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PART I.

Government Notifications, Appointments, &c.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th March 1882.

No. 835.—In supersession of the rules of the Government Savings' Bank, Bombay, published at pages 521—523 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I., dated 22nd June 1876, the following amended Rules are published for general information :—

“REVISED RULES FOR THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK.

Principles.

I.—Subjoined are the revised rules relative to Government Savings' Banks published under Government of India Financial Resolution No. 461, dated the 9th May 1881 :—

I.—In these Rules—

' Depositor ', ' Deposit ', and ' Secretary ' bear the meaning which they bear in *The Government Savings' Bank Act, 1873.*

I.—45

' Account ' means the account of a Depositor in a Government Savings' Bank.

' Balance ' means the balance at credit of an account.

II.—Any person may become a Depositor on his own behalf, or on behalf of any other named person dependent upon him. Deposits may also be made by the Managers of Benevolent or other Public Associations or by Public Officers, of money deposited with them *ex-officio* as security for the discharge of any public duty or for the fidelity of any Public Officer, or for the accomplishment of any public object.

III.—Subject to the provisions of these Rules, the Government of India guarantees the repayment of every deposit, with interest.

IV.—Without the sanction of the Comptroller General, no Account will be opened for less than One Rupee, and no person may deposit more than Five Hundred Rupees, in all, between the 1st of April in any year and the 31st March of the following year.

V.—Interest will not be allowed upon a smaller balance than Rs. 1½, or upon the excess in any balance over the highest multiple of Rs. 1½.

VI.—Interest will be allowed for each Calendar Month upon the minimum Balance of the Account between the close of the Fourth Day and the end of the Month.

VII.—Till further notice, interest will be allowed upon deposits at the rate of one pie a Month for every Rs. 1-10-8, which is equal to one anna for every Rs. 20, being at the rate of Rs. 3½ per centum per annum. Without the sanction of the Comptroller General, no higher Monthly Interest will be allowed upon any Balance than Rs. 9-6; being the interest upon Rs. 3,000.

In calculating interest, one anna will be taken as the interest for one month on every twenty rupees of the amount entitled to bear interest; and for broken sums below twenty rupees the following table will be used:—

PRINCIPAL.		INTEREST.		PRINCIPAL.		INTEREST.	
Rs.	a.	p.	A.	Rs.	a.	p.	A.
1	10	8	0	1	11	10	8
3	5	4	0	2	13	5	4
5	0	0	0	3	15	0	0
6	10	8	0	4	16	10	8
8	5	4	0	5	18	5	4
10	0	0	0	6	20	0	0

Example.—Required interest for one month on Rs. 134-6-10.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Interest on ...	120	0	0	...	0	6	0
„ ...	14	6	10	...	0	0	8
TOTAL ...	134	6	10	TOTAL ...	0	6	8

VIII.—Every Account will be made up on the 31st March, and the interest then due, calculated under these Rules, added to the Balance upon which future interest will accrue. If an Account is closed on any other date, interest due to the end of the preceding Calendar Month will be paid to the Depositor: but a Depositor who closes an Account should not, ordinarily, be permitted immediately to re-open it, except on payment of a fine varying at the discretion of the Secretary from One to Ten Rupees.

IX.—Whenever a Depositor changes his residence, an Account may be transferred, free of charge, to the Government Savings' Bank in the District to which the Depositor is removing. Without the special permission of the Comptroller General, an Account may not be otherwise transferred from one Bank to another.

X.—A Deposit Book will be supplied to each Depositor, in which the Secretary, or, if the Savings' Bank is at a Public Treasury, the Treasury Officer, will acknowledge every Deposit. The personal attendance of a Depositor is not required; but no Deposit will be received, or payment made, without the Depositor's Deposit Book, and the Government will not be responsible for any Deposit the receipt of which is not acknowledged in a Deposit Book. The interest, due to date, will be entered in each Deposit Book the first time that it is produced after the 31st March. The first Deposit Book will be supplied free of charge; but, if a Deposit Book is lost or injured, or if a Closed Account is re-opened, One Rupee will be charged for a new book.

XI.—Without special permission, a Depositor may not draw upon his Account more than once in thirty days, or open more than one Account in his own name or in the name of any member of his family or for his own benefit or the benefit of any member of his family.

The Comptroller General must take precautions to prevent any transgression of this Rule, and, in particular, any employment of an Account as an ordinary drawing Account. This Rule is not meant to prevent any one from opening more than one *ex-officio* or public Account.

XII.—The Secretary may refuse to open any Account or may close any Account, for any sufficient reason, as, for example, because he thinks that the Account is likely to be used, or is being used, contrary to the object with which Government Savings' Banks are established, namely, the encouragement of saving.

XIII.—When the Secretary thinks it proper to close any Account, he shall give notice in writing to the Depositor, of such closure. After the date of such notice, no Deposit shall be accepted on the Account so closed and no interest shall be allowed upon the Balance of the Closed Account after the end of the Calendar Month then current.

XIV.—These Rules apply as well to Accounts opened before as after their publication. Save that upon Accounts opened before the date of this Resolution, interest will be calculated, up to 31st May 1881, at the rate of 4½ per centum per annum, according to the rules prescribed in Nos. V, VI and VII of the Resolution No. 3528, of 27th October 1880.

XV.—(1) Any person, whether a Depositor or not, who desires to purchase Government Securities, may make written application for the purpose at a Savings' Bank. He will be required to tender in cash the amount necessary to complete the purchase, unless he has a sufficient deposit at his credit in the local Savings' Bank. The purchase will be made through the Comptroller General.

(2) The paper purchased will be of the 4 per cent. Loans, unless 4½ per cent. paper is specially applied for.

(3) The investor may also specially apply that the paper remain in the custody of the Comptroller General and that the interest be remitted as drawn to the local Savings' Bank, for delivery to him. In this case the Comptroller General will, if necessary, transfer the paper to the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865, and will remit the interest as applied for. The investor may at any time apply through the local Savings' Bank for the delivery to him of paper thus held by the Comptroller General. If application is not made under this clause the paper purchased by the Comptroller General will be encased for payment of interest at the local Treasury, and forwarded to the Savings' Bank for delivery to the investor.

(4) An investor under these Rules may at any time apply in the same way for the sale of paper purchased through the Savings' Bank, whether held by himself or held for him by the Comptroller General.

(5) These arrangements are intended only for persons of moderate income, who belong to a class who do not ordinarily have transactions with Bankers; and the advantage of them must be refused, both by the Savings' Bank and if necessary by the Comptroller General, if the applicant is not within this definition, except in the case of a Government servant purchasing Government paper in consequence of an order requiring him to give security.

(6) In the case of applications made at Savings' Banks at Treasuries in the interior of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, the duties here laid upon the Comptroller General will be performed by the Accountants General of Madras and Bombay respectively. And in the case of applications made at the Presidency Banks in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, they will be performed by the Secretaries of those Banks, in the capacity of Secretaries of the Presidency Savings' Banks.

(7) The following fees will be charged :

On purchases : 4 annas per cent.

On realisation and remittance of interest : 4 annas per cent.

On delivery out of custody : 4 annas per cent., unless the application for delivery is made within a year of the purchase.

On sales : 4 annas per cent., and any actual outlay upon brokerage.

These fees may be appropriated by the Presidency Banks, in the case of applications made in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and complied with by the Secretaries of the Banks.

XVI.—The Governor General in Council reserves the right to alter or add to these Rules at any time.

XVII.—A copy of the Government Savings' Bank Act, 1873, and of these Rules, shall be printed in each Deposit Book delivered after this date, and the signature, or, if he cannot write, mark, of the Depositor obtained to the annexed declaration before any deposit is accepted from him.

XVIII.—These Rules shall come into force from the 1st June 1881.

Declaration to be recorded in accordance with Rule XVII.

I, _____, acknowledge that I have read these Rules (or, if he cannot read, that these Rules have been read to me).

Dated _____

Management.

2.—A Committee nominated by Government will exercise general supervision and control over the proceedings of the Bank. The Accountant General will be *ex-officio* a member of the Committee.

3.—The Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay will be *ex-officio* Secretary to the Bank, and will have immediate charge of the Establishment and be held responsible for the duties of the Bank being conducted in accordance with these rules, the further orders which Government may from time to time issue, and the instructions of the Committee.

4.—The Collector of a district will, for all administrative purposes, exercise, in his district, the powers of the Secretary of the Savings' Bank; but, in cases which may appear to be inconsistent with these rules, he will refer questions to the Accountant General through the Head Office.

Business arrangements.

5.—The Government Savings' Bank will be open for business every day, Sundays and holidays excepted.

Nature of Accounts.

6.—No person should be permitted to resort to the Savings' Bank as a place for the deposit of a floating balance, on which he will operate constantly by depositing and withdrawing money. The Secretary has full discretion to close such accounts.

More than one withdrawal in the same month under the same account should not be allowed without the special permission of the Secretary given for assigned reasons.

7.—No non-official accounts should be opened in the name of two or more persons jointly, nor should any trust accounts be allowed.

This is a prohibition of accounts of trust, not of deposits on behalf of minors, &c.

Corporations.

8.—There is no objection to an account being opened with the Savings' Bank in the name of a Corporation or Committee, provided that it be notified at the time what officer of the Corporation or Committee may draw upon the account, and by whom such officer is appointed, and that the name of the incumbent of the office and any subsequent change of incumbent be regularly notified to the Bank, which in its turn should report the change to the Head Office—provided further that the restrictions applicable to single depositors are observed, viz., that not more than Rs. 500 are deposited in one official year, *i.e.*, from 1st April to 31st March, and that the Bank is not made a convenience for keeping a current account. If, however, it is desired to have a larger account, the orders of the Head Office should be applied for with full particulars as to the character of the account.

NOTE.—This rule does not apply to Municipalities whose revenue is the produce of taxation, as they are not permitted to become depositors in the Savings' Bank, and are not within the objects of Savings' Banks, as defined in No. II of the rules reprinted under Rule 1.

