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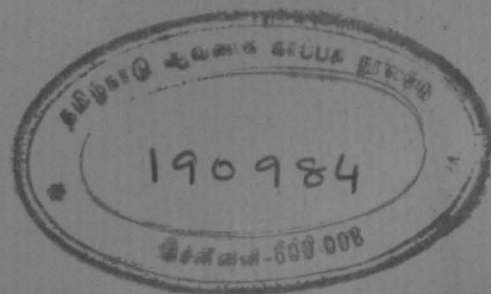
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ALTERATIONS WHILE PRINTING.

Page 52, CIVIL—Civil Service List.—omit J. W. Cherry.

Page 215, CIVIL—Uncovenanted Civil Service Regulations.—Omit Tabular Statement Appendix A, and read as follows :—

APPENDIX A.

[Revised forms of Registers of Application for Superannuation Pension and for Gratuities are published in the *Port St. George Gazette* of 19th October 1863, pages 573 to 575. They are not printed here, as copies of the forms for use are obtainable from the Superintendent of Stationery.—*Notification, Gazette, just quoted.*]

Page 240, CIVIL—Sea Customs.—for J. W. Cherry, Esq., Collector, read R. A. Dalryell, Esq., Acting

Page 349, JUDICIAL—Officers of the Court—for Colonel J. Impett, Sheriff, read H. D. E. Dalrymple, Esq., Acting, 1866.

Page 413, COMMERCIAL—Bank of Madras—read as follows :—

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

POPHAM'S BROADWAY.—Opened 1st July 1843.

Capital 50,00,000 Rupees.

The Hon'ble John Young.—President.

DIRECTORS NOMINATED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The Hon'ble C. Pelly. | F. Lushington, Esq. | Colonel J. Carpendale.

ELECTED BY THE PROPRIETORS.

Hon. A. F. Brown, | T. H. Allan, Esq. | W. B. Liddell, Esq.
R. C. Walker, Esq. | W. Scott, Esq.

Page 410, COMMERCIAL—Bankers and Agents—omit the name of H. Hicks, Esq., the Firm of Messrs. Dymock & Co.

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SUMMARY.

EUROPEAN.

When the year 1866 opened, England was in a state of great prosperity. At a dinner given at Strand, Mr. Horner said, and said truly: "We are standing tonight in a position of peace and prosperity, which, I think, we all of us feel to be perfectly unexampled. I remember no time, through a long public life, in which the commercial classes in England were so prosperous as now. I remember no time when our legislation was so sound, when our laws were better administered, when our people were more loyal, when our institutions were more popular, and when all classes in England, from the highest to the lowest, were more linked together in one great bond of brotherhood." Then as always there were clouds upon the bright sky, which appeared likely to produce considerable disturbance in the minds of the people. Lord Palmerston was just dead and there was no one equally popular and skilful to succeed him. The cattle-plague seemed likely to destroy our foremost article of food and at the same time ruin a large proportion of the English farmers. The Fenian conspiracy was rapidly spreading in Ireland although a number of its leaders had recently been condemned to imprisonment. In the Church, the reprehensible proceedings of the ritualists bid fair to produce division where of all things unity is most necessary. Under the good hand of God, none of these things have been permitted seriously to detract from the public good, and the year now completed has been on the whole as prosperous as any on record.

Not so, however, in other countries. America, just emerged from one of the most terrible contests on record, had lost the chief who had directed the efforts of the nation; and in January 1866, had for its President, Andrew Johnson, who had been Vice President with Abraham Lincoln. The nation had found that the cessation of war had but opened a way to disputes of the most serious character, and each month of the year has but witnessed fresh steps in the path of separation, which now seem likely to end in a renewal of Civil War. Spain was in the throes of revolution—General Prim being at the head of those in arms against the Government. Between the latter nation and Chili war was raging, which had been commenced by Spain without provocation, and carried on without honor. Austria and Prussia still held the fruits of their piracy against Denmark, and in dividing the prey, were rapidly approaching a dreadful war with each other.

When January opened, all England was crying out for an enquiry into the recent lamentable events in Jamaica, and in the first week of the year, Sir Henry Storks and Messrs. Gurney and Maule were appointed a commission to report upon the whole matter. They had but just started, when all Europe was startled by the news of the wreck of the Steam Ship "London" on her voyage to Australia. Out of 239 persons on board, only 19 were saved. Every heart was touched by the manner in which the passengers met their fate. Bishop Woolley and the Rev. Mr. Draper showed how Christian men should act in times of danger, and went down with the ship while calmly striving to comfort their fellow-sufferers. Other disasters happened on the same occasion. Nothing, however, was more talked of than some extraordinary sensational papers which appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, under the title of "A Night in a Workhouse," relating the experience of a gentleman who disguised himself as a tramp and obtained a night's lodging in the "casual" ward. The abominations which were thus brought to light were so shocking that every one would gladly have disbelieved them had they ever been contradicted. A large amount of good in the way of reform resulted from what we must regard as a very courageous enterprise, and one of the very best things that has been done by the press in these latter days.

On the 1st February, the new Parliament met, when Mr. Denison was again made speaker. Messrs. Mill, Hughes and Fawcett were among the most noteworthy of the new members. The anti-slavery and the welfare of Ireland were the chief subjects of discussion. Earl Russell was at the head of the ministry, from which Sir Charles Wood had just retired to be made Lord Halifax. He was succeeded by Lord DeGrey. One of the first acts of Parliament was to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. This measure passed through both houses and received the assent of the Queen in one evening. It was immediately followed by the arrest in Ireland of large numbers of the Fenian leaders, and, for the time, prevented a rebellion in Ireland. A few days afterwards there was a revolution in the Danubian principalities. There was a ministerial crisis at Bucharest, and on the same day a large body of troops surrounded the palace of Prince Courza, and forced him to abdicate. Upon this his abdication was proclaimed, and the Count of Flanders (brother to the present King of the Belgians) was declared Ruler of Roumania. He, however, would not accept of the proffered dignity, and considerable delay followed until a prince of the Prussian Royal family was elected. He still occupies this slippery throne, and has just been confirmed by the Sultan.

On the 12th March, Mr. Gladstone brought in a new Reform Bill. He pronounced the ministerial scheme with all that clearness of statement for which he is so remarkable; but he never rose into enthusiasm, and people who expected to hear a great oratorical display were disappointed when he sat down after speaking for two hours and a half. The main features of the bill, which were thus sketched by Mr. Gladstone, were the extension of the county franchise to occupants at 14s. per annum, and of the borough franchise to 7s. renters. There was no proposal for the re-distribution of seats, but a sort of promise that it should be considered another time. A great debate followed, in which the speeches of Messrs. Harman, Lowe and Bright recalled the days of Burke, Pitt and Sheridan. Mr. Bright's speech was admirable, not because it was forcible or convincing, but because it was so extremely witty, novel, and captivating. The suggestion that Mr. Harman had entered into a political Cave of Adullam, whither he invited every one that was distressed and every one that was discontented; the discovery that Mr. Lowe and Mr. Harman had resolved to make a party of two; the comparison of them to a hairy terrier, as to which no one can say which is the head and which is the tail; the disposal of Mr. Lowe's soul Mr. Marsh's Australian parallels by the remark that they seemed to take a Botany Bay view of their countrymen; and the picture of Mr. Lowe taking, like a polypus on a rock, his color from the hundred and seventy villagers and seven working-men of Calce, were flights of Parliamentary humour that have seldom been surpassed.

Meanwhile, the quarrel between Austria and Prussia increased in bitterness. Prussia accused Austria of making vast military preparations, and Austria in reply made the same charge against Prussia and Italy, who appeared to be making arrangements for a united attack upon Austria. On the other side of the Atlantic, the quarrel between the President and Congress of the United States became more and more violent. The Congress desired to crown their victory in war by the adoption of such measures as should remove the evils which had caused it, by giving the negro inhabitants equal liberty to that possessed by the whites. The President, on the other hand, deserting the party which had raised him to power, thought it of first importance to conciliate the white inhabitants of the south. As it seemed impossible to reconcile such diverse wishes, and as neither party would give way, the Congress has repeatedly passed bills which the President vetoed as frequently, only to be passed again over his veto. A conspicuous example of this happened in the early part of April in connection with the Civil Rights Bill, which was made law in spite of the President's veto.

On the 7th May, the Government measure for the re-distribution of seats was introduced by Mr. Gladstone. No boroughs were to be disfranchised; 41 seats were obtained by grouping together small boroughs, and 8 by depriving boroughs of one member. Of these seats, 26 were to be given to the English counties, 3 to the large towns, 11 to new constituencies, and 7 to Scotland. A motion made by

Lord Stanley, in committee that the franchise clauses should be postponed till the re-distribution had been arranged, was defeated by 257 to 230. Another motion made by Mr. Walpole to raise the proposed county qualification from 14s. to 20s. was defeated by 297 to 253, little progress was made in committee. A motion by Mr. Hunt that rating, and not rental, should be the basis of the 14s. county franchise, was defeated by a majority of only seven in a full house. The discussion continued till the 18th June, when Government was defeated upon an amendment, moved by Lord Dunsfirth, that the franchise should be based upon the rateable instead of the rental value of dwellings. The ministry then resigned, and after some delay, the Earl of Derby became prime minister, assisted by a conservative cabinet.

On the 10th May, Overend, Gurney and Co., suspended payment with liabilities to the amount of £12,000,000. This event commenced a financial panic more intense and continuous than any other on record. Many banks and great firms were brought down within the next few days. So rapid was the course of the panic that the Bank Charter Act was suspended on the evening of the 11th June, although the panic did not commence till the morning of the 10th. In one day, the Bank of England reserve was diminished by one-half. The injurious effects of this financial crisis have not yet passed.

On the last day of May, a small force of Fenians, under a Colonel O'Neil, crossed the Niagara river, near Buffalo, and proceeded to a spot called Fort Erie, in the hope, as it seems, of receiving reinforcements with which to undertake more important operations. The danger was immediately met, and with equal promptitude, by both the Canadian and the United States' authorities. United States troops were at once ordered to the frontier, and no less a person than General Grant himself appeared at Buffalo to insure the vigorous exercise of the federal authority. Canadian volunteers, supported by regular troops, at once moved to the front, and came into collision with the Fenian force. They were at first repulsed, and a few volunteers were killed. The Canadians, however, soon received assistance, while reinforcements were effectually prevented from reaching the Fenians by the Federal picket-boats. The Fenians were forced to evacuate Fort Erie on the third morning. They left 32 men in the place on picket duty, who were captured by the Canadians, and the remainder, to the number of 400, were captured by the Federal boats and retained as prisoners. Since that period, the Fenian conspiracy appears to have declined in importance, although the head-centre, Stevens, promised to his supporters that rebellion should commence in Ireland before 1867.

On the 24th June, Prussia and Italy commenced the war against Austria, by invading its territory. That every day a terrible battle was fought at Custozza near Villafranca, between the Austrians and the Italians. The latter retreated when the battle was in their own hands, thus lost the victory. Every day produced several conflicts between the Austrians and Prussians, in which the former were almost always successful. The Austrians retreated to Konigsgratz. On the 3d July, but ten days after the commencement of the war, the Prussian armies under Prince Frederick Charles and the Crown Prince attacked the Austrians under General Benedek near Konigsgratz, and after eight hours' fighting, routed them with great loss. Upwards of 20,000 prisoners were taken. On the 6th July, the *Monsieur* announced that Austria had ceded Venetia to the Emperor of the French, and accepted his mediation for a peace between the belligerents. After a somewhat lengthened discussion, Austria submitted to the demands of Prussia and signed a very humiliating treaty, by which the German Federation was divided into Northern and Southern Confederations. The former of these was to be entirely under the control of Prussia, which annexed Hanover and a large number of other states, and compelled the remainder to become mere tributaries. Italy acquired Venetia from Austria, and, with the exception of the States of the Church, is now under one constitutional sovereign, Victor Emmanuel.

While this terrible war and the negotiations which followed it were being carried on, there was arising in England an agitation concerning the Reform

the *Seriee* at 11.30 p.m. This almost simultaneous completion by three vessels of an ocean passage of more than three months is one of the most singular incidents of modern navigation. The first of them receives 10s. per ton extra, the bills of lading of each being worded "with 10s. per ton extra if first sailing vessel in dock with new teas from Foochow."

Early in September, an insurrection broke out in the Island of Candia, which bid fair at first to be successful. Similar risings in Epirus and the Lebanon occurred at the same time, and it appeared at first as if the great Eastern question would be revived with all its attendant consequences to the peace of Europe. The western powers, however, refused to assist the rebels. Left to their own resources, they succumbed to the superior power of Turkey and Egypt, and the year closes with the announcement of the restoration of peace in the disturbed districts.

Meanwhile, in the United States, both parties employed every means to carry the elections for congress in the various States. President Johnson committed the fatal error of condescending to travel through the country, lecturing and speaking everywhere for the avowed purpose of raising popular feeling against his opponents. The natural result of a series of intemperate speeches from one whose position should have guaranteed reticence and dignified conduct, was that although his pursuants were generally sufficiently numerous to form large and enthusiastic audiences, the mass of the nation were more than ever convinced of his unfitness for his high post. When the election took place, almost every state was carried by the radicals, and two-thirds of the new congress in both houses are pledged to oppose his policy and to adopt efficient measures for the genuine enfranchisement of the negro population.

Several important events occurred in the month of September. Before the union of Venice with Italy had been consummated, there was a serious insurrection in Sicily. Palermo was for a few days in the hands of the insurgents, but on the arrival of the Italian troops the rising was speedily suppressed. About the same time, the Prussian army was entering Berlin in triumph amidst the most enthusiastic applause from the inhabitants. In Russia an attempt was made to assassinate the Czar at the very time that the empire appeared to be rejoicing at the betrothal of the Czar's wife to the Princess Ingegar, sister of the Princess of Wales. In France and indeed throughout Europe, great uneasiness was felt in consequence of sinister reports concerning the health of the Emperor Napoleon. So much appears to depend upon the life of this one man that few things so calamitous as the death of the Emperor at this crisis could appear possible. September wept itself out. The historians of this month *mirabilis* informs us that rain fell in England every day from the 1st to the 27th of September, and amounted in the aggregate to upwards of 67 inches. "On the 5th and 6th," it is added, "in various parts of the Midland Counties meadows were submerged, and all the low-lying lands were visited by disastrous floods: grain crops were destroyed, and in Leicestershire the turnpike-roads in several places were laid under water. At Plymouth such rainfall had not occurred for half a century as that which descended during the week ending the 8th, when the ancient and picturesque bridge across the Plym, and other structures were swept away. In Cornwall the low lands presented the appearance of a lake, and great damage had been sustained. At Malton the fall was so great as to obstruct the drains, convert the streets into rivers, and submerge the basements of several houses. "The aggregate rainfall of the month was upwards of 4 inches above the average; and England's risaries were not confined to this excess of moisture, for, especially in the early part of the month, there were tempestuous winds, which strewed the coast with wrecks, and swept down the standing crops, and did infinite damage of every conceivable kind."

In the first week of October, the social science congress, held its annual session at Manchester. Lord Brougham did not take this year the Presidentship of the entire Association but was content with the Chairmanship of a section. Lord Shaftesbury took the collective responsibility, but the veteran Brougham was still the hero of the meeting. The proceedings were of more than common interest. There was among other discussions, an exciting controversy on the subject of infanticide in England. The frequency of this crime in England caused great

attention to be given to the subject; and, among others, a lady, described as Dr. Mary Walker—an American diploma-holder, made a speech on the subject in which she demanded that punishment should descend also on the father of the murdered infant. Another matter to which considerable attention was given is the international copyright question, on which Mr. Anthony Trollope delivered a very elaborate and exhaustive essay. He proved incontrovertibly that it would be to the advantage both of England and America to have an arrangement, which would allow the writers of both countries to profit, to the fullest extent, by the produce of their brains.

The holding of the Church Congress at York drew fresh attention to the spread of ritualistic practices in the Church of England. In the second year of the reign of Edward VI the Roman liturgy was abolished in the country, and the Reformed Prayer Book very similar to that now in use, was ordered to be adopted in all the churches. When the prayer book was finally revised after the accession of Charles II. it was ordered "that such ornaments of the church and of the ministers thereof, at all times of their Ministration, shall be retained and be in use, as were in this Church of England, by the authority of Parliament, in the second year of the reign of King Edward VI." Of course, referring to the form introduced by King Edward and not to that abolished by him. Not dreaming that any persons calling themselves members of the church would be so dishonest as wilfully to mistake their meaning Parliament and Convocation thought, the above definition sufficient, and no honorable man could think otherwise. Not scrupling to avail themselves of slight verbal ambiguity, the ritualists now openly perform the Roman ceremony in use before the reformation, containing as it does the very thing against which the church to which they profess to belong is a living protest. It is hard to see what influence upon the Church will be exerted by two such opposing parties as those of the ritualists both doing their best to disturb the peace of their common mother.

The visit of a thousand English volunteers to the Belgian Tir National, was the occasion of a most gratifying outburst of friendly feeling on the part of the Belgians. Although the English competitors obtained all the most valuable prizes, their stay on the Continent was one series of entertainments, in which nothing was wanting to ensure the comfort or gratify the feelings of the volunteers. The King himself took part in the rejoicings, entertaining the Lord Mayor and some of the officers in his own palace and doing everything in his power to do honor to his visitors.

On the 21st October, the last symptom of the Austro-Prussian war ceased with the signature of a peace between Prussia and Saxony. Of course, the weaker state has gone to the wall. Saxony has submitted to necessity, and the King henceforth wears his crown as a vassal, enters the North German Confederation and is to send members to the North German Parliament. The country Saxony will be governed, not from Dresden but from Berlin. Her independence will be purely nominal. Questions of peace or war will be settled without her, and the only share she will be permitted to take in them will be to furnish contingents, and pay expenses. As a forerunner of what is to come, the Prussians continue to occupy the country until the Saxon army shall have been reorganized on the Prussian model, and its national character totally obliterated. As a matter of form, the King will retain all his state shadows, but, practically, his ministers will be appointed and dismissed by the King of Prussia. On the same day, the votes were taken in Venice as to whether or not the people desired union with Italy. Out of that vast population only sixty-nine voted against the union. At last, and it is to be hoped for ever, Venetia has satisfied its hitherto vain longings for freedom and Italy.

Seven days previously, on the night of the 14th of October and morning of the 15th, a terrible fire occurred in Quebec. It began in a grocer's shop and the wind, which blew strongly from the east, and the delay in getting out the fire brigade and procuring a supply of water, gave the fire great headway. The entire district for a distance of a mile, was destroyed by the fire. Seventeen churches and convents and 2,000 houses were destroyed, and 20,000 people are

rendered homeless. The aggregate damage done is estimated at from 2,500,000 dollars to 3,000,000 dollars. Four persons were killed and several injured. The conflagration ceased at five o'clock in the afternoon, nothing being left in the burnt district to feed the flames. At the same period the news arrived of the terrible hurricane at Nassau, New Providence, on the 1st and 2nd of October. H. M.'s gunboat *Nimble* was literally "blown out of the water" on to the shore of the harbour. Of the shipping in port during the hurricane 93 vessels and boats were destroyed, 97 seriously damaged, and 41 slightly injured. In Nassau there were 617 dwelling houses destroyed and 699 damaged, five places of worship destroyed and three damaged, 17 warehouses destroyed, one theatre destroyed, and 1,034 persons rendered homeless. In the out islands, from Abaco to Mayaguana, the destruction of property was severe in proportion, and a number of lives were lost by shipwreck and otherwise.

The year closes with the announcement that the Master of the Rolls, Lord Romilly, has given judgment against the authorities of the Colonial Bishops' Fund concerning Bishop Colenso, whose salary they had stopped upon the previous decision of the Privy Council. The Bishop will, therefore, be supported by the funds of the Church, while devoting all his powers to the overthrow of the essential principles on which the church is founded. Every honorable man must hope that the time will soon come, when the Church of England shall possess regulations sufficiently authoritative to ensure on the one hand that the Bible shall be the basis of the doctrines preached in its pulpits; and on the other, that its ceremonial shall not be overloaded with childish and meretricious forms based upon the grossest superstition.

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INDIAN.

The year 1866 opened in India rather inauspiciously. Afghanistan was in the throes that preceded the civil war that has torn that unhappy country throughout the year. The war in Bhootan was over, but the disgrace that had so often attended our operations there was not yet at an end: as in spite of a treaty, and the payment to them that looked very much like tribute from us, the guns captured by the Bhootanese were not yet restored, and it seemed likely that war would be recommenced to enable us to recover trophies that we could ill afford to leave in the hands of barbarous neighbours. Then, too, Sir Charles Wood was seriously ill in consequence of a fall from his horse while hunting, and all Indian imperial business was at a stand-still. The commercial classes were discontented at the monstrous incapacity of the Telegraph department and the equally monstrous increase in the charges that marked the new year. The army too was in disgrace. The new irregular system that left but four European officers to a whole regiment of native soldiers, had but too often resulted in the conversion of the regiments into disorganized mobs, not only incapable of hurting anybody else, but altogether unable to take care of themselves.

The second week in January was remarkable for a small imitation of the great Austro-Prussian war. Within a week war was declared, its operations were conducted and peace made with one of the mountain tribes to the west of the Punjab. With a vivid remembrance of the Umbeyla campaign, so large a force was collected under General Dunsford that the mountaineers submitted at once and thus we were preserved from another disastrous petty war. India was the more gratified at this since there was published at the same time the mortality bill of the Bhootan war. Out of the small force then engaged, no less than 2,175 officers and soldiers either died or were placed *hors-de-combat*, and even then it was with great difficulty that the missing guns were recovered.

A Commission was appointed by the Government of India, consisting of Sir W. Mansfield, President, and Messrs. Maine, Grey, Bullen, David Cowie, E. H. Lushington, George Dickson, W. Anderson, and H. G. Dunlop, to inquire into the operation of the note currency, and how far it is likely to prove adequate to the wants and suitable to the habits of the people, before an endeavour is made to introduce gold.

In the middle of February all India was gratified by the news that Sir Charles Wood had resigned and been duly laid to sleep as Viscount Halifax. After considerable delay, Earl de Grey was appointed to succeed him, assisted by that vigorous administrator, Mr. Stansfeld. Whether the new Secretary's measures would have gained the approval of the Indian public, is a matter of doubt; for before he could well understand his duties, the resignation of Lord Russell's ministry opened the way for the very energetic Indian secretary, Lord Cranborne, who has already done so much to remove the grievances and encourage the healthy progress of India. The same mail brought the news of the appointment of Lord Napier to the governorship of Madras. His lordship had filled many important stations under the British government with the greatest possible credit, and

brought with him the most advanced principles of modern policy. Every one will admit that, so far, he has more than justified the great expectations of those who appointed him.

For many years the Ganges Canal, the greatest modern achievement of engineering science, had failed to confer the great benefits expected by its promoters. On the other hand, the Madras irrigation works had been more successful than even their designers had anticipated. In the beginning of the year, Captain Crofton proposed certain alterations in the Ganges Canal, to render it more efficient as an irrigation channel. The cost of the alterations was estimated at considerably more than fifty lacs. The Home government sanctioned Captain Crofton's scheme without consulting Sir Arthur Cotton, the most successful of the Madras engineers. The latter immediately protested against Captain Crofton's scheme as being unsuitable. The Secretary of State then appointed a committee of engineers to consider both projects. After long discussion in a manner which Sir Arthur thought unfair, Captain Crofton's scheme was adopted and is now about to be carried out.

Meanwhile, disturbances took place in Afghanistan. The Ameer treacherously seized and imprisoned Afzul-Khan, his chief rival. Upon this Azim-Khan, another brother, took up arms against Shere Ali. A desperate struggle then ensued. After many indecisive battles, Azim Khan obtained possession of Cabool, when Shere Ali fled to Candahar. After some time he was compelled to release Afzul-Khan, who immediately ruled as Ameer in Cabool. His government, however, was very tyrannical and a re-action set in, in favor of Shere Ali. At present the latter is marching upon Cabool, and we may soon expect to hear of a battle being fought, which shall finally decide the conflict. How it will end, nobody can tell.

In the end of March, Sir William Denison left Madras after spending five pleasant years as governor. His reputation was not increased by his rule in Madras. The most marked event in his career was that of his being acting Governor-General for a few weeks. In that time, however, he did real good by insisting against the wishes of his council, on prosecuting the Umberla war. The arrival of Lord Napier introduced an altogether different regime. Before three months had elapsed he had made himself practically acquainted with the condition of the presidency more than his predecessors had done in as many years. His Lordship's presence gave an impetus to public business of every kind. More will have to be said on this subject further on.

Nine years ago, petitions signed by 25,000 Bengal Hindus, were presented to government, praying for the abolition of polygamy in Bengal. In March last, a similar petition with 21,000 signatures, among which were the most eminent men of Bengal, praying that government would emancipate the females of Bengal from the pains, cruelties, and attendant crimes of the debasing custom of polygamy was presented to Sir Cecil Beadon. This movement was entirely spontaneous and proves that, though silently, a great influence for good had been working among the native population. There can be no doubt that this is but one proof out of many, that though converts be comparatively few, great success has attended mission efforts in this country. Another proof of this was seen in the public feeling in support of the Convert Marriage bill which passed the supreme council in the end of March. Although strongly opposed by many of the chaplains, the whole mission body was greatly relieved by the passing of the bill.

In the same week, Mr. Massey made his financial statement for the year 1865-66. The whole revenue of the year, based on facts up to the close of December, and on estimates to the end of April next was £47,041,540 and the expenditure was £47,377,487.

The estimated balance sheet of 1866-67 reveals, for the first time since Mr. Dalmeida's great surplus year of 1863-64, a falling-off in the revenue. Due to the premature surrender of the Income-tax. It is fixed at £46,752,800 and the expendi-

ture at £46,825,600, showing an expected deficit of £72,800. Mr. Massey devoted the greater part of his statement to a detailed review of the gradual growth of our revenue and expenditure. The account stood thus:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
1861-62.....	£43,929,472	£43,980,100	£50,628
Actual.			
1864-65.....	45,652,897	45,846,417	193,520
Actual.			
1866-67.....	46,752,800	46,825,600	72,800
Estimate.			

While the revenue has grown in the five years from 1861-62, £2,923,328, the expenditure has increased £2,845,500.

In April, the reports of the commissions appointed to enquire into the grievances of the Indian army and the imperial medical staff, reached this country. In both the existence of great evils was admitted and remedies pointed out. In both cases government refused to carry out the recommendations of the commissions. Had not the Whig ministry fallen, the Indian services would have continued in a state of chronic disaffection. Lord Cranborne's energetic measures have at once admitted, that for all these years the Home government has been mulishly obstinate—doggedly refusing the most simple justice to its own officers, and that the insubordinate action of the army for several years past was based upon right.

In the same month came the first warnings of the Orissa famine. The failure of the usual rains dried up the resources of the country, and gradually the conviction came upon the Europeans of the district that a most terrible famine was at hand. The Bengal government, however, persistently refused to acknowledge that anything unusual existed. The reports of the missionaries and officials were systematically hurked, so that the outside public had no idea of the state of the district until the people were dying by thousands from pure famine. Even then Sir Cecil Beadon denied the necessity for a public subscription to help the dying millions of Orissa, and the collections were actually stopped until the policy of government became apparent; when, in defiance of the Lieutenant Governor and his Council, the subscription was energetically renewed; and it is only owing to these charitable efforts that anything was done to save those who were left to perish by their government. Meanwhile, the famine spread into Behar, Ganjam, Tirhoot, Krishnagur, and all the neighbouring provinces. It was then discovered that all this while there was in the hands of Government a sum of £46,000 remaining from the last famine subscription, of which had been available from the very first for the relief of the sufferers. A portion of this was reluctantly given and was expended in the purchase of rice to be shipped to Balasore and Cuttack. Meanwhile, the monsoon had come on, and it was found impossible to land a large portion of the food sent. A few weeks afterwards a great inundation added to the afflictions of the district, and destroyed the last hope of the poor ryots. Lord Napier now thought it his duty to visit so much of the famine district as lay within the Madras presidency. The minute in which Lord Napier described what he saw was the first complete description of the famine region. Although by far the larger portion of the suffering country lay within his jurisdiction, Sir Cecil Beadon rejoiced at Darjeeling till the splendours of the Agra durbar enticed him to fresh pleasures and renewed relaxations. The cry of Orissa had now reached England. Lord Cranborne, with his usual promptitude, ordered the Bengal government to advance all the money that might be required. Several meetings were held at the Mansion House, to organize if necessary, an English subscription. Lord Cranborne's measures, however, were so prompt and efficient that such a step was thought unnecessary. The famine still continues, but the relief houses everywhere opened are now keeping alive the

remainder of the population. It is calculated that upwards of a million souls have perished through famine alone; and it will be years before the province recovers from the crushing blow it has received. Recently, Messrs. Camohell and Daupier and Colonel Morten have been appointed to examine into the causes of the famine and the measures adopted for the relief of the people.

Contemporaneously with the outbreak of the famine, occurred the financial panic in London. For some time India appear unhurt, but June opened with the failure of the Agra and Masterman's Bank. This was quickly followed by the closing of almost every bank and financial company connected with India. The merchant princes of Bombay rapidly followed, and a vast mercantile revolution took place. For the time Bombay was completely crushed, and Calcutta was not much better off. Shares of every kind became almost worthless, and Scrip formerly valued at many millions of pounds sterling was not worth so many pence. The effects of these disasters were felt throughout India, and the hard-earned savings of thousands were swept away at a stroke. The commerce of this country has not yet recovered its old position.

As if to add disgrace to loss, the Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Mansfield, made himself now the hero of proceedings almost unparalleled—and the Mansfield-Jervis case has been the scandal of the year. The details of this case are so well known, and are in themselves so petty when not outrageously tyrannical, that it is altogether unnecessary to describe them here. In the end of April Captain Jervis was charged with theft—in May, a court of enquiry was held—in June, a court-martial was summoned—through July and August its proceedings were conducted—on the 29th August, the verdict of the court was forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief—after long consideration the decision of the court was returned to it for revision—the court adhered to their former decision—finally their recommendation was set aside and Captain Jervis dismissed the service. The matter was then referred Home, and it is now reported, though as yet without official sanction, that Sir William Mansfield is to be recalled and Captain Jervis re-instated in the service.

The month of June was marked by an attempt by the Bishop of Calcutta to open a friendly intercourse between the Europeans and the natives. The palace was the scene of a very successful conversation, in which some eighty native and English gentlemen met each other on the footing of social kindness. There was no attempt to lecture or patronize on the one side, nor any suspicion of patronage on the other. The Bishop and the missionaries chatted with orthodox brahmins and moogles on the events of the day, the High Court judges discussed cricket and champagne with vakeels, English ladies smiled on educated baboos from Benares and Lucknow as well as Calcutta, who were not yet so far advanced as to bring their wives with them; and several native Christian gentlemen—one with his wife—completed the collection of cricks and clashes. Music, pictures and other works of art lent a grace to the whole. If others would but follow in the steps of Bishop Cotton, the hiatus that now exist between the ruling and the ruled classes, so much to the detriment of both, would be soon filled up; with a corresponding benefit that can hardly be exaggerated. The necessity of such action was forcibly shown by an incident that happened a few miles from Calcutta. A high-caste student in the mission school, of sufficient intelligence to have gained an university scholarship, became convinced of the truth of Christianity. After long consideration he resolved to join the native Church at that place. With a view to baptism he took refuge in the mission house, where his fatherland friends had a long interview with him. Defeated in their attempt to shake his faith, they returned towards midnight with an armed band and carried off the youth. The native minister claimed the protection of the police, and some of the chief agents in the outrage were imprisoned, but the lad was never recovered. This is but one example of the many difficulties that obstruct the progress of mission work. The wonder is that so much progress has been made rather than so little.

