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Section VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

*Days appointed for hearing the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.*

Names.	Time.		
	Day.	Month.	Hour.
Janoobhae Vulud Rajoo-bhae .....	3rd Monday	January instant	11 o'clock.
Framjee Sorabjee Ghandy .....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Khutri Hajee Jacob Oomer .....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ally Meeya Ebram Saheb Loongdy .....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Coonji Mahomed Culunder, Kader Koti Ally, and Abdool Poker.	1st Monday	February next	Ditto.
Hormusjee Eduljee Madun .....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
John Bennett, Captain .....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
John Hutchinson .....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Henry Streatfield .....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Gungaram Oomedram .....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Dama Cana .....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Tatia Bhiwa, Taebae, and Dhondee Tatia.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Matthew Barretto .....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Dewcajee Govind Gholub, and Luxumee his wife.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mahomed Abbas bin Fuckir Mahomed Fuckji, and Mahomed Esmail bin Fuckir Mahomed Fuckjee.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Cooverjee Bomanjee .....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Govind Gopal and Crustnabae .....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Govind Sudasew, Mahadoo Govind, and Ruckmabae.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ameerbhoy Husonbhoy and Curimbae ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Purshotumdass Doolubdass .....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Jugjeevundass Dhurumsey .....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Gabriel Viegas .....	Ditto	May next	Ditto.

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

*Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay,  
this 7th day of January 1868.*

T. B. FERGUSON,  
Acting Clerk of the Court.

નાદાર દેવાદારોની કોરટ મદે.

જાહેરખબર એ ઉપરથી આપવામાં આવે છે ને, વીગત સાથે એનો હુકમ ને જુદી જુદી આરામીઓના નામો લખેલાં છે તેઓએ સુંબઈની નાદાર દેલુદારોના છુટકા કરનારી કોરટને અરજીઓ આપી છે તેમાં એક એકની અરજી એવી છે ને વીકરોરીઆના અગીઆરમે વચ્ચે ને ધારો કરીને કરાવે છે તેના એકવીશમાં બાબમાંનો ધલાલ અમોને મળે.

નામ.	ધંધો.	જાત.	સુંબઈમધે રહેવાનું ઠેકાણું.	અરજીઓ દાખલ કરાની તારીખ.		
				દાહાડા	માસ.	વરસ.
વંદરાદન લખમીદાસ . . .	વપારી . . . . .	હોંદુ.	સુંબઈના બાહારકોટ હન- માન ગલીમાં.	૧૮મો.	ડીશિમખર.	૧૮૧૭.
હોરમરાજી એદલજી માંડણ	શરવે ચીજના વેહેપારી દાખ- લ એદલજી તથા અરોદ- જી માંડણને નામે ધંધો કર- તો હતો.	મારશી.	બાહારકોટ મોટે કુલાખે.	૧૮મો.	એલ.	એલ.
હુનરી ઠાંમસ મારડીન . .	મેકાર . . . . .	ધરોપીઅન.	થોડા દીવરા ઉપર હકુમતની બાહાર નાગપુરમાં હાલ સુંબઈની તુરંગમાં.	એલ.	એલ.	એલ.
તુલશીદાસ પરમાનંદદારા . .	દલાલ . . . . .	હોંદુ.	બાહારકોટ હનમાન ગલી- માં.	૨૧મો.	એલ.	એલ.
દાંબા કાનાં . . . . .	કુંભાર . . . . .	હોંદુ.	બાહારકોટ કુંભારવાડામાં . .	૨૩મો.	એલ.	એલ.
ગોવીંદ આપાજી તથા જી- જી આમ્મીડી.	વેહેલો મેકાર છે તથા ખીજી ક- રાખાયુ.	હોંદુ.	બાહારકોટ કાંદવાડીમાં . .	એલ.	એલ.	એલ.
જાન હસીનરાંન . . . . .	ધનજીઅર . . . . .	ધરોપીઅન.	બાહારકોટ મળગાંમમાં . .	એલ.	એલ.	એલ.
બખતરાવ વીહલ . . . . .	અગરેજી લખનાર . . . . .	હોંદુ.	બાહારકોટ કાલકાદિની આ- ગલ.	એલ.	એલ.	એલ.
કપતાંન જાન મેનટ . . . . .	મહારાંશી સહેબની સુંબઈનો રજાક કોરનો કપતાન.	ધરોપીઅન.	સુંબઈમાં . . . . .	એલ.	એલ.	એલ.
ગેબરીએલ વીગસ . . . . .	થોડા દહાડા ઉપર શરવે ચી- જનો વેપારી તથા હકરા- ધના અડનોઆ દાખલ પ. મ. ડી શીલવાની કંપનાને નામે તથા વેહેડીએ ધંધો કરતો હતો.	પોરટુગીરા.	બાહારકોટ મેહેમ આગલ.	એલ.	એલ.	એલ.
નુર મહમદ હાજી હરાંન તથા અબદલ રહેમાન હાજી હરાંન.	થોડા દહાડા ઉપર કાપડ વીગ- રેના વેહેપારી દાખલ નુર- મહમદ હરાંન તથા નુરમ- હમદ હરાંનની કંપનાને નામે તથા વેહેડીએ ધંધો કરતા હતા.	સુસલમાન.	બાહારકોટ જકડીઆની મ- શીદ આગલ મેમાથુ વા- ડામાં.	એલ.	એલ.	એલ.
અંજી મીઆ ઈબિરામ યા- એબ લુગડી.	ચુકાંદમ . . . . .	સુસલમાન.	થોડા દીવસ ઉપર બાહાર- કોટ ભીંડીખજરમાં હા- લ સુંબઈની તુરંગમાં.	૩૧મો.	એલ.	એલ.
અમીરબાઈહરાંનબાઈતથા કરીમબાઈ.	દુધનો ધંધો કરનારા . . . . .	સુસલમાન.	બાહારકોટ ચકલામાં . . . .	એલ.	એલ.	એલ.