9.—Special Accounts may be allowed to benevolent institutions or to *quasi*-public associations, provided that the funds are of a cumulative character, and that it is not intended to employ the Bank for the custody of mere floating deposits. The proviso in the last rule regarding the officer who may operate on the account applies here also.

No plural accounts.

10.—Speaking generally, no person, who already has an account in a Savings' Bank, should be permitted to open another in the same or in another Bank. This rule, however, is not intended to debar persons from opening one or more accounts in their official, as distinct from their private capacities, provided the accounts opened in the official capacity are entirely for official and not private funds.

An account may be opened in the name of the wife of a man who already has an account, if the money is the earning or property of the wife.

Security Deposits.

11.—Security deposits lodged with Government officers will be received on the following terms. The money will be received directly from the person depositing it, and the account will be opened in his name: he will be required to sign a letter (Form I.) addressed to the Secretary to the Savings' Bank, undertaking not to make any claim on the Bank, for the principal of the sum deposited, except with the express written sanction of the Government officer; not to object to the payment by the Bank to the Government officer upon his claiming it, and not to make any claim for the interest after such officer, shall have revoked the authority to him to receive it.

Money Limit.

12.—The limit of Rupees 500 for a single Depositor within one year may be exceeded only in the following cases :—

- (1) A security deposit of any person serving under Government, but not that of a contractor (Rule 11).
- (2) A benevolent or quasi-public institution (Rule 9).
- (3) A transfer from another Bank, so far as the money transferred is not on account of deposits made in the current year. (*Fifth correction.*)

In each case the reason for allowing it must be explained on the monthly statement of deposits.

The limit of Rs. 500 is to be construed strictly; withdrawals must not be deducted in applying it.

Opening an account.

13.—To a Depositor opening an account, a pass-book (see Rule 17—) is given which bears the number of the Depositor's account. The Depositor's name, occupation (see annexure A) and residence must be entered in the pass-book in a clear hand; when a Depositor can write, his signature should also be taken. If the account is a security deposit, the fact should be stated. The personal attendance of a Depositor need not be insisted on, either when he opens an account, or on any other occasion; but before any deposit is accepted, the signature (or, if he cannot write, the mark, duly witnessed) of the Depositor must be obtained to the declaration prescribed in the rules published under Financial Resolution dated 9th May 1881 (reprinted under Rule 1). Accordingly when a Depositor does not appear personally to open an account, a copy of the rules prescribed in the above Resolution should be sent to him together with the form of declaration. The latter must be duly signed and returned with the rules; and the money tendered for deposit must not be accepted pending its receipt.

The numbers given to the Depositors' accounts should be consecutive, and a Depositor's number should never be altered, nor should the numbers of closed accounts be given to new Depositors.

If a Mahomedan Depositor, on opening his account, makes the express request that interest be not added to his deposit, a note to this effect should be made in the pass-book, and the words 'no interest' written on the top of his account in the ledger.

On first opening an account, the pass-book is given without charge; but a fee of one Rupee is charged for a new pass-book, when the old pass-book has been lost or so soiled or injured in the Depositor's possession as to require renewal. It is to be understood that if a pass-book is lost, the Depositor will not be allowed to transact business until he obtains a new one; and when an account is closed, the Depositor should not be allowed to open a new one within twelve months, except on payment of a fine varying, at the discretion of the Secretary, from one to ten Rupees.

Minors' Accounts.

14.—A person depositing money on behalf of a minor should be warned that such money cannot be withdrawn during the owner's minority,

except by a legal guardian; a term which the Government of India have decided includes the father or, if the father be not living, the mother, of the minor. If it is desired that the minor shall be able to withdraw the money, the minor must deposit it himself—see Act V of 1873, Section 10.

15.—When money is deposited by another person on behalf of a minor, the following words should be added to the notice printed at the end of the pass-book :—

'Deposits are repayable only to the properly constituted guardian of the minor during his minority'—

The *názir* of Civil Court appointed by the Court guardian of a minor's estate cannot, in that capacity, become a depositor in the Savings' Bank. The proper place for his account is 'Civil Court Deposits'.

16.—Native women not accustomed to appear in public may be allowed to open accounts and deposit money in the Savings' Bank through their husbands or other agents, provided business is transacted by the persons through whom the accounts were opened, and any change of agents is notified to the Bank, which should report the change to the Head Office. The agent on opening the account should sign a declaration that the Depositor has read the rules published in Rule 1, or that they have been read to her.

Receipt of Deposits.

17.—The amount tendered for deposit should be paid with a chalan, which will be signed by the Treasurer and made over to the Savings' Bank clerk, in order that the amount may be entered in the Journal of Deposits received, and in the Depositor's pass-book. An acknowledgment will be given in the pass-book signed by the Savings' Bank clerk and countersigned by the Treasury Officer for every sum deposited—the book being initialled by the Treasury Officer after comparison with the journal, and delivered to the Depositor.

Fractions of a rupee should not be received in deposit.

Repayment of Deposits.

18.—When a Depositor wishes to withdraw money personally he should fill in a slip containing these particulars only :—

No. _____

Received _____

Date _____

Signature.

This slip he will hand in, together with his deposit book, and the necessary entries will be made in the Bank's books before payment is made. A stamp must be affixed to the slip if the amount exceeds Rupees 20, and the payment should be entered in the pass-book.

Repayment in absence.

19.—When a Depositor withdraws money without attending personally, he will send his pass-book to the Bank with a letter of authority naming the person to whom payment is to be made. A receipt stamp should be affixed, when necessary, to the payee's slip (or receipt) mentioned in the preceding rule.

The Secretary or Treasury Officer should then make reasonable examination and enquiry as to the genuineness of the authority produced by the payee from the Depositor, and the identity of the payee.

The payment must in all cases be made at the Bank; Treasury Officers are forbidden to remit the amounts to Depositors.

NOTES 1.—Deposits and withdrawals should be neatly written in the pass-books, and particulars confined to the space given. They should also be certified by the initials, and not by the full signature of the Treasury Officer.

2. When a Depositor requests his accounts to be finally closed, his pass-book must be sent to the Bank for that purpose.

Investment of Savings' Bank Balances in Government Loans.

20.—(a). If a Depositor wishes to have the balance at his credit or any portion of it invested in stock of any loan, he should apply in writing to the Treasury Officer, who will forward to the Head Office a copy of the application with a statement of the balance at credit of the account, making a note in the account in order to guard against any intermediate withdrawal of the amount to be invested.

(b). On receipt of the application the Head Office will make the purchase, and instruct the Treasury Officer to debit the purchase money as well as four annas per cent. commission on it to the Depositor's account.

(c). The Treasury Officer should treat the purchase money of Government Securities and the commission as withdrawals. Interest on the purchase money of Government Securities being allowed to the end of the month preceding that of investment.

Disposal of Securities.

21.—(a). If a Depositor wishes to take delivery of Government Securities, or to sell them, he should apply in writing to the Treasury Officer, who will forward a copy of the application to the Head Office.

(b). On receipt of the application the Head Office will surrender the Notes, or forward the sale proceeds through the Treasury Officer. But a commission of four annas per cent. will be charged on the nominal value of the papers, when delivered, and on their proceeds when sold. Any brokerage to be paid should be defrayed from the proceeds.

(c). So long as the Government Securities remain in the custody of the Head Office, interest, when due on them, will be drawn and advised to the local Bank for credit to the Depositor's account less commission of four annas per cent. For this purpose the notes should be endorsed to the Secretary, Government Savings' Bank.

21A.—If any person, not a Depositor, wishes to purchase or sell a Government Security, he should apply in writing in form No. 2 or 3 to the Treasury Officer, who will open a temporary account to receive the price of the Security, and will in other respects follow the procedure laid down in the preceding rules—

1. In the case of purchase, a pass-book need not be delivered, if the note is to be returned at once to the applicant, since the balance will be repaid to him when he takes his note; his receipt will be taken upon the ledger. Otherwise a pass-book should be given, as the account will remain open to receive the interest remitted from time to time. The procedure will be the same when a note is sold.

2. As regards the cities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, see Rule XV-6, printed in Rule 1.

22.—(a). The Head Office will also receive for safe custody from Savings' Bank Depositors Government Promissory notes to a moderate amount. The notes duly endorsed to the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, should be forwarded to the Treasury Officer with a written application accompanied by the Depositor's pass-book.

(b). The Treasury Officer will, after entering them in the pass-book (which he will return) send them with a copy of the application to the Head Office, which will deal with them as described above; and when a note is returned or sold, the fact should also be recorded in the pass-book. The commission of four annas per cent. mentioned above will be charged when notes are sold or surrendered to the Depositor.

23. A Register will be kept for the record of Promissory notes purchased or received, and sold or returned.

Addition of Interest.

24.—At the end of every month the 'Principal or lowest Balance' and 'Interest' columns of every current account will be filled up. In the column headed 'Principal or lowest Balance' should be entered against each month the minimum balance of the account between the close of the fourth day and the end of the month.

25.—Interest which is 3½ per cent. per annum, though added annually to principal, will be calculated monthly and entered in the interest column.

The rule for calculation is given in No. VII of the rules quoted under Rule 1. But it should be remembered that no higher monthly interest will be allowed upon any balance than Rs. 9-6-0, which is the interest upon Rs. 3,000.

Annual Closing of Ledger.

26.—At the end of the year, each current account will be closed by making a total of the deposits without the opening balance, entering thereunder the opening balance and interest for the year. Then the deposits, opening balance and interest should be added together, and from the total the repayments should be deducted. The remainder will be the closing balance and will agree with the last figure in the ledger column 'Balance after each transaction' plus the total of the interest for the year.

For this purpose officers in charge of Civil Treasuries will collect and forward to the Head Office the pass-books belonging to Depositors resident in their districts soon after the close of the official year.

Note.—'Treasury Officers will be careful to leave a vacant space in the pass-book after the last entry of transactions for the month of March enough for the Bank's closing entries of the account.'

2. The list of account-holders whose pass-books are submitted for annual adjustment should have the names arranged alphabetically.