The hot season of 1866 in Madras was marked by an unusually high temper-

ature. Commencing with March the heat increased to almost an unprecedented degree. The failure of the usual petty monsoon added to the distress. Poverty and heat combined produced a very violent outbreak of cholera, which raged very largely among the better class. An unusually large number of Europeans were carried off. It cannot but be remembered that these periodic epidemics are but the result of past, and warnings against future, neglect of those simple sanitary laws which the Creator has ordained for the well-being and happiness of the world. Many a poor family belonging to the soldiers who so freely shed their blood during the infancy for our protection, fell before the dread scourge simply through the atrocious neglect of the military authorities. For nine long years the Kirwee prize money had been kept back from those who lay in poverty, easy victims to the cholera for want of the comforts which their share of the prize-money would have easily provided. It was not till August that it was finally decided as to whom the money should be given. After £60,000 had been thrown to the lawyers it was decided by Dr. Lushington that the actual captors, Whitlock's column, should receive the whole except the portion awarded to the commander-in-chief. Up to the end of the year nothing more has been heard of the distribution, and it is probable that many months will yet elapse before the poor soldiers receive what has been so long due to them.

September opened with the news of a rebellion in Burmah. Two of the princes of the royal family made a sudden attack upon the palace, murdered their uncle, the heir apparent to the throne, two of their own brothers and some of the ministers. They got possession of the king's only steamer, then at Mandalay, and came down the river, stopping about forty miles from the British frontier. From the towns on the banks of the river they made forced exactions, and where refused they burnt them down. But the officials who were in charge either withdrew into the interior, or fled to British territory. Captain Sladen, the British resident, and other European residents, all of whom were in the precincts of the King of Burmah's palace at the time of the outbreak, had a very narrow escape from having their heads chopped off whilst nominally under the king's protection. Now being sufficiently supported, the rebel princes were unable to follow up their first success. The people held aloof and soon the king's party gained the upper-hand. The rebels then fled to the British territory, and the rebellion came to a sudden end. A curious contrast to this sudden outbreak was the feeling excited in the mind of scientific men by the news that Mr. Medlicott had discovered a valuable coal field in Assam. It had been long known that coal existed, but Mr. Medlicott describes the capabilities of the coal fields of Upper Assam in terms unusually sanguine for a professional geologist. Within a length of two hundred feet, he observed "three thick beds of good sound coal." He remarks that these deposits offer a nearer approach to the type of regular coal measures than any yet known in India, an opinion which seems to contradict the supposition that they are geologically of the same multitudinous series as the Punjab and Sindhi lignites. The supply of these deposits promise to be "practically unlimited." The beds extend eastward to an unknown distance, and as they occur near our frontier probably stretch into Burmah and Manipure. The third part of this district at which coal is found is Jalpore, which from the position of the deposits, has great geographical advantages. In the dry season, direct and level roads can be made to the pit's mouth, in the rains even steamers can approach within a short distance, and boats at all times of the year. If this opening be properly followed up, there seems no limit to the prosperity that may fall to the lot of India.

The hazards of the North-West Provinces were now full of alarming reports, concerning the progress of Russia in Central Asia. Under various pretexts quarrels had been picked, with every Khan whose dominions barred the way for fresh progress, and in this month the news arrived of the capture of Tashkent and the seizure of half the territory of Bokhara. The Russian frontier is now not more than 500 miles from our own. During the last ten years, Russia has advanced more than half the distance from the Sea of Aral to Peshawar; and there seems no reason to doubt that before another ten years has elapsed the whole of Central Asia will be under Russian control. As it is certain that the Russian government is far

superior to any previously existing in Tartary, and equally certain that no serious attack can be made upon India from that side, the advance of Russia should only be a source of gratification, rather than dismay.

A far different subject agitated the native mind in southern India. The long continued drought had at once destroyed all pasture and decreased the supply of food. Great discontent followed the rise of prices. The papers teemed with absurd letters calling upon government to fix the price of food, and the Governor himself, in a moment of forgetfulness, countenanced the idea that prices ought to be reduced below the rates fixed by the microscopical law of supply and demand. It cannot, therefore, be surprising that the lower classes should have similar ideas. Food riots were the natural consequence, and for some days, Madras was in the power of the mob. Such an example could not but be imitated, and almost every town in the Presidency was the scene of similar riots. The certain result of the theory that prices may arbitrarily be changed was of course experienced in Madras, and for two days nothing could be bought and the population starved. The energetic measures of government gradually restored confidence, and it is to be hoped that bitter experience will, for the future, prevent any further exhibition of the folly of interfering with prices. The recent very abundant rains encourage the hope of an equally abundant harvest.

The first week of October will be long remembered, because of the untimely death by drowning of Bishop Cotton of Calcutta. The Bishop had just returned to Koo-lita from an educational tour in Assam, and after consecrating the new cemetery at that place, was returning on board the Government yacht when he fell off the plank connecting it with the shore. He was never seen again, and every attempt to recover the body has been in vain. As the character of the deceased prelate is discussed at considerable length on p. 146 of the appendix, it will not be necessary to remark any further here, than that he was eminently qualified for the position he held, and in the course of the eight years he spent in India did much that will remain to carry down the remembrance of the earnestness, the patient perseverance and solid good sense which marked his career. It was unfortunate that so great a disaster should be so soon followed by the great durbar at Agra. For ten days, this ancient city saw grander ceremonies and more imposing scenes than India had yet beheld. The three chief events were the Review, the Star of India Durbar and the General Durbar. The review, most fitly preceded the others. His Excellency Sir William Massie commanded in person, and Sir John Lawrence was attended by a brilliant staff and followed by a host of spectators on horseback, on elephants and in carriages. All the troops in camp, to the number of 7,500, were on the ground. After their Excellencies had slowly passed along the line of this imposing force, they took up their position in front of the centre street of the Viceroy's camp, where in rapid succession each battery, troop and company marched past. Then commenced a sham-fight on the largest scale, declared by military critics to be of the most successful character ever witnessed in India. Soon the East and West secured the infantry, whose evolutions were very rapid. The artillery were especially active both in playing upon the enemy, and repulsing attacks on the guns; but while their part of the action was the most imposing, the most interesting part of the whole spectacle was the successive cavalry charges.

The Star of India Investiture, on Friday for the first time combined the knightly mediæval ceremonial of Christendom with the jewelled splendour and fantastic picturesqueness of an Indian durbar. The long tent was opened out to its widest extent, English cavalry lined the street leading to it, and a company of the rifles acted as guard of honor at its entrance. The throne and dais in the centre were covered with rich cloth of gold. On the left sat all the knights of the order, with their attendants and those who were about to be invested. Almost as far as the eye can reach these deep lines of nobles, stretch to right and left. Their splendid costumes present a blaze of jewellery and cloth of silver and gold such as no nobility in any country could display, from which the eye turns with relief

to the military and political uniforms of the English officers interspersed among them. At some distance in front of the throne the members of council, secretaries, judges, and high civil officers are accommodated. A splendid unity is given to the whole scene by two lines of English ladies raised on platforms behind to right and left. The trumpets sound, and amid the din of a royal salute the Grand Master gathering up his ample mantle walks up to the throne, preceded by his aides-de-camp and followed by his military and private secretaries. All the forms of royalty are observed, till at last the assembly is seated.

On Monday the 19th, at 2 P. M., His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General received in Public Durbar the Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Native Gentlemen assembled at Agra. The Civil and Military Officers of the Government attended. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, and the Maharaja of Jeypore were attended by nine of their attendant Sirdars. The Koodsen Begum and 8 Sirdars accompanied the Begum of Bhopal. The other "independent" Chiefs of Rajpootana and Central India were allowed 8 attendant Sirdars. When all were assembled, His Excellency entered the Durbar, accompanied by the Secretaries and the Officers of the Personal and General Staff. A royal salute was fired, the Troops presented arms and the Band played "God Save the Queen." The Maharajas and the other Native Chiefs and Gentlemen were then introduced by the Foreign Secretary or Under-Secretary one by one to His Excellency. Scindia and Jeypore presented no Nuzzars, but all others offered a Nuzzar of one Gold Mohur which the Viceroy touched. These single coin merely symbolised the Nuzzar of larger amount to be realised hereafter by the Foreign Office, according to the usual scale. Similarly the Khilluts, which the Viceroy proceeded to confer upon each person presented, were not all given in public Durbar. With a view to save time and prevent confusion, the Khilluts of Independent Chiefs only were publicly displayed. After the display of Khilluts, the Viceroy and Governor-General delivered an address to the assembled Princes and Chiefs. Utter and Pawn were then to be distributed by the Viceroy himself to Scindia, Jeypore and Bhopal, by the Foreign Secretary to all persons whose names are entered in the Order of Precedence, and by the Under-Secretary to all other Native Gentlemen present.

The Viceroy then left the Durbar under a Royal salute, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governors, the Commander-in-Chief and the Personal Staff. The Princes and Chiefs were conducted to their elephants or carriages in order of their rank, beginning with Scindia downwards, by the Foreign Secretary, the Under-Secretary and the Political Officers. British Officers attending the Durbar did not leave their seats till the Begum of Bhopal had mounted her Sowaree. The Native gentlemen generally remain seated till the Rajah of Chatterpore left the Durbar Tent.

The same month of November was marked by the quiet announcement of a Public Works Loan. Though utterly overwhelmed by the splendours at Agra, we believe that this modest advertisement is but the commencement of an entire change in the policy of Government, concerning Public Works. These have hitherto been always paid for out of revenue, and consequently India has groaned under the burden of breached tanks, ruinous channels and a general break down of the irrigation system. It is now proposed to pay for all remunerative works out of capital, that is by loans. It is to be hoped, that the time will soon come when every Collector and Commissioner throughout India, shall be held responsible, if any tank or channel in his district be out of order.

December came with the news that Sir Bartle Frere was appointed to the Indian Council at Home, and Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald succeeded him in Bombay. Like Lord Napier he brings with him proved ability, great European experience, and considerable reputation for energy and common sense. Those who have followed his English career, expect from him a most successful Indian career.

Throughout the whole year Christianity has been making steady progress especially in Burmah, the Punjab and the Southern Districts of Madras. Beyond the actual converts there is abundant evidence that a vast moral revolution is taking place in India. The Brahmo-Somaj is an attempt to graft Christian morality upon Hindu life without accepting Christian revelation. Its success is the very best possible proof of the effects of Christian influence, and we cannot but look upon it as a most important co-laborer with Christianity. Everywhere the Natives admit that Hinduism is decaying, and that in time Christianity will become universal. Whether this idea be correct or not, its reception is evidence that already mission labor has had a vast influence upon the native mind, and we cannot better close our retrospect than by the expression of the hope that the time will soon come when England shall have no cause to be ashamed of the influence she has exerted upon India.

PART I.—CALENDAR.

AN EPHEMERIS FOR THE YEAR 1867.

ADAPTED TO THE MERIDIAN OF MADRAS.

Longitude of MADRAS OBSERVATORY.....	5 29 57.3—30	14 19	East of Greenwich.
Latitude do.		13 4 8	North.
Longitude of the Light House.....	5 31 7.5—80	16 52	East.*
Latitude do.		13 5 9	North.
Deviation of the Compass.....		0 59	2 East of true North.
Dip of the North Pole of Needle.....		7 43 54	
Longitude of TREVANDRUM OBSERVATORY.....	5 7 59.0—76	59 45	East of Greenwich.
Latitude do.		8 30 32	North.
Deviation of the Compass.....		0 42 19	East of true North.
Dip of the South Pole of Needle.....	approximately.	2 30 0	
Longitude of COLABA OBSERVATORY.....	72 49 4.8	4.8	East of Greenwich.
Latitude do.	or 72 48 4.5	4.5	East.†
Longitude of Bombay Light House.....	72 48 8	8	East.
" Cathedral.....	72 49 24	24	East.
" Flag Staff.....	72 49 40	40	East.
Longitude of CALCUTTA.....	88 30 0	0	East of Greenwich.
Latitude do.	22 35 0	0	North.
Longitude of Diamond Harbour.....	88 12 18	18	East.
Latitude do.	22 11 15	15	North.
Longitude of Silver Tree.....	88 10 0	0	East.
Latitude do.	21 58 0	0	North.
Longitude of Cowcolly Light.....	87 57 30	30	East.
Latitude do.	21 50 30	30	North.
Longitude of Saugor Light.....	88 3 0	0	East.
Latitude do.	21 37 0	0	North.
Longitude of MAULMAIN TOWN.....	97 38 0	0	East of Greenwich.
Latitude do.	16 30 0	0	North.
Longitude of Kyaukse Pagoda.....	97 32 0	0	East.
Latitude do.	16 3 0	0	North.
Longitude of RANGOON RIVER, Elephant Pagoda.....	95 23 45	45	East.
Latitude do.	16 28 0	0	North.
Longitude of RANGOON TOWN.....	95 13 0	0	East.
Latitude do.	16 49 0	0	North.
Variation.....	approximately.	2 48	East of true North.
High water on full and change.....	7 ^h 34 ^m		Rise and fall of Tide..... 5 feet.

* Lieutenant Sweeny, Indian Navy, when surveying the coast, in the month of October 1860, determined the position of the Light House to be 80° 16' 47" East Longitude, and 13° 5' 20" North Latitude.

† The former is dependent on the Longitude of the Madras Observatory which is 56. 29. 57.3 as determined by the late T. G. Taylor, Esq., F.R.S. & F.R.A.S.; and the latter on the difference of Longitude as determined by the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1867, BEING THE THIRD YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR.

Lunar Cycle or Golden Number.....	6
Epact.....	25
Solar Cycle.....	28
Dominical Letter.....	F
Roman Indiction.....	10
Julian Period.....	6589

The Solar Cycle, or Cycle of the Sun, is a period of 28 years, after which all the Dominical Letters return in the same order as they did during the 28 years before. The first year of the Christian Era was the 10th of this Cycle.

The Lunar Cycle, or Cycle of the Moon, commonly called the Golden Number, and sometimes the Metonic Cycle, (from Meton, an Athenian, who invented it about 432 years before the birth of Christ,) is a revolution of 19 years, in which time the conjunctions, oppositions, and other aspects of the Moon are within an hour and a half of being the same as they were on the same days of the months 19 years before. The prime, or Golden Number, is the number of years elapsed in this Cycle. Before the birth of Christ, two years of this Cycle had elapsed.

The Roman Indiction is a period of 15 years, used by the Romans for the time of taxing their provinces. Three years of one of these Cycles had elapsed before the birth of Christ.

The Julian Period contains 7980 years, and arises from multiplying together 28, 19, and 15, being the Cycles of the Sun, Moon, and Indiction. This was contrived by Joseph Juste Scaliger in 1583, for Chronological purposes, and is assumed as a fixed era in calculations by all Astronomers and Chronologists throughout the Christian world. Its beginning is placed 719 years before the usual date of the creation of the world, or 4714 before the commencement of the Christian Era.

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Epiphany.....	Jan. 6	Birth of Princess Helena.....	May 25
Marriage of Queen Victoria.....	Feb. 10	Rogation Sunday.....	May 29
Septuagesima Sunday.....	Feb. 17	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday.....	May 30
St. David.....	Mar. 1	Pentecost—Whit Sunday.....	June 9
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday.....	Mar. 3	Trinity Sunday.....	June 16
Ash Wednesday.....	Mar. 6	Corpus Christi.....	June 20
Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent.....	Mar. 16	Accession of Queen Victoria.....	June 20
St. Patrick.....	Mar. 17	Proclamation of Queen Victoria.....	June 21
Birth of Princess Louisa.....	Mar. 18	St. John Baptist—Midsummer Day.....	June 24
Annunciation—Lady Day.....	Mar. 25	Coronation of Queen Victoria.....	June 28
Birth of Prince Leopold.....	Apr. 7	Birth of Prince Alfred.....	Aug. 6
Palm Sunday.....	Apr. 14	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day.....	Sep. 29
Birth of Princess Beatrice.....	Apr. 14	Queen's proclamation assuming the Govt. of India from the E. I. Co.....	Nov. 3
Good Friday.....	Apr. 19	Birth of Prince of Wales.....	Nov. 9
Easter Sunday.....	Apr. 21	Birth of Prince Royal.....	Nov. 21
St. George.....	Apr. 23	St. Andrew.....	Nov. 30
Birth of Princess Alice.....	Apr. 25	1st Sunday in Advent.....	Dec. 1
Low Sunday.....	Apr. 28	St. Thomas.....	Dec. 21
Birth of Prince Arthur.....	May 1	Christmas Day.....	Dec. 25
Birth of Queen Victoria.....	May 24		

The year 5638 of the Jewish Era commenced on September 30, 1867.

Ramadan (Month of Abstinence) observed by the Turks, commences on January 7, and December 27, 1867.

The year 1281 of the Mohammedan Era commences on May 5, 1867.

The year 1943 of the Malabar Era, commences on August 15, 1867.

The year 1750 of the Hindu Era, commences on April 15, 1867.

The year 1274 of the Hindu Bengalia Saka Era, commences on April 12, 1867.

The year 1229 of the Burmese Era, commences on April 12, 1867.

YEAR.

	Days.	Hrs.	Min.	Sec.
The Anomalistic Year is.....	365	5	48	49.8
A Sidereal Year is.....	365	5	48	10.7
A Common, or Tropical Year, as it is sometimes called, is.....	365	5	48	49.7
Secular Decrement.....	0	0	0	0.595
A Lunar Year is.....	354	8	48	34.44

TIME.

A Solar (average) Day is.....	24	0	0
A Sidereal Day is.....	23	56	4.09
A Lunar (average) Day is.....	24	50	28.82
An (average) Tida Day is.....	23	45	0

A Lunar Sidereal Month is.....	27	7	43	11.5
A Lunar Synodic Month is.....	29	12	44	2.87
A Lunar Tropical Month is.....	27	7	43	4.7
A Lunar Anomalistic Month is.....	27	13	18	37.4
A Lunar Nodal Month is.....	27	5	5	36

Earth in Aphelion, July 3rd.... Hh. 56m. A. M.

Mean Obliquity of the Ecliptic, 1st January 1867.....	23	27	28.74
Mean Annual Diminution.....	0	0	0.475
Precession of the Equinoxes for the year 1867.....	0	0	50.2563
Do. do. do. for 1 day.....	0	0	0.1375
Sun's Semi-diameter at the Earth's mean distance.....	0	16	1.52
Sun's Equatorial Horizontal Parallax.....	0	0	8.6778
Moon's Inclination to the Ecliptic.....	5	8	47.9
Moon's Equatorial Horizontal Parallax.....	0	57	23.25
Moon's Mean Semi-diameter.....	0	15	34.7
Moon's Eccentricity.....	0	0	0.054932
Moon's Distance from the Earth in radii.....	66	07	

ADJUSTMENT OF THE CALENDAR.

Julius Caesar was the first to attempt to adjust the length of the year with any degree of accuracy, and fixed it at 365 days, 6 hours; introducing a day every fourth year, (called Leap Year,) which accordingly consists of 366 days, while the three others have only 365 days each.

From him it was called the Julian Year, and it continued in general use till the year of 1582, when Pope Gregory XIII. undertook to rectify the error, which then existed between the Julian Year of 365 1/4 days and the Solar Year of 365.24222013 days. At that time the difference amounted to ten days. He accordingly commanded the ten days between the 4th and 15th October in that year to be struck out, so that the fifth day was called the 15th. This alteration has been introduced throughout Europe, except in Russia, and by the Greek church, and the year was afterwards called the Gregorian Year, or New Style.

In England the method of reckoning after the New Style was not admitted into the Calendar till the year 1752, when the error amounted to nearly 11 days, which were taken from the month of September, by calling the 3rd of that month the 14th, and it was settled by Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II. 1751) that the years 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2400, and every hundredth year of our Lord which shall happen in time to come, shall be computed as each consisting of 365 days only, excepting every fourth hundredth year, whereof the year 2000 should be the first.

By the same Act of Parliament, the Legal beginning of the year was changed from the 25th of March to the 1st of January, so that the succeeding months of January, February, and March, up to the 31st day, which, by the Old Style, would have been reckoned part of the year 1752, were accounted as the three first months of 1753, which is the reason we sometimes meet with such a date as—

March 15th, 1774-75.

that is, according to the Old Style it is 1774, according to the New 1775.

ASTRONOMICAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE FOUR SEASONS IN 1867.

MEAN TIME AT MADRAS.

Spring.....	March.....	21 ^d	7 ^h	7 ^m A.M.
Summer.....	June.....	22	3	40 A.M.
Autumn.....	September.....	23	6	3 P.M.
Winter.....	December.....	22	0	7 P.M.

Meteorologically, there are only three seasons in India.

PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Planets, &c.	Mean distance from the Sun.	Sidereal Revolution in days.	Diameter in Miles.	Mass (denominator of fraction, the Sun being 1).	Density.	Time of Rotation.
						<i>h. m. s.</i>
Mercury.....	0.387088	87.96926	3,089	4865751	29.4	24 5 28
Venus.....	0.723332	224.70080	7,896	401839	0.973	23 21 21
The Earth.....	1	365.25637	7,926	159561	10.00	23 56 4
Mars.....	1.523691	686.97962	4,070	2180837	0.948	24 37 22
Jupiter.....	5.202788	4332.54482	92,164	1043	0.288	9 55 26
Saturn.....	9.488152	10759.21989	75,070	3502	0.182	10 29 17
Uranus.....	19.18273	30686.82056	30,216	24505	0.180	9 30 7
Neptune.....	30.06827	60126.722	30,610	14446	0.222	unknown.
The Sun.....	1	27.32106	886,646	1	0.253	607 48 0
The Moon.....	1	27.32106	2,153	359561 × 88	0.566	655 43 5

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

(ENGLISH, TAMIL, MAHOMEDAN, JEWISH, AND BURMESE.)

English.	Tamil.	Mahomedan.	Jewish.	Burmese.
Sunday.....	Navar.....	Elwar.....	Yomireishon.....	Ta-nen-ga-away.
Monday.....	Tingal.....	Peer.....	Yomshabee.....	Ta-nen-la.
Tuesday.....	Shewray.....	Mingul.....	Yomshabee.....	En-ga.
Wednesday.....	Badhan.....	Blood.....	Yomshabee.....	Bood-da-hoo.
Thursday.....	Vyazhan.....	Jammahraut.....	Yomshabee.....	Kya-thu-pa-day.
Friday.....	Vell.....	Jamha.....	Yomshabee.....	Thouk-kye.
Saturday.....	Son.....	Sunpycher.....	Yomshabee.....	Tsu-nay.

MONTHS.

(ENGLISH, TAMIL, MAHOMEDAN, JEWISH, AND BURMESE.)

English.	Tamil.	Mahomedan.	Jewish.	Burmese.
January.....	Tai.....	Moharrum.....	Teshree.....	Pyathau.
February.....	Masi.....	Safer.....	Haywan.....	Tabandway.
March.....	Pongunt.....	Rabeeulaval.....	Keslev.....	Taloung.
April.....	Chittuni.....	Rabeeulaker.....	Tabeth.....	Tagio.
May.....	Valkausi.....	Jumadialaval.....	Sabat.....	Kassong.
June.....	Auni.....	Jumadunkar.....	Addar.....	Ngyong.
July.....	Andi.....	Rajab.....	Nissan.....	Wantso.
August.....	Auvani.....	Shaban.....	Eyar.....	Wahgoung.
September.....	Paratasi.....	Ramzan.....	Shewan.....	Tamthalen.
October.....	Arpani.....	Shava.....	Tamuz.....	Ta-geenkroot.
November.....	Kartiyai.....	Zilkaed.....	Abb.....	Taisoungmoung.
December.....	Margali.....	Zilhus.....	Eltel.....	Naldau.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.	
☉ New Moon.....	6	5	51	Morning.
☾ First Quarter.....	13	9	55	Afternoon.
☾ Full Moon.....	20	0	57	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter.....	27	8	3	Afternoon.
☾ Apogee.....	8	1	—	Morning.
☾ Perigee.....	18	7	—	Afternoon.
☾ Apogee.....	30	5	—	Afternoon.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MEAN TIME	THE MOON
				THE SUN	Rises Culm Sets
				Rises Sets	Morn Morn After
1	Tues	19	CIRCUMCISION.....	<i>h. m. a. m.</i>	<i>h. m. a. m.</i>
2	Wed	20	Calcutta taken 1757.....	6 27 5 41	2 23 8 21 2 21
3	Thur	21	.....	6 27 5 42	3 12 9 7 3 4
4	Fri	22	Irawadi forced by the British 1852.....	6 27 5 43	4 0 9 53 3 47
5	Sat	23	Capture of Gorakpur 1858.....	6 27 5 43	4 48 10 40 4 38
6	Sun	24	.....	6 27 5 43	5 35 After 5 21
7	Mon	25	EPIPHANY.....	6 28 5 44	6 22 0 18 6 10
8	Tues	26	Plough Monday. Cabul Massacre 1842.....	6 28 5 44	7 7 1 4 7 0
9	Wed	27	.....	6 29 5 45	7 53 1 52 7 50
10	Thur	28	.....	6 29 5 45	8 37 2 39 8 40
11	Fri	29	Capture of Trincomallee 1705.....	6 29 5 46	9 20 3 26 9 30
12	Sat	1	.....	6 29 5 47	10 2 4 18 10 22
13	Sun	2	1st SUNDAY after EPIPHANY. Battle of	6 30 5 48	After 5 50 Morn
14	Mon	3	[Chillianwalla 1849.....	6 30 5 48	0 17 6 42 0 9
15	Tues	4	.....	6 30 5 49	1 7 7 36 1 5
16	Wed	5	.....	6 30 5 50	2 3 8 24 2 8
17	Thur	6	.....	6 30 5 50	3 1 9 33 3 5
18	Fri	7	Capture of Bhartpur 1826.....	6 31 5 51	4 3 10 35 4 5
19	Sat	8	Capture of Aden 1839.....	6 31 5 51	5 4 11 36 5 7
20	Sun	9	2nd SUNDAY after EPIPHANY. Battle of	6 31 5 51	6 6 Morn 6 8
21	Mon	10	[Goojerat 1850.....	6 31 5 52	7 0 8 35 7 6
22	Tues	11	.....	6 31 5 53	8 3 1 31 7 58
23	Wed	12	Awah captured 1858.....	6 31 5 53	8 57 2 24 8 47
24	Thur	13	Mutiny at Barrackpore & Berhampore 1857.....	6 31 5 53	9 51 3 13 9 32
25	Fri	14	Pacification of Oude 1859.....	6 31 5 54	10 41 4 1 10 14
26	Sat	15	Singapore taken 1819.....	6 31 5 55	11 50 4 47 10 55
27	Sun	16	3rd SUNDAY after EPIPHANY.....	6 31 5 55	Morn 5 32 After
28	Mon	17	Battle of Aliwal 1846.....	6 31 5 55	0 18 6 17 0 18
29	Tues	18	.....	6 32 5 56	1 6 7 2 1 0
30	Wed	19	.....	6 30 5 56	1 54 7 48 1 43
31	Thur	20	Vellore mutiny 1807.....	6 30 5 57	2 43 8 35 2 28

PHENOMENA.

January	h.	m.			
1	3	41	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Saturn	1 58 S.
3	10	59	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Venus	0 4 S.
4	7	28	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon	4 8 N.
8	5	3	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Jupiter	4 25 S.
11	3	38	Morn.—Mars in opposition with Sun.		
11	7	21	After.—Venus in Perihelion.		
18	10	10	After.—Moon in conjunction with Uranus.....	Moon	5 19 S.
19	6	3	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Mars	8 57 N.
29	3	53	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Saturn	2 14 S.
31	11	33	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Venus	0 29 S.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
New Moon	4	11	57 Afternoon.
First Quarter	12	7	1 Morning.
Full Moon	19	1	2 Morning.
Last Quarter	26	4	53 Afternoon.
Perigee	15	3	— Afternoon.
Apogee	27	1	— Afternoon.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MEAN TIME		THE MOON			
						THE SUN	Rises Calm Sets		
				Rises Sets	Morn Morn After	Rises Sets	Morn Morn After		
				h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.					
1	Fri	21	Slavery partially abd. in Ceylon 1843.....	6 30	5 58	3 30	9 23	8 16	
2	Sat	22	Military Male Orphan Asylum opened 1789 [in Ava 1859]	6 30	5 58	4 18	10 11	4 4	
3	Sun	23	4th SUNDAY after EPIPHANY. Revolution	6 29	5 59	5 5	10 59	4 53	
4	Mon	24	Battle of Gwahor 1804, and Ningpo 1819.....	6 29	5 59	5 51	After 5 42		
5	Tues	25		6 29	5 59	6 33	0 35	6 34	
6	Wed	26	Gandahar surrendered 1810.....	6 29	5 59	7 17	1 28	7 27	
7	Thur	27	Annexation of Oude 1856.....	6 29	5 59	8 1	2 11	8 19	
8	Fri	28	Indo-Eur. Telegraph, via Persia & Turkey.	6 28	6 0	8 45	2 59	9 11	
9	Sat	29	Treaty of Calcutta 1757.....[opened 1866]	6 28	6 0	9 29	3 48	10 6	
10	Sun	30	5th SUNDAY after EPIPHANY. MARTIN LUTHER	6 28	6 0	10 16	4 39	11 0	
11	Mon	1	[OF QUEEN VICTORIA]	6 28	6 0	11 4	5 31	11 36	
12	Tues	2		6 28	6 0	2 After	6 26	Morn	
13	Wed	3	Madras Medical College established 1835.....	6 27	6 0	2 52	7 29	0 55	
14	Thur	4	British crossed the Indus 1839.....	6 26	6 0	2 1 56	8 21	1 54	
15	Fri	5	Treaty of Lahore 1846.....	6 26	6 0	2 2 50	9 20	2 52	
16	Sat	6	Peace with Barmah 1826.....	6 26	6 0	2 3 52	10 19	3 51	
17	Sun	7	SEPTUAGESIMA. Battle of Meeanee (Scinde) 1843.....	6 25	6 0	3 4 52	11 15	4 48	
18	Mon	8		6 25	6 0	3 5 47	Morn 5 49		
19	Tues	9	Surrender of Hyderabad in Scinde 1843.....	6 25	6 0	3 6 43	0 9	6 32	
20	Wed	10	Battle of Goojerat 1849.....	6 24	6 0	4 7 37	1 1	7 22	
21	Thur	11	Lahore taken 1846.....	6 24	6 0	4 8 29	1 50	8 6	
22	Fri	12	Peace with Tippoo Saib 1792.....	6 24	6 0	4 9 20	2 58	8 49	
23	Sat	13		6 23	6 0	5 10 9	3 24	9 31	
24	Sun	14	SEXAGESIMA St. Matthias.....	6 23	6 0	5 10 59	4 10	10 13	
25	Mon	15		6 22	6 0	5 11 47	5 56	10 56	
26	Tues	16		6 21	6 0	5 Morn	5 42	After	
27	Wed	17	Insurrection in China commenced 1851.....	6 21	6 0	5 0 35	6 28	0 22	
28	Thur	18	Nepalites defeated 1816.....	6 21	6 0	5 1 23	7 15	1 8	

PHENOMENA.