નામ.	ધર્મો.	જાત.	સુઅર્ધનિવે રહેવાનું ડેકાનું.	અરજીઓ દાખલ કરાવી તારીખ.		
				દાહાડો.	માસ.	વરસ.
ગોવીંદ શક્તીશીવ તથા માધુ ગોવીંદ તથા રાખમ-બાઈ.	બાજી તરકારીનો ધર્મો કરનારા.	હીંદુ.	બાહારકોટ નળખબાર અગલ.	૩૧મી.	ડીશિમખર.	૧૮૯૭.
હેતરી સ્ત્રીશ્રીલડ	મેકાર	ધરિાપીઅન.	બાહારકોટ વચલા કુલાબા-માં.	૨ જી.	જાનેવારી.	૧૮૯૮.
જગજીવન ધરમશી	થોડા દાહાડા ઉપર રાચે ચીત્રના વેપારી દાખલ જીવારામજી તથા રજીંદાડ રવજી તથા દામજી દેરાંની રાચે શરામાં મિતીઅંદ ધરમશીને નામ તથા અટકે ધર્મો કરતો હતો.	હીંદુ.	બાહારકોટ ગુલાલવાડી આગલ.	૩ જી.	એવ.	એવ.
દેવકાજી ગોવીંદગોલબ તથા લક્ષ્મી તેની ધણીઆણી મહમદ આબારા ખીન ફકીર મહમદ ફકજી તથા મહમદ ઈરામાએલ ખીન ફકીર મહમદ ફકજી.	મિલના ગાડાં રાખનારા	હીંદુ.	બાહારકોટ ચંદનવાડીમાં.	૬ ઠા.	એવ.	એવ.
મર્યાદા બરેટો	હેલથ ડીપાર્ટમેન્ટના ખાતામાં રાખ ઈતરાપકર.	ક્રીરાચીઅન.	બાહારકોટ કાલકાદેવી આગલ.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
કુવરજી બમનજી	મેકાર	પારશી.	બાહારકોટ મોહોરા મોહોલા-માં.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
કાદર કોટીજી લી તથા અબદુલ પેકર	મેકાર	સુસલમાન.	બાહારકોટ ગવલી મોહોલા-માં.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
કુવરજી માહમદ કલનદર	ટોપલી વેચનાર.	સુસલમાન.	થોડા દાહાડા બીપર બાહારકોટ મેમણવાડમાં હાલ સુઅર્ધની તુરંગમાં.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
ખત્રી હાજી ઈઆકુબ ઉમર	ફરીઓ.	સુસલમાન.	થોડા દાહાડા ઉપર બાહારકોટ મીરાતરી મોહોલામાં હાલ સુઅર્ધની તુરંગમાં.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
ગોવીંદ ગોપાલ તથા ક્રીશ્ણા બાઈ.	શોનાનો ઠોલ અડવનાર.	હીંદુ.	બાહારકોટ સુઅર્ધની આગલ.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
તાતીઆ ખીલ તથા તાઈ બાઈ તેની ધણીઆણી તથા ઠોડી તાતીઆ.	પહેલો તથા ખીજી દુધવેચનારાં તથા નીલો ગાડું હકનાર.	હીંદુ.	બાહારકોટ ખેતારાડીમાં	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
જગુબ ઈવલદ રાજુબાઈ.	સુકાદમ	સુસલમાન.	થોડા દાહાડા બીપર બાહારકોટ ચંદનવાડીમાં હાલ સુઅર્ધની તુરંગમાં.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.
ખત્રી જુમા વરીઆ તથા નુર માહમદ જુમા.	વેગારીઓ	સુસલમાન.	બાહારકોટ ભુશારી મોહોલા-માં.	એવ.	એવ.	એવ.

ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓની બાબતોમાં ઘટતી રીતે હુકમ થયો છે જે ઉપર લખેલા ધારાની સાતમી કલમ પરમાણે નાદાર દેવાદારો મચકુરોની યાવર તથા જંગમ મીલકત તથા ચીજવસત આ નામદાર કોરટના આશીરી-અલ અસાએનીના તાયામાં આપે.

નાચે લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોની અરજીઓ સાંભળવાસાર ઠરાવેલા દીવસ.

નામ.	વખત.		
	દાહાડો.	માસ.	કલાક.
નનુભાઈ વજદ રાઘુભાઈ .....	૩ જો શામવાર.	આવતો જાનેવારી.	૧૧.
કુરામજી શાયામજી ગાંધી .....	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
ખતી હાજી ઈઆકુબ ઊમર .....	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
અંબી મીઆ ઈબ્રામ રાહિમ લુગડી .....	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
કુનજી માહમદ કલનદર તથા કાદીર કુટીઅલી તથા અ- ખદુલ પોકર. ....	૧ જો શામવાર.	આવતો ફેબરવારી.	એજ.
હોરમરાજી એદલજી માંડણુ .....	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
બન બેનેટ કેપટન .....	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
બન હુસીનરાન .....	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
હેનરી સ્ટ્રીટલીલડ .....	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
ગંગારાંમ બેનેદરાંમ .....	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
દામા કાહાના. ....	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
તાતીઆ ભીવા તથા તાહખાઈ તથા ઢોંડી તાતીઆ. ....	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
માયીડ ખરેજી .....	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
દેવકાજી ગોવિંદ ગોલખ તથા લક્ષ્મી તેની ધણીઆણી..	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
મહમદ અખારા ખીન ફકીર માહમદ ફકજી તથા માહમદ ઈરામાએલ ખીન ફકીર માહમદ ફકજી. ....	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
કુવરજી ખમનજી .....	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
ગોવિંદ ગોપાલ તથા કશણખાઈ .....	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
ગોવિંદ રાદારીવ તથા માધુ ગોવિંદ તથા રાખાખાઈ .....	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
આમીરભાઈ હરાનભાઈ તથા કરીમખાઈ .....	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
પરોત્તમદારા દુલખદાસ .....	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
નગજીવનદારા ધરમશી .....	એજ.	એજ.	એજ.
ગેઅરીઅલ વીગરા .....	એજ.	આવતો મે.	એજ.

આગ આવનાર લેણુદારોએ થોડામાં થોડા સાંભળવાના તણુ દાહાડા અગાઉ સોગણુનામાંથી સાખીત કરેલા પોતાના દાવા અમારી આશીરામાં દાખલ કરવા જોઈએ તથા શીરસ્તા પરમાંણુ તેઓએ શી આપવી જોઈએ. ઉપર લખેલા નાદાર દેવાદારોએ પોતાના દેવાની તથા માલમીલકતની ટીપા અમારી આશીસમાં દાખલ કરાવી છે.

મુંખઈના કોટમથે ફોરટની હવેલીમાં ફોરટના કલારકની આશીસમાં,  
તારીખ ૭ મી જાનેવારી રાને ૧૮૬૮.

ટ. બ. ફરગીઉરાન,  
ફોરટના આકરીંગ કલારકની સહી.

(A true translation)

J. FLYNN,  
Chief Translator.

## Notice.

The undermentioned Maps are for Sale at the Office of the Chief Engineer at the Presidency. Orders must be accompanied with remittance.

Requisitions from Officers in the Service should be preferred through their respective controlling offices; otherwise they will be treated as private requisitions.

Applications to be made to the undersigned.