3. When the pass-books of Depositors in the Mofussil are sent to the Head Office to be balanced after the close of the official year, deposits may be received in the interim on separate receipts to be granted by Treasury Officers—such deposits being entered in the pass-books on return from the Head Office. But no withdrawals should be allowed in the absence of the pass-books.

Intermediate Closing of Accounts.

27.—When a Depositor wishes to close his account in the course of the year, interest to the end of the preceding month is to be credited to the account and paid to the Depositor with the principal: otherwise no payment on account of interest for the current year should be made within it.

Transfer of Accounts to another Presidency or Province.

28.—A Depositor leaving the Presidency may transfer his account, free of charge, to the Government Savings' Bank in the district to which he is proceeding. Such transfers are permitted in the following manner, except during the latter part of March, when no transfers should be allowed.

What the Depositor is to do.

- (a). Submit his pass-book either personally or by letter, naming the Bank to which the transfer is to be made.
- (b). Present his pass-book, as soon as possible, at the Bank to which the transfer is made.

What the remitting Bank is to do.

- (c). Make the following endorsement on the pass-book immediately after the last entry:—
'Transferred to the Savings Bank at _____, and sign the endorsement.
- (d). Make the necessary entries in the withdrawal sheet and Depositor's account just as if an actual payment had been made.
- (e). Take the Depositor's signature on a separate piece of paper when the application, for transfer is made personally.
- (f). Return the pass-book to the Depositor.
- (g). Obtain a remittance transfer receipt, for the principal only, from the Treasury.
- (h). Send to the Bank, to which the transfer is made, the transfer receipt, with an advice of transfer, together with a copy of the Depositor's account for the current year, as well as the signature taken on a separate piece of paper or the original application of the Depositor.
- (i). Show the principal and interest separately in the advice.
- (j). Note on the withdrawal sheet, sent to the Head Office, the fact of the transfer, naming the Bank, to which transferred.

What the remitting Bank is not to do.

- (k). Enter current year's interest in the pass-book, or in the copy of the account sent to the receiving Bank, or in any of its books and accounts.

What the receiving Bank is to do.

- (l). On receipt of the advice, remittance transfer receipt, copy of the account and the signature or letter of the Depositor, the Bank should open an account in its book free of any charge for a pass-book.
- (m). When posting interest in the Depositor's ledger the amount due for the period prior to the transfer and for the time in transit should be entered separately, in lump, against the principal in the column 'Interest on lowest Balance,' care being taken that compound interest is not allowed.
- (n). Make over the transfer receipt to the Treasury for credit to the Bank in the Treasury cash account.
- (o). Send copy of the advice to the Head Office with the monthly deposit statement.
- (p). Open the account immediately on receipt of the advice, &c., without waiting for the personal attendance of the Depositor.

What the receiving Bank is not to do.

- (q). Not to charge any fee for a fresh pass-book if it be necessary to issue one.
- (r). The transfer endorsement adverted to in Rule 29 will be dispensed with in regard to public establishments liable to be ordered on duty from one district to another.
- (s). The deposits and withdrawals in such cases will be made on the application and responsibility of the Heads of Offices—the pass-book being presented at the same time, and the disbursing officers will specially note in their list the entries of such extraneous transactions and
Last Deposit ... Poona 188 Rs. quote the
Last Withdrawal. Poona 183 Rs. amount and
date of the
previous receipt or payment as per pass-book :
vide margin.

Transfer of Accounts within the Presidency.

29.—A Depositor desiring to transfer his account from the Head Office to a subordinate Treasury, or *vice versa*, should obtain the requisite authority for the refund of his deposits elsewhere, which should be effected by a transfer endorsement written in the pass-book by the Bank or Treasury Officer immediately below the lowest entry of receipts or withdrawals as follows:—

Payable at _____
Date _____ A. B., Secretary.

Decease, Marriage, Minority and Lunacy of Depositors.

30.—The cases of decease, marriage (of women), minority and lunacy of Depositors are provided for by Act V. of 1873. The rule for minors is also stated under Rules 14 and 15.

In the case of a Commissioned Officer or European soldier of the army dying on service, the Committee of Adjustment appointed under the Regimental Debts Act (of Parliament) 1863 have

power 'to give receipts (which shall be effectual discharges) for all or any of the credits forming part of the estate of the deceased.'

31.—The amount at credit of a deceased Depositor in excess of Rupees 1,000 shall be paid only on production of Probate of Will, Certificate granted under Act XXVII. of 1860, or Regulation 8 of 1827, or Letters of Administration.

32.—When a female Depositor changes her name on marriage, the name must be altered in the Bank's accounts or books under the initials of the Secretary or Treasury Officer, and the Head Office informed of the change.

33.—Should a Depositor become insane or otherwise incapable of managing his or her affairs, and if such insanity or incapacity is satisfactorily proved to the Secretary, he may from time to time make payments from the deposit to any proper person on the Depositor's behalf. Where a committee or manager of the Depositor's estate has been appointed, payment shall be made only to such committee or manager.

Miscellaneous.

34.—Persons residing in the Mofussil may effect the deposit and withdrawal of their savings either through the Civil (that is, the Huzúr or the Mámátdárs) Treasury or through the Divisional Paymaster's Treasury.

35.—The Officers in charge of the above Treasuries are authorised to supply pass-books and to receive and refund deposits on behalf of the Government Savings' Bank under the foregoing rules; but every new book must be sent to the Bank that it may be registered and indexed before being made over to the Depositor.

Deposits are permitted to be received from Civil Depositors in the Military Treasure Chests at Mhow, Deesa, Neemuch, Asirgarh and Dápuli.

36.—Officers in charge of Huzúr Treasuries will communicate to the Bank monthly, according to prescribed forms, the amount deposited in and withdrawn from their Treasuries on each individual account. The receipts and payments will be credited and debited to 'Presidency Savings' Bank Deposits' under 'Debt Accounts', and the list of receipts and withdrawals sent to the Head Office.

37.—Officers in charge of Mámátdárs' Treasuries should credit the deposits received by them in their accounts with the Huzúr Treasuries of their districts, giving full particulars regarding the deposits. The pass-book should then be forwarded to the Huzúr Treasury Officer in view to the deposits being noted therein.

38.—Refund of deposits from Táluka Treasuries will be made by means of 'Red orders' issued by the Huzúr Treasury Officer, who will note the payment in the pass-book at the Huzúr Treasury.

39.—Divisional Paymasters will forward lists of the deposits and withdrawals at their Treasuries for incorporation in and transmission with the Collector's lists as supplements to them, and that the amounts of the lists may be adjusted with the Divisional Paymaster's monthly receipts for advances from the Civil Department.

40.—Should an account be overdrawn in consequence of a withdrawal not having been duly debited or of an erroneous entry in a pass-book

the amount thereof must be at once recovered from the Depositor, or made good by the officer at whose Treasury the oversight or mistake occurred.

41.—If the Secretary finds that a Depositor has opened more than one account in different names but for his own benefit, such accounts may be closed on the Secretary being satisfied of the fact.

42.—In addition to the general audit which all public accounts undergo in the office of the Accountant General, and to that which the Committee may deem it necessary personally to undertake, a particular audit of the accounts of the Bank after the close of each year will be effected by two persons to be appointed by Government.

43.—An annual General Statement of the transactions of the Bank, showing the balance at the close of the year, will be submitted for the information of Government and for publication in the *Bombay Government Gazette*."

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1832.

No. 856.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished:—

"DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Fort William, the 2nd March 1832.

No. 1280.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce,

Read again the under-mentioned papers regarding the substitution of goods of *bond fide* Indian manufacture for European stores:—

Financial Resolution No. 2777, dated 1st September 1831.
" " 806, dated 10th February 1832.

Read also—

Letter No. 2551 P., dated 18th February 1832, from Messrs. Burn & Co., Managing Agents of the Indian Portland Cement Company, Limited.

RESOLUTION—In the Resolution read above, the Governor General in Council directed that whenever Portland cement was required for the public service in India, it should be obtained of Indian manufacture. The Managing Agents of the Indian Portland Cement Company, Limited, now say that the Company has determined to erect, at a cost of Rs. 4,50,000, new works to enable them to meet the increasing Government demand. They represent that they 'would like to have their hands strengthened by contracts from Local Governments as authorised by the Supreme Government,' and they request that the attention of the various Departments and local authorities interested may be called to the establishment of the additional works at Raniganj, 'with the view of entering into contracts for a supply of the cement for a period of five years.' His Excellency the Governor General in Council has no objection to making known the information communicated by Messrs. Burn & Co., in order that Local Governments and Administrations or Public Departments may contract for a term of years not exceeding five if they find that they can rely on obtaining cement of good quality and at prices not higher than the market prices ruling at the time of delivery for imported cement of equal quality.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations and to the Public Works Department for consideration, and to Messrs. Burn & Co. for information.

Also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

(Signed) T. C. HOPE,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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

J. NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd March 1882.

No. 1406.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following amended clause be substituted for clause 15 of

Government Notification* No. 2753, dated 17th May 1881, appointing under the provisions of section 11, clause C, of the Sea Customs Act VIII. of 1878, certain places in the Port of Bombay to be wharves for the landing and shipment of those classes of goods only which were specified against their names:—

15th—Bori Bandar.—Personal Baggage, and Stores not dutiable, Vegetables, Fresh Fruits, Provisions, Hay, Straw and Chunam only.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1882.

No. 1567.—Whereas it appears to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the expense of the Viramgám Municipality, for a public purpose, viz., for improving the streets of the town of Viramgám, Táluka Viramgám, district Ahmedabad; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose land (more or less) as per subjoined statement is required in the aforesaid town of Viramgám:—

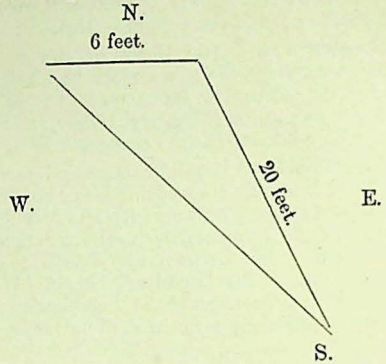
Name of the Owner.	Length, North to South.	Breadth East to West.	On what road.	Approximate area required to be taken up.
1	2	3	4	5
	Ft. In.	Ft. In.		Sq. Yds.
Behchar Bagha Darji ..	12 0	14 0	On the west of the Golwari road.	15½
Wishwanath Ghela ..	18 0	13 6		27
Ghela Jutha ..	0 0	25 6	On the south of the Munsar road.	27½

The above declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X. of 1870, to all concerned, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the land.