February	d.	h.	m.	
3	11	24	After.	Jupiter in conjunction with Sun.
4	3	47	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....Moon 5 43 N.
5	0	22	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....Jupiter 4 0 S.
7	2	34	After.	Jupiter in conjunction with Mercury.....Jupiter 1 50 N.
11	10	4	After.	Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.
13	3	47	Morn.	Saturn in quadrature with Sun.
15	5	16	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Uranus.....Moon 6 27 S.
15	5	5	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.....Mars 8 44 N.
19	0	48	Morn.	Mars stationary.
21	8	7	Morn.	Venus at greatest western elongation 46° 44'.
25	0	52	After.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....Saturn 2 20 S.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
New Moon	6	2	59 Afternoon.
First Quarter	13	2	8 Afternoon.
Full Moon	20	2	16 Afternoon.
Last Quarter	28	1	7 Afternoon.
Perigee	18	4	— Morning.
Apogee	27	9	— Morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MEAN TIME		THE MOON		
				THE SUN		Rises	Calm	Sets
				Rises	Sets			
				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Fri	10	Saint David .....[English 1815]	6 20	6 6	2 10	8 8	1 56
2	Sat	20	Sovereignty of Ceylon assumed by the	6 19	6 6	2 57	8 51	2 46
3	Sun	21	QUINQUAGESIMA	6 19	6 6	3 44	9 39	3 34
4	Mon	22	.....	6 18	6 6	4 31	10 28	4 24
5	Tues	23	[1729]	6 18	6 6	5 15	After 5 15	
6	Wed	24	Ash Wednesday. Peace of Seringapatam	6 17	6 6	5 57	0 3	6 10
7	Thur	25	Siege of Bangalore 1791.....	6 16	6 6	6 41	0 54	7 5
8	Fri	26	Siege of Lucknow 1858.....	6 16	6 6	7 27	1 44	7 59
9	Sat	27	Treaty of Lahore 1846.....	6 15	6 7	8 15	2 35	8 55
10	Sun	28	1st SUNDAY in LENT. PRINCE OF WALES	6 14	6 7	9 1	3 27	9 51
11	Mon	29	[married 1863]	6 14	6 7	9 53	4 22	10 50
12	Tues	30	.....	6 13	6 7	10 47	5 18	11 48
13	Wed	1	.....	6 13	6 7	After 6 15	Morn	
14	Thur	2	The Sikh Army surrendered 1849.....	6 12	6 7	0 43	7 13	0 46
15	Fri	3	.....	6 11	6 7	1 40	8 10	1 44
16	Sat	4	.....	6 11	6 7	2 42	9 6	2 39
17	Sun	5	2nd SUNDAY in LENT. Saint Patrick.....	6 10	6 8	3 38	9 59	3 32
18	Mon	6	PRINCESS LOUISA CAROLINE ALBERTA b. 1840	6 9	6 8	4 35	10 51	4 21
19	Tues	7	.....	6 9	6 8	5 25	11 40	5 9
20	Wed	8	Bangalore taken 1791.....	6 8	6 8	6 17	Morn 5 56	
21	Thur	9	.....	6 7	6 8	7 9	0 28	6 41
22	Fri	10	.....	6 7	6 8	8 0	1 15	7 24
23	Sat	11	Chandernagore taken 1757.....	6 6	6 8	8 49	2 2	8 6
24	Sun	12	3rd SUNDAY in LENT. Battle of Hyderabad	6 5	6 8	9 58	3 48	8 39
25	Mon	13	Annunciation Lady Day .....[Scinde] 1843	6 5	6 8	10 27	4 34	9 32
26	Tues	14	.....	6 4	6 8	11 16	5 21	10 16
27	Wed	15	Defeat of Tippoo Saib 1793. Lord Napier	6 4	6 8	Morn 5 53	After 5 53	
28	Thur	16	[arrived 1866]	6 3	6 8	0 3	6 53	After
29	Fri	17	Annexation of the Panjab 1849.....	6 2	6 8	0 50	8 43	0 26
30	Sat	18	Bail of Asserghur 1849.....	6 1	6 8	1 37	9 31	1 25
31	Sun	19	4th SUNDAY in LENT. Madras Troops em- barked for Barmah 1852	6 0	6 8	2 24	10 18	2 13

PHENOMENA.

March	d.	h.	m.	
2	4	37	After.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.....Venus 2 12 S.
4	1	54	After.	Saturn stationary.
4	8	39	After.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....Jupiter 5 56 S.
5	—	—	—	Sun eclipsed, invisible at Madras.
7	11	32	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....Moon 2 37 S.
10	3	9	Morn.	Mercury at greatest eastern elongation 15° 13'.
13	7	10	Morn.	Uranus stationary.
14	10	45	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Uranus.....Moon 5 31 S.
15	4	58	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.....Mars 7 57 N.
17	8	38	Morn.	Mercury stationary.
20	—	—	—	Moon eclipsed, invisible at Madras.
21	7	2	Morn.	Sun enters Aries, Spring commences.
24	8	46	After.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....Saturn 2 15 S.
25	6	13	After.	Uranus in quadrature with Sun.
27	3	50	Morn.	Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.	
New Moon	4	3	25	Morning.
First Quarter	11	8	30	Afternoon.
Full Moon	19	4	27	Morning.
Last Quarter	27	7	22	Evening.
Perigee	8	8	—	Morning.
Apogee	24	3	—	Morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MEAN TIME THE MOON					
				THE SUN		Rises Culm Sets			
				Rises	Sets	Morn	Morn	After	
				A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
1	Mon	20	Expedition against Ahwas 1857	5 59	6 3	5 7	9 5	3 4	
2	Tues	21		5 59	6 3	5 51	9 54	3 55	
3	Wed	22		5 59	6 3	5 43	10 43	4 48	
4	Thur	23		5 58	6 3	5 31	11 41	5 43	
5	Fri	24	Martaban taken 1852	5 57	6 3	5 16	12 36	6 41	
6	Sat	25	Battle of Coorg 1834	5 57	6 3	4 55	1 19	7 41	
7	Sun	26	5th SUNDAY in LENT. Birth of Prince Leopold 1853	5 56	6 3	4 45	2 14	8 41	
8	Mon	27		5 55	6 3	4 40	3 11	9 41	
9	Tues	28		5 55	6 3	4 39	4 10	10 41	
10	Wed	29		5 54	6 3	4 37	5 11	11 39	
11	Thur	30	The great Barce Dosh Canal opened 1859	5 53	6 3	4 37	6 6	Morn	
12	Fri	1		5 53	6 3	4 37	7 2	0 36	
13	Sat	2		5 52	6 3	4 34	7 55	1 29	
14	Sun	3	6th SUNDAY in LENT. Palm Sunday. Birth of Princess Beatrice 1857	5 51	6 3	4 29	8 46	2 18	
15	Mon	4		5 51	6 3	4 23	9 35	3 6	
16	Tues	5		5 51	6 3	4 15	10 23	3 50	
17	Wed	6		5 50	6 3	4 5	11 9	4 33	
18	Thur	7	Tamra Topee executed at Sepri 1853	5 49	6 3	3 51	11 55	5 15	
19	Fri	8	GOOD FRIDAY. Banda defeated 1858	5 49	6 10	3 41	Morn	5 52	
20	Sat	9	Easter Eve	5 48	6 10	3 31	0 41	6 43	
21	Sun	10	EASTER SUNDAY. Occupation of Khandahar 1853	5 48	6 10	3 20	1 28	7 27	
22	Mon	11	Saint George	5 47	6 10	3 14	2 14	8 10	
23	Tues	12	Great Fire at Surat 1857	5 46	6 10	3 56	3 2	8 56	
24	Wed	13	Saint Mark. Birth of Princess Alice 1843	5 46	6 10	4 43	3 49	9 42	
25	Thur	14		5 46	6 11	Morn	5 23	After	
26	Fri	15	Surrender of Kumaon 1815	5 45	6 11	0 16	6 10	0 4	
27	Sat	16		5 44	6 11	1 0	6 57	0 58	
28	Sun	17	LOW SUNDAY. 1st SUNDAY after Easter	5 43	6 11	1 45	7 45	1 34	
29	Mon	18		5 43	6 11	2 27	8 32	2 35	
30	Tues	19							

PHENOMENA.

April	h.	m.	o.	
1	54	Morn.	—	Venus in conjunction with Jupiter
1	5	15	After.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter
1	6	28	After.	Moon in conjunction with Venus
4	0	40	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury
8	2	17	After.	Mercury stationary.
10	4	51	After.	Moon in conjunction with Uranus
13	2	56	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mars
16	4	51	Morn.	Mars in quadrature with Sun.
21	1	56	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn
24	0	27	Morn.	Mercury at greatest western elongation 27° 6'.
29	11	44	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter
30	1	10	Morn.	Saturn in opposition with Sun.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.	
New Moon	4	1	1	Afternoon.
First Quarter	11	3	25	Morning.
Full Moon	18	7	13	Afternoon.
Last Quarter	25	10	43	Afternoon.
Perigee	6	4	—	Morning.
Apogee	21	1	—	Afternoon.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MEAN TIME THE MOON					
				THE SUN		Rises Culm Sets			
				Rises	Sets	Morn	Morn	After	
				A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
1	Wed	20	PRINCE ARTHUR born 1850	5 45	6 11	3 12	9 21	3 28	
2	Thur	21		5 42	6 12	3 58	10 11	4 22	
3	Fri	22	Mutiny at Lucknow 1857	5 42	6 12	4 45	11 4	5 20	
4	Sat	23	Serfopatan taken & Tipu killed 1799	5 42	6 12	5 34	After	6 23	
5	Sun	24	2nd SUNDAY after EASTER	5 42	6 12	6 27	0 38	7 27	
6	Mon	25		5 41	6 13	7 27	1 28	8 29	
7	Tues	26		5 40	6 13	8 27	2 28	9 29	
8	Wed	27	Installation of Shah Soojah 1839	5 40	6 13	9 28	3 28	10 29	
9	Thur	28		5 39	6 13	10 30	4 26	11 24	
10	Fri	29	Rangoon captured 1824	5 39	6 13	After	5 32	Morn	
11	Sat	30	Mutiny at Delhi 1857	5 39	6 13	6 26	6 44	0 16	
12	Sun	31	3d SUNDAY after EASTER	5 39	6 13	1 20	7 33	1 4	
13	Mon	1		5 38	6 14	2 12	8 21	1 49	
14	Tues	2		5 38	6 14	3 2	9 7	2 32	
15	Wed	3		5 38	6 14	3 51	9 52	3 14	
16	Thur	4	[and Calcutta 1854	5 38	6 14	4 40	10 38	3 55	
17	Fri	5	First Telegraph message between Bombay	5 37	6 15	5 29	11 24	4 38	
18	Sat	6	Free Church of Scotland opened 1843	5 37	6 15	6 18	Morn	5 21	
19	Sun	7	4th SUNDAY after EASTER. Bascin taken	5 37	6 15	7 4	0 10	6 5	
20	Mon	8	First Meeting of Legislative Council of	5 37	6 15	7 51	0 57	6 31	
21	Tues	9	[India 1854	5 37	6 16	8 40	1 44	7 37	
22	Wed	10		5 37	6 16	9 27	2 32	8 25	
23	Thur	11	Kertch taken 1855	5 36	6 16	10 13	3 19	9 11	
24	Fri	12	QUEEN VICTORIA born 1819	5 36	6 17	10 57	4 6	9 53	
25	Sat	13	PRINCESS HELENA born 1846. Sir J. G. Le Marchant arrived 1865.	5 36	6 17	11 40	4 52	10 45	
26	Sun	14	ROGATION SUNDAY	5 36	6 18	Morn	5 39	After	
27	Mon	15		5 35	6 18	0 22	6 34	0 24	
28	Tues	16		5 36	6 18	1 5	7 11	1 15	
29	Wed	17		5 36	6 18	1 49	7 59	2 7	
30	Thur	18	ASCENSION DAY	5 36	6 18	2 35	8 50	3 3	
31	Fri	19	Shajehanpore massacre 1857	5 36	6 18	3 22	9 43	4 1	

PHENOMENA.

May	h.	m.	o.	
1	6	7	After.	Moon in conjunction with Venus
2	4	38	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury
8	1	32	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Uranus
10	7	15	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mars
18	4	49	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn
27	2	24	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter
28	1	9	Morn.	Jupiter in quadrature with Sun.
31	2	47	After.	Moon in conjunction with Venus

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
• New Moon	2	8	53 Afternoon.
> First Quarter	9	11	58 Morning.
○ Full Moon	17	10	16 Morning.
< Last Quarter	25	10	49 Morning.
☾ Perigee	3	11	— Morning.
☾ Apogee	17	9	— Afternoon.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MEAN TIME	THE MOON
				THE SUN	Rises Culm Sets
				Rises Sets	Morn Morn After
1	Sat	29	1st Turf of C. I. Railway turned 1857	5 36 6 19	4 13 10 39 5 3
2	Sun	21	SUNDAY after ASCENSION DAY	5 36 6 20	5 10 After 6 7
3	Mon	22	Mutiny at Neemuch 1857	5 36 6 20	6 8 0 41 7 12
4	Tues	23		5 36 6 20	7 11 1 45 8 16
5	Wed	24		5 36 6 20	8 15 2 44 9 15
6	Thur	25	Calcutta partially lighted with gas 1857	5 36 6 21	9 18 3 43 10 10
7	Fri	26		5 36 6 21	10 18 4 38 11 1
8	Sat	27	A. M. Chapel at Royapooram opened 1843	5 36 6 21	After 5 30 11 48
9	Sun	28	WHITE SUNDAY. 1st Turf of the M. Railway	5 36 6 21	0 8 6 10 Morn
10	Mon	29	Mutiny of 1st Oude Infy. 1857 (contd 1857)	5 36 6 22	1 0 7 6 0 33
11	Tues	30	Mutiny of 1st Oude Infy. [Cawnpore 1857]	5 36 6 22	1 48 7 54 1 15
12	Wed	31	Massacre of the Pathibhar fugitives at	5 36 6 22	2 38 8 57 1 56
13	Thur	1	1st Cavalry Hyd. Contingent mutinied at	5 37 6 23	3 20 9 52 2 38
14	Fri	2	1st Cavalry Hyd. Contingent mutinied at	5 37 6 23	4 11 10 8 3 20
15	Sat	3	1st Cavalry Hyd. Contingent mutinied at	5 37 6 23	5 10 11 54 4 3
16	Sun	4	TRINITY SUNDAY. Capture of Woosung 1842	5 37 6 23	5 49 11 41 4 47
17	Mon	5	Battle of Ajmer 1815	5 37 6 23	6 33 12 0 5 33
18	Tues	6		5 38 6 24	7 24 0 28 6 20
19	Wed	7	VICTORIA 1837	5 38 6 24	8 19 1 16 7 8
20	Thur	8	Corpus Christi. Accession of Queen	5 38 6 24	9 06 2 03 7 56
21	Fri	9	Proclamation of Queen VICTORIA	5 38 6 24	9 58 2 50 8 44
22	Sat	10		5 38 6 25	10 51 3 35 9 31
23	Sun	11	1st SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 38 6 25	11 45 4 21 10 20
24	Mon	12	Saint John the Baptist. Midsummer	5 39 6 25	11 45 5 11 9
25	Tues	13		5 39 6 25	Morn 5 50 After
26	Wed	14		5 39 6 25	0 28 6 43 0 52
27	Thur	15	Cawnpore Massacre 1857	5 40 6 26	1 13 7 31 1 47
28	Fri	16	Coronation of Queen VICTORIA	5 40 6 26	2 1 8 24 2 45
29	Sat	17	Saint Peter	5 40 6 26	2 53 9 16 3 43
30	Sun	18	2nd SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 40 6 26	3 49 10 20 4 40

PHENOMENA.

June	d.	h.	m.	Phenomena
1	0	16	Morn.	Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.
2	13	30	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury
3	1	7	After.	Moon in conjunction with Uranus
4	8	43	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mars
5	15	67	Morn.	Mercury in conjunction with Venus
6	22	1	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn
7	29	3	Morn.	Sun enters Cancer. Summer commences
8	11	46	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter
9	18	36	After.	Jupiter stationary
10	25	11	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Venus

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
• New Moon	2	8	9 Morning.
> First Quarter	8	10	52 Afternoon.
○ Full Moon	17	1	17 Morning.
< Last Quarter	24	7	53 Afternoon.
☾ New Moon	31	10	4 Morning.
☾ Perigee	1	8	— Afternoon.
☾ Apogee	15	1	— Morning.
☾ Perigee	30	5	— Morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MEAN TIME	THE MOON
				THE SUN	Rises Culm Sets
				Rises Sets	Morn — After
1	Mon	19	Siege of Lucknow by Rebels 1857	5 40 6 26	4 50 After 5 34
2	Tues	20	Visitation of Blessed Virgin Mary	5 41 6 27	5 54 0 25 6 57
3	Wed	21		5 41 6 27	6 59 1 27 7 57
4	Thur	22	Sir H. Lawrence died 1857	5 41 6 27	8 2 2 25 8 51
5	Fri	23	Capture of Ghazni 1839	5 41 6 27	9 3 3 21 9 42
6	Sat	24	Old Midsummer day	5 42 6 27	9 38 4 13 10 28
7	Sun	25	3rd SUNDAY after TRINITY. 14th Bengal	5 42 6 27	10 54 5 2 11 13
8	Mon	26	[N. I. disarmed 1857]	5 43 6 27	After 5 49 11 55
9	Tues	27		5 43 6 27	0 35 6 35 Morn
10	Wed	28		5 43 6 27	1 28 7 20 0 37
11	Thur	29		5 43 6 27	2 11 8 6 1 19
12	Fri	30	Rajah of Nargound hung 1858	5 43 6 27	2 59 8 52 2 2
13	Sat	31	Allies evacuated Crimea 1856	5 44 6 27	3 46 9 38 2 46
14	Sun	32	4th SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 44 6 27	4 34 10 26 3 31
15	Mon	1	Madras Horticultural Socy. established 1835	5 45 6 27	5 20 11 13 4 18
16	Tues	2		5 45 6 27	6 7 Morn 5 6
17	Wed	3		5 45 6 27	6 58 0 9 5 53
18	Thur	4		5 45 6 27	7 38 0 47 6 41
19	Fri	5	Defeat of the Nana by Genl. Havelock 1857	5 46 6 26	8 31 1 34 7 29
20	Sat	6		5 46 6 26	9 2 2 20 8 18
21	Sun	7	5th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Battle of China	5 46 6 26	9 44 3 5 9 6
22	Mon	8	Indian Income Tax Act passed 1860	5 46 6 26	10 26 3 51 9 26
23	Tues	9		5 46 6 26	11 19 4 37 10 46
24	Wed	10	[Fest. Jury 1858]	5 47 6 25	11 50 5 25 After
25	Thur	11	St. James. Natives of India first eat on the	5 47 6 25	Morn 6 15 0 53
26	Fri	12	Madras Lying-in-Hospital opened 1844	5 47 6 25	0 48 7 9 1 32
27	Sat	13		5 47 6 25	1 36 8 5 2 32
28	Sun	14	6th SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 48 6 24	2 33 9 4 3 34
29	Mon	15	First School for native girls founded at	5 48 6 24	3 35 10 6 3 38
30	Tues	16	[Calcutta 1843]	5 48 6 24	4 35 After 5 46
31	Wed	17	Assam annexed 1826	5 48 6 24	5 42 0 8 6 37

PHENOMENA.

July	d.	h.	m.	Phenomena
1	5	6	Morn.	Uranus in conjunction with Sun.
2	12	23	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Uranus
3	19	45	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury
4	26	17	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mars
5	3	47	After.	Mercury at greatest eastern elongation 26° 11'
6	10	45	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn
7	17	27	After.	Mercury stationary
8	24	49	After.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter
9	31	12	Morn.	Venus in conjunction with Uranus
10	7	27	Morn.	Saturn stationary
11	14	25	After.	Moon in conjunction with Uranus
12	21	19	After.	Saturn in quadrature with Sun
13	28	48	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Venus
14	4	7	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.	
First Quarter	7	0	30	Afternoon.
Full Moon	15	3	38	Afternoon.
Last Quarter	23	2	43	Morning.
New Moon	29	6	25	Afternoon.

Apogee	11	11	—	Morning.
Perigee	27	7	—	Morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Lunar day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MEAN TIME						THE MOON			
				THE SUN						Rises	Sets	Morn	After
				A. m.	A. m.	A. m.	A. m.	A. m.	A. m.				
1	Thur	18	Lammas Day. The India Income Tax Act	5 48	6 24	6 44	1 57	2 29					
2	Fri	19	(in force 1860)	5 49	6 25	7 44	2 0	8 19					
3	Sat	20	Mahratta war commenced 1803	5 49	6 23	8 41	2 32	9 6					
4	Sun	21	7th SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 49	6 23	9 35	3 41	9 50					
5	Mon	22	Chascan captured 1840	5 50	6 22	10 27	4 29	10 33					
6	Tues	23	Prince Alfred born 1844	5 50	6 22	11 17	5 15	11 15					
7	Wed	24	Cabul taken 1839	5 50	6 22	After	6 21	11 59					
8	Thur	25	Great flood at Baroda 1857	5 50	6 21	0 55	6 48	Morn					
9	Fri	26	Powder Magazine at Delhi exploded 1859	5 50	6 20	1 43	7 35	0 43					
10	Sat	27	Saint Lawrence. Scindia defeated 1803	5 50	6 20	2 30	8 22	1 28					
11	Sun	28	8th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Ahmednagar	5 50	6 20	3 18	9 9	2 14					
12	Mon	29	(surrendered 1803)	5 51	6 19	4 13	9 56	3 2					
13	Tues	30	Sir Colin Campbell arrived in Calcutta 1857	5 51	6 19	4 48	10 34	3 49					
14	Wed	31	Battle of the Thermopylae 1855	5 51	6 18	5 36	11 31	4 38					
15	Thur	1	Battle of Rohilla 1808	5 51	6 17	6 19	Morn	5 26					
16	Fri	2		5 51	6 17	7 2	0 17	6 14					
17	Sat	3		5 51	6 17	7 44	1 3	7 3					
18	Sun	4	9th SUNDAY after TRINITY.	5 51	6 17	8 22	1 49	7 32					
19	Mon	5	Mutiny at Verozepore 1857	5 52	6 16	9 9	2 38	8 45					
20	Tues	6		5 52	6 16	9 53	3 29	9 45					
21	Wed	7	The Taku Forts of China captured 1860	5 52	6 15	10 42	4 12	10 29					
22	Thur	8	Treaty of Peace with China 1842	5 52	6 14	11 30	5 4	After					
23	Fri	9	Government Central Museum instituted	5 52	6 14	Morn	5 57	0 22					
24	Sat	10	Insurrection of General Noddy's statue 1861	5 52	6 13	0 24	6 54	1 13					
25	Sun	11	10th SUNDAY after TRINITY. High Court	5 52	6 12	1 21	7 52	2 18					
26	Mon	12	Transvaal taken 1797. (opened 1862)	5 52	6 12	2 21	8 52	3 23					
27	Tues	13		5 52	6 11	3 21	9 51	4 22					
28	Wed	14		5 52	6 10	4 22	10 49	5 18					
29	Thur	15	Saint John the Baptist beheaded	5 52	6 10	5 22	After	6 10					
30	Fri	16		5 52	6 9	6 25	0 38	6 56					
31	Sat	17		5 52	6 8	7 23	1 29	7 40					

PHENOMENA.

August	d.	h.	m.	
3	10	57	Morn.	Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.
3	6	25	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mars
7	5	45	After.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn
10	5	38	After.	Mercury in conjunction with Venus
13	1	44	Morn.	Mercury stationary.
15	4	28	After.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter
21	3	41	After.	Mercury at greatest western elongation 18° 26'.
26	2	26	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Uranus
26	0	45	After.	Jupiter in opposition with Sun.
28	3	54	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury
29	0	54	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Venus
29	—	—	—	Sun eclipsed, invisible at Madras.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.	
First Quarter	6	4	52	Morning.
Full Moon	14	3	34	Morning.
Last Quarter	21	8	30	Morning.
New Moon	28	5	3	Morning.

Apogee	8	3	—	Morning.
Perigee	23	11	—	Morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Lunar day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MEAN TIME						THE MOON			
				THE SUN						Rises	Sets	Morn	After
				A. m.	A. m.	A. m.	A. m.	A. m.	A. m.				
1	Sun	18	11th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Govt. of India	5 52	6 8	8 14	2 19	8 26					
2	Mon	19	(transferred to the Crown 1858)	5 52	6 7	9 6	3 7	9 10					
3	Tues	20		5 52	6 6	9 57	3 54	9 53					
4	Wed	21	Fort of Allypore taken 1803	5 52	6 6	10 47	4 41	10 37					
5	Thur	22	Storming of Highuz and Allahabad 1803	5 52	6 6	After	5 39	11 28					
6	Fri	23	Recapture of Ghuznes 1842	5 52	6 5	0 24	6 16	Morn					
7	Sat	24		5 52	6 4	1 17	7 8	0 9					
8	Sun	25	12th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Native Army of Bengal reorganised 1859	5 52	6 4	1 58	7 51	0 53					
9	Mon	26		5 52	6 3	2 44	8 28	1 44					
10	Tues	27	Battle of Delhi 1803	5 52	6 2	3 28	9 25	2 32					
11	Wed	28	Cabul re-taken 1842	5 52	6 1	4 12	10 12	3 21					
12	Thur	29	Defeat of Akbar Khan at Tezeen 1842	5 52	6 0	4 54	10 58	4 11					
13	Fri	30	Storming of Delhi commenced 1857	5 52	6 0	5 41	11 45	5 0					
14	Sat	31		5 52	5 59	6 24	Morn	5 49					
15	Sun	1	13th SUNDAY after TRINITY. The Indian	5 52	5 58	7 7	6 32	6 38					
16	Mon	2	(Press freed 1835)	5 52	5 58	7 52	1 20	7 31					
17	Tues	3		5 52	5 57	8 39	2 9	8 24					
18	Wed	4	Java conquered by English 1811	5 52	5 56	9 28	3 0	9 19					
19	Thur	5	Treaty of Channar signed 1781	5 52	5 56	10 21	3 54	10 18					
20	Fri	6	Delhi re-taken 1857	5 52	5 55	11 15	4 49	After					
21	Sat	7	Saint Matthew	5 52	5 54	Morn	5 46	0 16					
22	Sun	8	14th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Siege of Mool-	5 52	5 53	0 13	6 41	1 15					
23	Mon	9	(tan raised 1848)	5 52	5 53	1 11	7 42	2 13					
24	Tues	10		5 52	5 52	2 10	8 38	3 8					
25	Wed	11		5 52	5 51	3 9	9 33	3 39					
26	Thur	12		5 52	5 50	4 6	10 27	4 40					
27	Fri	13		5 52	5 50	5 3	After	5 36					
28	Sat	14		5 52	5 49	6 1	0 8	6 19					
29	Sun	15	15th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Saint Michael	5 53	5 48	6 54	0 57	7 2					
30	Mon	16	1st line of Railway projected by In. T. Com.	5 53	5 48	7 46	1 45	7 46					
			(laid between Arcotum & Conjeevaram 1856)										

PHENOMENA.

September	d.	h.	m.	
1	10	6	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mars
4	4	18	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mars
11	2	28	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn
12	5	14	After.	Mercury in conjunction with Venus
14	—	—	—	Moon eclipsed, visible at Madras.
15	3	9	After.	Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.
22	10	33	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Uranus
24	6	5	After.	Sun enters Libra. Autumn commences.
25	8	58	After.	Venus in superior conjunction with Sun.
28	5	49	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Venus
28	10	40	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury
30	5	31	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mars

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ First Quarter	d. h. m.	5 11 38	Afternoon.
☾ Full Moon	18 6 45	Afternoon.	
☾ Last Quarter	26 2 38	Afternoon.	
☾ New Moon	27 6 24	Afternoon.	

☾ Apogee	5 10	Afternoon.	
☾ Perigee	18 8	Morning.	

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Time of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MEAN TIME		THE MOON			
				THE SUN		Rises	Set	Morn	After
				Rises	Set	Morn	After	After	
1	Tues	17		h. m. a. m. a. m.	h. m. a. m.	h. m. a. m.	h. m. a. m.		
2	Wed	18		5 53 5 47	8 57 2 33	8 31			
3	Thur	19		5 53 5 47	9 26 3 20	9 15			
4	Fri	20		5 53 5 46	10 15 4 10	2			
5	Sat	21	Day of Humiliation throughout India 1857 Terrible Storm at Calcutta 1864	5 53 5 45	11 3 4 56	10 49			
6	Sun	22	16th SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 53 5 44	0 38 5 31	Morn			
7	Mon	23		5 53 5 43	1 22 7 18	0 24			
8	Tues	24		5 53 5 43	2 6 8 4	1 13			
9	Wed	25		5 53 5 42	2 49 8 51	2 1			
10	Thur	26	Changhae captured 1841	5 53 5 41	3 31 9 37	2 51			
11	Fri	27	Conclusion of the Afghan war 1842	5 53 5 41	4 18 10 24	3 41			
12	Sat	28		5 53 5 40	4 57 11 12	4 33			
13	Sun	29	17th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Ningpo taken	5 53 5 39	5 45	Morn	5 25		
14	Mon	30	Cuttack taken 1803 [1841]	5 54 5 39	6 32 0 2	6 18			
15	Tues	31		5 54 5 38	7 22 0 53	7 13			
16	Wed	1		5 54 5 38	8 14 1 47	8 10			
17	Thur	2	Agra taken 1803	5 54 5 38	9 10 2 43	9 10			
18	Fri	3	Saint Luke	5 54 5 37	10 7 3 41	10 11			
19	Sat	4		5 54 5 36	11 6 4 39	After			
20	Sun	5	18th SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 55 5 35	Morn	5 37	0 9		
21	Mon	6	Siege of Asseerghur 1803	5 55 5 35	0 5 5 34	1 4			
22	Tues	7		5 55 5 35	1 2 7 28	1 56			
23	Wed	8	Mumro's Statue erected in Madras 1845	5 55 5 34	1 59 8 21	2 45			
24	Thur	9		5 55 5 33	2 54 9 11	3 31			
25	Fri	10	Rajah of Tanjore surrendered his power 1799	5 55 5 33	3 47 10 0	4 15			
26	Sat	11		5 56 5 32	4 41 10 49	5 0			
27	Sun	12	19th SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 56 5 32	5 32	After	5 42		
28	Mon	13	Saint Simon and Saint Jude	5 56 5 32	6 27 0 24	6 25			
29	Tues	14		5 57 5 31	7 17 1 12	7 8			
30	Wed	15	Martaban taken 1824	5 57 5 31	8 7 2 0	7 54			
31	Thur	16		5 57 5 31	8 56 2 48	8 41			

PHENOMENA.

October	d.	h. m.	Phenomenon	Planet	Time
1	5	31	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn	Saturn	2 50 S.
3	8	4	After.—Uranus in quadrature with Sun		
9	9	16	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter	Jupiter	2 49 S.
19	4	28	After.—Moon in conjunction with Uranus	Moon	4 51 S.
19	4	30	After.—Uranus stationary		
20	4	6	Morn.—Mercury in conjunction with Mars	Mercury	1 53 S.
24	7	38	After.—Jupiter stationary		
28	9	1	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus	Venus	4 0 S.
29	3	59	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars	Mars	5 14 S.
29	7	43	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn	Saturn	3 0 S.
29	2	36	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury	Moon	7 51 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ First Quarter	d. h. m.	4 7 48	Afternoon.
☾ Full Moon	12 6 30	Morning.	
☾ Last Quarter	18 10 27	Afternoon.	
☾ New Moon	26 10 32	Morning.	

☾ Apogee	2 7	Afternoon.	
☾ Perigee	14 2	Afternoon.	
☾ Apogee	30 1	Afternoon.	