Names of Maps.	Scale.	Price of each.		
		Un-Coloured.	Coloured.	Mounted on Cloth.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Map of the Dharwar Collectorate .....	1 Inch to 4 Miles .....	2 0 0	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. Belgaum do. ....	Ditto .....	2 8 0	3 8 0	4 8 0
Do. Sholapoor do. ....	Ditto .....	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
Do. Rutnagherry do. ....	Ditto .....	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0
Do. Poona do. ....	Ditto .....	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Tanna do. ....	Ditto .....	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0
Do. Ahmednuggur do. ....	Ditto .....	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0
Do. Khandeish do. ....	Ditto .....	2 8 0	3 8 0	4 8 0
Do. Ahmednuggur do. ....	Ditto .....	1 8 0	2 8 0	3 8 0
Do. Surat do. ....	Ditto .....	2 0 0	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. Broach do. ....	1 Inch to 2 Miles .....	2 0 0	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. Kaira do. ....	Ditto .....	1 8 0	2 8 0	3 8 0
Do. Peint State .....	{ 1 Inch to 4 Miles .....	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
	{ 1 Inch to 2 Miles .....	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Guzerat .....	1 Inch to 10 Miles .....	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
Do. North Canara .....	1 Inch to 8 Miles .....	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. Rajpelp District .....	1 Inch to 1 Mile .....	3 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0
Map of Roads in the Bombay Presidency .....	{ 1 Inch to 16 Miles .....	4 8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0
	{ 1 Inch to 15 Miles .....	4 8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0
Do. Scinde .....	1 Inch to 8 Miles .....	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
Do. Gulf of Persia .....	1 Inch to 30 Miles .....	1 0 0	1 2 0	2 0 0
Do. Maritime Arabia .....	1 Inch to 60 Miles .....	2 0 0	2 2 0	3 0 0
Do. Poona and Kirkee Cantonment .....	1 Inch to 2 Furlongs .....	1 2 0	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Island of Bombay .....	1 Inch to 600 Feet .....	5 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0
Plan of the Peninsula or Cape of Aden .....	1 Inch to 200 yards .....	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0
Do. Matheran Hill .....	1 Inch to 1 Furlong .....	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0
Chart of Sedashighur Bay .....	1 Inch to 1,000 yards .....	2 0 0	2 8 0	3 0 0
Map of the Manderdew Hill range, sheet No. 1.	1 Inch to 220 yards .....	.....	.....	5 0 0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2.	Ditto .....	.....	.....	4 0 0
Index Paper for do. do. ....	1 Inch to 2 Miles .....	.....	.....	0 7 0
Map showing Scinde, B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railways .....	1 Inch to 32 Miles .....	0 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0
<i>Mahabeshwur Hill Ranges.</i>				
Sheet I. ....	1 Inch to 220 yards .....	.....	.....	7 0 0
Do. II. ....	Ditto .....	.....	.....	5 10 0
Do. III. ....	Ditto .....	.....	.....	5 0 0
Do. IV. ....	Ditto .....	.....	.....	3 8 0
Do. V. ....	Ditto .....	.....	.....	5 0 0
Do. VI. ....	Ditto .....	.....	.....	3 8 0
Do. VII. ....	Ditto .....	.....	.....	5 8 0
Do. VIII. ....	Ditto .....	.....	.....	4 4 0
Index .....	1 Inch to 2 Miles .....	.....	.....	1 4 0

W. ABRAHAM,

Superintendent Drawing and Lithographic Branch Chief Engineer's Office.

Bombay, Chief Engineer's Office,

9th January 1867.





SUMMARY of DEATHS and BIRTHS on the Island of Bombay for the Week ending Tuesday, the 7th January 1868.