No. 1568.—Whereas it appears to the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the expense of the Dhulia Municipality, for a public purpose, viz., for im-

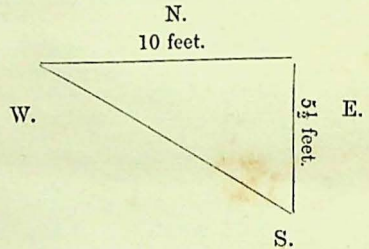
proving the roads in the aforesaid town of Dhulia in Khándesh; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of land as noted below are required:—

1. Part of Ukhdú Mulla's ruined building as per following sketch:—



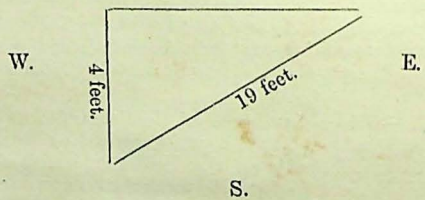
Bounded on the west by Ukhdú's house and on the other three sides by the public streets.

2. Part of Shaik Emam's dilapidated building as per sketch given below:—



Bounded on the east by Shaik Emam's house and on the other three sides by public streets.

3. Part of Martand Waman's land as under:—



Bounded on the north by Martand Waman's and other vacant ground, and on the other three sides by public streets.

4. Veranda of Punji Márwádi's house, 26 feet long from north to south and 4 feet broad from east to west. It is bounded on the west by Punji's house and on the other three sides by public streets.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X. of 1870, to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the land.

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

J. NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd March 1882.

No. 6.—Under the provisions of Section 43 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the following rule with regard to shut out Cargo removed from Prince's Dock is sanctioned:—

On shut out Cargo removed by boats wharfrage fees only will be recovered, provided that no dock labour is employed, and that the goods are removed within 24 working hours of the departure of the vessel from the Dock.

Bombay Castle, 6th March 1882.

No. 8.—Under the provisions of Section 43 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, items Nos. 35 to 38, 217 to 222 and 274 to 278 of the Prince's Dock Table of Charges, also items 60 to 63, 357, 358 and 419 of the Wharfrage Table of Charges, will on and after 1st June 1882 be cancelled and the following rates and rules substituted:—

Boilers, Machinery, Railway Plant and Materials.

	Wharfrage.			Dock and Cranage.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Up to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a ton.	0	8	0	1	0	0	1	8	0
Over $\frac{1}{2}$ and not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons..	0	12	0	1	4	0	2	0	0
Over $1\frac{1}{2}$	0	12	0	1	8	0	2	4	0
.. 5	0	12	0	2	0	0	2	12	0
.. 8	1	8	0	10	0	0	11	8	0

Machinery in pieces will be charged by measurement or weight at option of Dock Officers; if by measurement, forty cubic feet will be considered a ton. Articles not landed on the wharf, but lowered into lighters, will not be charged wharfrage but only Dock and cranage rates, unless the weight is kept suspended for more than quarter of an hour.

For lifting from the hold of a vessel and placing on deck half dock and cranage rates, but no wharfrage fee, will be charged.

Vessels occupying the crane berth only for the purpose of using the 100-ton crane will be charged a fee of Rs. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ for each working hour in addition to the cranage fees.

An additional charge of Rupee 1 per ton will be made when articles require to be deposited on the wharf and afterwards lifted by the crane into trucks.

Boilers lifted out of a vessel on to the wharf for repair and then lifted back again will be charged full rates for the first operation and half rates for the second.

For masting and dismasting ships the following charges will be levied:—

For ships of tons	Main mast.	Fore mast.	Mizon mast.	Bowsprit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,500 to 2,000 ...	146	110	85	55
1,000 to 1,500 ...	110	90	65	45
750 to 1,000 ...	80	60	50	30
300 to 750 ...	50	40	30	20

In the case of masts and bowsprits the ship will provide slings and the labour required for slinging both for masting and dismasting.

In all other cases the ship will provide slings and the labour required for slinging articles to be landed: the Trustees will supply slings and labour for shipping and shifting on land.

Any special work done by the 100-ton crane, to which the above rates cannot fairly be applied, will be charged by the hour, ton, or lift, as may be agreed upon with the Dock Superintendent.

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

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st March 1882.

No. 125.—With reference to General Order No. 690, dated 12th November 1881, the following extract from the *London Gazette* dated 7th February 1882, page 488, is republished:—

“*Erratum.*—The Christian name of Private Ashford, the Royal Fusiliers, upon whom Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross, is Thomas, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of 7th October 1881.”

No. 126.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* dated 7th February 1882, pages 488 and 489, is republished:—

“INDIA OFFICE, 7th February 1882.

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

* * * *

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant John Christopher Swann, from the Derbyshire Regiment. Dated 15th March 1880, but to rank from 10th September 1875.”

No. 127.—The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 11th February 1882:—

11th Regiment N. I.

Jamádár Sheik Rajjub to be Subhedár and Color Haváldár Radha Sing to be Jamádár, vice Sheik Ámbdo, pensioned.

No. 128.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

Colonel W. A. Baker, R.E.

„ J. Bonus, R.E.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Jenkins, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—

Lieutenant A. M. Monteith, Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate.

No. 129.—The furlough to Europe granted by G. G. O. No. 808, dated 3rd November 1880, to Surgeon J. H. Earle, I. M. D., is extended by one day.

II.—License Fees.

No. 130.—The services of Surgeon-Major A. W. G. Adey, I. M. D., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his Civil duties.

Bombay Castle, 4th March 1882.

No. 131.—The undermentioned Medical War-rant officer is transferred to the Indian Marine :— Assistant Apothecary H. R. Roach, No. 105.

No. 132.—The following appointment is made, with effect from the 13th January 1882 :—

Major F. S. Leacock, Wing Commander, 2nd N. I. (Officiating Fort Adjutant, Asirgarh), to be Fort Adjutant, Asirgarh, in succession to Major W. C. Harrison, deceased.

No. 133.—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and two days from date of departure in May next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Gambier, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, Executive Engineer, Belgaum.

Bombay Castle, 6th March 1882.

No. 134.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 21 of the Cantonment Act, 1880, the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to impose, from the 1st day of April next, the following taxes in the Cantonment of Devlâli (namely) :—

I.—Property-rate.

- (1) A consolidated rate of 5 per centum per annum of the annual value of houses, buildings and lands for the following purposes (namely) :—
 - (a) Two per centum for general purposes.
 - (b) Two per centum towards defraying the cost of maintenance of the Police Force of the Cantonment, and
 - (c) One per centum for the purpose of lighting.

(2) A conservancy-rate of the following monthly amounts (namely) :—

In the Limits of the Bazar. Rs. a. p.

(a) For each house or building to which a privy is attached ... 0 8 0

In the Limits of the Lines.

(b) For each Bungalow or other building with one or more privies attached of which the annual value does not exceed Rs. 480 . 1 0 0

(c) For each Bungalow or other building with one or more privies attached of which the annual value exceeds Rs. 480 but does not exceed Rs. 720 ... 1 8 0

(d) For each Bungalow or other building with one or more privies attached of which the annual value exceeds Rs. 720 ... 2 0 0

In the Cantonment generally.

(e) For each house, building or portion of land to which no privy is attached ... 0 4 0

Provided that in the limits of Bazar the Cantonment Conservancy Establishment shall from the time when the said conservancy-rate is first levied, perform for all houses, buildings and lands all the duties usually performed by Halâkhors :—

(1) For every annual license granted by the Cantonment Magistrate for the use of any place in the Cantonment by or for horses, buffaloes or other animals which are let out on hire or sold or the produce of which is made an article of trade, a fee of

Not less than Rs. 5 nor more than Rs. 15 as the Cantonment Magistrate shall in his discretion determine for each place licensed.

(2) For every annual license granted by the Cantonment Magistrate for the use of any place in the Cantonment for storing or selling timbers, planks, bambus, rafters or other similar building materials, a fee of

Not less than Rs. 10 nor more than Rs. 25 as the Cantonment Magistrate shall in his discretion determine for each place licensed.

(3) For every annual license granted by the Cantonment Magistrate for the use of any place in the Cantonment for storing or selling fire-wood in logs or billets, hay, grass, straw, coals, coke, ashes or other combustible materials, a fee of

Not less than Rs. 5 nor more than Rs. 15 as the Cantonment Magistrate shall in his discretion determine for each place licensed.

(4) For every license granted by the Cantonment Magistrate for blasting within the Cantonment, a fee of

Three (3) Rs. per bar per mensem.

(5) For every license granted by the Cantonment Magistrate for hawking within the Cantonment for a year or any portion of a year, a fee of

Not less than (1) one Rs. nor more than Rs. 20 as the Cantonment Magistrate shall in his discretion determine.

(6) For every license or permission given by the Cantonment Magistrate for setting up any booth or platform or for placing any benches on a public road, lane or street in the Cantonment for the purposes of marriage or other ceremonies, a fee of

Eight annas per yard of frontage per diem.

(7) For every license granted by the Cantonment Magistrate for the playing of a band or for going in procession along the public road in the Cantonment, a fee of

Four (4) annas per diem.

(8) For every license or permission given by the Cantonment Magistrate for the depositing of building materials, or the erection of scaffolding upon or in any public road, lane or street in the Cantonment, a fee of

Four (4) annas per yard for frontage per diem.