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Time of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MEAN TIME		THE MOON			
				THE SUN		Rises	Set	Morn	After
				Rises	Set	Morn	After	After	
1	Fri	17	Upwards of 10,000 lives lost All Saints. Cyclone at Masulipatam 1864—	h. m. a. m. a. m.	h. m. a. m.	h. m. a. m.	h. m. a. m.		
2	Sat	18	All Souls. Insurrection at Cabul 1841	5 58 5 39	9 43 3 36	9 29			
3	Sun	19	20th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Kheist taken	5 58 5 30	10 31 4 24	10 17			
4	Mon	20	possession of by the British 1840	5 58 5 30	11 17 5 11	11 5			
5	Tues	21		5 59 5 29	0 43 6 45	Morn			
6	Wed	22		5 59 5 29	1 24 7 28	0 42			
7	Thur	23		5 59 5 29	2 6 8 15	1 30			
8	Fri	24	Destruction of Cabul 1841. [1841]	5 59 5 28	3 48 9 1	2 20			
9	Sat	25	ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales born	6 0 5 28	3 32 9 50	3 12			
10	Sun	26	21st SUNDAY after TRINITY	6 0 5 28	4 18 10 41	4 6			
11	Mon	27	Saint Martin. Treaty with the Nizam 1766	6 1 5 27	5 11 11 54	5 2			
12	Tues	28		6 1 5 27	6 3	Morn	5 57		
13	Wed	29	Capture of Kheist 1839	6 1 5 27	7 0 0 31	6 57			
14	Thur	30	Robbena and the Deab ceded 1801	6 2 5 27	7 37 1 30	7 59			
15	Fri	1	Christ Church Trevandrum consecrated 1839	6 2 5 27	8 38 2 30	9 2			
16	Sat	2	Garrison at Lucknow relieved 1857	6 3 5 27	9 59 3 30	10 3			
17	Sun	3	22nd SUNDAY after TRINITY. St. Paul's	6 3 5 27	10 58 4 29	11 0			
18	Mon	4	[Church, Vepery, consecrated 1835]	6 3 5 27	11 55 5 25	After			
19	Tues	5		6 4 5 27	Morn	6 18	0 43		
20	Wed	6		6 4 5 27	0 50 7 9	1 30			
21	Thur	7	PRINCESS ROYAL born 1840	6 5 5 27	1 44 7 58	2 15			
22	Fri	8	Repulse of Rangoon 1815	6 5 5 27	2 36 8 45	2 57			
23	Sat	9	Old Marthana day	6 6 5 27	3 28 9 32	3 39			
24	Sun	10	23d SUNDAY after TRINITY. Lord Clyde de-	6 7 5 27	4 18 10 19	4 22			
25	Mon	11	[Heated Mutineers at Futyghur 1858]	6 7 5 27	5 9 11 6	5 3			
26	Tues	12		6 7 5 27	5 59	After	5 50		
27	Wed	13	Battle of Satalice 1817	6 8 5 28	6 50 0 42	8 36			
28	Thur	14	Gwalior Contingent routed 1857	6 9 5 28	7 38 1 30	7 22			
29	Fri	15		6 9 5 28	8 25 2 18	8 10			
30	Sat	16	Saint Andrew	6 10 5 28	9 13 3 5	8 53			

PHENOMENA.

November	d.	h. m.	Phenomenon	Planet	Time
1	2	50	Morn.—Mercury at greatest eastern elongation 23° 25'		
1	8	24	Morn.—Mars in conjunction with Saturn	Mars	2 18 S.
6	5	52	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter	Jupiter	2 35 S.
7	6	43	After.—Venus in conjunction with Saturn	Venus	1 49 S.
11	11	50	After.—Mercury stationary		
15	5	6	Morn.—Venus in conjunction with Mars	Venus	0 18 N.
15	10	20	After.—Moon in conjunction with Uranus	Moon	4 41 S.
16	1	56	Morn.—Mercury in conjunction with Venus	Mercury	1 6 S.
16	9	51	Morn.—Mercury in conjunction with Mars	Mercury	0 44 S.
19	5	8	After.—Saturn in conjunction with Sun		
21	11	40	After.—Jupiter in quadrature with Sun		
22	6	40	Morn.—Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun		
25	4	30	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury	Moon	3 10 N.
25	9	24	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn	Saturn	3 4 S.
27	5	31	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars	Mars	5 37 S.
27	7	46	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus	Venus	5 37 S.

[PART 2]

ASTEROIDS OR TELESCOPIC PLANETS BETWEEN MARS AND JUPITER.

Number.	Name.	Discoverer.	Place and Date of Discovery.	Revolution in days.
1	Ceres	Piazzi	Palermo 1801 Jan. 1	1681
2	Pallas	Olbers	Bremen 1802 Mar. 28	1684
3	Juno	Harding	Millicent 1804 Sep. 1	1692
4	Vesta	Olbers	Bremen 1807 March 29	1326
5	Astræa	Hencke	Driesen 1845 Dec. 8	1511
6	Hebe	Hencke	Driesen 1847 July 1	1290
7	Iris	Hind	London 1847 Aug. 13	1948
8	Faeth	Hind	London 1847 Oct. 18	1193
9	Mithras	Graham	Sligo 1848 Aug. 25	1647
10	Hylla	De Gasparis	Naples 1849 April 12	2041
11	Parthenope	De Gasparis	Naples 1850 May 11	1402
12	Victoria	Hind	London 1850 Sep. 10	1801
13	Egeria	De Gasparis	Naples 1850 Nov. 3	1511
14	Iduna	Hind	London 1851 May 19	1518
15	Eunomia	De Gasparis	Naples 1851 July 29	1571
16	Psyche	De Gasparis	Naples 1852 March 17	1825
17	Talitha	Luther	Bilk 1852 April 17	1420
18	Melpomene	Hind	London 1852 June 24	1271
19	Fortuna	Hind	London 1852 Aug. 22	1693
20	Munditia	De Gasparis	Naples 1852 Sep. 19	1383
21	Lutetia	Goldschmidt	Paris 1853 Nov. 15	1388
22	Calliope	Hind	London 1853 Nov. 16	1813
23	Thalia	Hind	London 1853 Dec. 15	1534
24	Thetis	De Gasparis	Naples 1853 April 5	2084
25	Flora	Chacornac	Marseilles 1853 April 7	1856
26	Proserpine	Luther	Bilk 1853 May 5	1581
27	Euterpe	Hind	London 1853 Nov. 8	1814
28	Belona	Luther	Bilk 1854 March 1	1589
29	Amphitrite	Mith	London 1854 March 1	1492
30	Urania	Hind	London 1854 July 22	1329
31	Euphrosyne	Ferguson	Washington 1854 Sep. 1	2048
32	Pomona	Goldschmidt	Paris 1854 Oct. 29	1520
33	Polixena	Chacornac	Paris 1854 Oct. 28	1773
34	Ceres	Chacornac	Paris 1855 April 6	1616
35	Lentulus	Luther	Bilk 1855 April 19	1900
36	Amalthea	Goldschmidt	Paris 1855 Oct. 5	1655
37	Fides	Luther	Bilk 1855 Oct. 5	1569
38	Leda	Chacornac	Paris 1856 Jan. 12	1657
39	Leodina	Chacornac	Paris 1856 Feb. 8	1643
40	Rathen	Goldschmidt	Paris 1856 March 31	1247
41	Daphne	Goldschmidt	Paris 1856 May 22	1435
42	Isis	Pogson	Oxford 1856 May 28	1392
43	Arctus	Pogson	Oxford 1857 April 15	1195
44	Nysa	Goldschmidt	Paris 1857 May 27	1379
45	Hegesia	Goldschmidt	Paris 1857 June 27	1640
46	Hestia	Pogson	Oxford 1857 Aug. 15	1470
47	Aglaia	Luther	Bilk 1857 Sep. 15	1788
48	Orpheus	Goldschmidt	Paris 1857 Sep. 19	1698
49	Pales	Goldschmidt	Paris 1857 Sep. 19	1940
50	Virginia	Ferguson	Washington 1857 Oct. 4	1577

ASTEROIDS OR TELESCOPIC PLANETS &c.—continued.

Number.	Name.	Discoverer.	Place and Date of Discovery.	Revolution in days.
51	Nemusa	Laurent	Marseilles 1858 Jan. 22	1330
52	Europa	Goldschmidt	Paris 1858 Feb. 6	1994
53	Calypso	Luther	Bilk 1858 April 4	1543
54	Alexandra	Goldschmidt	Paris 1858 Sep. 10	1627
55	Pandora	Searle	Albany 1858 Sep. 10	1675
56	Melete	Goldschmidt	Paris 1857 Sep. 9	1531
57	Mnemosyne	Luther	Bilk 1859 Sep. 22	2048
58	Concordia	Luther	Bilk 1860 March 24	1819
59	Olympia	Chacornac	Paris 1860 Sep. 12	1633
60	Echo	Ferguson	Washington 1860 Sep. 14	1363
61	Danaë	Goldschmidt	Paris 1860 Sep. 15	1974
62	Erato	Forster and Lesser	Berlin 1860 Sep. 14	2057
63	Autonia	De Gasparis	Naples 1861 Feb. 16	1555
64	Angelina	Tempel	Marseilles 1861 March 4	1661
65	Maximiliana	Tempel	Marseilles 1861 March 4	2345
66	Main	Tuttle	Cambridge, U. S. 1861 April 9	1579
67	Asia	Pogson	Madras 1861 April 17	1371
68	Leta	Luther	Bilk 1861 April 29	1688
69	Hesperia	Schlaparelli	Milan 1861 April 23	1792
70	Phoebe	Goldschmidt	Paris 1861 May 5	1594
71	Niobe	Luther	Bilk 1861 Aug. 13	1671
72	Phaonia	Peters	Clinton, U. S. 1862 Feb. 20	1548
73	Clytie	Tuttle	Cambridge, U. S. 1862 April 17	1590
74	Galates	Tempel	Marseilles 1862 Aug. 29	1510
75	Larydia	Peters	Clinton, U. S. 1862 Sep. 22	1594
76	Freia	D'Arrest	Copenhagen 1862 Oct. 21	2276
77	Frigga	Peters	Clinton, U. S. 1862 Nov. 12	1792
78	Dirce	Luther	Bilk 1863 March 15	1565
79	Euryome	Watson	Ann Arbor 1863 Sep. 14	1400
80	Sappho	Pogson	Madras 1864 May 3	1271
81	Terpsichore	Tempel	Marseilles 1864 Sep. 30	1758
82	Alcmene	Luther	Bilk 1864 Nov. 27	1679
83	Beatrice	De Gasparis	Naples 1865 April 28	1382
84	Clio	Luther	Bilk 1865 Aug. 25	1317
85	Io	Peters	Clinton, U. S. 1865 Sep. 19	1579
86	Semele	Tietjen	Berlin 1866 Jan. 4	1355
87	Sylvia	Pogson	Madras 1866 May 17	1400
88	Thïsbe	Peters	Clinton, U. S. 1866 June 20	1674

PLANETARY PHENOMENA.

MERCURY will be a morning star during January, and the months of April, May, August, and December; an evening star, from the middle of February till the end of March, from the early part of June to the latter part of July, and from the middle of September to the middle of November. He will arrive at his superior conjunction with the Sun on February 11th, June 1st, and September 15th; at his inferior conjunction on March 27th, August 3rd, and November 2nd; at his greatest eastern elongation on March 16th, July 6th, and November 1st, and at his greatest western elongation on April 28th, August 21st, and December 19th. He will be stationary on March 17th, April 8th, July 19th,

August 13th, and November 11th. When in superior conjunction, that is when the Sun is exactly between the Earth and Mercury, the latter appears perfectly round but very small, not more than 5" in diameter; but when in the opposite portion of his orbit or near his inferior conjunction he presents the form of a slender and brilliant crescent, nearly 12" in diameter.

VENUS (the largest of the inferior planets) will be a morning star from January to August inclusive, and an evening star from the latter part of October to the end of December. She will arrive at her greatest western elongation on February 21st, and at her superior conjunction with the Sun on September 25th. Her telescopic appearance at the commencement of the year will be that of a slender crescent 51" in diameter. During February she will acquire the figure of a half Moon, about 39" in diameter, and will be visible to the naked eye during the day, while the Sun shines, provided her positions are known. From March she will diminish slowly, both in brilliancy and size, until her superior conjunction on September 25th, when she will appear perfectly round and about 10" in apparent diameter. At the end of December she will be seen gibbous.

MARS, with his fiery reddish hue, will be conspicuously seen in the East at the commencement of the year. He will be in opposition to the Sun on January 11th, and will be seen nearly all night during the month from the above date. He will be stationary on February 19th, and in quadrature with the Sun on April 16th. He will be an evening star from June to the end of October. At the time of opposition, on January 11th, his apparent diameter will be 17", and he will afterwards diminish both in intensity of light and in apparent size. At the end of October the Planet will be a little more than 4" in diameter.

JUPITER, with his magnificent pure white light, will be an evening star during January and December, and a morning star from the 1st of March to the end of April. He will be in quadrature with the Sun on May 25th, and November 7th, and stationary on June 27th, and October 24th. His interesting belts and the phenomena of his four satellites are well worthy of examination. His least apparent diameter will be under 35", when near conjunction on February 3rd; his greatest will be 46", when in opposition on August 26th.

The eclipses of Jupiter's satellites best observable in India are given in a table on page 21, in Madras Mean Time. Between conjunction and opposition, i.e. from the 3rd February to the 26th August, the eclipses will occur on the western side of the planet, but in the other portions of the year to the east of the primary. "While both the disappearance and re-appearance of a satellite are given, it must be remembered the phenomena take place on the same side of the planet, but the re-appearance always to the east of the spot at which the satellites vanished. Any good pocket telescope, if steadily supported, will render the satellites visible and their eclipses observable.

SATURN, with his pale brightness, will be a morning star during the early part of January and December, and an evening star from the latter part of August to the end of October. He will be in quadrature with the Sun on February 15th, and July 29th, and stationary on March 4th, and July 23rd. He will be in opposition to the Sun on April 30th, and in conjunction on November 19th. His greatest apparent diameter will be 18" on April 30th.

SATURN is attended by eight satellites five of which may be readily seen with any good telescope, but the remaining three require the best instrument yet constructed to render them discernible.

URANUS and **NEPTUNE** are both readily visible with a mere pocket glass, when their positions are well known, though they are not distinguishable from the fixed stars, except with superior instruments charged with high magnifying powers. Uranus will be stationary on March 18th, and October 19th, and in quadrature on March 20th, and October 6th. He will be in conjunction with the Sun on July 1st, and in opposition on December 31st, as a star of the sixth magnitude, the faintest visible without telescopic aid in the absence of moonlight, in Right Ascension 5h. 47m. and North Declination 23° 21'. His apparent diameter is usually about 4". Neptune, never more than 2" in diameter, and only of about the eighth magnitude as compared with the fixed stars, will be in opposition on October 8th in Right Ascension 0h. 55m., and North Declination 5° 33'.

THE MINOR PLANETS between Mars and Jupiter, are now eighty-eight in number, eighty-four of which have been discovered within the last 21 years. The only one ever visible to the unaided eye is *Vesta*, which, under certain conditions, for a brief time when near opposition, acquires a brilliancy equal to stars of the 5th magnitude. A complete historical table of the minor planets will be found on pages 22 and 23.

CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS AND FEASTS.

JANUARY.

1.—**CIRCUMCISION**.—This festival was originally called the Octave of Christmas, and the first mention found of it is in the year 487. It was instituted by the Church to commemorate the ceremony under the Jewish law to which Christ submitted, on the eighth day of the nativity.

6.—**EPIPHANY**.—The word *EPIPHANY* signifies appearance or apparition. This festival appears to have been first observed as a separate feast, in the year 813. From the circumstance of its being twelve days after Christmas, it is vulgarly called "Twelfth-day."

7.—**PLUGH MONDAY**.—Is the first Monday after the Epiphany, and received this appellation from its having been fixed upon as the period when the early English returned to the duties of agriculture, after the festivities of Christmas.

FEBRUARY.

1.—**PURIFICATION**.—This day is kept in the Romish Church as a solemn festival, in memory of the purification of the Virgin Mary. The festival was originally called *Candlemas Day*, as well as the Day of Purification. The practice of lighting the churches has been discontinued in England since the second year of Edward VI. In the Romish Church all its attendant ceremonies are still retained.

17.—**SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY**.—Is a Sunday dependent upon Lent, as that season is upon Easter. It is to be considered as the preparation for the fast of Lent. Its observance was instituted by Pope Gregory the Great. The name of the first Sunday in Lent having been distinguished by the appellation of Quadragesima, and the three weeks preceding having been appropriated to the gradual introduction of the Lent Fast, the three Sundays of these weeks were called by names significant of their situation: and reckoning by "decades" (tenths), the Sunday preceding Quadragesima received its present title of Quinquagesima, the second Sexagesima, and the third Septuagesima.

MARCH.

1.—**ST. DAVID'S DAY**.—*St. David*, the patron saint of Welshmen, was Archbishop of Menevy. He was a man of considerable learning, and was reputed to possess the power of performing miracles. He died in 544, and was buried in the Church of St. Andrew, but his remains were afterwards removed to Glastonbury Abbey. On this day, Welshmen wear a leek in their hats, a practice supposed to have originated from their countrymen, in a great battle with the Saxons fought adjacent to a leek-field, having adopted that vegetable as a military mark of distinction, by which they might distinguish each other from the enemy during the battle.

3.—**SHROVE TUESDAY**.—After the people had made the confession required at this season by the discipline of the Romish Church, they were permitted to indulge in festive amusements although not allowed to partake of any repast beyond the usual substitutes for flesh; and hence arose the custom, yet preserved of eating pancakes and fritters at Shrove-tide.

4.—**ASH WEDNESDAY**.—The early Christians did not commence their Lent until the Sunday now called the first in Lent. Pope Felix III., in the year 457, first added the four days preceding the old Lent Sunday to complete the number of fasting days to forty. Gregory the Great introduced the sprinkling of ashes on the first of the four additional days, which give it the name of *Dis Cinerum*, or Ash-Wednesday. At the Reformation this practice was abolished.

10.—**QUADRAGESIMA, OR FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT**.—Ercombert, King of Kent, first appointed the 21st of Lent in England in the year 641. Succeeding generations marked the distinctions between the various foods. We find flesh to have been early prohibited during Lent, though Henry VIII. published a proclamation in 1548, allowing the use of white meats, which continued in force until by proclamations of James I. in 1619, and 1625 and by Charles I. in 1627 and 1631, flesh was again wholly forbidden.

12, 13 and 14.—**EMBER DAYS**.—After the first Sunday in Lent, the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday are Ember-days, and the week in which they occur, Ember-weeks. On Ember-days our forefathers ate no bread but what was baked in a simple and primitive fashion, under hot ashes: hence the name. The other Ember-days of the year are the Wednesday, Friday and Saturdays, after the feast of Pentecost, Holyrood Day, (Sept. 14.) and St. Lucia's Day (Dec. 13.)

17.—**ST. PATRICK'S DAY.**—A grand festival of the Church of Rome, and on which Irishmen consider it their duty to make themselves happy as a Welshman does on the 1st of March. The Irish venerate St. Patrick, the introducer of Christianity into Ireland. He was a Scotchman by birth. The shamrock, (*Trifolium repens*) a species of three-leaved grass, is generally worn by the Irish on this day. The favor thus bestowed upon it is said to have arisen from the saint having used it as an instrument for explaining the doctrine of the Trinity.

25.—**THE ASSUMPTION OF OUR LADY.**—This day is more familiarly known in England as Lady-day. It is kept as a festival in the Romish Church in commemoration of the Incarnation of Christ. In England it is one of the quarter-days on which rent and other dues become payable. The other quarter days are Midsummer-day, (June 24), Michaelmas-day, (September 29) and Christmas-day (Dec. 26).

31.—**MID-LENT SUNDAY.**—This day received its appellation because it is the middle Sunday between Quadragesima and Easter Sunday. It is by some called the "Mothering Sunday,"—term expressive of the ancient usage of visiting the Mother or Cathedral Churches, of the several dioceses, when voluntary offerings made which are now called Easter offerings.

APRIL.

14.—**PALM SUNDAY.**—Palm Sunday is the Sunday preceding Easter, or the last Sunday in Lent. The festival commemorates our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when branches of palms were spread before him.

19.—**GOOD FRIDAY.**—This day is held as a solemn fast, in remembrance of the Crucifixion. Its appellation of Good appears to be peculiar to the Church of England. Our Saxon forefathers termed it "Long Friday," from the length of the offices and fastings on that day.

21.—**EASTER SUNDAY.**—Is a memorable festival, held in commemoration of the Resurrection, and being the most important and most ancient in observance, it governs the whole of the other movable feasts throughout the year. Nearly the whole of the movable feasts and holidays of the Church are determined by Easter-day, which is itself movable, according to the following canonical regulation ordained by the Council of Nice (A.D. 325); viz., Easter Sunday always falls upon the first Sunday after the first full moon after the 21st day of March. If the first full moon happens on a Sunday, then the following Sunday is Easter Sunday. The moon on which Easter depends is called the Paschal moon, and the full moon is defined to be the 14th day of the moon, that is, 13 days after the preceding day of new moon. The first of the movable feasts in the year dependent on Easter is Septuagesima Sunday, and it takes its place nine Sundays before Easter.

23.—**SANCTI GEORGI.**—Edward III., at the Battle of Calais, in the year 1346, joined to England's then supposed principal guardian St. Edward the Confessor, the name of St. George, both of whom he earnestly invoked to aid his arms. The next year the Order of the Garter was established, dedicated to St. George; and the saint himself has, from that period, been considered as patron of England.

28.—**LOW SUNDAY.**—So termed from the Church Service being somewhat abridged or lowered from that of the preceding Sunday.

MAY.

1.—**MAY-DAY.** It has been celebrated from the earliest ages, as a kind of nature's birthday: and notwithstanding the havoc which the march of knowledge has made with the customs of our forefathers, it is probable that in rural districts May-day will long continue its hold upon human affection. May-day can hardly be said to be known in great cities.

26.—**ROGATION SUNDAY.**—Rogation Sunday received and retains its title from the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday immediately following it, which are called Rogation Days, derived from the Latin "*rogare*," to beseech. The early Christians appropriated extraordinary prayers and supplications for those three days as a preparation for the devout observance of our Saviour's Ascension on the day next succeeded to them, denominated "Holy Thursday," or Ascension Day. The whole week in which these days happen is styled Rogation week, and in some parts it is still known by the other names of Crop-week, Green-week, and Gang or Procession-week. The perambulations of parishes are made in this week.

30.—**ASCENSION DAY, OR HOLY THURSDAY.**—Is the day on which the Church celebrates the Ascension of our Saviour,—the fortieth day after his Resurrection from the dead.

JUNE.

9.—**PENTECOST, OR WHIT-SUNDAY.**—The seventh Sunday after Easter-day. It was on the feast of Pentecost (a great feast of the Jews), that the Holy Ghost miraculously descended on the Apostles. This and the two following days comprise Whitsuntide, and in many parts of England it was time for hiring servants. It is named Whits, signifying "White" Sunday, because on this day the catechumens appeared in the ancient Church in white garments.

16.—**TRINITY SUNDAY.**—Trinity Sunday is a festival observed by the Latin and Protestant Church on the Sunday next following Pentecost, or Whitsuntide,—of which, originally, it was merely an octave.

20.—**CORPUS CHRISTI.**—A festival of the Romish Church, held on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. It celebrates, as the name indicates, the doctrine of the transubstantiation, and is observed in Catholic countries with considerable ceremony.

24.—**ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.**—The Nativity of St. John the Baptist: a holiday of the Church of England. Eve of St. John, variously called Midsummer Eve, was formerly a time of high observance amongst the English, as it still is in Catholic countries. There was a custom of holding vigil in the Church porch.

AUGUST.

1.—**LAMMAS DAY, CALLED THE GUY OF AUGUST.**—It is now only remarkable as a day of farm for some purposes. It was probably one of the great festival days of our heathen ancestors, and occurs exactly three months after another of them—Belshene or May-day. Lammas seems to have been held as a day of thanksgiving for the new fruits of the earth.

SEPTEMBER.

29.—**MICHAELMAS DAY.**—A festival of the Romish and English Churches, established 487, in honor of St. Michael and all the holy angels. St. Michael is singled out for popular mention as being the chief of the angels or archangels. It is an ancient and extensively prevalent custom to have a goose for dinner on Michaelmas-day, which seems to have arisen simply from the goose being at its best immediately after it has had the range of the reaped harvest fields.

NOVEMBER.

1.—**ALL SAINTS.**—All Saints, or All Hallows, is a day of general commemoration of all those saints and martyrs in honor of whom, individually, no particular day has been expressly assigned.

11.—**ST. MARTIN'S DAY, OR MARTINMAS.**—Popularly this is one of the most remarkable days of the year, especially in Scotland, where Whitsuntide and Martinmas are the two great terms for leases and engagements of servants, the latter being that at which the occupation of farms usually commences. Martin is said to have been born in Lower Hungary, about 316, and to have originally been a soldier. When, as often happens, a few fine days occur about this time of the year, they are called St. Martin's summer. Formerly this was also a quarterly term-day in England.

30.—**ST. ANDREW'S DAY.**—St. Andrew was one of the Apostles. His history, as related by the Catholic writers, represents him as martyred in the year 66, at Patras in Greece, upon a cross of the form of the letter X, which accordingly is still recognised as St. Andrew's Cross.

DECEMBER.

1.—**ADVENT.** Literally "the coming."—A term applied from an early period of ecclesiastical history to the four weeks preceding Christmas, which was observed with penance and devotion in reference to the approaching birth of Christ. There are four Sundays in Advent, the first of which is always the nearest Sunday to St. Andrew's Day (November 30).

25.—**CHRISTMAS DAY.**—Observed as the nativity of our Lord. In England, Christmas-day is kept by the Church as a solemn festival, and is distinguished by the complete cessation of business—an honor paid to no other day besides Sunday and Good Friday. In many country places the celebration of Christmas begins the latter part of the previous day—Christmas Eve.

GARDENING CALENDAR.

(Extracted with the permission of the Publisher, from JARVIS'S *Hand-Book of Gardening*.)

KITCHEN GARDEN.

JANUARY.—As the weather during the month will generally be clear and dry, attention to watering is required, if possible water in the morning otherwise late in the evening, never water vegetables during the heat of the day. The sowing of European vegetables may now be discontinued, as in the majority of cases seed sown during this month will prove to be labor needlessly expended, they will not come to maturity, or scarcely to a state fit for consumption. Last month may be considered as drawing to a close all successful operations in regard to European vegetable sowing, with the exception of a few salads, which be sown in beds, shaded and hand-watered, with attention they will produce small crops. During the first and second week is a good time to sow cucumbers, vegetable marrow, gourds and such like. Nepaul spinach should be sown and planted for a supply during the hot months. Attend to keeping the soil hoed amongst growing crops, eradicated weeds to prevent their seeding, which they now do freely, continue to earth up celery, cabbage tribe in beds if rooted they will give a good supply of crops during the hot months. Sow country vegetables if required, remove all decaying vegetables to the compost heap. Look to the graft mangos, continue every two or three days to decan the motion till the branch is cut through. If any are entirely removed they may be planted without delay, taking care to support them against damage from high winds.

FLOWER GARDEN.

The flowers during this month should be in great perfection. The main operations consist in keeping everything clean and in perfect order, using the knife amongst shrubs, &c. where required. Attend to the young shoots of creepers so that they may be properly trained, cut back all plants that may be growing over the edges of the beds or walks, this should be done mostly so that the use of the knife may not be discovered, nothing looks worse than plants abruptly cut round the hedge of flower beds. Such cuttings of shrubs and roses, &c. are rooted should be planted out in beds, well watered, and shaded for a few days. Attend to plants in pots, roses in flower-beds will be improved by frequent watering with liquid manure, it will increase the size of the flowers. Shade tender plants from the midday sun, keep a supply of water exposed to the sun during the day, for watering potted plants in the evening. Attend to clipping hedges, keeping the walks and grass in proper trim.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is generally clear, rain seldom falls, dews are plentiful, vegetables are abundant towards the end of the month. Fruits, such as oranges, pomegranates, guavas, plantains, &c., are to be had.

BANGALORE.

In this month most of the culinary vegetables are in great perfection. Grapes, apples, pine-apples, country raspberry, and also a few strawberries and peaches are in season. Some apple trees as have begun bearing may now be pruned, although it would be better to delay it until the ensuing month. Sow seeds of such vegetables as peas, radish, spinach, &c., that do not require more than three months to come to perfection. This is a good month for altering or making a garden, laying walks, &c. Open the roots of vine trees, if the wood is well ripened.

This is the best month for planting cuttings of sugar-cane.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

FEBRUARY.—As the Horticultural exhibition is generally held during the early part of the month, attend to the schedule of prizes if you intend to compete, preserve such articles as may be required by marking them with stakes; in forwarding articles for our publication pay marked attention to what is required, avoid sending vegetables of any kind in flower pots. In the garden little is required beyond the directions of last month, a few salads may be sown, country radishes, cucumbers and gourds may still be sown. Keep the garden clear from decaying leaves, vegetables during this month, especially the cabbage tribe, give out a most disagreeable odour if left decaying. See that arrangements are made to keep up a supply of such country vegetables as may be required. Watering will invariably be requisite throughout the month, plant out (if on hand) cuttings of the cabbage tribe. Attend to collecting manure for next season.

CALENDAR.]

GARDENING CALENDAR.

FLOWER GARDEN.

The directions of last month are suitable to this, little more can be done than attending to watering and cleanliness, let plants in pots intended for exhibition, be protected from the midday sun if possible. During the course of the month remove seed put in pots a good supply of verbenas and such like, to preserve them during the hot season. Attend to plants in pots, frequently stirring up the soil on the surface. If weeds are troublesome a little clear lime water used occasionally will remove them.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is clear and calm, dew every morning, rain seldom occurs if ever; vegetables and flowers, in most seasons are plentiful; fruits such as sapodillas, mangoes, oranges, custard apples, &c., are to be had.

BANGALORE.

In this month, country raspberries, figs, pomegranates, pine-apples, peaches, grapes and few vegetables can be sown with advantage this month. A few seeds remain, and apples and prune apple trees. As the mango will be in flower, spray it requisite, some manure round the base of the tree, slightly stirring the soil.

Sow peaches, the stones should be broken, else the seeds will take some months to germinate.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

MARCH.—As the cultivation of European vegetables will no longer give any degree of satisfaction equivalent to the expense incurred, it is now necessary to assume that by giving directions, success will be the result of carrying them out. The best is to select and grow seeds of northern climates, indeed it is more chance to succeed in germinating as may be required is all that is requisite in cultivation, though the latter may be purchased in the market much cheaper than they can be grown in private gardens. A recent heavy soil, so as to expose the soil to influence of the sun during the hot weather. When the soil is light let it be dug over level, collect manure without delay, if compost of manure is not overlooked, attend to watering lately planted mango trees, watering the vegetables round the grafted parts, support the stems securely against high winds, store rains in sand or dry soil.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Little can be done during this month, pay attention to cleanliness, watering shrubs, roses, &c., such beds as are empty should be neatly dug over, pluck to the roots of dahlias, let them be stored in pots of sand, or the pots they were grown in if the soil is dried they must be kept dry, gloxinias, adonises, and bulbs, require the same treatment, plants growing in pots should be placed if possible to receive the morning sun and shaded during midday.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is clear, hot, and very unpleasant, from the prevailing southerly winds, slight dew frequently. No rain falls during the whole course of the month; European vegetables are very scarce, dear, and bad in general; country vegetables plentiful, such as brinjals, radishes, greens, &c. Fruits none, with the exception of indigenous plants.

BANGALORE.

During this month the roots of apple trees should be opened, if not already done by those who approve of that system, and very strong manure should be applied. Strawberries, grapes, raspberries and peaches are in season. The ground should be forked about winds and hot air of this month are very injurious to vegetation, as few seeds as possible should be sown.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

APRIL.—This month might be passed over in silence, as little or nothing can be done unless digging up any portions of the garden not attended to last month, this should not be neglected any longer. Cucumbers, gourds and melons may be sown during the month, they require protection from the sun and established. Attend to training pines, if the crown appear to grow too large let the hars be taken out, clearly, remove all suckers from the bottom of the fruit, after the fruit has swollen a good size, water should be sparingly applied as it tends to injure the flavor.