Divisions.	Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Still-born.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Disease of Nervous System.	" Vascular System.	" Respiratory System.	" Alimentary System.	" Urinary System.	" Sexual System and Child-bearing.	" Locomotive and Tegumentary System.	Cachexy and Debility.	Leprosy, Tubercular and Articular.	Dropsy.	Accident and Violence.	Other and Unknown Causes.	Total exclusive of Still-born.	Total of Reported Births during the week exclusive of Still-born.
A	1 Colaba.....	19,161	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
	2 Fort, Southern	2,455	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Fort, Northern	39,258	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	19	4
B	3 Esplanade	7,869	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
	1 Market	75,402	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	6
	2 Mandvee	41,152	..	..	..	..	5	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	6
C	2 Chukla	41,442	1	..	..	..	5	1	5	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	15	9
	3 Oomburkharee	63,020	..	..	..	..	11	2	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	26	9
	3 Dongree	60,259	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	13	2
D	1 Dhobeetulao	71,795	..	..	..	..	6	3	6	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	19	8
	1 Phunuswaree	22,529	1	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
	2 Bhooshwur	50,282	1	..	..	..	4	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	14	1
E	3 Kharatulao	23,454	..	..	..	..	13	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	5
	3 Koombarwarra	23,085	..	..	..	..	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4
	4 Khetwarce	29,177	..	..	1	..	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
F	1 Girgaon	21,505	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	..
	1 Chaoputee	6,184	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
	2 Walkeshwur	10,094	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
G	3 Mahaluxmee	9,144	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	1 Mazagon	21,784	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	..
	2 Tarwaree	9,462	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
H	3 Kamatheepoora	81,675	1	..	1	..	24	4	5	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	39	2
	4 Parrell	7,002	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
	5 Seoree	5,042	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
I	1 Seo	12,078	..	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3
	2 Mahim	19,459	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	1
	3 Wurlee	10,211	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	2
J	Harbour	32,582	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	8	..
	Non-Resident & Unknown..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Bombay .....		816,562	8	..	11	..	126	29	..	61	38	..	3	..	19	..	3	3	..	293	73
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.....		..	6	59	5	3	244	14	..	130	39	1	1	1	26	2	1	6	1	1434	..
RACE OR CASTE.																					
Boodhist—Jain, &c. ....		..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1
Brahmun. ....		..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Lingaet .....		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
Bhatia .....		..	..	1	..	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Hindoo of other Caste .....		6	..	8	..	73	15	..	32	12	..	1	..	9	..	3	..	..	153	30	
Hindoo Out-caste .....		..	..	1	..	10	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
Moosulman .....		1	..	..	..	26	7	..	15	10	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	62	24
Parsee .....		..	..	..	..	9	3	..	1	3	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	21	10
Jew .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Native-Christian .....		..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6
Indo-European .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
European .....		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	9	1
Negro-African .....		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Chinese .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other and Unknown Races.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Races.....		8	..	11	..	126	29	..	61	38	..	3	..	19	..	3	3	..	293	73	
Total of the corresponding week in the preceding year, week ending 8th January 1867.		13	2	1	..	125	25	27	259	4	2	2	24	1	3	11	1334	145			

T. G. HEWLETT,  
Health Officer.

**OPIUM MEMORANDUM for the Week ending Tuesday, 7th January 1868.**

INDORE.

YEARS.	PASSES GRANTED.		IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.		EXPORTED BY SEA.		DETAIL OF EXPORTS.	
	Up to 21st Dec. 1867.	Total.	From 1st to 7th Jan. 1868.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.	Up to 31st Dec. 1867.	From 1st to 7th Jan. 1868.	OF THE SEASON 1866-67.
AT INDORE.								
For 1866-67.... Chests.	6,478	35,973	80	31	35,060	35,811	138	None
" 1867-68.... "		6,558			6,529	5,055	985	Per Steamer "Malacca" .....
AT AHMEDABAD.								
For 1866-67.... Chests.	750	2,115			2,115	2,092	53	None
" 1867-68.... "		750			750	559	98	Per Steamer "Malacca" .....
								Total.....
								321

\* During the whole Season.

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

(Errors excepted) C. J. DAVIES,  
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D

Bombay, Custom House, 8th January 1868.

**Recently Published.**

Price one Rupee.

TITLE, CONTENTS, AND INDEX TO VOL. II.  
OF BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS.

In large 8vo, price Rs. 2 each Part,  
**BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS,**  
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and 1866.

EDITED BY R. T. REID, Esq., LL.D.,  
Barrister-at-Law.

Copies on sale at the office of the Collector of  
Bombay, and at the Central and Branch Book  
Depôts.

1st October 1867.

निराखपेट धुळे तालुके मजकूर जिल्हा खानदेश एथील  
तारीख ३० माहि दिसेंबर सन १८६७ इसवी.

जिनसेवें नांव.	केले केराचे वजनी शेर.		दर रुपयास किती विकले जातान ने.	
	शेर.	नोळे.	केला शे-राचे मा-पाने.	ऐशी रुपये भाराचे शे-राने.
बाजरो, एक रुपयास ..	१	६०	१०॥	१८०३०
ज्वारी, एक रुपयास ..	१	६१	१८	२९०३८
गहू, एक रुपयास .....	१	६४	१०	१८
तांदूळ, एक रुपयास ..	१	७१	४	७५४४
दाळ तुरीची, एक रुपयास	१	६२	९	८५००
दाळ हरभऱ्याची, एक रुप- यास .....	१	६०	९	८०६०
दाळ मुगाची, एक रुपयास	१	६०	७	१२०२०
दाळ मसुराची, एक रुपयास	१	६०	९	८०६०
दाळ मठाची, एक रुपयास	..	..	..	..
नागली, एक रुपयास ..	..	..	..	..
बाजरोचे पीठ एक रुपयास	..	..	..	१४
कणीक उर्फ आटा, एक रुप- यास .....	..	..	..	१२
मीठ, एक रुपयास .....	२	७	८	१६०५६
गूळ, एक रुपयास .....	..	..	..	४५४०
गोंड तेल, एक रुपयास ..	..	..	४	३०४०
गरम मसाला, एक रुपयास	..	..	..	१
चिंच, एक रुपयास .....	..	..	..	८
अमसूल, एक रुपयास ..	..	..	..	८
मटण, एक रुपयास .....	..	..	..	३
भाजी, एक रुपयास .....	..	..	..	२१
मासे, एक रुपयास .....	..	..	..	४
सर्पण, दर एक गाडीस ..	र. १ आ. ८	र. १ आ. १२		