No. 135.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 22 of the Cantonments Act, 1880, and with reference to the last preceding Notification imposing certain taxes in the Cantonment of Devlali, the Governor in Council is pleased to apply to the said Cantonment the provisions of the enactments and rules specified in the first column of the Schedule hereto annexed, for the assessment and recovery of the said taxes, in the adapted form set forth in the second column of the said Schedule.

The said provisions, as so adapted, may be cited as "The Devlali Cantonment Taxation Regulations."

The Devlali Cantonment Taxation Regulations.

Enactment or Rule.	Adapted form.
<p>The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 70.</p>	<p>I.—PROPERTY RATES. <i>Valuation and Assessment.</i></p> <p>1. The estimated gross annual rent at which the houses, buildings, and lands liable to property-rates might reasonably be expected to let from year to year shall, for the purposes of the said rates, be held and deemed to be the annual value of such houses, buildings, and lands. The value of a house or building so estimated shall not include the value of any machinery contained therein.</p>
<p>The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 70A.</p>	<p>2. The said rates shall be leviable from the actual occupier of the house, building or land upon which they are assessed if the said occupier be himself the landlord of such house, building or land, or if he hold the same immediately from Government. In any other case the said rates shall be leviable from the immediate landlord of the actual occupier, or, when the property is unoccupied, from the person who would be the immediate landlord of the occupier if it were occupied:</p> <p>Provided that if any person hereby made liable to the said rates himself pays rent to another person other than Government in respect of his interest in the house, building or land for which he is assessed to such rates, he shall be entitled to credit in account with such other person for such sum as would be leviable on account of the said rates if the amount of the rent payable by him were the full annual value of the property taxed.</p> <p>Person liable to payment of property-rates entitled to credit or proportionate amount of such rates, if he himself pays rent to another person.</p>
	<p>And any person other than Government possessing any interest in or over any such property superior to that of the person assessed to the said rates in respect of which he receives rent from any other person, shall be bound to give credit in account to such other person for such sum as would be leviable on account of the said rates if the rent which he receives were the full annual value of the property assessed.</p>
	<p>But nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect any agreement into which persons interested in any such property have entered, or may hereafter enter, concerning their respective liability on account of the aforesaid rates, and when any person other than the person hereby made liable for the said rates has by any such agreement rendered himself responsible for the same, or for any portion thereof, the person hereby made liable shall be entitled to recover the amount of the said rates or such portion thereof from the said person.</p>

Enactment or Rule.

Adapted form.

I.—PROPERTY RATES—*continued.**Valuation and Assessment—continued.*

The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872
and 1878, section 71.

3. For the purpose of assessing the rates aforesaid the Cantonment Magistrate shall from year to year make a valuation of all houses, buildings and lands liable to the said rates, and cause the amount thereof to be entered in a book to be kept in the office of the Cantonment Magistrate, and to be called "The Assessment Book," wherein shall also be written in such form as the Cantonment Magistrate shall direct,—

- (1) the name of the person liable to payment of the rates aforesaid,
- (2) a designation of the property, either by name or number, sufficient to identify the same,
- (3) the name of the street or district in which such property is situate, and
- (4) the amount of the rates assessed thereon.

For the year 1882-83 the valuation made by a Special Committee in the year 1880 under the orders of the Military Department shall be deemed to have been made by the Cantonment Magistrate under this section.

The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872
and 1878, section 73.

4. When the name of the person liable to payment of the rates aforesaid cannot be ascertained, it shall be sufficient to designate him in the Assessment Book, and also in any notice or other proceeding under these Regulations, as "the landlord" or "the occupier" of the property on which the rates are assessed without further description.

When in any such case any person in occupation of any house, building or land shall refuse to give such information as may be necessary for determining who is liable to payment of the said rates, such person shall himself be liable, until such information is obtained, for all the said rates leviable on such house, building, or land.

The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872
and 1878, section 74.

5. In order to enable the Cantonment Magistrate to arrive at a fair valuation of any houses, buildings, or lands liable to the said rates, it shall be lawful for the Cantonment Magistrate to require the owner or occupier of such houses, buildings, or lands, to furnish him with returns of the measurements and of the rent or annual value thereof, and for the like purpose it shall be lawful for the Cantonment Magistrate, or any person or persons, appointed by him for that purpose, at any time between 5 A.M. and 7 P.M., to enter and inspect and measure such houses, buildings, or lands after having given forty-eight hours' previous notice in writing of his intention to the occupier thereof.

Whoever refuses or fails to furnish any of the returns specified in the preceding clause for the space of one week from the day on which he shall have been required so to do, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to the penalty provided in section 176 of the Indian Penal Code for omitting to furnish information required by law; and whoever knowingly makes a false or incorrect return

Enactment or Rule.	Adapted form.
	<p style="text-align: center;">I.—PROPERTY RATES—<i>continued.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Valuation and Assessment—continued.</i></p> <p>shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to the penalty provided in section 177 of the aforementioned Code for furnishing false information to any public servant; and whoever hinders, obstructs, or prevents the Cantonment Magistrate, or any person appointed by him as aforesaid, from entering or inspecting, or measuring any such houses, buildings, or lands, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to the penalty provided by section 186 of the said Code, for obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his public functions.</p>
<p>The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 77.</p>	<p>6. Buildings exclusively occupied for public worship or charitable purposes, and buildings and lands owned by Government exempt from consolidated rate.</p> <p>Buildings occupied for public worship, and buildings and lands owned by Government exempt from consolidated rate.</p> <p>Buildings exclusively occupied for public worship or charitable purposes, and buildings and lands owned by Government or vesting in the Cantonment Committee, shall be exempt from the consolidated rate leviable under Government Notification No. 134, dated 6th March 1882.</p>
<p>The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 78.</p>	<p>7. When the valuations shall have been completed, the Cantonment Magistrate shall give public notice thereof and of the place where the Assessment Book, or a copy of the said book, may be inspected, by advertisement in the <i>Bombay Government Gazette</i>, and also by placards posted up in conspicuous places throughout the Cantonment; and the person in whose custody the Assessment Book may be, shall permit any person claiming to be the owner or occupier of property included in the valuations or assessments, or the agent of such owner or occupier, to inspect the book and to make extracts therefrom without payment of any fee; and every person who does not claim to be such owner or occupier shall be permitted to inspect and make extracts, in like manner on payment of a fee of one rupee.</p> <p>Public notice of valuation to be given.</p>
<p>The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 79.</p>	<p>8. The Cantonment Magistrate shall, in the same notice, fix a day, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when he will proceed to revise the said valuations and the assessed rates; and in all cases in which any property is for the first time assessed, or in which the valuation of any property previously assessed is increased, shall give special notice thereof to the owners or occupiers of such property. All complaints against such valuations shall be made to the Cantonment Magistrate by application in writing, left at his office, three days before the day fixed in the said public notice for the revising of the said valuations and rates, and upon hearing such complaints, the Cantonment Magistrate shall make such amendments, if any, in the said valuations and rates and in the Assessment Book as he shall think proper.</p> <p>Notice of time of revising assessment.</p>
<p>The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 80.</p>	<p>9. After the complaints have been inquired into, and after the revision of the valuations and rates has been completed, the amendments, if any, made in the Assessment Book, shall be authenticated by the signature of the Cantonment Magistrate, who shall, at the same time, certify, under his signature, that no valid objection has been made to the valuations entered in the said book, except in the cases in which amendments have been made as shown therein.</p> <p>After revision the Assessment Book to be authenticated by Cantonment Magistrate.</p>

Enactment or Rule.	Adapted form.
The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 81.	<p style="text-align: center;">I.—PROPERTY RATES—<i>continued</i>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Valuation and Assessment—continued.</i></p> <p>Thereupon, subject to such alterations and amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the rates entered in the Assessment Book shall be deemed to be the rates leviable for the whole year for which the assessment is made and such year shall be from the 1st day of April.</p>
The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 83.	<p>10. Provided always that the Cantonment Magistrate, upon the representation of parties or other information, may at any time amend the Assessment Book, by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or any property liable to the rates previously omitted, or by striking out the name of any person or any property not liable to the rates; or by increasing, or by reducing the amount of the rates; but in all cases in which the name of a person is newly inserted, or in which any property is newly inserted as liable to the rates, or in which the rates are increased, notice of the amendment shall be given by the Cantonment Magistrate to the person interested, and a day shall be fixed in such notice for hearing complaints against such amendments, which shall be made and heard in the manner prescribed in section 8 for complaints concerning original entries in the Assessment Book.</p>
The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 85.	<p>11. When any house or building shall have been newly built, or shall be rebuilt, or shall be enlarged so as to increase the yearly value, or when any house or building which has been vacant is re-occupied, the owner shall give notice thereof in writing to the Cantonment Magistrate within fifteen days from the date of completion of the building, rebuilding or enlargement, or from the date of occupation of each newly built or rebuilt or enlarged property, whichever date happens first, or in the case of any house or building which has been vacant from the date of the re-occupation thereof. In default of such notice, the owner will be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees on conviction before a Magistrate.</p>
The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 127.	<p>12. It shall not be necessary to prepare a new Assessment Book every year, but the Cantonment Magistrate may from year to year adopt the valuations contained in the book for the last preceding year, with such alterations as may, in particular cases, be deemed necessary, as the valuations and rates for the current year: Provided always that public notice of such valuations and rates shall be given in the manner prescribed in section seven, and the provisions of the said section and of sections eight, nine and ten shall be applicable to the valuations and rates and to the book in which they are contained.</p>
	<i>Appeals.</i>
	<p>13. Appeals against any rate charged under the foregoing provisions shall be heard and determined by the Cantonment Committee. But no such appeal shall be heard unless the amount of the rate has been deposited with the Cantonment Magistrate and unless complaint has been previously made to the Cantonment Magistrate as hereinbefore provided.</p>

