

*b) Cancellation of the lease, with restitution of the 100 baht paid in advance together with compensation for any injury caused to him by the cancellation.*

III. — *Determination of a contract.* — *A, the employee of B, has been engaged by B as a cashier ; it turns out that A is unable to keep the necessary accounts; B is entitled to determine the contract (Section 551).*

271. — If after the debtor is in default performance of the obligation becomes impossible owing to *force majeure*, the debtor is bound to make compensation to the creditor, unless he proves that his default was not caused by his fault.

272. — As between the creditor and the debtor, non-performance caused by persons for whom the debtor or the creditor are not responsible is deemed to be caused by *force majeure*.

ILLUSTRATION. — I. — *A sells to B some jewelry. It is agreed that A shall deliver the jewelry at B's residence. A sends it by one of his servants, but the man is attacked by robbers and the jewelry is stolen. . Non-performance is deemed to be caused by force majeure. B can claim cancellation of the contract, but he is not entitled to compensation.*

*If the servant had run away with the jewelry, B would be entitled to compensation, because A, the master, would be responsible for the consequences of the wrongful*

*b) Cancellation of the lease, with restitution of the 100 baht paid in advance together with compensation for any injury caused to him by the cancellation.*

III.—*Determination of a contract.*—*A, the employee of B, has been engaged by B as a cashier ; it turns out that A is unable to keep the necessary accounts ; B is entitled to determine the contract (Section 551).*

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