FLOWER GARDEN.

The directions of last month are suitable to this, little more can be done than keeping the garden clean and free of weeds, towards the end of the month look out to the support of young trees, creepers, &c., as rains may be expected early in May. Prepare soil for

be taken of seedlings, lest they get drawn during the dull days that prevail, expose them to the light and air as much as possible. Top-dress all plants in pots not intended to be reported with fresh soil and manure, report and top-dress roses in pots. Prune and manure garden roses and put in cuttings.

Remarks.—It were unnecessary to write these instructions if those for whom they are written do not carry them out during the course of this month. As success can only be looked for by close attention, next month will be of less avail to have plants sufficiently strong to produce an early crop or to stand the heavy rains, and whatever complaints may have to be made must be ascribed to no other cause than neglecting to conduct operations at the right reason and in a proper manner. The native gardeners are not so much to blame as they are in general go by the instructions they receive.

Rain is frequent during this month; country vegetables are plentiful; fruit and European vegetables are very scarce.

BANGALORE.

Apples still continue; young trees should now be grafted, and cuttings put down. Oranges, loquats, and alligator pears in season. Insects are excessively numerous and destructive. The orange tribe should be budded and inarched, and propagated by grafts. Plant beds with early strawberries. Still sow a few vegetable and flower seeds. Continue grafting mangoes. Transplant cotton. Propagate carnations and pinks by layers. Begin collecting seeds of early flowering annuals. Dahlias are in perfection. The natives sow different kinds of gram in this and in the following month. Stake the dahlias put into the ground last month.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

SEPTEMBER.—This is a proper time to sow a succession of peas, french beans and spinach, they may be put in every week during the month, continue to sow vegetables of all kinds. Onions and Leeks in light rich soil in beds, protected from the rains by mats tied over moveable bamboo framework. Attend to the seedlings sown last month, some of which will be ready for transplanting. Knol-khol and cabbage, if any were sown early in July, will be ready for final transplanting in the garden, in beds or rows, let them be lifted carefully, disturb the roots as little as possible. Encourage the growth of celery by slight waterings of liquid manure, look after insects, a slight sprinkling of lime over and under the leaves will arrest their ravages, if not used let them be picked off with the hand every morning. Lime will in no wise injure the tenderest vegetation. If staked and cool. Native vegetables sown at the beginning of last month will be fit for planting out. Commence to graft mangoes, make preparations such as digging trenches, &c., to prevent the garden being flooded during the monsoon near at hand. Manure pine-apples, remove the suckers and put them into root.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Petunias, holyhocks, phloxes, &c. &c., sown last month should during this be fit for planting out, choosing a dull damp day. Continue to sow balsams, holyhocks, and all showy annuals, not neglecting mignonette. Balsam seed from Hyderabad is generally good, and from the cultivators there removing the lateral branches, they have acquired a peculiar upright habit, show about one foot of blossom in a column when well grown. Attend to cleanliness and keeping the soil in flower bed open by hoeing (the idea of seeing a Gardener sitting in a flower bed digging it up with a piece of bamboo is absurd). Prune roses if hitherto neglected, layer bud and put in cuttings of roses and such shrubs, trees and creepers as may be required. Sow seeds of trees and shrubs, where sowing is required, attend to the instructions given in No. 2, page 16, put in pipings of carnations, picotees in boxes, filled with fine sand mixed with red earth. Let all creepers be neatly tied to the posts or trellises upon which they are trained, prune where required, prune and keep in proper form shrubs, &c., attend to cutting hedges and filling up gaps, cedarina hedges neatly trimmed would be much neater round flower gardens than unsightly bamboo trellises, it is astonishing they are not more generally planted, as they combine neatness with economy, are easily raised if the seed is not too deeply covered with soil.

BANGALORE.

Alligator pears and loquats still continue. Guavas in plenty. Sow orange seed and alligator pear stones. Young potatoes in season. The American cotton sow early in full pod. Plant Cape bulbs, either in the ground, or in very deep pots well drained. The turnips and cabbages are much infested by a small dark caterpillar, which may be destroyed by sprinkling the plants with powdered lime. The rice begins to flower. Put down cuttings of geraniums, roses, violets, heartsease, &c. Flowers are in great perfection. As most of the peach trees will have lost their leaves, the roots should be opened and exposed for four days, and then strongly manured. The principal crop of hay is cut this month.

Strip off leaves, and bare and prune the roots of apple trees, dressing the roots at the same time with sheep or other manure.

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KITCHEN GARDEN.

OCTOBER.—Transplant all vegetable plants, large enough into beds or drills where they are to grow. Trenches should be ready to receive celery plants, should the weather be clear, look after tomatoes, onions, leeks, carrots and beet-root, let them be thinned out to proper distances from each other, the thinnings may be planted if required. Continue to sow a few varieties of vegetable seeds. Peas may be sown every week, let the drills in which they are sown be raised above the surface level; continue to sow a succession of French beans. Keep up a supply of salads, such as lettuce, endive, mustard, water-cress, &c. Finish early in the month preparations for planting out vegetables, do not trust till wanted as the soil may not be workable from rain. Let everything about the garden be neat and clean, eradicate weeds on their first appearance. If the weather during the month should prove dry, peas and the cabbage tribe will suffer much. A supply of water will be requisite to prevent the crops sustaining a check which would prove very detrimental. When water is applied let it be in the morning, very early, if possible, when it is cool, frequent hoeing up the soil amongst the crops will require to be looked too. If activity is not displayed during the early part of this month in forwarding operations, there is but little chance of success for the season. Take particular care the crops are not planted on the same place of ground they were last year; alternate them yearly if possible. Graft mangoes, and plant pine-apples.

FLOWER GARDEN.

The operations of last month are applicable to this. Look after dahlias in pots, stake them and water occasionally with liquid manure. Plant out verbenas, heliotropes and all other bedding plants. Keep up a supply of balsams, cockscombs, mignonette, &c. Plant trees and shrubs, attend to training and pruning creepers. This is a good time to get roses, fuschias, violets, &c., from the Hills of Bangalore. Take advantage of dry days to cut grass, straighten and trim the edges of walks and beds. Give everything a neat and clean appearance. Protect all newly planted trees from wind. The best plan is to use three tarred ropes for each plant, fix them to the stems, round which should be tied a piece of canvass to prevent the friction of the ropes from injuring the bark, tie the ropes tight to three pegs firmly driven into the ground at the proper distance from the plants. This is costlier than stakes but more permanent, and will protect the plants till properly rooted.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is generally wet, and stormy, more especially during the latter part of it. Vegetables and fruits still continue scarce.

BANGALORE.

Vegetables are in great perfection. Sour sop and guavas also are now in season. The main beds for strawberries should be planted. Vines will begin to flower early in the month; the borders should be dug, and well manured. Dahlias will begin to fall in this month. As soon as the leaves begin to wither, they should be taken up with the soil that adheres to them, and kept in a dry place. As soon as they have been sufficiently dried, they should be packed in boxes of sand till the time for planting arrives. The double tube roses should be similarly treated.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

NOVEMBER.—Few European vegetables will come to perfection if not fit to plant out during this month. Attend to transplanting seedlings, peas and French beans may be sown every week or ten days, the main crop must be looked for from seed sown this month as peas sown in December seldom succeed. Sow a small quantity of cabbage, knol-khol, cauliflower, tomatoes, &c., likewise a few salads. Cauliflower sown during the first week of the month if they are well attended to, flowers may be had during February. Attend to transplanting onions and leeks. Thin out turnips and carrots to proper distances from each other. Plant celery in trenches, look after all details, such as cleanliness, digging trenches to carry off the heavy rains, put in cuttings of cabbage sprouts for use during the hot season. Graft mangoes, put in cuttings of figs and vines. Plant onion bulbs for salad.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Continue to transplant seedlings into pots or boxes. Plant out annuals, verbenas, holyhocks, phloxes and ipomeas, if strong enough. Sow any flower seeds remaining on hand. Sow seeds of trees and shrubs. Prepare early in the month stations for ornamental creepers, and plant without delay. Attend to training creepers and pruning where required. Prune and manure garden roses and put in cuttings. In pruning cut the old branches down to three or four eyes from the bottom. Topdress all plants in pot not requiring repotting, protect tender plants from heavy rains, activity is required during this month to obtain a good supply of flowers during the three following months. The finer varieties of roses in pots should be repotted if necessary, they require a heavy soil mixed with well decayed cowdung. Support all plants requiring it from the high winds.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is in general boisterous, with heavy rains, the N. E. monsoon continues with great violence. Vegetables and flowers continue scarce.

BANGALORE.

Apples begin to ripen towards the end of this month. Custard apples in plenty. This is the last month in which the generality of vegetables can be sown with advantage. Sow the casuarina and other tree seeds. This is a good month to lay in a stock of manure and prepare compost for the next year. The larger kinds of perennial water flowers should be taken up and refused in situ and re-planted. This is a good month to plant potatoes, sweet potatoes, melons, cucumbers, and most vegetable seeds. The raggy crop is cut during this month.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

DECEMBER.—Continue to plant out and transplant into boxes all vegetable plants on hand during the first week. Attend to thinning turnips and carrots. Plant celery in trenches and earth up such as may require it. Keep the soil amongst the growing crops loose and eradicate weeds on their first appearance. Branch lettuce and endive by tying up the leaves. Thin out the branches of tomatoes. Look sharp after insects amongst cabbage and cauliflower. Use slaked lime freely on all crops attacked: it will prove a beneficial check. During the month sow cucumbers, vegetable marrow, country vegetables for greens, &c. Early planted vegetables will be fit for use towards the end of the month. French beans and salads should be in abundance. Attend to staking peas, beans, &c. Continue to make up a manure heap for the ensuing season; let nothing be lost in the shape of vegetable matter. The main work of the month is attention to growing crops; look to early grafted mangoes: make incisions gradually on the branches above the grafts.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Plant out the remaining stock of annuals; sow a few holyhocks, amaranthus, &c. A last sowing of balsams may be put in. Sow convolvuluses of all kinds. Petunias for flowering during the hot months. Attend to dahlias and encourage them by frequent watering of liquid manure. Keep the flower beds and walks clean and neat; water and roll the walks towards the latter part of the month, it will give them a neat appearance, at the same time they will be more comfortable to walk upon.

Remarks.—The weather during the first two weeks is similar to last month, generally clearing up towards the latter end. Fogs are frequent; flowers continue scarce with the exception of roses; vegetables are scarce; country greens, &c., are to be had in abundance; fruit, such as oranges, guavas and plantains are plentiful.

BANGALORE.

Apples are in plenty, and peaches may be had towards the end of the month. Rose apples also are abundant. All vegetables in season. A good month for sowing melon and cucumber seeds, as well as peas, radish and spinach: but very few other vegetable seeds. Most of the azalea plants will have ceased flowering; the beds should therefore be dug up and manured with a soil composed of $\frac{1}{2}$ vegetable and $\frac{1}{2}$ well-decayed animal manure. Turn out and examine dahlia roots. Prune roses.

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON.

IN THE YEAR 1867,

THERE WILL BE

TWO ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND TWO OF THE MOON.

I.—An Annular Eclipse of the SUN, March 6th, invisible at Madras. This Eclipse will be partially visible in England. Begins at Greenwich at 17 m. after 8 morning and ends at 52m. after 10.

II.—A Partial Eclipse of the MOON, March 20th, invisible at Madras—Mean Time of opposition 1h. 49m. 29s. 2 p. m.

III.—A Total Eclipse of the SUN, August 29th, invisible at Madras; but visible in South America, South Atlantic Ocean and the Cape of Good Hope.

IV.—A Partial Eclipse of the MOON, September 14th, visible at Madras, and the Phases are as follows:—

	A. M.	
First contact with the Shadow.....	4 18 Morn.	Mean Time at Madras.
Middle of the Eclipse.....	5 47 "	
Moon sets partially Eclipsed at Madras....	5 49 "	
Last contact with the Shadow.....	7 16 "	

Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1) 0.693.

THE NEW MOON CEREMONIALS OF THE HINDUS WILL DURING 1867 BE OBSERVED AT MADRAS ON THE FOLLOWING DAYS:—

English Date 1867.	Weeks.	Months.	Tamil Months.	Tamil Date.	New Moon.
5	Saturday.	January.....	Marcaly.....	23	Amavasia.
4	Monday..	February.....	Thi.....	24	"
6	Wednesd.	March.....	Masi.....	24	"
4	Thursday	April.....	Pangooni.....	23	"
3	Friday...	May.....	Chithri.....	22	"
2	Sunday...	June.....	Vyasi.....	21	"
1	Monday..	July.....	Auni.....	19	"
30	Tuesday..	July.....	Audi.....	16	"
29	Thursday	August.....	Auvani.....	15	"
27	Friday...	September...	Perattasi.....	13	General leave.
27	Sunday...	October.....	Aipisi.....	12	Amavasia.
25	Monday..	November...	Karthigi.....	11	"
25	Wednesd.	December.....	Marcaly.....	12	"

PRINCIPAL HINDU AND MOHAMMEDAN FESTIVALS.

Pongal	Jan. 12	Akshari Chahar Shamba	July 3
Tai Amavasya	Feb. 4	Barawetar	July 4
'Id Ramazan	Feb. 7	Gyarahwin	Aug. 2
Makiradi Serval (at Trivazoor)	Feb. 17	Avani Avittam Sukrathi Thostum	Aug. 15
Maha Siva Ratri	Mar. 4	Sri Jayanti	Aug. 23
Mallapur Rathotsavam	Mar. 17	Vinayaka Chavittor Elliyar Chavatti	Sep. 2
Mallapur Aravathimavar	Mar. 18	Avani Mulam	Sep. 7
Telugu New Year's Day	Apr. 5	Mahälaya Amavasya	Sep. 27
Tamil New Year's Day	Apr. 12	Sarasvati Paja or Ayudha Paja	Oct. 6
Bakar 'Id	Apr. 16	Dipavali	Oct. 25
Muharram	May 6	Skanda Shasthi	Nov. 2
Garudotsavam (at Conjeversam)	May 18	'Id Rajab	Nov. 25
Rathotsavam (at Conjeversam)	May 22	Kartika Dipam	Dec. 9
Terah Tei	June 5	Shab-i-barat	Dec. 11
Ani Amavasya	July 1		

HOLIDAYS ALLOWED IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

In their Notification, dated 28th March 1862, published on page 505 of the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of the same date, the Government direct that no Holidays be granted at any of their Offices which are not entered in the following list. But this does not interfere with the holiday on the last Saturday in the month, granted in some Offices:—

GENERAL.		VAISHNAVYA SECT.	
Christmas with New Year's Day	8 days.	Triplicane Feast in April	1 day.
Easter	4 "	Sri Jayanti	1 "
Queen's Birth-day	1 day.		
CHRISTIAN.		SAIYA SECT.	
Ash Wednesday	1 "	Maha Siva Ratri	1 "
Ascension Day	1 "		
ROMAN CATHOLICS.		TELUGU.	
Corpus Christi Day	1 "	New Year's Day	1 "
HINDUS.		TAMIL.	
Pongal	2 days.	New Year's Day	1 "
Mahälaya Amavasya	1 day.		
Dasara Feast (Ayudha Paja)	1 "	WEARING THREAD.	
Dipavali Feast	1 "	Avani Avittam	1 "
Lunar Eclipse	1 "	MOHAMMEDANA.	
Solar do	1 "	Bakar 'Id	2 days.
Mukkoti Ekadasi or Vaisakthi	1 "	Muharram	4 "
Ekadasi	1 "	Shab-i-Barat	1 day.
		'Id Ramazan	2 days.

* When between 8 A.M. and 6 P.M.

TAMIL, MALAYALAM, TELUGU, AND MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR, FOR THE YEAR 1867.

Corresponding with Hindu Era of Wickramajit 1921-25.
Whereof the Maroo 1925th year will commence on the 5th of April, and the Gujaratta Decca Conqum year on the 28th of October.
Hindu Era of Salivahan 1789-90.
Whereof the 1795th year will commence on the 5th of April in the Carnatic Telugu.
Malabar and Malayalam Provinces 1042-43 of the Coluran Amdoo.
Whereof the 1043rd year will commence on the 15th of August.
Parssee Era Yazdehra 1236-37.
Whereof the Sabarasayee 1237th year will commence on the 12th of April and Chuncegur 1237th year on the 2nd of August.
Mohammedan Era Hegira 1283-84.
Whereof the 1284th year will commence on the 6th May, the Fussy year 1276-77.
Whereof the 1277th will commence on the 1st of July, the year 5627 28th of the Jewish Era.
5628th year commence on the 28th of September.
Bengalee Bulissanus Era 1273-74.
1274th year commence in the Bengal Provinces on the 12th of April.

TABLE SHOWING THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS AND DAYS OF ENGLISH, TAMIL, MALAYALAM, TELUGU, AND MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR FOR 1867.

JANUARY	Margi and Tal. Dham	Magar and Pashya	Shaiba and Kauraha	FEBRUARY	Tai and Masi Makham and Kumbham	Pudham and Kumbham	Kumbham and Shawwal	MARCH	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and 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Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and 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Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram, Mihay and Miam	Pudham and Chitram	Zi Kadda and Zi Milla	MAY	Chitram & Val- east Miam Chitram	Chitram and Valcham	Zi Milla and Mihay	JUNE	Valcham and Kauraha	Valcham and Kauraha	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	Mai and Pangul Mihay	Magham and Kumbham	Shawwal and Zi Kadda	APRIL	Kumbham and Chitram
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JULY.	And Adl. Mithunam and Karkidakam.	Arbutham and Azhathi.	Sathir and Raba. Jund in arwal.	AUGUST.	Adi and Ayanal. Karkidakam and Sargam.	Ravaram and Raharagam.	Ida and Raba. Jund in arwal.	SEPTEMBER.	Ayan and Para. Ida, Chingam and Kannu.	Mudayagam and Ayanagam.	Jund in arwal and Jund in arwal.	OCTOBER.	Parvathi and Ayanal. Kannu and Idam.	Ayanagam and Karkidakam.	Jund in arwal and Jund in arwal.	NOVEMBER.	Ayanal and Idam and Vrischikam.	Karthikam and Margashiram.	Rajab and Shaaban.	DECEMBER.	Kartikai and Mar- gali. Vrischikam and Utharam.	Margashiram and Puthnam.	Shravana and Jyestham.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31

PART II.—CIVIL.

PUBLIC OFFICES AT THE PRESIDENCY.

Accountant General's Office.

Charles and James' Street, Fort.—Hours of business, 10½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

F. Lushington, Esq., M. C. S.	Accountant General.
R. W. Lodwick, Esq., Bombay C. S.	Deputy Accountant General, (absent.)
W. J. Raynor, Esq.	Acting do.
W. J. Raynor, Esq.	1st Assistant do.
J. Mackey, Esq.	Acting 1st do.
J. Eade, Esq.	2d Assistant do. (abs. on other duty.)
G. W. Macleod, Esq.	Acting do.
W. Donald, Esq.	Examiner of Claims.
J. G. Hewson, Esq.	Controller Money Order Office.
J. Mackey, Esq.	Chief Assistant.
D. Kissin Sing	Actg. do.

Adjutant General's Office.

Fort.—Hours of business, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Colonel J. M. Primrose	Adjutant General.
Major E. A. B. Travers	Deputy do.—Offg.
Lieut. Colonel T. C. Longcroft	Assistant do.—Offg.
Lieut. Colonel A. T. Cadell	Assistant do. of Artillery.
Captain H. A. T. Nepean	Deputy do.—Offg.
Mr. R. P. Ives	Uncovenanted Assistant.
Conductor T. Taylor	Manager.

Advocate General's Office.

High Court Buildings, North Beach.—Hours of business, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Hon'ble J. D. Mayne	Acting Advocate General.
Mr. Gaudoin	Manager.

Army Clothing Agency Office.

Moorat's Garden, 130, Mount Road.—Hours of business, 10½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lieut. Colonel A. C. Silver	Supt. and Agent for Army Clothing.
Mr. J. C. Wilkinson	Head Assistant.

Barrack Master, Presidency.

Office, Fort St. George.—Hours of business, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Colonel W. K. Worster, R. A.	Barrack Mr. & Supt. of Govt. Buildings.
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Brigade Major's Office.

Hanover Square, Fort.—Hours of business, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Major C. S. Elliot	Brigade Major.
Mr. H. Fox	Manager.

Board of Examiners.

Office, College Hall, Nungumbaukum.—Hours of business, 10½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

Hon'ble H. D. Phillips.....	President.
Hon'ble C. Pelly.....	Member.
T. Clarke, Esq.....	do.
Col. R. S. Wilson.....	do.
Major T. G. M. Lane.....	do.
Lieutenant W. F. Wright.....	do.
J. Garrett, Esq.....	do.
L. Garthwaite, Esq.....	do.
H. S. Thomas, Esq.....	do.
R. A. Dalryell, Esq.....	Secretary.
Mr. A. Dique.....	Manager.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR EXAMINATION OF ASSISTANTS.

Hon'ble H. D. Phillips.....	President.
Hon'ble C. Pelly.....	Member.
T. Clarke, Esq.....	do.
W. Hudleston, Esq.....	do.
P. P. Hutchins, Esq.....	do.
H. S. Thomas, Esq.....	do.
R. A. Dalryell, Esq.....	Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE U. C. S. AND SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS.

Hon'ble C. Pelly.....	Commissioner.
J. Grose, Esq.....	Secretary.
Mr. J. H. Aubert.....	Manager.

Board of Revenue.

Office, Chepauk.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Sir T. Pycroft, K. C. S. I.....	President.
Hon'ble C. Pelly.....	Member.
H. A. Brett, Esq.....	do.
T. Clarke, Esq.....	do.
W. Hudleston, Esq.....	Secretary.
R. A. Dalryell, Esq.....	Sub-Secretary.—(On other duty.)
Mr. W. M. Schanheb.....	1st Uncovenanted Assistant, (on leave.)
“ J. T. Mayne.....	Acting do.
“ H. M. C. Kelly.....	2d do.
“ T. Haughton.....	Registrar.
“ F. D. Gager.....	dy. do.
S. Jeyaram Chettyar.....	Head Sheristadar.

Camp Equipage Depot.

Office next to St. Mary's Burial Ground.—Hours of business, 7½ A. M. to 4 P. M.

J. Rowland.....	Deputy Assistant Commissary.
Patrick Parker.....	Sub-Conductor.

Central Museum.

Pantheon Road, Egmore.—Open from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Captain J. Mitchell.....	Superintendent.
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Commissioner of Police.

Office, Pantheon Road.—Hours of business, 10½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

Major C. S. Hearn.....	Commissioner and Magistrate of Police.
T. Ramachandra Row, Esq.....	Deputy do.
W. J. Ansell, Esq.....	do. do.
Mr. G. H. Aubry.....	Clerk of the Peace.
C. Buckthavachaloo Naidoo.....	Manager.

Commissary General's Office.

Back of Sea Custom House.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lieut. Colonel E. E. Miller.....	Commissary General.
Lieut. Colonel J. London.....	Deputy do.
Captain H. P. Hawkes.....	Deputy Asst. do.

EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICE.

Madras.—Hours of business, 10½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

Major C. W. S. Young.....	Assistant Commissary General.
Lieut. G. W. Cole.....	Sub do.—Acting.
B. Streenevassa Iyer.....	Manager.

STOREKEEPER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Captain B. F. Heysham.....	Storekeeper General.
M. Ramaswamy Moodelliar.....	Manager.

Commissariat Audit Office.

Back of Small Cause Court.—Hours of business, 10½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

Major T. Gillilan (Eur.).....	Auditor of Commissariat Accounts.
Lieut. Colonel B. T. Fasken.....	Acting do.
D. Gooroomoortiah Bramiah.....	Book-keeper and Manager.

Controller of Public Works Account.

Office, Chepauk.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Captain J. Fischer, R. E.....	Controller.
Lieutenant D. H. Traill, R. E.....	Deputy Controller.
Mr. W. A. Hart.....	Chief Accountant and Head Assistant.

Conservator of Forests.

Office, Chepauk.—Hours of business, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

H. F. C. Cleghorn, Esq., M.D.....	Conservator, (on other duty.)
Captain H. R. Beldome.....	Deputy do.—Acting Conservator.
A. Cundaawmy Moodelliar.....	Asst. do., in charge of Office.

Consulting Engineer's Office, (Irrigation.)

Nungumbaukum.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Captain J. Mullins, R. E.....	Consulting Engineer.
Madava Gopaul.....	Manager.

Consulting Engineer's Office, (Railways.)

Nungumbaukum.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lieut. Colonel J. C. Anderson, R. E.....	Consulting Engineer.
Captain J. G. Lindsay, R. E.....	Deputy Consulting Engineer, (Europe.)
Captain H. N. D. Prendergast, R. E.....	Acting do.
Mr. G. Hammett.....	Uncovenanted Assistant.

Court of Small Causes.

2d Line Beach.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

T. M. Busted, Esq.....	1st Judge.
G. E. Cower, Esq.....	Judge, (Eur.)
C. V. Ranganada Sastry, Esq.....	do.
J. Maskell, Esq., B. L.....	do. Acting.
Daniel Shaw, Esq.....	Chief Clerk.
Messrs. R. P. Carr & Co.....	Brokers and Appraisers.

Director of Revenue Settlement.

Office, Chepauk.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

R. E. Master, Esq. Officiating Director.
 Mr. J. Howell 1st Uncovenanted Assistant.
 Mr. W. P. Williams Manager.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Office, Chepauk.—Hours of business, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lieut. Colonel F. J. B. Priestley Superintendent.
 Mr. W. Staff Office Assistant.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

Office, Mowbray Road.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

H. W. Porteous, Esq. Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals.
 Mr. J. Fernandez Manager.

Ecclesiastical Registrar.

Office, Bangalore.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Rev. R. Murphy, L.L.D. Registrar.
 Mr. J. R. D'Mello Manager.

Educational Department.

Office, College Hall, Nungambakum.—Hours of business, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

E. B. Powell, Esq., C.S.I. Director of Public Instruction.
 Mr. D. S. White Uncovenanted Assistant.
 Mr. C. Harvey Manager.

Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Nungambakum.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Captain J. Goddard, R. E. Executive Engineer.

General Registrar of Assurances.

Office, Mount Road.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Major R. M. Macdonald Registrar General.
 J. G. Ferrand, Esq. District Registrar.

Government Office.

Cornwallis Square, Fort.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

POLITICAL AND PUBLIC, &c., DEPARTMENTS.

Hon'ble A. J. Arbuthnot Chief Secretary.
 C. G. Walker, Esq. Under do.—(Eur.)
 F. Brandt, Esq. Acting do.
 Rama Iyengar 1st Uncovenanted Assistant.
 Mr. T. G. Brethampt. 2d do.
 " J. W. Lyons 3d do.
 " R. Upshon Registrar.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

J. D. Mayne, Esq. Assistant Secretary.
 P. O'Sullivan, Esq. Acting do.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

J. D. Sim, Esq. Secretary.
 J. Gross, Esq. Under-Secretary.
 S. Vejayaraghavulu Chetty 1st Uncovenanted Assistant.
 Mr. L. C. D'Cruz 2d do.
 B. Gopalaiya Registrar.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major General H. Marshall Secretary.
 Colonel R. Hamilton Deputy Secretary.
 Mr. P. J. James 1st Uncovenanted Assistant.
 " G. A. Lalontaine 2d do.
 " J. L. Fonseca Registrar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Colonel C. A. Ott, R. E. Secretary.
 Major J. H. M. S. Stewart Under-Secretary.
 Mr. S. Brock 1st Uncovenanted Asst. and Registrar.
 " J. Mills 2d do.
 " D. D'Vaz 3d do.
 Sashachellum Naidu Deputy Registrar.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS.

Hours of business, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

J. Gross, Esq. Supervisor.
 Mr. Henry Smith Superintendent, (Eur.)
 " Henry Morgan Depy. do.—Acting Superintendent.

GOVERNMENT LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

Office, Chepauk.—Hours of business, 10½ P. M. to 5 P. M.

Mr. J. Dunphy Superintendent and Manager.

PUBLIC WORKS STORES AND WORKSHOPS.

F. L. Moncrief, Esq. Covanted Civil Engr.—General Supt. of Stores and Workshops.
 Mr. F. Doderet, Esq. Mathematical Instrument Maker.
 " James Gray Storekeeper.

Government Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends.

Office, Chepauk.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lieut. Colonel R. S. Wilson, Staff Corps. Government Agent and Paymaster.
 Meer Mohib Ally Khan Assistant do.
 Mr. J. B. Creado Moonshce.

Government Central Book Depot.

Office, College Hall, Nungambakum.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Major J. Michael Acting Curator.

High Court of Judicature.

Office, North Beach.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Sir Colley Harman Scotland, Kt. Chief Justice, (Eur.)
 Sir Adam Birtlestone, Kt. Puisne Justice, Acting Chief Justice.
 Hon'ble W. Holloway Judge.
 " L. C. Innes do.
 " C. Collett do.
 " G. H. Ellis do.—Acting.
 A. M. Ritchie, Esq. Registrar, (Original side.)
 P. P. Hutchins, Esq. Registrar, (Appellate side.)
 T. Wilkins, Esq. Deputy Registrar.
 H. D. E. Dairymple, Esq. Sheriff.
 Mr. W. A. P. Begbie Manager.

Inspector General, Madras Police.