Enactment or Rule.	Adapted form.
<p>The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 128.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">I.—PROPERTY RATES—<i>continued</i>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Appeals—continued.</i></p> <p>14. No such appeal shall be entertained unless it is brought within ten days after the date of the certificate of the Cantonment Magistrate in the Assessment Book, or, in the case of any subsequent amendment of the said book, under the provisions of section 10, within ten days after the day for hearing complaints fixed by the Cantonment Magistrate in the notice issued by him under the said section.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Time of Appeal.</p> <p>In the event of the amount of any rate being increased, decreased, or remitted, the Cantonment Magistrate shall levy the amount of such rate, or grant a refund accordingly.</p>
<p>The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 129.</p>	<p>15. The assessment by the Cantonment Magistrate of any rate, when no complaint or appeal therefrom is made as hereinbefore provided, and the adjudication of any appeal under section 12 shall be final.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Assessment when no appeal is made to be final.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Adjudications under section 12 also final.</p>
<p>The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 69A.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Collections.</i></p> <p>16. Property-rates shall be payable in advance in half-yearly instalments, that is to say, one such instalment shall be due on the 1st of April for the first-half and on the 1st of October for the second-half of each year. All the amounts due for each half-year on account of any of the said rates by one and the same person shall be charged to such person in one bill, and shall be payable by and recoverable from him in the lump.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Property-rates when leviable.</p>
<p>The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 125.</p>	<p>17. When any rate or any portion of a rate shall have become due, the Cantonment Magistrate shall, with the least practicable delay, cause to be presented to the person liable to the payment thereof a bill for the sum due. The bill shall contain a statement of the period, and a description of the property, for which the rate is charged and the name of the person from whom the sum entered as due is claimed, and also a notice that the amount of the bill must be paid into the Cantonment Magistrate's office within fifteen days from the date of the presentation of the said bill.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bill to be presented.</p>
<p>The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 134.</p>	<p>18. If the sum due on account of any property-rate remains unpaid after the bill for the same has been duly presented to the person liable to pay the same, and the said person be not the occupier for the time being of the house, building, or land in respect of which such rate is due, the Cantonment Magistrate may demand the amount from the occupier.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Property-rates may be recovered from occupier, although he be not the person liable for them, under certain circumstances.</p> <p>In any such case, the occupier may deduct from the next and following payments of his rent the amount which may be paid by or recovered from him :</p> <p>Provided always that no arrear of rate shall be recovered from any such occupier which has remained due for more than one year, or which is due in respect of any term for which he has not been in occupation.</p>

Enactment or Rule.

Adapted form.

I.—PROPERTY RATES—*continued.**Collections—continued.*

The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 126.

19. If the bill is not paid by the person liable to pay the same, or by the occupier, within fifteen days from the presentation thereof, the Cantonment Magistrate may cause to be served upon the defaulter a notice of demand in Form A hereto annexed, or to the like effect, and if he do not within fifteen days from the service of such notice of demand pay the sum due or show sufficient cause for non-payment of the same to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Magistrate, and if no appeal shall have been preferred and the amount of rate deposited, such sum with all costs may be levied by order of the Cantonment Magistrate, under a warrant in Form B hereto annexed, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the defaulter, or if the defaulter be the occupier of any house, building, or land in respect of which a rate is due, by distress and sale of any goods and chattels found on the premises.

For every notice of demand under this section which the Cantonment Magistrate shall cause to be served upon any person a fee not exceeding one rupee, the amount of which shall be in each case fixed by the Cantonment Magistrate, shall be paid by such person. Such fee shall be added to the amount of the rate in respect of which the notice is given, and if not duly paid shall be levied in the same manner as such rate may be levied.

The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 132.

20. The goods and chattels of any person from whom any rate is due may be distrained wherever the same may be found, for default in the payment of the money due from such person.

Goods of defaulter wherever found may be distrained.

The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 130.

21. The officer charged with the execution of a warrant of distress shall make an inventory of the goods and chattels seized under any such warrant, and shall at the same time give a notice in writing, in Form C hereto annexed, to the person in possession thereof at the time of the seizure, that the said goods and chattels will be sold as therein-mentioned.

Inventory. Notice of distress.

The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 131.

22. If the warrant is not in the meantime discharged or suspended by the Cantonment Magistrate, the goods and chattels seized shall be sold under the orders of the Cantonment Magistrate, who shall apply the proceeds, or such part thereof as may be necessary in discharge of the said arrears and costs, and the surplus, if any, shall be returned on demand to the person in possession of the goods and chattels at the time of the seizure.

Sale.

Fees.

The fees payable upon distraints under these Regulations shall be such as are set forth in the table of fees in Table D hereto annexed.

The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 135.

23. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of the sum due in respect of any rate, the Cantonment Magistrate may, with the sanction of the Cantonment Committee, sue the person liable to pay the same in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Cantonment Magistrate may sue instead or on failure of distress.

Liability of Occupiers for Conservancy-rate.

The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 95.

24. Any person who has paid to the Cantonment Magistrate any conservancy-rate in respect of any house, building or land shall, if he was not himself in occupation

Conservancy-rate to be recoverable from occupiers.

Enactment or Rule.

Adapted form.

I.—PROPERTY RATES—*continued.**Liability of Occupiers for Conservancy-rate—continued.*

of such house, building, or land during the period for which such payment has been made, be entitled to recover the same from the person, if any, actually in occupation of such house, building, or land for the said period.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the relative rights of parties who have entered, or may hereafter enter into any agreement as to their respective liabilities on account of the said rates, so long as such agreement continues in force.

Remissions and Refunds.

25. When any house, building, or land, or any portion of a house let as a separate tenement or for lodgings or godowns, shall have been vacant for sixty consecutive days, the Cantonment Magistrate shall remit or refund as the case may be, two-thirds of the amount of consolidated rate leviable in respect thereof, for the number of days the said house, building, or land, or portion of a house, may have remained unoccupied; and if such house, building, or land, or portion of a house, shall have been vacant for thirty consecutive days, the Cantonment Magistrate shall remit or refund, as the case may be, the amount of the conservancy-rate for the number of days the said house, building, or land, or portion of a house, may have remained unoccupied:

Provided always that the person liable to the payment of the said rates, or his agent, shall have given notice in writing of the vacancy to the Cantonment Magistrate, and that the amount of rate to be refunded shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

26. All applications for refunds falling due in any half-year shall be made within thirty days after the expiration of such half-year, in default whereof the claim to refund may be disallowed.

In the event of continued vacancy at the commencement of any half-year, the owner shall give notice in writing of the same to the Cantonment Magistrate within fifteen days after the commencement of the half-year. In default of such notice, his claim to refund on account of such continued vacancy shall be forfeited.

27. When any house or building is demolished or removed the person liable for the payment of the aforesaid rates in respect of such house or building shall give notice thereof in writing to the Cantonment Magistrate within fifteen days from the date of completion of such demolition or removal; until such notice is given, the said person shall continue to be liable to the payment of all rates which would have been leviable had such house or building not been demolished or removed.

II.—LICENSE FEES.

28. When any license is granted by the Cantonment Magistrate under these Regulations, or under any other enactment or rule having the force of law for the time being in force in the

The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 82, clause 1.

The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 82, clauses 2 and 3.

The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 84.

The Bombay District Municipal Act, section 22.

II.—LICENSE FEES—*continued.*

Cantonment, or when permission is given by him for making any temporary erection or for putting up any projection, or for the temporary occupation of any public road, lane or street, the Cantonment Magistrate may charge a fee for such license or permission.

The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 225.

29. The owner or occupier of every place within the Cantonment used for any of the following purposes (viz.) :—
Place used for offensive and dangerous trades to be licensed.

- (1) For melting tallow, or sulphur, or for boiling or storing offal, blood, bones, or rags, or for washing, cleaning, or drying wool or hair;
- (2) or as a soap-house, dyeing-house, oil-boiling-house, tannery, brick, pottery, or lime-kiln, sago manufactory, distillery or other manufactory, or place of storing hides, fish, horns, skins, or other articles, from which either offensive or unwholesome smells arise;
- (3) or as a gunpowder manufactory of fireworks, place for storing explosive or combustible materials, or for any purposes dangerous to life, health, or property,

shall once in every year obtain from the Cantonment Magistrate a license for the use of any such place for any of the purposes aforesaid; and the Cantonment Magistrate may grant, withhold, cancel, revoke, or suspend any such license, showing cause always for such withholding, cancelling, revoking or suspension.

Whoever without such license uses any such place for any of the purposes aforesaid, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding rupees one hundred, and to a further penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for every day after conviction during which the offence is continued.

The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 226.

30. The owner or occupier of every place within the Cantonment used by or for horses, buffaloes, or other animals which are let out on hire or sold, or the produce of which is made an article of trade, shall once in every year obtain from the Cantonment Magistrate a license for the same, and the Cantonment Magistrate may grant, withhold, suspend, revoke or cancel such license, showing cause always for such withholding, cancelling, revoking or suspension.

Whoever, without such license, uses any such place or permits the same to be used, for such purpose, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding rupees fifty, and to a further penalty not exceeding rupees ten for every day after conviction during which the offence is continued.

The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 227.

31. Every occupier of every separate place, or portion of any place for the sale or for the storage (for other than private use) of wood, firewood, hay, grass, straw, coal, coke, ashes, or other combustible material, shall once in every year obtain from the Cantonment Magistrate a license for the same, and every application for such license shall contain a statement showing the measurements of the place or portion of a place for which the same is required, and the Cantonment Magistrate may grant, withhold, cancel, revoke, or suspend such licenses, showing cause always for such withholding, cancelling, revok-

Enactment or Rule.	Adapted form.
<p>The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 68.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">II.—LICENSE FEES—<i>continued</i>.</p> <p>ing, or suspension. Whoever, without such license, occupies or keeps, directly or indirectly, such place or portion of such place aforesaid, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding five rupees for every day after conviction during which the offence is continued.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">III.—GENERAL.</p> <p>32. No assessment and no charge or demand of any rate or fee under the authority of these Regulations shall be impeached or affected by reason of any mistake in the name of any person liable to pay such rate, duty or fee or in the description of any property or thing liable to such rate, duty, or fee, or any mistake in the amount of assessment, nor shall any proceeding under these Regulations be quashed or set aside for want of form in any court: Provided that the directions of these Regulations be in substance and effect complied with.</p>
<p>The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 302.</p>	<p>33. No distress levied by virtue of these Regulations shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, warrant of distress or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser <i>ab initio</i> on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for the special damage in any court of competent jurisdiction.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FORM A. (see Section 19.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Notice of Demand.</i></p>
<p>The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, schedule C.</p>	<p>Take notice that the Cantonment Magistrate demands from (you) the sum of _____ due from (you) (<i>here describe the property upon which the rate is imposed</i>) for the months of _____ 18____; and that if the sum due is not paid into the said Cantonment Magistrate's office at _____, or if sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum is not shown to the Cantonment Magistrate within fifteen days from the service of this notice, a warrant of distress will be issued for the recovery of the same with costs.</p> <p>Date _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Signature of the Cantonment Magistrate.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FORM B. (see Section 19.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Distress Warrant.</i></p>
<p>The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, schedule D.</p>	<p>To _____</p> <p>(<i>Here insert the name of the officer charged with the execution of the Warrant.</i>)</p> <p>Whereas _____ of _____ has not paid, or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of, the sum of _____ rupees due for the rates mentioned in the margin for the months of _____ 18____, although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said _____, and fifteen days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand. This is to command you</p>

Enactment or Rule.