\* J. McL. CAMPBELL,  
Acting 3rd Assistant Collector, In charge S.S.  
Khandedish Collector's Office, Dhoolia,  
30th December 1867.

**Government Photozincographic  
Establishment, Poona.**

On and after the 1st of January next the above Establishment will be prepared to execute work for all Government Departments.

2. Facsimiles of Maps, Plans, Drawings (uncolored) Steel and Wood Engravings can be produced by the Photozincographic process the same size as the original, or on a reduced scale, as may be required, and can be multiplied *ad libitum* by the Zincographic process.

3. The following Rules must be observed by Departments sending work to the Photozincographic Establishment:—

1st.—Colored copies of Maps, Plans, or Prints cannot be received for Photozincography.

2nd.—The lines of Maps, Plans, or Prints, sent to be copied, on the same, or on a reduced scale, must be *clear, distinct, and black*, or good copies cannot be guaranteed.

3rd.—The number of copies required must be stated in the requisition, and the scale on which the Map should be reproduced should be distinctly written in the margin of the copy sent.

4th.—In the event of a Map being required on a *different* scale to that on which the copy sent is drawn, the scale required must be neatly printed and *pasted over the scale on the copy*, e. g. a Map on a scale of an inch to a mile is required to be reduced to an inch to  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

A "slip" scale 1 inch to 4 miles must be pasted over "scale 1 inch to a mile," otherwise the copy reduced by the Camera would contain the original scale, whereas the reduced scale adopted should be shown, which will be effected by the observance of this rule.

4. A scale of charges will be published hereafter.

5. All packets—to be franked by privileged officers, if *bonâ fide* on Her Majesty's Service, or prepaid—should be addressed to Mr. Cousens, Photozincographic Office, Poona.

6. As the Photozincographer has not authority to correspond with any Department, all letters connected with this Establishment should be addressed to the undersigned.

C. J. PRESCOTT,

Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner S. D.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,*

*Poona, 10th December 1867.*

*Photozincographic Office, Poona,  
11th December 1867.*

Departments sending work to the above office must make arrangements for taking delivery of the same in Poona when executed.

C. J. PRESCOTT,

Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner S. D.

**Notice.**

**TO COTTON SPINNERS AND OTHERS.**

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned, up to noon January 20th, for the supply of (4,000) four thousand yards stout Cotton Canvas, 28 inches wide. The Canvas to be supplied at the rate of not less than 1,000 yards per week until completion of the contract. Tenders to state rate per yard, and to be accompanied by a sample of the quality tendered, and 10 per cent. deposit, which will be forfeited in case of non-fulfilment of contract. No reason will be assigned for declining all or any of the Tenders.

Full particulars, and sample of the quality of the Canvas required, can be had on application to the undersigned.

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

*Marine Storekeeper's Office,  
Bombay, 7th January 1868.*

**Bank of Bombay.**

Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the BANK will be held at the Office of the Bank, in the Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on *Monday*, the 13th day of January 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon precisely, to confirm the following Resolutions passed at a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS, held at Office of the Bank this day:—

*First*.—"That the Bank of Bombay be wound up voluntarily in accordance with the provisions of Part III. of Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, so far as the same are made applicable to the said Bank by Section 44 of Act X. of 1863 of the Legislative Council of Bombay."

*Second*.—"That John Stuart, Esq., be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Bank, and that his remuneration be Rs. 3,250 per mensem during one year, from the 1st day of January 1868."

*Third*.—"That the said Liquidator be authorised to hand over to the new Bank of Bombay, Limited, the business Premises at Bombay and Kurrachee of the said Bank of Bombay (to be so taken over at a valuation), and also such of the Monies and Securities of the said Bank of Bombay as may be approved of by the Directors of the said New Bank, and as may be necessary to cover any and all accounts taken over by the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, with the consent of the persons interested therein."