Office, Masonic Temple, South Beach.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

W. Robinson, Esq., C.S.I. Inspector General.
Captain M. W. Carr Assistant do.**Judge Advocate General of the Army.**

Office, Fort.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Colonel H. Prichard Judge Advocate General of the Army.
Mr. G. Stevens Uncovenanted Assistant.**Military Finance Department.**

Office, Fort.—Hours of business, 11½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

Colonel T. McGoun Controller of Military Finance.
Lieut. Col. C. H. Drury Military Accountant.
Major J. W. Rideout Examiner Pay Department.
Lieut. Colonel E. T. Pasken Asst. Examr. Ord. Accts. (on other duty.)
Lieut. Colonel A. Stewart Acting do.
Surgeon Major G. Mackay, M.D. Examiner Medical Department, (Eur.)
..... Acting do.
Major J. G. Touch Personal Assistant to Controller.
Mr. T. E. Greenfield Asst. Examiner Pay Department.
„ E. Flynn Head Clerk.**Mint.**

Office, Yellabanasar Street, Black Town.—Hours of business, 7½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

Colonel J. Carpendale, R. E. Mint Master.
Mr. T. E. Scriven Manager.**Assay Office.**

Hours of business, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

G. J. Shaw, Esq., M.D., Bombay M. S. Assay Master, (Eur.)
H. E. Busted, Esq., M.D. Depy. do.—Acting Assay Master.
P. F. Belkew, Esq. Ag. Asst. do.
Mr. J. Duarte Head Accountant and Manager.**Municipal Commissioner's Office.**

Errabulloo Chetty Street, Black Town.—Hours of business, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lieut. Colonel J. Temple President.
B. Cardozo, Esq. Member.
S. Jesudasan Pillay do.
J. G. Coleman, Esq. Non-Official Member.
Jumay Jehan Khan Bahadur do.
C. Parthasarathy Naideo do.
G. R. Leggatt, Esq. Civil Engineer.
Mr. N. Bazely Acting Collector and Assessor.
Mr. S. Saira Acting Manager.**Observatory—Nungumbaukum**N. E. Pogson, Esq., F.R.A.S. Astronomer.
C. Ragoonatha Chetty Ist Assistant.**Ordnance Department.**

Office, Fort.—Hours of business, 10½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

Colonel G. W. Y. Simpson Insp. Genl. of Ordnance & Magazines.
Colonel J. L. Barrow Deputy do. do.
Mr. J. B. Cardozo Uncovenanted Assistant.
„ E. Lambert Manager.**GRAND ARSENAL.**

Office, Fort St. George.—Hours of business, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Capt. (Lieut. Colonel) B. Cadell Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class.
Lieutenant P. Sanderson do. do. 3d do.
Mr. G. W. M. Taylor Manager.**SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY.**

Office, Grand Arsenal, Fort.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Capt. (Lieut. Colonel) R. Cadell Commissary of Ord., Superintendent.
Mr. James Wynne Manager.**GUN CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.**

Vepery, Naval Hospital Road.—Hours of business, 7½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lieut. Colonel T. H. Campbell, R. A. Superintendent, (Eur.)
Lieut. Colonel C. H. Hutchinson, R. A. Actg. do.
Lieutenant I. Curran Assistant Commissary.**GUN POWDER MANUFACTORY.**

Vyservally.—Hours of business, 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Colonel G. Rowlandson, R. A. Superintendent.
Conductor H. Briggs Supervisor.**Pay Department.**

Office, Fort.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Colonel W. P. Macdonald Military Paymaster, (on leave.)
Captain Walter Douglas Actg. do.
Mr. W. S. W. Ponzold Manager.**People's Park.**

New Town.—Open from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Colonel J. Carpendale Secretary.
Conductor D. Riordan Superintendent.**Principal Inspector General Medical Department.**

Office, Fort.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

James Shaw, Esq. Principal Inspector General.
W. R. Cornish, Esq. Secretary to do.
Mr. Robert D'Silva Manager.**Quarter Master General's Office.**

Hanover Square, Fort.—Hours of business 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Colonel Crawford Cooke Quarter Master Genl. of the Army (Offg.)
Major Arthur Drury Deputy do. do.
Major B. M. Deane Assistant do. do.
Mr. P. D'Silva Manager.**Savings' Bank.**

Office, Bank of Madras, Broadway.—Business transacted daily 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Hon'ble W. R. Arbuthnot President, (Eur.)
J. McIver, Esq. Secretary and Treasurer.
T. E. Franck, Esq. Depy. do.**Staff Officer and Superintendent of Details.**

Office, Fort.—Hours of business, 10½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lieut. Colonel G. Baldock Staff Officer and Supt. of Details.

Sanitary Commission.

Office.—Nungumbaukum.

Hon'ble R. S. Ellis, C.B. Commissioner.
 Surgeon H. B. Montgomery, M.D. Secretary to Commissioner.
 Mr. T. C. D'Rotario Manager.

Sea Custom House.

Office, Beach.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

J. H. Blair, Esq. Collector, (on duty).
 R. A. Dalrymple, Esq. Acting Collector.
 Mr. E. S. Atkinson Deputy do.
 " G. B. Shaw, Esq. Appraiser.
 " W. E. Fox Manager.

Superintendent of Marine.

Office, Sea Custom House, Beach.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

J. J. Franklin, Esq. Superintendent of Marine.
 H. D. E. Dalrymple, Esq. Master Attendant.
 J. E. Crowther, Esq. Deputy do.
 W. H. Bartlett, Esq. Assistant do.
 T. E. Marshall, Esq. do. do.
 Mr. J. David Manager.

Superintending Engineer, 4th Division.

Office, Nungumbaukum.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Colonel A. J. M. Boileau, R. E. Superintending Engineer.
 Mr. S. Francia Head Accountant and Manager.

Superintendent of Stamps.

Office, 1st Line Beach.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lieut. Colonel J. Temple Superintendent.
 Mr. J. Luxa Assistant.

Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions.

Office, Fort.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Captain H. O. Roberts Superintendent, (Etc.)
 Major J. Michael, Staff Corps Acting do.
 Mr. F. Borgonha Manager.

Translators to Government.

Lieut. Colonel R. S. Wilson, Staff Corps. Persian and Hindoostani.
 Lieut. W. F. Wright, Staff Corps Tamil.
 J. Garrett, Esq. Canarese.
 L. Garthwaite, Esq. Malayalam.
 Major T. G. M. Lane, Staff Corps Telugu.

LIST OF
 HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN COVENANTED SERVANTS
 ON THE MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT,

CORRECTED TO THE 31st OCTOBER 1866.

COUNCIL OF PORT SAINT GEORGE.

GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

THE RIGHT HON'BLE FRANCIS BARON NAPIER, K.T.

Appointed Governor of the Presidency of Madras, 23 February 1865; took his seat
 27th March 1866.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT. GENL. SIR JOHN GASPARD LEMARCHANT, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
 Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council, took his seat 25th May 1865.

THE HON'BLE SIR THOMAS PYCROFT, K.C.S.I.,
 Third in Council, took his seat 29th October 1862.

THE HON'BLE HENRY DOMINIC PHILLIPS,
 Fourth in Council, took his seat 16th December 1864.

FIRST CLASS OF 35 YEARS' STANDING.**THOMAS PYCROFT.**

1828. Second assistant to the principal Collector, South Arcot, 1st November 1831. Acting assistant Judge and Joint criminal Judge, Chingleput, 21st September 1832. Acting head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 12th October 1832. Head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 6th September 1833. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 24th January 1837. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 14th February 1837. On Furlough to Europe for 3 years, 1st November 1839. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 7th February 1843. Commissioner for drawing Government Lotteries, 6th May 1843. Deputy Collector, Madras, 26th July 1843. Assistant Judge, Calicut, 7th January 1845. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 24th January 1845. Acting Tamil Translator to Government, 22nd April 1845. Acting Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, 25th January 1850. Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, 18th February 1850. Chief Secretary to Government, 19th February 1855. On private affairs for six months to Europe, 9th May 1857. Additional Member of the Council of Port St. George, for making Laws and Regulations, 22nd January 1862. Provisional Member of Council, 21st March 1862. Member of Council, from 29th October 1862.—34 years, 3 months, 1 day.

HENRY DOMINIC PHILLIPS.

1829. Acting second assistant to the principal Collr. and Mag., Nellore, 24th Feb. 1832. Acting Head asst. to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 3d Apr. 1835. Register to the Zillah Court, Nellore, 29th December 1835. Acting assistant Judge and Joint criminal Judge, Guntur, 1st March 1836. Junior deputy Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 24th January 1837. Officiating Senior deputy Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 2d August 1837. Acting assistant Judge and Joint criminal Judge, Salem, 12th September 1837. Acting assistant Judge and Joint criminal Judge, Madras, 29th September 1837. Assistant Judge and Joint criminal Judge, Madras, 23d January 1838. Acting second assistant to the Accountant General,

1st May 1838. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1st June 1838. Acting deputy Register of the Sadr and Foujdaree Adalat, 21st August 1838. Assistant Judge and Joint principal Judge of the Auxiliary Court, Trichinopoly, and acting Senior deputy Register to the Sadr and Foujdaree Adalat, 23d January 1839. Commissioner for drawing Government Lotteries, 19th March 1839. Acting Register of the Sadr and Foujdaree Adalat, 28th December 1842. Sub Judge, Combaconum, and Acting Register of the Sadr and Foujdaree Adalat, 15th August 1843. Register to the Court of Sadr and Foujdaree Adalat, 26th March 1844. Sub Judge, Madura, 1st December 1844. Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George at Kurnool and Bunganapilly, 6th July 1847. Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 3th February 1850. Proceeded to England, 10th November 1853. Without employ, 26th October 1855. Acting Collector and Magistrate, and Resident and Commissioner, Tanjore, 6th and 10th January 1857. Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, 20th January 1857. Civil and Session Judge, Madura, 29th October 1857. Collector and Magistrate, and Resident and Commissioner, Tanjore, 27th April 1858. Puisne Judge of the Court of Sadr and Foujdaree Adalat, 31st December 1858. President of the Board of Examiners, 11th January 1859. Commissioner for the Settlement of the affairs of the late Tanjore Raj, 29th November 1859. Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 15th August 1862. Provisional Member of Council, 28th June 1864. Member of Council, 16th December 1864.—33 years, 2 months, 6 days.

CHARLES PELLY.

1836. Second assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 28th September 1832. Acting head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 21st March 1834. Head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 14th July 1835. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 28th February 1837, and 26th January 1838. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 14th August 1838. Acting Judge and criminal Judge, Bellary, 17th August 1841. Europe, furlough, 24th December 1844. Without employ, 9th February 1848. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 15th August 1848. Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 20th August 1850. Member of the Board of Revenue, 14th April 1859. Member and acting President of the Board of Examiners, 20th May 1859. Government Director of the Bank of Madras, 28th March 1864. Acting President of the Income Tax Commission, 10th February 1863. Comptroller for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, 24th November 1863.—31 years, 8 months, 6 days.

SECOND CLASS OF 20 YEARS' STANDING.

HARRY AUGUSTUS ERETT.

1831. Doing duty as assistant in the Chief Secretary's Office, 25th September 1832. Assistant to the principal Collector, Madura, 13th August 1833. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 31st October 1834. Acting Register of the Zillah Court of Salem, 15th April 1836. Acting Register of the Provincial Court, Centre Division, 9th August 1836. Register of the Provincial Court, Centre Division, 3d March 1837. Register of the Zillah Court of Bellary, 26th July 1839. Acting head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 20th August 1839. Acting head Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 1st October 1839. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 8th September 1840. Acting head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 15th September 1840. Acting head Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 2d December 1840. Head Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 2d November 1841. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 25th February 1842. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 17th November 1843. In charge of the Sub Court of Salem, 16th January 1844. Europe, furlough, 14th February 1846. Without employ, 25th February 1849. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, 15th May 1849. Acting Sub Judge, Chittoor, 14th June 1849. Sub Judge, Chittoor, 6th July 1849. Acting Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 16th January 1852. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 23d August 1855. Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 11th November 1855. On Medical Certificate to Europe from 16th Nov. 1858 to 23d April 1860. Member of the Board of Revenue, 21st March 1862. President and Commissioner for the Presidency Town of Madras, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Income Tax Acts for the year 1862-63, 3th August 1862. Special Commissioner of the Income Tax Commission, 1st October 1862. President of the Income Tax Commission for 1865-66, 1st August 1865.—39 years, 10 months, 8 days.

THOMAS CLARKE.

1833. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 8th October 1835. Acting head assistant to the Register of the Sadr and Foujdaree Adalat, 9th April 1838. Head assistant to the Register of the Sadr and Foujdaree Adalat, 1st June 1838. Commissioner for drawing Government Lotteries, 6th October 1838. Acting Senior deputy Register of the Sadr and Foujdaree Adalat, 9th April 1839. Acting Family Translator to Government, 24th January 1840. Commissioner for drawing Government Lotteries, 17th March 1840. Acting Deputy Register of the Sadr and Foujdaree Adalat, 20th April 1840. Senior deputy Register of the Sadr and Foujdaree Adalat, 11th January 1842. Acting Tamil Translator to Government, 28th January 1845. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, 8th March 1847. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 14th November 1848. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, 1st May 1849. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, 13th June 1851. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 1st April 1853. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madura, 3d April 1855. Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 25th September 1855. On Medical Certificate to Europe from 11th October 1855 to 12th September 1858. Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 22d October 1858. Member of the Board of Revenue, 28th February 1860. Member of the Board of Examiners and of the Central Committee for the Examination of Assistants, 10th February 1863.—31 years, 2 months, 20 days.

HENRY DAVID COOK.

1837. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 12th November 1836. Acting head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 1st Feb. 1839. Head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 27th Oct. 1840. Head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 19th September 1844. Acting Sub Judge, Mangalore, 9th April 1847. Europe, furlough, 5th February 1848. Without employ, 31st December 1850. Acting Sub Judge, Calicut, 24th January 1851. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 4th February 1851. Sub Judge, Calicut, 25th November 1851. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 22nd February 1855. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madura, 28th September 1855. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, 19th February 1856. Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, 28th April 1857. Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, 3d July 1856.—27 years, 11 months, 10 days.

CHARLES WILLIAM READE.

1835. Under the principal Collector of Canara, 15th July 1834. Doing duty as an assistant under the principal Collector of Canara, 2d May 1837. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Canara, 9th Jan. 1838. Acting head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Canara, 7th May 1839. Acting Register to the Zillah Court, Chittoor, 19th September 1839. Register to the Zillah Court of Bellary, 12th February 1841. Acting head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Canara, 2d March 1841. Head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Canara, 22d June 1841. Acting Register to the Zillah Court of Canara, 9th August 1842. Acting additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Canara, 17th February 1846. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Canara, 2d February 1847. Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Canara, 6th July 1847. Europe, furlough, 26th December 1848. Without employ, 23th January 1852. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 14th May 1852. Sub Judge, Salem, 22d February 1853. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 8th January 1856. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, 24th March 1857. Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Viragapatam, 21st July 1857. Without employ, 24th September 1859. On private affairs to England for 6 months, from 27th October 1859. Without employ. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Madras, from 11th November 1861. Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, from 3d March 1862.—27 years, 4 months, 3 days.

ROBERT ROLLAND COTTON.

1836. Under the principal Collector of Tanjore, 14th March 1838. Doing duty as assistant under the principal Collector of Tanjore, 4th January 1839. Doing duty as assistant under the Collector of Trichinopoly, 5th February 1839. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 21st October 1839. Register of the Zillah Court of Cuddapah, 22d February 1840. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 23d February 1841. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 15th August 1843. Extra assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 16th July 1844. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 11th January 1845. Acting Sub Judge of the Zillah of Combaconum, 14th March 1845. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 4th July 1845. Acting Sub Judge, Salem, 20th November 1849. Head

assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 5th Feb. 1850. Sub Judge, Salem, 13th June 1851. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 29th July 1851, and 18th May 1852. England, furlough, 27th February 1853. Without employ, 29th February 1856. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, 18th March 1856. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Guntur, 21st July 1857. Sub Judge, Bellary, and acting Civil and Session Judge, Madras, 1st May 1858. Civil and Session Judge, Madras, 21st June 1859. On sick leave to Europe, from 6th March 1864 to 10th October 1865.—25 years, 8 months, 10 days.

GORDON SULLIVAN FORBES.

1838. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 26th July 1839. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntur, 28th April 1840. Register of the Zillah Court of Combaconum, 15th October 1841. Extra assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 15th August 1843. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 10th September 1844. Acting assistant Judge of the Zillah of Mangalore, 30th January 1845. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 17th February 1846. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 2d February 1847. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 6th July 1847. Europe, furlough, 18th February 1849. Without employ, 29th March 1852. Acting Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 30th March 1852. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 28th September 1852. Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 15th October 1852. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 29th August 1854. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 8d July 1855. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 4th September 1855. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 20th November 1855. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 2d February 1856. On Medical Certificate to Europe for 15 months, 27th September 1856. Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 5th July 1858. On sick leave to Europe, from 28th October 1864 to 14th January 1866.—24 years, 2 months, 26 days.

FRANKLYN LUSHINGTON.

1838. Under the principal Collector, Malabar, 1st February 1839. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 7th January 1849. Acting 2d assistant to the Accountant General, 5th January 1841. Second assistant to the Accountant General, 27th January 1842. Europe, 14th January 1843. Without employ, 30th November 1845. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 12th December 1845. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 12th May 1846. Acting Senior deputy Register to the Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Adalat, 6th April 1847. Senior deputy Register to the Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Adalat, 1st May 1847. Acting Register to the Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Adalat, 2d March 1852. Register to the Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Adalat, 1st July 1852. Civil Auditor and Superintendent of Stamps, 30th April 1855. Accountant, Northwest Provinces, 24th April 1859. Accountant to the Government of Bengal, 9th September 1862. Officiating Deputy Accountant General, Madras, 12th May 1860. Officiating deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Madras, 6th September 1861. Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Madras, 1st May 1863. Absent on sick leave, from 14th May 1862 to 24th May 1864.—24 years, 1 month, 10 days.

RICHARD GWATKIN CLARKE.

1839. Acting head assistant to the Register of Sudr and Foujdaree Adalat, 28th April 1840. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 28d February 1841. Acting Cashier to the Government Bank, and Assistant to the Sub Treasurer, 31st August 1841. Head assistant to the Register of Sudr and Foujdaree Adalat, 11th January 1842. Commissioner for drawing Government Lotteries, 12th April 1842. Deputy Secretary to Government, 4th March 1845. Private Secretary to the Governor, 23d February 1848. Acting deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 24th June 1851. Acting Sub Judge, Bellary, 7th October 1851. Sub Judge, Bellary, 2nd December 1851. Without employ, 25th October 1857. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, 30th November 1857. Subordinate Judge, Combaconum, 26th June 1858. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 27th July 1858. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, 1st October 1858. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Combaconum, 27th April 1860. Civil and Session Judge, Tranquebar, 19th July 1860. On sick leave to Europe, from 28th May 1861 to 2d June 1863.—22 years, 4 months, 27 days.

JOHN WILLIAM CHERRY.

1860. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 15th December 1840. Assistant to the Chief Secretary to Government, 1st October 1841. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 4th March 1842. Acting 2d

assistant to the Accountant General, 8th November 1842. Second assistant to the Accountant General, 27th January 1843. Commissioner for drawing Government Lotteries, 25th June 1844. Head assistant to the Accountant General, 16th November 1847. Europe, furlough, 15th September 1849. Without employ, 27th February 1853. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 22d March 1853. Acting deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 3d September 1853. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 11th October 1853. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 28th September 1855. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 19th May 1856. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 6th January 1857. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 24th March 1857. Sub Judge, Salem, 21st July 1857. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 26th March 1858. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 5th March 1859. Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 22d August 1859. On sick leave to Europe, from 14th November 1859 to 10th November 1861. Civil and Session Judge of Ootacamund, 21st March 1865. On sick leave to Europe, from 28th October 1864 to 28th October 1865.—31 years, 8 months, 25 days.

GEORGE HENRY ELLIS.

1839. Assistant to the Chief Secretary to Government, 20th July 1831. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 1st October 1841. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 11th March 1842. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 20th Feb. 1843. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 26th March 1844. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 16th March 1847. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 15th May 1849. Acting Sub Judge, Madras, 4th January 1850. Europe, furlough, 26th April 1851. Without employ, 5th April 1854. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 2d May 1854. Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Canara, 6th June 1854. Sub Judge, Mangalore, 27th June 1854. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Combaconum, 12th July 1854. Register to the Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Adalat, 30th April 1855. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, 24th July 1857. Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, 5th March 1859. Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, 2d October 1866.—24 years, 2 months, 7 days.

EDWARD GEORGE ROBERT FANE.

1839. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 7th November 1840. Acting head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 16th August 1842. Head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 21st March 1844. Senior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 22nd July 1846. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 27th November 1846. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 28th May 1850. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 18th February 1851. Principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 19th September 1851. England, 10th May 1855. Without employ, from 8th November 1858. Acting Post Master General, Madras, 3d January and 9th June 1859. Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 7th October 1859. Twenty-four months' sick leave, from 14th May 1863. Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, from 23d May 1862. Acting Member of the Board of Revenue, 3d July and 10th August 1866.—22 years, 7 months, 15 days.

VERE HENRY LEVINGE.

1833. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 20th July 1841. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 9th November 1841. Acting Register to the Zillah Court of Madras, 27th January 1842. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 11th March 1843. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 2d April 1844. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 10th September 1844. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 2d December 1845. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 4th February 1851. Europe, furlough, 8th August 1851. Without employ, 11th August 1854. Acting Sub Judge, Combaconum, 29th August 1854. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 7th October 1854. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, 26th August 1856. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, 17th October 1856. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 7th December 1858. Collector and Magistrate, North Canara, 3d December 1860. Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 23th February 1862.—23 years, 7 months, 29 days.

ALEXANDER WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

1839. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 20th July 1841. Acting Register of the Zillah Court of Cuddapah, 19th April 1842. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 12th September 1843. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 24th January 1845. Acting Sub Judge of the Zillah of Chittoor, 1st April 1845. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 15th July 1846. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 19th June 1848. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 30th October 1846. Europe, furlough, 14th February 1850. Without employ, 9th September 1853. Special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 8th November 1853. Acting Sub Judge, Madras, 27th January 1854. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madras, 22d January 1855. Sub Judge, Madras, 28th January 1855. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madras, 19th February 1856. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madras, 3d November 1857. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, 9th June 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 1st December 1859. Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 17th May 1861. On sick leave, from 16th June 1862 to 15th October 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Outacmand, 16th December 1864. On three months' special leave, from 3d July to 2d October 1866.—23 years, 9 months, 20 days.

HENRY NEWILL.

1810. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntur, 20th July 1851. Acting Register to the Zillah Court of Cuddapah, 11th April 1842. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntur, 20th February 1843. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntur, 7th January 1845. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Guntur, 10th September 1850. Europe, furlough, 8th March 1851. Assistant to the Commissioner for the Northern Circars, 14th February 1854. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Guntur, 9th October 1855. Director of Revenue Settlements, 21st July 1857. On sick leave from 15th March 1862 to 3d January 1864. Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, 28th April 1863. Acting Resident at Travancore and Cochin, 15th April 1864. Resident of Travancore and Cochin, 10th March 1865.—23 years, 5 months, 24 days.

GEORGE NOBLE TAYLOR.

1840. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 3d August 1841. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 4th March 1842. Acting assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 9th September 1842. Acting assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 19th March 1843 and 3d January 1845. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 1st April 1845. Europe, 13th October 1845. Without employ, 1st January 1849. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, and acting Secretary to the College and University Boards, 12th February 1849. Assistant to the Collector of Land Customs, Madras, 27th March 1849. Secretary to the College Board and Madras University, 20th January 1851. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 18th February 1851. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 1st July 1851. Acting deputy Secretary to Government and Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 8th January 1856. Europe, furlough, for 6 months, 19th August 1856. Acting deputy Collector of Sea Customs, 31st March 1857. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 15th April 1857. Acting Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 1st September 1857. Inam Commissioner of the Madras Presidency, 16th November 1858. Services temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India, 17th April 1863. Resident of Travancore and Cochin, 9th February 1864. Provisional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, 7th June 1864. Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, 10th March 1865.—23 years, 25 days.

JAMES FRASER.

1840. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 20th July 1841. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 3d December 1841. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 4th June 1842. Acting assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 11th April 1842. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 4th July 1845. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 18th November 1845, 8th January 1850, 11th March 1853 and 25th August 1854. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Masulipatam, 17th November 1854. Acting Collector and Joint Magistrate, Masulipatam, 25th September 1855. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 11th April 1856. On Medical Certificate to

Europe, for 15 months, 14th February 1857. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 4th March 1859. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, 3d December 1859. Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 24th February 1860. Three months' sick leave from 24th October 1861. Acting Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 1st February 1862. Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act at North Arcot, 28th April 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Godavery District, from 28th May 1864. Collector and Magistrate of the Godavery District, 10th March 1865.—25 years, 1 month, 14 days.

JAMES DOUGLAS ROBINSON.

1843. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 14th October 1842. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 27th February 1844. Acting head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 25th March 1845. Head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 7th August 1846. Acting Sub Judge of the Zillah of Madras, 20th April 1847. Europe, furlough, 21st February 1848. Without employ, 14th February 1852. Acting additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Canara, 2d March 1852. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 15th October 1852. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 3d November 1852. Acting Sub Judge of the Zillah of Mangalore, 2d June 1854. Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Canara, 27th June 1854. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Canara, 10th May 1856. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 28th April 1857. On special duty in connection with the disturbances in the frontier of the Canara District, Extract Minutes Consultation, 12th March 1859 No. 388, Judicial Department. Acting Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 25th May 1859. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, 28th February 1860. Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 25th June 1861. On sick leave from 12th February 1862 to 8th December 1863. On special leave, from 15th July 1864 to 13th July 1865.—21 years, 4 months, 3 days.

WILLIAM MOLLE CADELL.

1820. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 20th July 1841. Acting Register of the Zillah Court, Canara, 15th July 1842. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 14th October 1842. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 3d January 1845. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 18th March 1845. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 21st July 1846. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 18th September 1846. Europe, furlough, 5th February 1847. Without employ, 31st January 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, and acting head assistant of that District, 22d February 1850. Europe, 10th May 1850. Without employ, 12th December 1851. Acting Sub Judge, Coimbatore, 5th January 1852. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 8th February 1853. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 15th April 1853. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 20th December 1853. Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor at Tanjore, 31st December 1853. On sick leave, from 1st March 1862 to 27th May 1863. Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 17th March 1865.—21 years, 14 days.

WILLIAM HODGSON.

1840. Under the principal Collector of Malabar, 3d April 1841. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 18th April 1843. Europe, 20th February 1844. Without employ, 3d March 1848. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 21st March 1848. Europe, 10th July 1848. Without employ, 25th July 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 26th August 1851. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 18th May 1852. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 11th August 1853. Acting Sub Judge, Salem, 15th February 1855. Acting Sub Judge, Salem, 14th July 1854. Acting Sub Judge, Mangalore, 22d May 1855. England, 25th September 1855. Without employ, 30th October 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Salem, 2d December 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Salem, 28th March 1858. Sub Judge, Bellary, 11th January 1859. Sub Judge, Salem, 23d August 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chittoor, 23d March 1861. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 26th July 1861. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 13th June 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, from 1st October 1865. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore, 16th February 1864. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 12th August 1864. Civil and Session Judge of Guntur, 10th January 1865.—17 years, 7 months, 4 days.

HON'BLE DAVID ARBUTHNOTT.

1841. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 23d January 1843. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 15th April 1845. Acting head

assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 24th October 1845. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 5th May 1846. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 16th March 1847. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 7th March 1848. Acting Sub Judge, Bellary, 24th January 1849. 11th September 1849, 29th March 1850 and 17th December 1850, Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 3d November 1851. Collector and Magistrate of the District of Kurnool, 10th June 1858. On Medical Certificate to England for twenty-one months, 25th February 1860. Returned to the Presidency, 9th February 1862, and assumed charge of the Office of Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, on 5th March 1862. Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 28th March 1862.—24 years, 4 months, 15 days.

ANDREW WEDDERBURN.

1841. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 4th July 1843. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 13th May 1845. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 29th October 1846. Europe, 14th February 1847. Without employ, 4th January 1848. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 8th February 1848. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 11th July 1848. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 6th February 1850. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddapah, 25th March 1851. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddapah, 2nd September 1851. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddapah, 23d August 1853. Europe, on furlough, 14th February 1857. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 28th February 1858. Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, from 11th April to 26th June 1861. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 6th April 1862. On sick leave to Europe, from 28th February 1864 to 22d June 1865. Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 16th January 1865. Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 31st June 1868.—20 years, 4 months, 25 days.

JAMES LAW LUSHINGTON.

1841. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 25d January 1843. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 29th May 1844. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 23d September 1845. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 10th June 1846. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 29th January 1847. Second assistant to the Accountant General, 3d December 1847. Acting head assistant to the Accountant General, 22d September 1848. Census Translator to Government, and head assistant to the Accountant General, 2d July 1850. Acting First assistant to the Accountant General, 16th December 1854. First assistant to the Accountant General, 1st August 1856. Acting Sub Treasurer, Secretary to the Savings' Bank, Member of the Mint Committee and Director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras, 12th September 1856. Acting Civil Auditor and Superintendent of Stamps, 25th May 1858. Acting Civil Auditor and Superintendent of Stamps, 16th February 1859. Civil Auditor, 21st April 1859. Accountant, North Western Provinces, 1859. On Medical Certificate to England for twenty-seven months, from 12th April 1860. Returned, 8th January 1862. Acting Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Madras, from 16th January 1863. Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Bengal, and Officiating Auditor General and Accountant General to the Government of India, from 1st May 1863. Acting Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Madras, from 4th January to 24th May 1864. Accountant General, Bombay, 17th February 1865.—24 years, 1 month, 12 days.

ALEXANDER JOHN AREUTHNOT.

1842. Acting assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 6th June 1842. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 27th February 1844. Head assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudr and Foudaree Adalat, 18th March 1845. Officiating Secretary to the College Board and Madras University, 27th October 1846. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 24th January 1848. Acting Malayalam Translator to Government, 11th July 1848. Malayalam Translator to Government, 27th March 1849. Acting Secretary to the College and University Boards, 4th March 1851. Secretary to the College and University Boards, 1st July 1854. Acting Deputy Register to the Court of Sudr and Foudaree Adalat, 26 March 1852. Deputy Register to the Court of Sudr and Foudaree Adalat, 1st July 1852. Acting Register to the Court of Sudr and Foudaree Adalat, 26th May 1853. Member and Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 24th July 1854. Director of Public Instruction, 13th March 1859. Commissioner for the Unenfranchised Civil Service Examination, 3d May 1861. Acting Chief Secretary to Government, from 1st May 1862. Fellow of the University of Madras,

23d May 1862. Chief Secretary to Government, 29th October 1862. Additional Member of the Council of Fort Saint George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, 18th November 1864.—24 years, 1 month, 19 days.

JAMES WILLIAM BALLANTINE DYKES.

1852. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 2d April 1844. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 18th March 1847. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 12th June 1849. Acting Sub Judge of the Zillah of Madras, 17th March 1851. Acting Sub Judge of the Zillah of Cuddoor, 16th January 1852. On furlough to England, 14th August 1852. Without employ, 16th February 1857. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 26th March 1857. Sub Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 21st July 1857. Without employ, 29th September 1857. On special duty in Rajahmundry and Masulipatam, Extract Mins. Consultation, 15th March 1858, No. 329, Revenue Department. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddapah, 14th September 1858. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 16th November 1858. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Cuddoor, 2d May 1859. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddoor, 2d December 1859. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 17th October 1859. Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 17th April 1860.—16 years, 9 months, 7 days.

EDWARD WHEELER BIRD.

1842. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 4th July 1843. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 23d April 1845. Europe, 15th July 1846. Without employ, 2d May 1847. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 11th May 1847. Officiating Government Agent at Chepauk and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, 12th August 1847. Acting head assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudr and Foudaree Adalat, 25th January 1848. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Visagapatam, 18th July 1848. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 22d April 1850. Special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 31st July 1851. Acting assistant Judge, Combaconum, 8th September 1854. Assistant Judge, Combaconum, 13th December 1853. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Combaconum, 30th October 1856. Acting Sub Judge, Combaconum, 6th January 1857. Sub Judge, Ootacamund, 1st May 1858. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, 22d August 1859. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Negapatam, from 1st June 1861. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Negapatam, from 1st June 1861 to 26th March 1863. Civil and Session Judge of Tanjore, from 26th March 1863.—On fifteen months' sick leave to Europe from 23rd March 1866.—23 years, 5 months, 19 days.

JAMES DUNCAN SIM.

1842. Acting head assistant to the Register of the Sudr and Foudaree Adawat, 30th May 1843. Europe, 23d September 1844. Without employ, 1st January 1849. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 9th January 1849. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 21st September 1849. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government, 16th February 1850. Acting Deputy Secretary under the Chief Secretary to Government, 24th June 1851. Deputy Secretary under the Chief Secretary to Government, 23d December 1851. Acting Telugu Translator to Government, 29th April 1855. Telugu Translator to Government, 1st May 1854. Member of the Board of Examiners, 24th July 1854. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1st December 1854. Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 19th February 1855. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 9th September 1856. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 5th July 1858. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 14th November 1860. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 1st May 1861. On special leave to Europe, from 14th May to 28th November 1865.—19 years, 3 months, 17 days.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, C.B.

1842. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 10th October 1843. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 9th April 1847. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 25th January 1848. Officiating Sub Judge, Calicut, 16th January 1849. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 21st October 1854. Acting Sub Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 23d June 1852. On furlough to England, 18th November 1852. Without employ, 2d December 1855. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 4th July 1856. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 8th January 1856. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 9th September 1857. Inspector General of Police for the Madras Presidency, 18th May 1863.—21 years, 21 days.