Adapted form.

to distrain the goods and chattels of the said
 (or as the case may be, any goods
 and chattels found on the premises referred to) to the amount
 of the said sum of _____ rupees and such further sum as
 may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking, keeping and
 selling such distress; and if within five days next after such
 distress, the said sum shall not be paid together with such
 further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking
 and keeping such distress, to sell the said goods and chattels;
 and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale
 the said sum of _____ rupees, and the charges of taking,
 keeping, and selling such distress, to return the surplus, if any,
 on demand, to the person whom you shall find in possession of
 the said goods and chattels. If sufficient distress cannot be
 found of the goods and the chattels of the said
 you are to certify the same to me, together with this warrant.

(Signature of the Cantonment Magistrate.)

Date _____

FORM C. (see Section 21.)

Form of Inventory and Notice.

State particulars of goods seized.

Take notice that I have this day seized the goods and
 chattels specified in the above inventory for the sum of _____
 rupees due for the rates mentioned in the margin for the
 months of _____ 188 ; and that unless you
 pay in to the office of the Cantonment Magistrate the amount
 due, together with the costs of this distress, within five days
 from the day of the date of this notice, the goods and chattels
 will be sold.

(Signature of the Officer executing
the Warrant of Distress.)

Date _____

TABLE D. (see Section 22.)

Table of Fees payable in Distraints under these Regulations.

Sum distrained for		Fees.	
Under	5 Rupees	Rs.	a. p.
Rupees	5 and under	0	4 0
"	10	0	8 0
"	15	0	12 0
"	20	1	0 0
"	25	1	4 0
"	30	1	8 0
"	35	1	12 0
"	40	2	0 0
"	45	2	4 0
"	50	2	8 0
"	60	3	0 0
"	80	3	12 0
Above 100 Rupees		4	8 0
		5	0 0

The above charge includes all expenses, except when peons
 are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case four
 annas must be paid daily for each man.

The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872
and 1878, schedule E.The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872
and 1878, schedule F.

Bombay Castle, 7th March 1882.

No. 136.—The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Staff Corps.

Major Richard Mercer Lloyd,—4th March 1882

No. 137.—The services of Surgeon H. Adey are placed temporarily at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1882.

No. 138.—The services of Surgeon-Major P. S. Turnbull, M.D., were placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 20th ultimo.

No. 139.—The services of Surgeon-Major Turnbull are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

No. 140.—The undermentioned Medical officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

Surgeon-Major H. V. Carter, M.D.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Reynolds, Staff Corps, four months, private affairs.

Captain B. L. P. Reilly, Staff Corps, three months, medical certificate.

No. 141.—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, under Rule IX. of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Surgeon-Major C. T. Peters, M.B., I. M. D., Officiating Civil Surgeon, Kárwár.

No. 142.—In General Order No. 88, dated 15th February 1882, before the promotion to Major by Brevet of Captain J. E. Gordon, insert "Captain (now Major) Reginald Hennell, Bombay General List, Infantry."

No. 143.—In recognition of the services rendered by the undermentioned Warrant officer during the Afghan Campaign, he is promoted to the rank of Deputy Assistant Commissary, with effect from the 2nd March 1882:—

Public Works Department.

Conductor G. F. Moore.

This promotion is to be regarded as supernumerary, and the Warrant officer promoted is to be retained as supernumerary in his new grade until he would have been promoted in ordinary course and then absorbed.

No. 144.—The following promotions are ordered in the Ordnance Department in succession to Conductor Joseph Allen, pensioned in England, as per Government Resolution No. 726, dated 9th February 1882:—

Substantive *pro tem*. Conductor Richard Cresswell Webb to be Conductor;

Sub-Conductor (Acting Conductor) David Clements to be Conductor substantive *pro tem*;

Substantive *pro tem*. Sub-Conductor Henry Jepson to be Sub-Conductor;
Store Serjeant (Acting Sub-Conductor) Richard Norris to be Sub-Conductor substantive *pro tem*;

to bear date the 22nd January 1882.

No. 145.—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, under Rule IX. of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Barras, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command, 15th Native Infantry.

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

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1882.

Gunnesh Megsham Sathay, a Commissariat Inspector, is dismissed the Service and declared disqualified in future for employment under Government.

Balla Vittoba, who was temporarily employed as a weighing-man in the Commissariat Department in Southern Afghanistan, is declared disqualified in future for employment under Government.

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

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th March 1882.

No. 7.—The undermentioned Medical Warrant officer, transferred to the Indian Marine, is appointed to the Medical charge of the I. G. S. "Dagmar," vice Assistant Apothecary J. W. N. D'Souza, No. 104, on leave on medical certificate:—

Assistant Apothecary H. R. Roach, No. 105.

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

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1882.

No. 10.—The Reverend James Henderson, M.A., Junior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, is appointed Chaplain to the 1st Battalion, the Seaforth Highlanders, at Aden.

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

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th March 1882.

No. 1089A.—Mr. J. L. Jenkins, C.S., Deputy Collector of Rohri in Sind, is appointed Assistant Political Agent for the Khairpur State, with the powers of a Political Agent in extradition cases.

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

J. B. PEILE,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd March 1882.

No. 1379.—Brigade-Surgeon J. Cruickshank, Inspector-General of Prisons, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

No. 1383.—A'zam Raghavendra Pandurang Bengeré, B.A., Acting Head Kárkún of Táluka Gadag in the District of Dhárwár, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Dhárwár under Section 37 of Act X. of 1872, and is invested with the following additional powers:—

Power to hold inquests (Section 135).

Power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try (Section 141).

Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (Section 518).

Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance (Section 519).

Bombay Castle, 3rd March 1882.

No. 1407.—Mr. C. B. Izon delivered over charge of the office of District Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnágiri on the 17th ultimo, in the afternoon.

No. 1408.—Mr. M. B. Baker delivered over charge of the office of Senior Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Sholápur on the 20th ultimo, after office hours.

No. 1409.—Mr. J. L. Johnston delivered over charge of the office of Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Assistant Agent for Sardárs in the Deccan, on the 22nd ultimo, after office hours.

No. 1410.—Dr. A. D. Pollen and Mr. W. H. Crowe respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, on the 1st instant, after office hours.

No. 1411.—Mr. Limji Naoroji Banaji assumed charge of the office of Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad on the 28th ultimo, before office hours.

No. 1412.—Mr. H. F. Brayson, Deputy Collector in charge of Huzúr Accounts, Karáchi, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Karáchi under Section 37 of Act X. of 1872.

Bombay Castle, 4th March 1882.

No. 1441.—Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting District Deputy Collector, Kolába, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Kolába, from the 9th to the 29th December 1881, both days inclusive.

Bombay Castle, 6th March 1882.

No. 1473.—Messrs. G. Druitt and E. H. Moscardi respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Thána, on the 24th ultimo, after office hours.

No. 1474.—Messrs. C. E. G. Crawford and M. B. Baker respectively delivered over and received charge of the District Court at Ratnágiri on the 27th ultimo, before office hours.

Bombay Castle, 7th March 1882.

No. 1502.—Mr. F. H. Warden is appointed to be a Police Probationer in terms of Government Resolution No. 71, dated the 7th January 1882, continuing to act as Assistant Political Agent in Káthiáwír until relieved.

No. 1511.—The appointment of Mr. Cursetji Manekji, Barrister-at-law, to be temporarily Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmednagar, made in Government Notification No. 2705, dated the 9th May 1874, is changed into a substantive appointment with effect from the 20th May 1874, the date on which Mr. Cursetji Manekji received charge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmednagar.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1882.

No. 1523.—Under Section 19 of Act XIV. of 1869 the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. J. L. Johnston, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Thána for the detached Station of Násik with all the powers of a District Judge within the portion of the Thána District forming the Collectorate of Násik.

His Excellency in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr. Johnston, under Section 17 of Act X. of 1872, to be a Joint Sessions Judge in the Thána Sessions Division, and to direct that he shall try all cases which may be committed to him for trial by the Magistrates in the Násik District.

No. 1527.—Surgeon-Major P. S. Turnbull is appointed to act as Inspector-General of Prisons during the absence of Brigade-Surgeon Cruickshank on privilege leave, or until further orders.

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

J. B. PEILE,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd March 1882.

No. 289.—Ráo Sáheb S. V. Patwardhan assumed charge of the office of the Educational Inspector North-East Division, on the 11th instant, before office hours.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1882.

No. 307.—Messrs. J. Griffiths and G. W. Terry respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Superintendent of the Sir Jamsetji Jijeebhoy School of Art on the 17th ultimo, during office hours.

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

J. B. PELLE,
Acting Secretary to Government

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1882.

No. 846.—Surgeons E. Tully and O. H. Channer respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Deccan Registration District, on 28th February 1882, after office hours.

No. 857.—The services of Surgeon E. Tully are replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department, with effect from 28th February 1882, after office hours.