*By order of the Board of Directors,*

J. STUART,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

*Bombay, 11th December 1867.*

**Notice.**

**TO HOTELKEEPERS AND OTHERS.**

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to noon of *Tuesday*, January 14th, 1868, for the purchase of the buildings on Matheran, known as "*The Sick Officers' Quarters*," belonging to Government. Information as to their position will be afforded on application at the Office of the Superintendent, Matheran.

No reason will be assigned for declining all or any of the tenders.

J. R. MAUNSELL, Captain, R.E.,

Executive Engineer, Northern Concan.  
*Tanna, 24th December 1867.*

## CURRENCY NOTES.

*Extract from Financial Department Notification, No. 1004A, dated Simla, 30th July 1866.*

Para. 9.—“The person making the statement respecting a lost or destroyed note, or portion of note, will be required to advertise its loss (free of charge) *thrice* at least in the *Official Gazette* of the Presidency or place where or within which the note is payable, and *once* in the *Gazette of India*.”

LOST (or stolen) halves of the following Currency Notes, of Rupees 50 each. Intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Bombay:—

No. $\frac{c}{39}$ 09294.	No. $\frac{c}{41}$ 28969.
” ” 12501.	” ” 31081.
” ” 15889.	” ” 39212.
” $\frac{c}{41}$ 27892.	” ” 39474.
” ” 28425.	” ” 41303.

H. BEDFORD.

*Bombay, 6th December 1867.*

LOST (or destroyed) half of the following Currency Note. Intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Bombay:— No.  $\frac{c}{22}$  90,803, for Rs. 10.

RUSTOMJEE MERWANJEE.

*Bombay, 24th December 1867.*

LOST, halves of the following Currency Notes intimation of loss given to the Currency Office, Bombay:—

Rs. 20 $\frac{c}{40}$ 41567, 13th November 1866.
” 10 $\frac{c}{43}$ 30386, 7th February 1867.
” 10 $\frac{c}{30}$ 09219, 6th June 1865.

T. B. BEATTY,  
Superintendent, Mathera.

*23rd December 1867.*

### The David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution.

CARRIAGES Made, Repaired, and Painted. All the Springs and Ironwork of Carriages made on the premises.

Heads of Departments requiring good Carpenters and Smiths are earnestly requested to apply at this Institution.

JAMES MILLARD,  
Superintendent.

### Notice.

*Estate of the late ANNA FRANCISCA DE VIDA, relict of JOSE MARIA CONCEICAO DE VIDA.*

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. MANOEL FRANCISCO DE ESPERANCA and DIOGO MANOEL DE SILVA, executors of the last will and testament of the late Anna Francisca de Vida, have contracted to sell to the undersigned all that piece and parcel of Land, with Dwelling-houses thereon, situated in Madlarow Waddee, Bombay, and assessed under Nos. 46 and 46A. Any person or persons having claims to this Estate by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within fifteen days from this date, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.

J. J. ANNUNCIATION,

Head Clerk Master Attendant's Office.

*Bombay, 4th January 1868.*

II.—9

## In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

*In the matter of Act XXVIII. of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of RUNCHORDASS CANJEE and HUNSRAT MOOLJEE, Hindoo inhabitants, who lately carried on business as Merchants, and Traders in Bombay, separately and in partnership, under the name, style, and firm of RUNCHORDASS CANJEE, HUNSRAT MOOLJEE, and HUNSRAT RUNCHORDASS.*

Upon hearing Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, I do order and direct that all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said estate, who have not already done so, do send in statements of such claims in writing to the office of the Trustees of the said estate, in the Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on or before the 23rd day of January 1868, or in default they will be excluded from any distribution of the assets of the estate amongst its Creditors.— Dated this 21st day of December 1867.

C. SARGENT.

MACFARLANE AND GREEN,  
Attorneys for the Trustees.

## The Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

I hereby give notice that a Quarterly Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 22nd day of January 1868, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. A letter from Allee Sulaman, dated 29th November 1867, complaining of the Municipal Commissioner refusing to grant him permission to erect a gallery to his house in Ghogarree Mollah.
2. A Petition from Muncheerjee Bomanjee and others, inhabitants of Girgaum, dated 13th December 1867, complaining of the night soil depôt in that neighbourhood.
3. A memorial from Trimbuck Bappoojee and others, dated December 1867, complaining of the injustice of allowing the cost of the meat train to fall upon non-consumers of meat.
4. A circular letter from Perroscha Bahadoorjee Dubash, dated 14th December 1867, complaining of a Mr. De Silva, a Clerk in the Marine Storekeeper's Office of Her Majesty's Dockyard.
5. Appointment of Auditors of the accounts of the year 1868.
6. The nomination of the Visiting Justices for the Bombay Prisons in 1868.
7. The nomination of the Standing Committee of the Bench for the year 1868.
8. The following Contracts, reported to the Bench by the Commissioner, under Section 32 of Act II. of 1865:—

1. Contract for Watering the Roads, 1868.
2. Contract for Carts and Bullocks for the Roads, 1868.
3. Contract for the supply of Hay, 1868.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace

for the City of Bombay.