PATRICK GRANT.

1842. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 18th January 1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 22d April 1845. Special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 7th August 1846. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 23d March 1852. England, 11th October 1853. Without employ, 17th December 1856. Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 6th January 1857. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 29th September 1857. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 18th May 1858. Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 5th April 1859. Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 5d May 1862.—20 years, 11 months, 3 days.

GEORGE THORNHILL.

1842. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 2d April 1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 24th September 1844. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 6th May 1845. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 5th September 1845. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 30th October 1846. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 11th May 1847. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntoor, 9th January 1852. On furlough to England, 21st May 1858. Without employ, 13th November 1856. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 2d December 1856. Principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 31st March 1857. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 24th September 1859. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 13th December 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Masulipatam, 27th April 1860. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 23rd August 1860. Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, from 27th December 1861. On sick leave, from 14th September 1862 to 10th December 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Ganjam, 25th July 1865.—19 years, 10 months, 4 days.

MORETON JOHN WALHOUSE.

1843. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 2d April 1844. Acting head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 22d December 1846. Acting head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 4th May 1847. Acting head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 25th September 1849. Acting Sub Judge, Salem, 19th July 1851. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 2d March 1852. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, 1st April 1853. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 18th July 1854. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 1st May 1855. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, 6th November 1856. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Honore, 4th January 1856. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 18th August 1861. On furlough to Europe for three years, from 29th April 1853, 23d February 1859. Returned to the Presidency, 12th April 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Tanjore, from 1st May 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, from 17th February 1863. Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, 10th April 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 12th January 1864. On special leave from 7th to 22d July 1864.—20 years, 5 months, 7 days.

JENEAS RANALD McDONELL.

1843. Europe, 8th October 1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 23d January 1846. Acting head assistant to the Accountant General, 3d November 1846. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 9th April 1847. Assistant and acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 11th May 1847. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 1st May 1849. Acting Sub Judge, Salem, 18th May 1852 and 10th July 1852. Acting additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 11th July 1853. Acting Sub Judge, Combaconum, 28th February 1854. Acting additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 20th August 1854. Sub Judge, Cuddapah, 13th March 1855. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 3d July 1855. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 30th November 1855. Acting Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 9th April 1859. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Combaconum, 17th October 1859. Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 17th April 1860. Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 1st January 1862 to 13th December 1861. On sick leave to Europe, from 28th February to 28th November 1863. Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 30th April 1863. Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, 29th September 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Madura, from 11th January to 4th April 1864. Acting Col-

lector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, from 20th April 1864. Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 10th March 1865. Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, 30th January 1866.—20 years, 8 months, 19 days.

CHARLES FREDERIC CHAMIER.

1843. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 25th October 1844. Acting head assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Adalut, and acting Secretary to the Madras University and College Board, 29th June 1847. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 5th October 1847. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 22d January 1850. Assistant and acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 7th October 1851. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 18th May 1852. Acting Sub Judge, Mangalore, 28th November 1852 and 12th July 1854. Officiating special assistant to the Collector, Madras, 5th February 1854. Deputy Register to the Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Adalut, 13th March 1855. Tamil Translator to Government, 12th June 1855. Acting Register to the Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Adalut, 25th July 1857. Register Appellate side of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 5th March 1859. Fifteen months' sick leave to Europe, from 14th April 1864. Civil and Session Judge of Salem, 21st March 1865.—22 years, 2 months, 13 days.

LEWIS CHARLES INNES.

1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 2d January 1845. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 22d June 1847. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 16th December 1847. Europe, furlough, 10th July 1849. Without employ, 14th June 1852. Assistant and acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 20th January 1852. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 16th April 1853. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 20th December 1853. Acting Sub Judge, Combaconum, 5th December 1855. Sub Judge, Combaconum, 12th February 1856. Civil and Session Judge, Nundial, 3d June 1858. Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, from 28th March 1862. Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, 29th September 1863. Civil and Session Judge, Ootacamund, 13th October 1863. Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 21st March 1865.—19 years, 3 months, 17 days.

FREDERICK SAMUEL CHILD.

1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 7th April 1846. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 23d March 1847. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 27th March 1849. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 23rd October 1849. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 15th April 1851. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 29th July 1851. Without employ, 1st December 1852. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 20th December 1852. Acting Sub Judge, Madura, 19th February 1855. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, 3d April 1855. On furlough to England, 14th October 1855. Without employ, 26th October 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Madura, 3d November 1857. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 18th May 1858. On furlough to Europe for the unexpired portion of the three years' furlough obtained on the 14th October 1853, 12th April 1859. Twelve months' sick leave in extension, 29th September 1859 and 22d March 1861. Returned to the Presidency, 25th October 1861. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of South Arcot, from 24th to 27th January 1862, and Sub Collector from the date following, Acting Civil and Session Judge of Guntoor, from 7th April 1862, and Civil Judge of Guntoor, from 14th April 1862. Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, from 16th June 1862. Civil and Session Judge of Tannevely, 5th September 1865.—17 years, 7 months, 11 days.

JAMES INNES MINCHIN.

1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 8th July 1845. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 16th March 1847. Acting special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 17th February 1849. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 4th January 1850. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 25th April 1851. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 8th February 1853. Acting Sub Judge, Cuddapah, 8th April 1854. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 25th July 1854. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 15th February 1856. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Masulipatam, 20th July 1859. Officiating Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 27th April 1860 and 7th March 1862. Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 21st March 1862. On fifteen months' sick leave to Europe, from 15th April 1866.—22 years, 9 months, 16 days.

AUGUSTUS WILLIAM SULLIVAN.

1842. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 4th April 1845. Acting Second assistant to the Accountant General, 13th September 1845. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 22d December 1845. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 2d February 1847 and 12th June 1849. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 18th February 1850. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 6th September 1853. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 4th March 1856. Officiating Collector, Madras, 20th August 1859. Without employ, 16th April 1860. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, 15th March 1861. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, from 31st July 1861. Civil and Session Judge, Nandial, from 27th March 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, from 30th May 1863. Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, 9th June 1863.—22 years, 4 months, 8 days.

HENRY GEORGE SMITH.

1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 7th April 1846. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 26th November 1850. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 7th October 1851. Acting assistant Judge, Combaconum, 7th December 1852. England, 11th August 1854. Without employ, 12th October 1857. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 20th October 1857. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 16th May 1858. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 9th April 1858. Acting Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, from 26th June 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, from 6th April 1863. Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 8th September 1863. Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 29th July 1864. Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 16th January 1865.—19 years, 20 days.

CLARENCE ARMSTRONG ROBERTS.

1844. Student at the College, permitted to prosecute his studies under the Collector of Salem, 11th July 1845. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 11th May 1847. Acting assistant to the Accountant General, 22d September 1848. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 15th May 1849. Second assistant to the Accountant General, 2d July 1850. Secretary to the Mint Committee, 7th May 1852. Acting head assistant to the Accountant General and acting Consular Translator to Government, 10th April 1853. Member of the Board of Examiners, 24th July 1854. Acting First assistant to the Accountant General, 12th September 1854. Europe, 14th January 1855. Without employ, 24th January 1858. Secretary to the Mint Committee, 20th March 1858. Acting First assistant to the Accountant General, 21st May 1858. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 17th August 1858. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 7th December 1858. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 5th April 1859. Offg. Post Master General, 25th October 1859. On Medical Certificate to England for twenty-one months, from 16th April 1861, 12th April 1861. Returned 8th December 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, from 5th January 1863. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, from 27th July 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chittoor, from 18th September 1863. Civil and Session Judge, Chittoor, 23rd September 1863.—18 years, 1 month, 28 days.

ROBERT STAUNTON ELLIS, c.s.

1844. Under the principal Collector, Coimbatore, 16th March 1846. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 24th November 1846. Europe, furlough, 11th October 1848. Without employ, 30th September 1851. Assistant to the Collector of Land Customs, Madras, 7th October 1851. Head assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Adawlat, 1st July 1852. Acting deputy Register of the Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Adawlat, 8th November 1853. Deputy Commissioner of the 2d Class, Nagpore Commission, 15th September 1854. On Medical Certificate to Europe for twenty-one months, from 5th May 1858. Officiating Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 7th March 1860. Sub Collector, Madras, and Joint Magistrate, Chingleput, 27th April 1860. Special Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 31st August 1860 and 27th August 1861. Acting Superintendent of Stamps, from 30th March 1862. Acting deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 21st June 1862. Member and Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 5th August 1862. Services placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India from date of quitting Madras, 16th September 1862. Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, from 25th October 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District from 18th March 1863. Collector and Magistrate of the

Madras District, from 14th May 1863. Employed on special duty in connection with his appointment as a Member of the Governor General's Council, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, G. O. 24th September 1863. President of the Sanitary Commission, 18th March 1864. On special leave to Europe, from 9th May 1865 to 9th May 1866.—17 years, 6 months, 5 days.

EDWRAD BROMLEY FOORD.

1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 7th April 1846. Acting Senior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 18th February 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 15th March 1853. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 17th November 1854. Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 22d March 1856. Europe, 27th November 1856. Acting Subordinate Judge, Chittoor, 29th November 1859. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 17th April 1860. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 19th April 1861. On Medical Certificate, India, for six months, from 24th June 1861. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 10th April 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kistna, from 15th September 1862 to 27th December 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Chicacole, 11th January 1864. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor at Ganjam, 13th September 1864. Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 10th January 1865. Civil and Session Judge of Berhampore, 13th October 1865.—18 years, 10 months, 6 days.

CHARLES COLLETT.

1845. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 7th April 1846. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 5th March 1847. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 13th May 1851. Acting Sub Judge, Calicut, 19th February 1855. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 14th April 1855. Acting deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 8th August 1856. On Furlough to Europe, 29th July 1857. Without employ, 12th October 1857. Acting deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 20th October 1857. Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 24th November 1857. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 25th June 1858. On Furlough to Europe, for the unexpired portion of the three years' furlough obtained on the 2d July 1856, March 1859, permitted to add to his furlough a period of two months and six days on account of the time occupied in his passage to and from India, 19th April 1861. Officiating Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 7th May 1861. Member of the Central Committee at Madras for the London Exhibition of 1862, 14th June 1861. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 27th August 1861. Sub Judge, Calicut, 30th August 1861. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chittoor, from 3d January 1862. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, but to continue to act as Civil Judge of Chittoor, 10th June 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nandial, from 1st May 1863. Civil and Session Judge, Vizagapatam, from 10th July 1863. Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, from 8th February 1866.—18 years, 4 months, 20 days.

GEORGE ALEXANDER BALLARD.

1845. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 9th November 1847. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 22d August 1851. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 14th January 1853. Special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 6th September 1853. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, in Vizagapatam, 17th November 1854. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 24th April 1855. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Masulipatam, 25th September 1855. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 28th September 1855. On furlough to Europe for three years, 26th December 1855. Without employ, 8th November 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Chittoor, 2d December 1857. Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 15th June 1858. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 16th November 1858. On furlough for the unexpired portion of the three years obtained by him on the 26th December 1855, 31st January 1860, three months in addition to furlough, on account of the time occupied in the passage to and from India, 9th August 1860. Returned to the Presidency, 26th December 1861. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, from 18th February 1862. Sub Collector of Madras, but to continue to act as Collector of Tanjore, 3d April 1862. Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, from 2d May 1862.—17 years, 9 months, 1 day.

ROBERT EDWARD MASTER.

1845. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 21st July 1846. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 25th May 1849. Acting

head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 9th October 1849. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 25th June 1850. Acting Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 29th October 1850, 15th August 1851 and 1st April 1853. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 8th November 1851. Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 20th March 1855. On furlough to Europe, 15th March 1856. Without employ, 8th November 1857. Acting 2d assistant to the Accountant General, 8th December 1857. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 16th March 1858. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavary District without prejudice to his appointment of Deputy Director Revenue Settlement, February 1861. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavary District, and to officiate as Deputy Director Revenue Settlement, March 1861. Acting Director Revenue Settlement, April 1861. Officiating Director Revenue Settlement, 14th March 1862.—19 years, 5 months, 19 days.

WILLIAM HUDLESTON.

1845. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 13th July 1847. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 21st May 1852. Acting head assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudr and Foujaree Adalut, 21st March 1854. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 30th May 1854. Head assistant and acting deputy Register to the Court of Sudr Adalut, 26th September 1854. Acting deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 1st December 1854. Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 19th February 1855. Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 27th March 1855. On furlough to Europe, 29th January 1856. Without employ, 26th October 1857. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Public Works Departments, 8th December 1857. Acting deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 21st May 1858. Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 5th July 1858. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 22d August 1859 and 30th November 1859. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 5th April 1861. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 12th May to 29th November 1865. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 2d June to 21st July 1866.—19 years, 6 months, 2 days.

WILLIAM SMITH NESBITT.

1845. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntoor, 11th February 1848. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 15th July 1851. On Medical Certificate to England, 14th August 1851. Without employ, 10th June 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Cuddapah, 7th July 1857. Acting deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 21st July 1858. Acting Subordinate Judge, Chittoor, 3d December 1858. Acting Sub Judge, Ootacamund, 22d August 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 23th November 1859. Acting Sub Judge, Ootacamund, 1st February 1861. Sub Judge, Ooty, from 1st May 1862. Out of employ, 1st October 1863. On furlough to Europe, from 1st February 1862.—15 years, 2 months, 4 days.

JOHN HUNTER BLAIR.

1845. Under the principal Collector of Coimbatore, 17th April 1846. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 9th November 1847. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 7th March 1849. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 4th February 1851. England, 13th January 1852. Without employ, 25th December 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 14th January 1853. Acting assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 15th March 1853. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 20th December 1853. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 14th December 1855. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Masulipatam, 23th April 1856. Acting Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 30th September 1856. Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 23 December 1856. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Masulipatam, 11th January 1859. On furlough to Europe, from 10th May 1859 to 7th November 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, from 2d February 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, from 26th February 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, but acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 8th September 1863. Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 18th March 1864. Member of the Income Tax Commission, for 1865-66, 1st August 1865. On special duty at Calcutta, G. O. 9th August 1866.—16 years, 4 months, 13 days.

THIRD CLASS OF 12 YEARS' STANDING.

GEORGE LEE MORRIS.

1847. Under the Collector of Malabar, 4th February 1848. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 30th April 1850. Acting special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 25d March 1852. Acting special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 13th January 1854. Special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 30th January 1855. Officiating special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 9th April 1855. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 6th November 1855. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 22d April 1856. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 20th September 1856. On Medical Certificate to Europe for twenty-four months, from 30th September 1857. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 18th May 1858. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 31st December 1858. Acting Collector, Tanjore, from 24th April 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, from 7th July 1863. Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Tanjore, 17th March 1865. On special leave from 15th March to 8th September 1866.—17 years, 5 months, 10 days.

CHARLES RAYMOND PELLY.

1847. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 7th November 1848. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 17th December 1850 and 27th January 1852. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 5th December 1854. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 19th February 1855. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 15th March 1856. Acting Sub Judge, Mangalore, 21st April 1856. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 9th September 1856. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 31st March 1857. Senior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent but acting principal assistant, Vizagapatam, 24th May 1858. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 16th March 1859. Sub Judge, Chicacole, 8d May 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Masulipatam, 23d August 1860. Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Cuddalore, but to act as Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, 9th June 1863. Special leave, from 16th September 1863 to 9th March 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madras, 18th March 1864. Civil and Session Judge of Nellore, 10th May 1865.—18 years, 3 months, 29 days.

JOHN ROBERT KINDERSLEY.

1847. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 24th July 1849. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 20th May 1851. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 23d January 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 22d June 1852. On Medical Certificate to England, 3d August 1852. Without employ, 27th January 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 5th February 1855. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 9th March 1855. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, but acting Sub Judge, Mangalore, 24th July 1855. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 10th May 1856. Assistant Judge, Mangalore, 14th February 1857. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, 9th October 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Bellary, 30th July 1858. Senior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 23d August 1858. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nundial, 4th November 1859. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, 7th June 1860. On furlough to Europe, from 5th January 1861 to 7th January 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, 12th January 1864. Civil and Session Judge of Rajahmundry, 10th March 1865. Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, 18th October 1865. Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, 14th September 1866.—13 years, 4 months, 12 days.

JOHN GEORGE THOMPSON.

1848. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 30th July 1850. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 14th April 1856. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 18th July 1854. Inspector of Schools, 24th July 1855. Acting Sub Judge, Mangalore, 29th January 1857. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 14th February 1857. Sub Judge, Mangalore, 5th March 1859. On furlough to Europe, from 28th October 1859 to 7th December 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tel-

Richery, from 5th January 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, from 21st April 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, 29th September 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 1st March 1864. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Tellicherry, 26th July 1864. Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, but to act as Civil and Session Judge of Chingleput, 5th September 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Vizagapatnam, 16th March 1866. Civil and Session Judge of Vizagapatnam, 17th April 1866.—15 years, 8 months, 20 days.

WILLIAM HOLLOWAY.

1848. Student at the College, 6th January 1849. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 4th February 1851. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 28th September 1852. Acting deputy Register to the Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Adalat, 20th May 1853. Acting head assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Adalat, 8th November 1853. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 14th March 1854. Acting Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 23d January 1855. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 3d April 1856. Acting Sub Judge, Calicut, 14th April 1856. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 10th May 1856. Special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 20th September 1856. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatnam, 23d December 1856. Sub Judge, Calicut, 26th April 1857. Secretary to the Commission for enquiring into the present system of Judicature in the Madras Presidency, 5th June 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, 17th November 1859. Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, 30th August 1861. Acting Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, from 18th April 1863. Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 5th May 1863.—17 years, 9 months, 26 days.

WILLIAM THOMAS BLAIR.

1848. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 2nd July 1849. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 19th November 1849. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 28th October 1850. Acting Sub Judge, Cuddapah, 2d April 1852. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 31st August 1853. Acting Sub Judge, Cuddapah, 4th January 1855. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddapah, 14th February 1857. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 30th September 1858 to 25th September 1860. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 17th April 1860. Acting Inam Commissioner, from 14th May to 6th September 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Chittoor, from 9th January 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Rajahmundry, but to continue to act as Inam Commissioner at Madras, 22d April 1863. To be Civil and Session Judge of Rajahmundry, but to continue to act as Inam Commissioner, 15th October 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, from 5th to 18th November 1865. To be Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, but to continue to act as Inam Commissioner, 17th April 1867.—17 years, 7 months.

HENRY MUNRO SHOWERS GRIME.

1848. Student at the College, 3d March 1849. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 7th January 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 14th October 1851. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 29th September 1854. Acting Sub Judge, Salem, 19th August 1856. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 20th September 1856. Acting additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Canara, 31st March 1857. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Canara, 6th May 1857. On furlough to England, from 19th May 1858 to 26th February 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, from 14th March 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, from 9th May to 8th August 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Kistna District, 6th October 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 15th December 1864. On sick leave to Europe, from 22d July 1864.—13 years, 7 months, 16 days.

HENRY MORRIS.

1848. Student at the College, 4th December 1848. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 19th March 1850. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 2d January 1855. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 2d February 1856. Inspector of Schools, 31st July 1856. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 31st March 1857. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guatior, 8th December 1857. On furlough to

Europe, from 14th March 1859 to 24th October 1862. Acting Judge of the Small Cause Court at Chittoor, from 19th January 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, from 3d February 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Godavery District, from 14th May 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 16th February 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Nellore, 8th March 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chitacole, 13th September 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore, 10th January 1865. Principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Ganjam, but to act as Civil and Session Judge of Berhampore, 7th March 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, 7th December 1865. Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, 17th April 1866.—14 years, 3 months, 16 days.

GEORGE BANBURY.

1848. Student at the College, 2d January 1849. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 30th July 1850. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 11th July 1853, and 7th March 1854. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 13th March 1854. Acting additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 19th May 1855. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 16th March 1858. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1859 to 4th August 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, from 1st September 1862. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, of North Arcot, from 10th January 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, from 18th February 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Madras District, from 8th May 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, from 1st October 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 5th August 1864. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, from 31st January to 30th June 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 23d July 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Rajahmundry, 15th October 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 27th October 1865. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 4th November 1865. Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 7th February 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 5th March 1866.—14 years, 6 months, 9 days.

CHARLES NORMAN POUCHIN.

1848. Student at the College, 5th December 1848. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 9th July 1850. Officiating head assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Adalat, 13th March 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 31st December 1852. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 5th December 1854. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 9th February 1856. Acting additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Canara, 5th May 1857. Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Canara, 15th April 1859. Acting Collector and Magistrate, North Canara, 16th December 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, 14th March 1860. Subordinate Judge, Mangalore, 13th July 1860. Officiating Collector and Magistrate, North Canara, 7th December 1860. On furlough, from 18th April 1861 to 24th May 1864. Out of employ, 25th May 1864. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 10th June 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, but to continue to act as Collector of Salem, 10th January 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Madras, from 29th April 1865. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, but to act as Civil and Session Judge of Madras, 7th July 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 28th February 1866. Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, 24th July 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 4th September 1866.—14 years, 2 months, 14 days.

ROBERT BLAIR SWINTON.

1849. Student at the College, 12th June 1849. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 23d July 1851. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 3d April 1855. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 23d October 1855. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 26th August 1856. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 20th September 1856. On Medical Certificate to England, from 14th February 1857 to 23d Jan. 1858. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 2d February 1858. Acting Subordinate Judge, Cuddapah, 7th December 1858. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 21st December 1858. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 9th April 1859. Acting Sub Judge, Madras, 2d July 1859. Acting Sub Judge, Ootacamund, 10th August 1859. Subordinate Judge, Mangalore, 22d July 1860. Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore, 19th July 1860. Judge of the Court of Small Causes

Tanjore, from 1st July 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, from 13th February 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nagapattam, from 26th March 1863. On furlough to Europe, from 25th January 1864.—14 years, 7 months, 12 days.

JAMES WILKINSON BREEKS.

1842. Student at the College, 3d December 1842. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 27th July 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 5th July 1853. Acting Third assistant to the Accountant General, 27th March 1855. Third assistant and acting Second assistant to the Accountant General, 28th January 1856. Second assistant to the Accountant General, 1st August 1856. Acting First assistant to the Accountant General, 13th September 1856 and 31st March 1857. Canarese Translator to Government, 31st March 1857. Civil Auditor for the Punjab, 30th August 1858. Second assistant to the Accountant General, 16th November 1858. Officiating Sub Judge, Madura, 9th June 1859. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 19th July 1859. Acting Subordinate Judge, Bellary, 28th November 1859. On furlough to Europe, from 16th December 1859 to 23d April 1861. Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, 23d April 1861. Special leave, from 14th April to 27th October 1863. Re-appointed Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, from 28th October 1863. Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Combaconum, but to continue to act as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, 21st October 1864. On sick leave to Europe, from 19th November 1864.—14 years, 5 months, 4 days.

THOMAS ALEXANDER NICHOLAS CHASE.

1850. Student at the College, 3d April 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 14th October 1851. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 30th January 1855. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 20th March 1855. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 3d April 1855. Acting Sub Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 4th March 1859. Head assistant and acting Sub Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 3d December 1859. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1860 to 11th April 1862. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery, from 22d April 1862. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Kistna District, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavery District, 17th August 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, from 3d October 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery, from 1st February 1865. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery District, 13th January 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 26th July 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, 28th February 1866. Acting Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna District, 30th May 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, Nellore, 7th August 1866.—14 years, 7 months, 1 day.

LOUIS FORBES.

1850. Student at the College, 31st December 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 13th May 1856. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 4th May 1856. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 25th July 1856. Acting head assistant to the Registrar to the Court of Sudr and Foudjaree Adalat, 3d April 1855. Acting Assistant Judge, Combaconum, 1st April 1856. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 1st August 1856. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 30th September 1856. Acting additional Sub Collector, Bellary, 26th June 1858. Acting Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 21st December 1858. Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, and Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 28th March 1859. On furlough from 15th April 1861 to 3th December 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, 21st February 1865. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, 19th January 1865. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, 3d July 1866. Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, from 14th October 1866.—12 years, 3 months, 8 days.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER DALYELL.

1850. Student at the College, 31st December 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 12th January 1855. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 21st February 1855 to 27th March 1859. Without employ, 28th March 1859. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 5th April 1859. Senior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, and Agent to the Governor of Port Saint George in Vizagapatnam, but acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, 5th August 1859. Principal assistant to the Collector and Agent to the Governor of Port Saint George in Vizagapatnam, but to act as Sub Collector, South Arcot, 17th April 1860.

Acting Subordinate Judge, Chicacole, 14th September 1860. Officiating Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 15th February 1861. Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 19th April 1861. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 27th August 1861. Official Member of the Income Tax Commission, 14th November 1860. On special leave from 14th May to 7th November 1862. Member of the Income Tax Commission, for 1864-65, 26th September 1864. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, from 2d February to 2d May 1865, and from 13th May 1865. Officiating President of the Income Tax Commission, 25th May 1865. Acting Secretary Board of Examiners, 3d November 1865. Secretary Board of Examiners, 23d January 1866. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 2d June 1866. Acting Exam Commissioner, 2d October 1866.—11 years, 8 months, 26 days.

HENRY EDWARD SULLIVAN.

1850. Student at the College, 20th December 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 6th April 1852. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 19th February 1855. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 15th March 1855. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 24th July 1855. Acting Sub Judge, Madura, 20th September 1856. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 24th July 1857. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 19th August 1858. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 15th March 1859. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 18th April 1859. On Medical Certificate, from 27th February 1861 to 24th January 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, from 9th March 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, from 7th August 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, from 31st August 1863. Sub Collector, Coimbatore, 25th September 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 11th October 1864. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Karpoor, 2d April 1866. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Cuddalore, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 28th August 1866. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madura, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 14th September 1866.—14 years, 11 months, 15 days.

JOHN RENNIE COCKERELL.

1850. Student at the College, 1st December 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 6th April 1852. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 24th April 1855. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 28th September 1855. Acting Sub Judge, Madura, 25th February 1856. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, 20th Sept. 1856. Acting Sub Judge, Madura, 17th March 1857. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, 31st March 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Combaconum, 23d May 1859. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 13th December 1859. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 19th July 1860. Officiating Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 25th January 1861. On furlough, from 29th March 1861 to 29th December 1864. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, from 19th January to 31st May 1865. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna District, 13th January 1865. Acting District Registrar of Assurances at Chingleput, 17th January 1865. Acting Collector of Sea Customs at Madras, from 1st June to 2d August 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 4th August 1865. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 4th November 1865. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 30th January 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 9th July 1866.—12 years, 1 month, 27 days.

DAVID FREEMANTLE CARMICHAEL.

1851. Student at the College, 2d March 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 18th November 1851. Acting head assistant and Registrar to the Court of Sudr and Foudjaree Adalat, 13th June 1854. Head assistant and Registrar to the Court of Sudr and Foudjaree Adalat, 13th February 1855. On Medical Certificate to England, from 28th March 1855 to 25th October 1856. Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, and Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 25th October 1856. Private Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor, 28th March 1859 and 8th June 1860. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 24th June 1860 to 25th November 1861. Acting Sub Judge, Chicacole, from 19th December 1861. Principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, but to continue to act as Sub Judge, Chicacole, 19th January 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatnam, from 17th April 1862. Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatnam, 24th July 1863.—13 years, 7 months, 29 days.

EDWARD CROFT GREENWAY THOMAS.

1851. Student at the College, 29th December 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 1st April 1853. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 24th July 1855. Special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 10th May 1856. Acting Sub Judge, Calicut, 22d October 1858. Acting Sub Judge, Calicut, 26th May 1859. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement for the Wynad Taluk in Malabar, 19th August 1859. On Medical Certificate, from 6th June to 31st October 1860. Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement with the Salem party, 9th November 1860. On furlough to Europe, from 12th October 1862 to 23d July 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, of Malabar, but to act as Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, 5th September 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 24th December 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 3d July 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, 2d October 1867.—12 years, 20 days.

RICHARD KAYE PUCKLE.

1851. Student at the College, 29th December 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 1st April 1853. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 7th September 1855. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 10th May 1856. Acting assistant to the Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George at Vizagapatam, 31st March 1857. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 5th May 1857. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 26th March 1858. Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 5th March 1859. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 9th April 1859. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 18th November 1860 to 3d February 1862. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 11th February 1862. Special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 11th April 1862. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Tinnevely, 31st July 1862. Deputy Director Revenue Settlement, Salem, 27th February 1863. Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 24th April 1864.—14 years, 7 months, 12 days.

JOHN HENRY MASTER.

1852. Student at the College, 26th May 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 1st April 1853. Assistant Commissioner, 3d Class, Nagpore Commission, 15th September 1854. Assistant Commissioner, 2d Class, 4th April 1856. Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chindwara, 6th April 1858. In charge of the District of Raipore, 24th January 1859. Assistant Commissioner of Chindwara, 21st December 1859. Deputy Commissioner, 3d Class, at Chindwara, 16th November 1860. Deputy Commissioner, 2d Class, Bhundara, 24th January 1862. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1864.—11 years, 10 months, 19 days.

ROBERT DAVIDSON.

1852. Student at the College, 29th March 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 5th July 1853. Acting assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 29th August 1854. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 17th November 1854. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 30th September 1856. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 31st March 1857 to 5th January 1859. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 25th May 1858. Acting Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 11th January 1859. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 9th April 1859. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, from 16th January 1859. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, Vizagapatam, 17th October 1859. Officiating Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, Ganjam, 25th January 1860. Subordinate Judge, Cuddapah, 17th April 1860. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, 1st February 1861. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chittoor, 10th June 1862. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, 1st July 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nundial, from 17th September 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, from 26th August 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, 27th February 1866.—13 years, 9 months, 27 days.

GEORGE VASSAGNEW.

1852. Student at the College, 26th March 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 29th January 1854. Acting assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tri-

chinopoly, 19th February 1855. Acting special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 30th September 1856. Special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 23d December 1856. Acting Sub Judge, Combacenum, 28th January 1859. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George at Vizagapatam, 26d May 1859. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 17th October 1859. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery, 3d December 1859. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery, 17th April 1860. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 29th March 1861 to 26th March 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 5th April 1861. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, from 11th May 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, 8th September 1863. On special leave to Europe, from 14th June to 19th November 1864. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 4th September 1865. Out of employ, October 1866.—13 years, 1 month, 28 days.

FREDERICK BERESFORD MOLONY.

1853. Student at the College, 23d April 1854. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 27th March 1855. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 3th March 1856. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 24th February 1857. On Medical Certificate to England, from 16th December 1857 to 10th December 1858. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Cuddapah, 21st December 1858. Without employ, from 6th April 1859. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddapah, 15th November 1861. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Kistna, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Cuddapah, 11th March 1862. Sub Collector, Cuddapah, 28th March 1862. On furlough, for three years to Europe, from 14th February 1865.—40 years, 9 months, 23 days.

JOHN DALRYMPLE GOLDBINGHAM.

1853. Student at the College, 8th September 1853. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 13th March 1855. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 4th January 1856. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 5th May 1857. Officiating Sub Judge, Bellary, 26th March 1858. Officiating Sub Judge, Madura, 19th July 1861. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 25th January 1861. Sub Judge, Madura, 17th May 1861. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, 12th July 1861. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, 1st October 1861. On special leave to Europe, from 14th June to 7th December 1862. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, 10th July 1862. On furlough for three years to Europe, from 14th August 1865.—11 years, 11 months, 5 days.

CHARLES THOMAS LONGLEY.

1853. Student at the College, 2d December 1853. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 17th July 1855. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 4th March 1856. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, of Salem, January 1858. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 25th June 1858. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 15th September 1858 to 21st August 1860. Officiating Sub Judge, Chicacole, 23d August 1860. Senior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, Vizagapatam, 5th October 1860. Principal assistant at Vizagapatam, 17th May 1861. Acting Collector and Magistrate at Ganjam, from 20th October 1862. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Chittoor, from 28th January 1864.—11 years, 28 days.