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

J. NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th March 1882.

No. 1469.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. A. Baines to be Forest Settlement Officer in the Poona District on the completion of his special duty as Deputy Superintendent of Census.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1882.

No. 1579.—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make

the following appointment under Sections 18 and 19 of the Land Revenue Code:—

Mr. G. H. D. Wilson, Collector of the District of Ratnágiri, to be Settlement Officer within the said District in addition to his duties as Collector, with effect from the date on which he took charge of the office of the Settlement Officer.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is also pleased to make the following appointment under Sections 9 and 18 of the Land Revenue Code:—

Mr. H. F. Hatch to be Special Assistant Collector and Settlement Officer, and to be subordinate to the Collector and Settlement Officer of the District of Ratnágiri, with effect from the date on which he took charge of the office of the Special Assistant Collector and Settlement Officer in that District.

No. 1580.—Mr. R. E. H. Light, Superintendent, Photozincographic Office, Poona, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for seven days. Mr. Light has also been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

No. 1582.—Mr. H. L. Wright acted as Collector of Customs, Bombay, from 29th December 1881 to 5th January 1882, both days inclusive.

No. 1583.—Mr. A. S. Moriarty, C.S., having returned to the Presidency on the 31st January last, the unexpired portion of his furlough from that date to the 28th instant is cancelled.

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

J. NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd March 1882.

No. 8.—Mr. E. F. Dawson, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, has passed the examination in the Maráthi language according to the test prescribed in para. 20 Chapter II. of the Public Works Code.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1882.

No. 9.—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major A. R. Seton, R.E., Executive Engineer, First Grade, to be Executive Engineer, Belgaum and Kolhápur, on the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Gambier, R.E., on leave.

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

C. J. MERRIMAN, Major-General, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

Miscellaneous Notifications, Appointments, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF
JUDICATURE.

APPELLATE SIDE.

The District Judge of Ahmednagar has granted Ráo Sáheb Vithal Vaikunth Waglé, Subordinate Judge of Shevgaon, three weeks' leave in extension of the one month's privilege leave already granted to him from the 5th February 1882.

Bombay, 23th February 1882.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the adjournment of the Courts of Small Causes at Surat and Broach for three weeks from the 11th to 31st May 1882, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 6th March 1882.

E. McG. H. FULTON,

Registrar.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Erratum.—In the Notification appointing Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bándra in Thána, published at page 129 of Part I. of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated the 16th ultimo, for the words "ending March 1884" read "ending March 1885."

Camp Thásra, 1st March 1882.

Sheth Mungal Trikam is appointed a Member of the Táluka Local Fund Committee of Kálol in Panch Maháls, vice Abhesing Kuwerjee, resigned.

Camp Thásra, 6th March 1882.

G. F. SHEPPARD,

Commissioner, N. D.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Major G. H. F. Codrington delivered over and Mr. C. E. Coles received charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Sátára, on the 16th instant, in the afternoon.

Mr. C. H. Jopp delivered over charge of the office of the Second Assistant Collector, Poona, to Mr. A. B. Steward, Forest Settlement Officer, on the 18th instant, in the afternoon.

Poona, 28th February 1882.

Mr. Narayen Bhikaji, Supervisor, Public Works Department, is appointed a Non-official Commissioner for the Town Municipality of Párola in the Khándesh District, vice Mr. Chunilal Manaklal, deceased.

Poona, 2nd March 1882.

E. P. ROBERTSON,

Commissioner, C. D.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Surgeon-Major Henry Cook, Civil Surgeon, Dhárwár, is appointed a Non-official Municipal Commissioner for the Town Municipality of Dhárwár, vice Surgeon J. Davidson, transferred.

Camp Dhárwár, 28th February 1882.

Mr. F. Yates delivered over charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Kaládgi, to Mr. J. J. Hearn, Huzár Deputy Collector, on the 19th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Mr. J. E. Down delivered over charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Ratnágiri, to Mr. G. Wilson, District Magistrate, on the 21st February 1882, in the forenoon.

Dhárwár District, Camp Shiggaon, 4th March 1882.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,

Commissioner, S. D.

BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

Mr. Jethalal Shivilal, Honorary Magistrate of the Second Class in the District of Kaira, is invested with the following additional power:—

- (1) Power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try (Section 141).

G. F. M. GRANT,

District Magistrate, Kaira.

Camp Dákor, 28th February 1882.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF
PRISONS.

Captain W. P. Walshe and Mr. A. G. Mackenzie respectively delivered over and received charge of Her Majesty's Common Jail, Criminal Side, Bombay, on the 28th February 1882, in the afternoon.

J. CRUICKSHANK,

Inspector-General of Prisons.

Poona, 3rd March 1882.

BY THE COLLECTORS.

A'zam Shridhar Mahadev, Head Kárkún, Táluka Sálsette, has been appointed Mahalkári of Umbargaon in the place of Sakharam Govindshet, deceased.

W. B. MULOCK,

Collector.

*Thána, Collector's Office,
2nd March 1882.*



Bombay Government Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

MONDAY, 13TH MARCH 1882.

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

PART I.

Notification.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th March 1882.

No. 1237.—The following Resolution of Government is published for general information:—

“No. 1236.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th March 1882.

The mental disorder of His Highness the Rájáh Seváji of Kollhápúr has been certified by a Committee of Medical Officers to afford no hope of his restoration to sanity. It has, therefore, become incumbent on Government to appoint a form of administration for the Kollhápúr State, to be continued for such time as the Rájáh *de jure* shall be incapable of ruling in person.

2. Government do not desire to maintain during this interregnum the direct control of Kollhápúr affairs which has subsisted, with only a brief interval, since the disturbances of 1844. The temporary administration now to be constituted will conduct public business in accordance with the traditions of the Kollhápúr State, and its relations with the British Government will be regulated by the Treaties in force.

3. The administration of Kollhápúr will be carried on in the name of His Highness the Rájáh and his style and title will be prefixed to public documents.

4. The affairs of the Kollhápúr State will be administered by a Regent, assisted by a Council of three. The members of the Council will be the Diván, the Chief Judge and the Chief Revenue Officer. The Regent in Council will

form the Executive Government and will deliberate and pass resolutions by vote on questions of public business submitted for orders by Heads of Departments. All engagements binding on the Rájáhs of Kolhápúr under the Treaty of 1862 will be binding on the Regent in Council. The appointment and removal of the Regent and the members of his Council will remain vested in Government.

4. A Journal of proceedings in Council will be kept in charge of the Diván. The names of the members present at each meeting of Council shall be noted in the Journal, and it shall be stated what members voted for and dissented from each Resolution. The Journal shall be signed after each meeting of Council by the Regent and the Diván.

5. The Regent will have a casting vote in the Council when the votes are equally divided. If the Regent decides a question under discussion by his casting vote, a member of the Council dissenting from the decision may require that the question shall be referred to the Political Agent under Article 1 of the Treaty of 1862. The Regent will possess the same right of reference, if he is over-ruled by a majority of votes in Council.

6. Effect will be given to the Resolutions of the Regent in Council by the Regent and Diván through means of orders issued to the Heads of Departments under the hand of the Diván.

7. The State business will be distributed under the heads of General, Judicial and Revenue, and the Diván, Chief Judge and Chief Revenue Officer will respectively conduct the business of these three Departments under the control of the Regent in Council to whom they will be directly responsible.

8. Public finance will be in the Department of the Diván, who will place annually before the Regent in Council a financial statement and budget estimates. The accounts and budget, after consideration in Council, will be submitted for the approval of Government. Loans shall not be raised on the credit of the Kolhápúr State without the previous consent of Government. The Regent in Council will adopt in the first instance the budget estimates approved under the present administration, which shall not be departed from without the sanction of Government.

9. The Judicial system of the Kolhápúr State, as now existing, will be maintained by the Regent in Council, who will however be at liberty to propose, for approval by Government, modifications in the regulations as to the jurisdictional powers of the Judicial Officers, and as to the right of appeal. The Regent in Council will be the highest Court of appeal and revision. This Court will consist of the Regent and the Diván with at least one other member of the Council when practicable. Sentences of death and of imprisonment for life are, according to the Treaty of 1862, to be submitted for confirmation by Government, who will also receive appeals from such sentences, and will exercise a general power of reviewing the Judicial administration, but will not otherwise entertain regular appeals from the Kolhápúr Courts. The law in the Kolhápúr State will be the law as now administered, with such modifications as may be made by the Regent in Council with the approval of Government.

10. The principles of Revenue administration, now in force in the Kolhápúr State, will be maintained by the Regent in Council. The Survey operations in progress will be carried on to completion. New taxation will not be imposed without the sanction of Government. Alienated revenue will be dealt with strictly according to the rules respecting alienations now established in Kolhápúr.

11. Appeals from the Executive Departments will be made to the Regent in Council, and orders will be passed on them by the Regent sitting with at least one member of the Council other than the Head of the Department against whose order the appeal is preferred.

12. The supervision of the Political Agent over the affairs of the higher Jáhfidárs will be maintained according to the terms of Article 8 of the Treaty of 1862.

13. The existing assignment for the expenses of the Darbár will continue subject to future modifications to be approved by Government. The expenditure will be controlled as laid down in Article 2 of the Treaty of 1862, by a

Khásgi Kárbhári, who will conduct his duties under the immediate orders of the Political Agent.

14. The Administration of the Kolhápur State as above constituted will continue in power during the pleasure of Government and subject to such modifications as may from time to time be deemed necessary by the Governor in Council.

15. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to nominate Jysing Ráo Ghatgé, Chief of Kágál, to be Regent of Kolhápur.

Ráo Bahádur Mahádev Wásudev Barvé, C.I.E., will continue to hold the office of Diván and will be a member of the Council.

Khán Sáheb Meherjibháí Kuvarji Tárápurwála will be Chief Judge and member of the Council.

Ráo Bahádur Yeshwant Moreshwar Kelkar will be Chief Revenue Officer and member of the Council.

The other officials of the present administration will retain their offices pending further orders."

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

J. B. PEILE,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.