*Bombay, Town Hall, 8th January 1868.*

## COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.) Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.  
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.  
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.  
RESERVE FUND £400,000.

Head Office—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai,  
Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—YOKOHAMA.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & Son.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half-year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lakh.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank, as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

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

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris" or order.

OTTO MULLER,  
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th November 1867.

## ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on Demand, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

	Per Rupee.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight.....	1s. 10½d.
" " 4 " " " .....	1s. 10¼d.
" " 3 " " " .....	1s. 10½d.
" " 2 " " " .....	1s. 10¼d.
" " 1 " " " .....	1s. 10½d.
" " on demand .....	1s. 10d.
On Scotland " .....	1s. 9½d.
On Ireland " .....	1s. 9¼d.
On Paris " .....	1s. 9½d.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe .....	1s. 9½d.

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

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay is one-quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation.... Without charge.  
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .....

1/2 per cent.	
On delivering Securities out of safe custody ..	1/4 per cent.

Hours of Business .....

10 to 3	
Saturdays ..	10 to 1

Bombay, 8th January 1868.

## NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS  
STERLING.

Subscribed Capital .. ..	£927,740
Paid-up Capital .. ..	£463,870
Reserve Fund .. ..	£ 30,000

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.  
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.

J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.

R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.

W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council, Bombay Government.

R. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.

E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., Chairman, Union Bank of Ireland.

Chief Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.

London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.

Madras.—MESSRS. BINNY & Co., Agents.

Offices in London.—No. 80, King William Street.

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England, and National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

British Linen Company Bank.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras, at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts, and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest hereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal ..	4 per cent.
" " 6 " " " ..	5 " "
" " 12 " " " ..	6 " "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd August 1867.

## Notice.

*In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.*

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition praying that the voluntary winding up of the above-named Company be continued, subject to the supervision of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay; that any of the proceedings under the voluntary winding up may be adopted as the Court may think fit; that the Creditors, Contributory, and Liquidators of the said Company, and all other persons interested, shall be at liberty to apply to a Judge of the said Court at Chambers as there may be occasion; and that it may be ordered that a call of Rupees Four Hundred (or such other sum as to the said Court should seem fit) per share be made upon all the Contributory of the said Company, and that each Contributory do, on or before a day to be fixed in that behalf by the said Court, pay into the Bank of Bombay, to the account of the Liquidators of the said Company the amount which will be due from him or her in respect of such call, was on the Twenty-third day of December 1867 presented to the Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould, by Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, a Creditor of the said Company; and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould on the Third day of February 1868, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act or otherwise, as in the said Petition prayed, should appear at the time of hearing, by himself or his Counsel, for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,  
of Bombay, Solicitors for the Petitioner.

### In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

*In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of MERWANJEE NUSSEERWANJEE BHOWNUGGRIA, of Bombay, a Trader, whose estate had been vested in Trustees under a Deed of Assignment before the passing of the said Act XXVIII. of 1865.*

JOHN GRAY, DAVID McCULLOCH, } *Petitioners.*  
AND RICHARD ARDILL DALLAS, }

Notice is hereby given that on *Thursday*, the 16th day of January instant, an application will be made to the Sitting Judge in Chambers, at the hour of 11 o'clock A.M., that ALEXANDER THOMSON and JOHN GEORGE DUNCAN MORRISON be appointed Trustees in this matter, in the room of JOHN GRAY and DAVID McCULLOCH, and that any Act required or authorised to be done by the Trustees may be done by the said Richard Ardill Dallas, Alexander Thomson, and John George Duncan Morrison.—Dated this 8th day of January 1868.

DALLAS AND Co.,  
Petitioners' Attorneys.

### House Assessment for 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has this day attached his certificate to the Assessment Books of the Fort and Colaba Wards.

No appeal against the rates will be heard after the expiration of 10 days from this date.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.  
*Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office,*  
8th January 1868.

### CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTANTS

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

*N.B.*—Special quotations for large quantities.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the undersigned in the Bombay firm ceases and determines from the 15th December. The Business will, however, be continued by Mr. M. C. COHEN for his own account, under the style of A. J. JONES and Co.

A. J. JONES,

20, Newington Crescent, London.

November 17th, 1867.

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