CHARLES GILBERT MASTER.

1853. Student at the College, 31st May 1854. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 31st July 1855. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntoor, 10th May 1856. Head assistant to the Collector, Guntoor, 15th March 1859. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Canara, 3d December 1859. Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, 12th December 1859. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 31st August 1860. Officiating Secretary, Board of Examiners, 12th April 1861. Secretary Board of Examiners, 19th April 1861. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 27th August 1861. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 17th April 1862. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 5th August 1862 and for 1864-65, 20th September 1864. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 17th February and 12th May 1865.—11 years, 10 months, 15 days.

EDWARD FREDERICK ELLIOT.

1854. Student at the College, 26th January 1854. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 17th July 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 5th September 1855. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 10th May 1856. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 5th May 1857. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 15th April 1859. Acting Subordinate Judge, Chittoor, 22d August 1859. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 15th December 1859. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 21st December 1859. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 4th December 1860. Sub Collector of Nellore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Madras, 21st March 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nellore, from 20th September 1862. On furlough to Europe, from 6th March 1864.—10 years, 1 month, 10 days.

FOURTH CLASS OF 3 YEARS' STANDING.

HENRY SULLIVAN THOMAS.

1855. Student at the College, 26th June 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 3d March 1857. On Medical Certificate to the Nilgerry Hills, from 9th October 1858 to 19th July 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 29th June 1859. Acting head assistant, Madras, 19th August 1860. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 3d May 1861. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 12th July 1861. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, but to act as Sub Collector of Madras, 17th April 1862. Acting Sub Collector of Salem, from 13th June 1862 and from 2d April 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 8th September 1863. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 10th July 1863. Member of the Board of Examiners, 7th September 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tutacorum, 28th September 1866.—11 years, 4 months, 5 days.

JOHN ALEXANDER CORRIE BOSWELL.

1855. Student at the College, 28th April 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 8th May 1856. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 26th September 1856. Acting assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Port Saint George in Vizagapatam, 16th June 1858. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 19th August 1858. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 16th February 1859. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 9th April 1859. Officiating Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore, 15th December 1859. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 28th January 1860 to 4th October 1863. Out of employ. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, from 1st February 1864. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, but to continue to act as principal assistant, Vizagapatam, 8th March 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore, but to continue to act as principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Vizagapatam, 7th March 1865. Principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Vizagapatam, 7th January 1866.—8 years, 9 months, 25 days.

WILLIAM DOWDESWELL HORSLEY.

1855. Student at the College, 27th January 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 11th November 1856. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, 3d December 1859. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, 7th March 1860. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, but to continue to act as head assistant at Godavery, 11th March 1862. Head assistant of Kurnool, but to continue to act as head assistant at Godavery, 28th March 1862. Acting Sub Collector, Kistna, 11th April 1862. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Kistna District, 2d May 1862. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Magistrate of that District, 12th December 1862. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavery District, 6th October 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, from 31st December 1863. On special leave, from 16th March to 6th July 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magis-

trate of Cuddapah, 10th January 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, from 18th June to 10th August 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, from 16th October 1866.—11 years, 9 months, 5 days.

GEORGE ROBINSON SHARPE.

1855. Student at the College, 16th November 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 20th May 1856. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 13th January 1857. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 16th June 1857. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 9th April 1859. Acting Subordinate Judge, Calicut, 19th August 1859. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, from 1st July 1862. On special leave to Europe, from 14th April to 19th October 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, 25th July 1866.—10 years, 5 months, 18 days.

FRANCIS MARTIN KINDERSLEY.

1855. Student at the College, 2d December 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 13th January 1857. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 15th March 1859. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 11th March 1860. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 29th December 1860. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, from 19th September 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tanjore, from 30th January 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Coimbatore, 7th July 1865. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Coimbatore, 24th July 1866.—10 years, 10 months, 30 days.

FRANCIS CULLING CARR.

1855. Student at the College, 29th December 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 6th January 1857. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 18th June 1858. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 13th April 1859. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 22d August 1859. Officiating Subordinate Judge, Salem, 30th December 1859. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 17th August 1860. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 30th April 1861. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, from 4th July 1862. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 10th January 1865. On furlough for three years to Europe, 21st August 1866.—10 years, 10 months, 3 days.

ATHOLL MACGREGOR.

1855. Student at the College, 29th December 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 3d March 1857. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 9th April 1859. Special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 19th August 1860. Acting Sub Collector, Malabar, from 1st January 1861. On furlough to Europe, from 23rd March 1863 to 24th Nov. 1864. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 10th January 1865. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 13th January 1865. Sub Collector of Nellore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Tinnevely, 22d December 1865. Principal assistant Collector and Agent, Ganjam, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 16th April 1866. Sub Collector, Tinnevely, 24th July 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 25th September 1866.—9 years, 2 months, 5 days.

JOHN WILLIAM REID.

1855. Student at the College, 30th October 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 8th July 1856. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 24th October 1856. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 27th August 1858. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, and acting Subordinate Judge, Cuddapah, 9th April 1859. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, 3d December 1859. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, 18th April 1860. Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, 2d September 1861, 13th May and 15th August 1862. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, 21st April 1863. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Collector, Bellary, 1st March 1864. Sub Collector, Kistna, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Bellary, 30th January 1866. On three years' furlough to Europe from 30th April 1866.—10 years, 6 months, 1 day.

WILLIAM SOUTHEY WHITESIDE.

1855. Student at the College, 29th December 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 2d March 1857. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 7th September 1858. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 9th April 1859. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 25th May 1860. Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 29th June 1861. Sub Collector of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Deputy Secretary to Government, 17th April 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, from 17th June 1862. On special leave, from 7th April to 8th August 1863. Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 28th August 1865. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 14th October 1865.—10 years, 10 months, 5 days.

RICHARD WELLESLEY BARLOW.

1855. Student at the College, 11th September 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntur, 18th January 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 20th February 1858. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 25th July 1858 to 18th Sep. 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 5th October 1859. Officiating head assistant, Nellore, 3d May 1861. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 2d November 1861. Head assistant to the Collector, North Arcot, 21st March 1862. Acting Sub Collector, North Arcot, from 18th May 1862, 25th February and 4th May 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, from 30th January 1864. On special leave, from 30th May to 28th November 1864. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, 22d November 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, 13th October 1865.—10 years, 31 months, 25 days.

WILLIAM HOBART KERR.

1855. Student at the College, 27th November 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 24th December 1857. Acting Special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 11th February 1859. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 7th March 1860. Head assistant, Tanjore, 11th January 1861. Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 12th February 1861. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 15th June 1861 to 2d June 1863. Superintendent of Coorg, 26th August 1864. On special leave to Europe, from 15th March to 14th September 1865. Superintendent of Coorg, 27th October 1865. On twelve months and twelve days' sick leave to Europe, from 5th March 1866.—7 years, 8 months, 19 days.

CHARLES GEORGE PLUMER.

1855. Student at the College, 7th March 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 21st April 1857. Acting head assistant Collector, Tinnevely, 25th September 1858. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 1st March 1859. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 14th November 1859 to 9th December 1861. Acting head assistant, Tanjore, from 20th January 1862. Assistant to the Collector of Madras, but to continue to act as head assistant at Tanjore, 24th December 1861. Head assistant to the Collector of Salem, but to continue to act as head assistant at Tanjore, 18th February 1862. Acting Sub Collector, Tanjore, from 25th April 1863. Head assistant to the Collector of Malabar, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Tanjore, 16th September 1862. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 21st April 1863. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Tanjore, 26th January 1864. Acting Judge, Small Cause Court, Vellore, 27th February 1865. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 3d March 1865. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 17th April 1866.—9 years, 6 months, 21 days.

HON'BLE JAMES CHISHOLME St. CLAIR.

1856. Student at the College, 15th March 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 7th April 1858. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 5th August 1859. Head assistant, Bellary, 26th January 1861. Acting Sub Collector, Coimbatore, from 30th June 1862. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 13th September 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 17th April 1865.—9 years, 7 months, 17 days.

OCTAVIUS BUTLER IRVINE.

1856. Student at the College, 29th March 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 15th June 1858. Officiating head assistant, Coimbatore, 30th April 1861. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 15th December 1861. On sick leave to Europe, from 28th June 1862 to 27th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 3d February 1864. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 17th February 1865. Head assistant Collector, North Arcot, but to continue to act as head assistant Collector, South Arcot, 7th February 1866. Head assistant Collector, South Arcot, 15th April 1866. Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, 1st June 1866. Sub Collector, Bellary, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of South Arcot, 3d July 1866. Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, 31st August 1866. Sub Collector, South Arcot, 1st October 1866.—8 years, 1 month, 5 days.

ROBERTSON JOHN MELVILLE.

1856. Student at the College, 29th January 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 30th March 1858. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 4th March 1859. Assistant and acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 3d December 1859. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 10th June 1862. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chittoor, from 7th July 1862. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, but to continue to act as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Chittoor, 12th December 1862. Acting Judge of the Small Cause Court, Chittoor, from 29d January to 23d April 1863. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, from 21st May 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Chittoor, from 28th September 1863. Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, 7th January 1864. Principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, but to continue to act as Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 24th July 1866.—9 years, 9 months, 5 days.

ARTHUR ROBERT HUTCHINS.

1857. Student at the College, 13th December, 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 31st August 1858. On Medical Certificate to England, from 13th October 1859 to 26th January 1861. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 12th July 1861. Acting head assistant, Tanjore, from 6th September 1862. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, but to continue to act as head assistant of Tanjore, 26th January 1864. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, from 29th February to 21st March 1864. Acting head assistant, Tanjore, 15th March 1864. Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, from 7th April to 14th June 1864. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, from 22d June 1864. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Kistna District, from 15th March 1865. Acting Sub Collector, Tanjore, 27th February 1866. Head assistant to the Collector and Joint Magistrate of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Tanjore, 3d July 1866. Sub Collector, Tanjore, 24th July 1866.—8 years, 7 months, 5 days.

JOHN HENRY GARSTIN.

1857. Student at the College, 1st December 1857. On private affairs to Calcutta for six months, 22nd January 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 29th July 1859. Officiating head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 7th March 1860. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 10th August 1860. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, from 7th March to 11th August 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, from 20th August 1863. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of that District, 1st March and 10th December 1864. Head assistant, Coimbatore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Malabar, 22d December 1865. Acting Sub Collector, Malabar, 3d January 1866. Private Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor, 27th March 1866.—8 years, 11 months.

WILLIAM McQUHAE.

1857. Student at the College, 4th December 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 31st August 1858. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 6th August 1859. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 25th January 1861. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 28th March 1862. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 11th October 1864. Acting Sub Collector, Coimbatore, 6th January 1866. Acting Sub Collector, Salem, 27th February 1866. Acting Sub Collector, Coimbatore, 27th March 1866. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 1st June 1866. Sub Collector, Coimbatore, 28th August 1866.—8 years, 11 months.

JOHN ROBERT ARBUTHNOTT.

1857. Student at the College, 13th December 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Karnool, 6th May 1862. Officiating head assistant, Karnool, 32th February 1861. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Karnool, 2d May 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nundial, from 19th August to 17th September 1863. On furlough to Europe, from 15th March 1865 to 23d July 1866. Acting Sub Collector, Malabar, 31st July 1866. Head assistant Collector, Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Malabar, 31st August 1866. Sub Collector, Bellary, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Malabar, 14th September 1866. Sub Collector, Madura, 9th October 1866.—7 years, 6 months, 10 days.

GEORGE DOWNTON LEMAN.

1857. Student at the College, 1st December 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 11th January 1859. On Medical Certificate for three months, 1st February 1861. Officiating head assistant, North Arcot, 17th April 1861. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 28th September 1861 to 27th March 1863. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 7th May 1863. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 19th Jan. to 8th April 1864. Senior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, from 9th May 1864. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Ganjam, 7th March 1865.—8 years, 3 months.

ALEXANDER MCALLUM WEBSTER.

1857. Student at the College, 26th December 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 1st February 1858. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Canara, 15th December 1859. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Canara, 7th March 1860. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Canara, 10th August 1860. Head assistant of South Canara, from 15th May 1861. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 26th May and 1st August 1865. On fifteen months' sick leave to Europe, from 1st February 1866.—5 years, 10 months, 8 days.

EDMUND FORSTER WEBSTER. (*Barriater at Law.*)

1857. Student at the College, 24th January 1858. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 8th May 1859. Head assistant, Tanjore, 15th February 1861. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 14th July 1861 to 14th June 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 10th February 1863. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, from 6th July 1864. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 6th December 1864. Head assistant of the Kistna District, but to continue to act as head assistant of Cuddapah, 10th January 1865. Head assistant of Karnool, but to continue to act as head assistant of Cuddapah, 14th February 1865. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, 21st February 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 4th April 1866. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 9th June 1865. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery District, 29d June 1865.—4 years, 10 months, 5 days.

JOHN CHILD HANNYNGTON.

1857. Student at the College, 8th November 1857. On leave to Bengal for six months, from 9th April 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 28th September 1859. Officiating head assistant, Malabar, 12th February 1861. Special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, but to continue to act as head assistant of Malabar, 31st March 1863. Special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 20th October 1860. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, 28th July 1860.—8 years, 11 months, 23 days.

PHILLIP PERCIVAL BUTCHINS.

1858. Student at the College, 27th February 1858. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 29th July 1859. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 10th August 1860. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, from 14th May 1862. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 7th November 1862. Acting Secretary to the Board of Examiners, from 4th May 1863. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, 31 June 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, from 24 September to 28th September 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, from 7th October 1863. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, and acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, from 20th January to 12th April 1864. Acting Registrar on the Appellate side of the High Court, from 19th April 1864. Registrar on the Appellate side of the High Court, 28th March 1865.—8 years, 8 months, 2 days.

WILLIAM FREDERICK HATHAWAY.

1858. Student at the College, 26th June 1858. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 6th August 1859. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 7th March 1860. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 16th September 1862. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, from 12th April to 23d May 1864. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, from 20th May 1864. On furlough to Europe, from 15th July 1865.—7 years, 25 days.

FIFTH CLASS OF 4 YEARS' STANDING.

CHARLES GRANT WALKER, B.A.

1860. Student at the College, from 25th October 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 21st May 1861. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, from 10th July 1862. Under-Secretary to Government under the Chief Secretary, 1st July 1864. Acting head assistant of Malabar, 3d November 1864. Secretary to the Commissioner for the Unconvenanted Civil Service Examination, 18th February 1865. On fifteen months' sick leave to Europe from 15th April 1866.—6 years, 7 days.

ARTHUR COKE BURNELL.

1860. Student at the College, from 7th October 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 16th November 1861. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 8th March 1864. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 18th October 1864. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 16th December 1864. Head assistant Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, but to continue to act as head assistant at Malabar, 15th October 1865. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 23d December 1865. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 3d January 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 3d July 1866.—6 years, 25 days.

JAMES GROSE, B.A.

1860. Student at the College, from 7th October 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 12th July 1861. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, from 9th May 1862. Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, from 24th February 1865. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, but to continue to act as Under-Secretary to Government, 21st March 1865. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Under-Secretary to Government, 11th April 1865. Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 13th May 1865. Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 14th April 1866.—6 years, 25 days.

WILLIAM WILSON, M.A.

1860. Student at the College, from 26th October 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 12th July 1861. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 27th September 1862. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 21st March 1865. Deputy Director Revenue Settlement, for a period of six months, 20th December 1865. Acting Sub Collector, Kistna District, 10th April 1866.—6 years, 7 days.

WILLIAM SHRUBSOLE FOSTER, B.A.

1860. Student at the College, from 10th December 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, from 28th November 1861. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 8th March 1864. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 8th March 1864. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 18th October 1864. Head assistant of Tanjore, but to continue to act as head assistant at Coimbatore, 7th July 1865. Head assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 3d January 1866. Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, 20th March and 9th October 1866.—4 years, 10 months, 22 days.

JOSEPH EVANS ARMSTRONG, B.A.

1860. Student at the College, from 19th November 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 12th July 1861. Acting head assistant to the Collector

and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 21st August 1862. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, from 9th March 1863. On twenty-one months' sick leave to Europe, from 4th March 1863.—5 years, 3 months, 22 days.

JAMES HENRY NELSON, M.A.

1861. Student at the College, from 26th January 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, from 29th March 1863. Acting head assistant, Madras, 29th September 1863. Acting head assistant, Madras, 10th February 1865. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, but to continue to act as head assistant at Madras, 16th June 1865. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, 7th July 1865. Acting head assistant, Madras, 14th November 1865. Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras, 23d February 1866. Head assistant Collector of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 16th April 1866.—4 years, 9 months, 7 days.

PHILIP LYDDON ROBERTS.

1862. Student at the College, 8th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, from 20th August 1863. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 4th May 1865. Acting head assistant Collector, Cuddapah, 16th January 1866. Head assistant, Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head assistant, Cuddapah, 20th March 1866. Acting Sub Collector, Cuddapah, 3d July 1865. Head assistant Collector, Cuddapah, 31st August 1866. Acting Sub Collector, Cuddapah, 9th October 1866.—3 years, 10 months, 24 days.

JAMES BURN PENNINGTON, B.L.

1862. Student at the College, 26th November 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, from 11th May 1863. Acting head assistant, Nellore, 8th March 1864. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as head assistant, Nellore, 10th April 1866. Head assistant, Nellore, 31st August 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 9th October 1866.—3 years, 11 months, 5 days.

FRANCIS HENRY WOODROFFE, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, 14th January 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, from 2d May 1863. Acting Senior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor at Vizagapatnam, from 24th April 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent of Vizagapatnam, 16th December 1864. On twenty-one months' sick leave to Europe, from 15th March 1865.—3 years, 10 months, 5 days.

JAMES HOPE, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, from 7th November 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, from 19th May 1863. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kalladgher, 2d December 1864. Third assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Rutnagerry, but to continue to act as Second assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kalladgher, 31st January 1866. Second assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kalladgher, 3d April 1866. Acting First assistant Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, 4th May 1866.—3 years, 11 months, 24 days.

JOHN READ DANIEL.

1862. Student at the College, from 27th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, from 1st June 1863. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Dharwar, 21st December 1864. Supernumerary 3d assistant at Dharwar, 25th January 1865. Acting assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, 21st November 1865. Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, 3d April 1866.—3 years, 10 months, 5 days.

HENRY JOHN STOKES, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, from 8th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 9th October 1863. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay. Supernumerary 3d assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgau, 9th September 1865. Acting Second assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, 24th February 1866. Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Surat, but to continue to act as second assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, 3d April 1866. Acting Second assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgau, 14th September 1866.—3 years, 7 months, 24 days.

FRANCIS BRANDT.

1862. Student at the College, from 7th October 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, from 8th June 1863. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 18th October 1864. Acting special assistant, Cuddapah, from 1st November 1864. Acting head assistant, Kurnool, from 1st March 1865. Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 19th April 1865. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 23d June 1865. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 17th April 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, 1st June 1866. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 24th July 1866. Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 11th September 1866.—4 years, 25 days.

WILLIAM LOGAN.

1862. Student at the College, from 26th November 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 19th August 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, from 7th September 1864. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 18th October 1864. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 3d January 1865. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 10th April 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, 3d July 1866 and 9th October 1866.—3 years, 11 months, 5 days.

JAMES WILLIAM BEST, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, from 8th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 10th April 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, 30th June 1865. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, 7th July 1865. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, 23d February 1866. On fifteen months' sick leave to Europe, from 11th July 1866.—3 years, 10 months, 21 days.

FRANCIS RAWDON HASTINGS SHARP.

1862. Student at the College, from 27th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 20th October 1863. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 2d March 1865.—3 years, 10 months, 5 days.

JOHN FREDERICK PRICE.

1862. Student at the College, from 26th October 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 9th October 1863. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 18th October 1864. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 17th April 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Salem, 16th July 1866.—4 years, 7 days.

EDWARD STORR, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, from 8th January 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 12th August 1864. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 11th April 1865. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, and acting Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 24th July 1866.—3 years, 9 months, 24 days.

WILLIAM SAMUEL LILLY, LL.B.

1862. Student at the College, from 14th January 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 9th October 1863. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 18th October 1864. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 24th July 1866.—3 years, 9 months, 18 days.

WILLIAM HORATIO COMYN.

1862. Student at the College, 8th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, from 4th September 1863. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 22d March 1864. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, but to continue to act as head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 24th July 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, 23d October 1866.—3 years, 10 months, 24 days.

JEREMIAH GARNETT HORSFALL, B.L.

1862. Student at the College, from 26th November 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, 9th August 1864. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 12th January 1865. Acting Senior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 10th April 1866—3 years, 11 months, 5 days.

HENRY SEWELL, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, from 20th November 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 9th October 1863. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 20th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 14th March 1865. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 26th May 1865. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 23d January 1866—3 years, 11 months, 5 days.

ALEXANDER CRUICKSHANK, M.A.

1862. Student at the College, from 8th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 9th October 1864—2 years, 10 months, 24 days.

HUNTLY PRYSE GORDON.

1862. Student at the College, from 8th January 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, from 8th August 1863. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 20th March 1864. Acting special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 24th July 1865. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 14th September 1865—3 years, 9 months, 24 days.

BOYD HORSBROUGH.

1862. Student at the College, from 14th January 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Vizagapatnam, 22d January 1864. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 3d August 1865—3 years, 9 months, 18 days.

SIXTH CLASS UNDER 4 YEARS' STANDING.

ANDREW JOHN STUART.

1863. Student at the College, from 27th October, 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, but to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police in that District, 25th October 1864. Acting Senior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Ganjam, 25th July 1865. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 10th April 1866—3 years, 5 days.

HENRY EDWARD STOKES, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. On sick leave to Europe, from 13th November 1864 to 6th February 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 13th February 1866—2 years, 7 months, 4 days.

HENRY WILLIAM BLISS, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 16th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 25th July 1865. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 1st June 1866 and 18th Sept. 1866—2 years, 10 months, 22 days.

JOSEPH CHARLES HUGHESDON.

1863. Student at the College, 9th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 7th March 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 18th May 1866. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 1st June 1866—2 years, 10 months, 23 days.

GEORGE SMITH, M.A.

1863. Student at the College, 10th November 1863. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 3d June 1865—2 years, 6 months, 24 days.

JAMES FREDERICK SNAITH, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 28th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 14th February 1865—2 years, 11 months, 3 days.

WILLIAM HENRY GLENNY.

1863. Student at the College, 28th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 16th May 1865—2 years, 11 months, 3 days.

HENRY NEWMAN.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 5th September 1865—2 years, 9 months, 28 days.

JOHN KELSALL.

1863. Student at the College, 27th October 1863. Second Class Assistant Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, 21st February 1865. Acting Probationary assistant Superintendent of Police, First Class, Bellary, 11th April 1865. Probationary assistant Superintendent of Police, First Class, Bellary, 2d March 1866—3 years, 5 days.

JOHN WALLACE.

1863. Student at the College, 7th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 8th August 1865—3 years, 25 days.

CHARLES STEWART CROLE.

1863. Student at the College, 9th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 11th April 1865. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 3d July 1866—2 years, 13 months, 23 days.

SAMUEL TRANT MCCARTHY.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 27th October 1865. On sick leave to Bangalore, from 26th July to 18th September 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 31st July 1866—2 years, 9 months, 28 days.

HARRY ST. AUBYN GOODRICH.

1863. Student at the College, 7th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Ganjam, 7th July 1865. Acting Junior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 23d March 1866. Junior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 18th September 1866—3 years, 25 days.

HERBERT WIGRAM, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 28th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 11th April 1865. Acting District Registrar of Assurances of Chingleput District, 21st November 1865. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, 13th April 1866—2 years, 11 months, 8 days.

JOHN CAMERON, M.A.

1863. Student at the College, 10th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 11th April 1865. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 3d July and 9th October 1866—2 years, 11 months, 21 days.

JAMES DUNNING BAKER GRIBBLE.

1863. Student at the College, 5th January 1864. Assistant Superintendent of Police, Second Class, Salem, 21st February 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 10th November 1865. Acting assistant Superintendent of Police, Second Class, Vizagapatnam, 13th July 1866. Acting assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 27th July 1866—2 years, 9 months, 27 days.

GEORGE ARTHUR PARKER.

1862. Student at the College, 9th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 9th May 1865.—2 years, 10 months, 23 days.

FRANCIS HENRY WILKINSON.

1862. Student at the College, 10th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 3d February 1865. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 10th July 1866.—2 years, 11 months, 21 days.

WILLIAM FRANCIS GRAHAME, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. On sick leave to Europe, from 14th January 1865 to 6th April 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, 16th October 1866.—2 years, 7 months, 4 days.

ALLEN LINDSAY LISTER.

1862. Student at the College, 28th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 27th October 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ganjam, 18th April 1866.—2 years, 11 months, 3 days.

GEORGE DUNCAN IRVINE.

1863. Student at the College, 27th October 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 2d May 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 18th May 1866.—3 years, 5 days.

CHARLES WILLIAM WALL MARTIN.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 5th September 1865. Acting assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 27th July 1865.—2 years, 9 months, 28 days.

GEORGE McWATERS, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 7th November 1865. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, 24th July 1866.—2 years, 9 months, 26 days.

NORTON AYLMER ROUPELL, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 4th February 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 5th September 1865.—2 years, 8 months, 24 days.

JOHN BROWNRIGG SPEDDING, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, 10th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 8th August 1865.—2 years, 10 months, 22 days.

CHARLES ARTHUR GALTON, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 10th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 1st August 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 18th May 1866. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 26th October 1866.—2 years, 11 months, 21 days.

CHARLES JOHN CROSTHWAITE.

1863. Student at the College, 27th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 2d May 1865.—3 years, 5 days.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER HAPPELL.

1864. Student at the College, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, 7th November 1865.—1 year, 11 months, 6 days.

JOHN STURROCK.

1864. Student at the College, 20th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 28d January 1866.—1 year, 11 months, 11 days.

DAVID BUICK, B.A.

1864. Student at the College, 25th October 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 27th October 1865.—2 years, 7 days.

HENRY GRIBBLE TURNER.

1864. Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatam, 13th April 1866. Acting assistant Superintendent of Police, Second Class, Vizagapatam, 18th July 1866.—1 year, 11 months, 24 days.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS BIRD.

1864. Student at the College, 7th November, 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 18th May 1866.—1 year, 11 months, 24 days.

LORNE AUGUSTUS CAMPBELL.

1864. Student at the College, 30th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 13th April 1866.—1 year, 10 months, 2 days.

HENRY WILLIAM WELLESLEY.

1864. Student at the College, 20th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, 15th April 1866.—1 year, 11 months, 11 days.

HENRY BIDEWELL GRIGG, B.A.

1864. Student at the College, 8th January 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ganjam, 13th April 1866.—1 year, 9 months, 24 days.

THOMAS VON DONOP HARDINGE, B.A.

1864. Student at the College, 25th October 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 7th November 1865.—2 years, 7 days.

WARE PLUMPTRE AUSTIN.

1864. Student at the College, 28th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 18th April 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 16th October 1866.—1 year, 10 months, 4 days.

HERBERT FREDERICK CLOGSTOUN.

1864. Student at the College, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 15th January 1866. Acting assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 27th July 1866. On Sick leave from 1st August to 31st October 1866.—1 year, 11 months, 6 days.

GEORGE KENNAWAY CHAMBERLAIN.

1864. Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 13th April 1866.—1 year, 11 months, 24 days.

CHARLES JEFFREY KNOX.

1864. Student at the College, 28th February 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 13th April 1866.—1 year, 8 months, 1 day.

JOHN LEE WARNER.

1864. Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 13th April 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 20th April 1866. Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, St. Thomas' Mount, 21st September 1866.—1 year, 11 months, 21 days.

LEONARD ROBERT BURROWS, B.A.

1864. Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 7th November 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, 7th November 1865.—1 year, 11 months, 24 days.

EDWARD TURNER.

1864. Student at the College, 20th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 13th April 1866. On two months' sick leave to Bangalore, from 26th July to 20th September 1866.—1 year, 11 months, 11 days.

ROBERT RICE, B.A.

1864. Student at the College, 28th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 12th January 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 6th April 1866.—1 year, 10 months, 4 days.

EDWARD NOEL OVERBURY.

1864. Student at the College, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 7th November 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 7th November 1865. Acting assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 27th July 1866.—1 year, 11 months, 6 days.

FRANCIS EDWARD HALL.

1864. Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 7th November 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 7th November 1865.—1 year, 11 months, 24 days.

EDWARD GIBSON.

1864. Student at the College, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 25d January 1866.—1 year, 11 months, 6 days.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON BREEKS ATKINSON.

1864. Student at the College, 18th October 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 6th March 1866.—2 years, 19 days.

JOSEPH BIRDSALL JONES.

1865. Student at the College, 14th February 1866.—8 months, 15 days.

ARUNDELL TAGG, B.A.

1865. Student at the College, 18th November 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 24th July 1866.—11 months, 13 days.

WILLIAM JOSEPH HENRY LEFANU.

1865. Student at the College, 28th October 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 16th October 1866.—1 year, 4 days.

EDWIN LANGFORD PEARSE.

1865. Student at the College, 6th November 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatam, 16th October 1866.—11 months, 25 day.

CHARLES DONALD MACLEAN, B.A.

1865. Student at the College, 19th December 1865. Acting Inspector of Schools, Second Division, 9th October 1866.—10 months, 18 days.

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THE

Civil Service List,

CORRECTED

TO THE

31ST DECEMBER 1866.

COUNCIL FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

CURTIS A. TRAT.

FIRST CLASS OF 35 YEARS' STANDING.—(Continued.)

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COVENANTED SERVANTS—2D CLASS.

PART II.

No.	Lingual In- struments.	NAMES.	Season of Appointment.	Com- mencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Actual resi- dence on Ser- vice up to 31st Dec.	Date of pro- motion to present grade.	Salary and Allow- ances.	APPOINTMENTS— STATIONS.
3	Tel. Sars.	Charles Pelly.....	1830	6 July 51	14 Jan. 32	24 Dec. 44 to 4 Feb. 48	T. M. D. 31 10 6	25 July 66	Rs. A. P. 4,000 0 0	Member of the Board of Revenue, 15th April 1839—Member of the Board of Examiners, 20th Jan. 1860.—Addl. Member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regu- lations, 30th Jan. 1862.—Director of the Bank of Madras, 28th March 1862.—Commissioner for the Unconquered C. S. Examinations, 24th Nov. 1863.—Permitted to retire on the 15th January 1867, G. O. 12th Nov. 1866, No. 3065, Rev. Dept.—One month's Privilege leave, 11th Dec. 1866.—MADRAS.
SECOND CLASS OF 20 YEARS' STANDING.										
4	Tam. Hin.	Harry Augustus Brett.....	1831	4 Jan. 32	3 July 32	14 Feb. 46 to 24 Feb. 49 16 Nov. 58 to 23 April 60	31 0 8	2 June 52	3,408 5 4	Member of the Bd. of Rev., 21st March 1862.—MADRAS.
5	TAM. } Tel. Hin. }	Thomas Clarke.....	1833	15 Jan. 34	8 Sep. 34	11 Oct. 56 to 12 Sep. 58	31 4 20	11 July 54	3,016 10 8	Member of the Board of Rev. 28th Feb. 1860.—Member of the Board of Examin- ers & of the Central Commission for the Examination of Assis., 10th Feb. 1863.—MADRAS.
6	TAM. Hin.	Henry David Cook.....	1835	26 June 35	23 Dec. 35	5 Feb. 43 to 30 Dec. 50	23 1 10	28 Dec. 55	2,332 5 4	Civil and Session Judge of Coimbatore, 3rd July 1866.—COIMBATORE.
7	Tam. Hin.	Charles William Reade.....		26 June 35	26 May 36	26 Dec. 48 to 27 Jan. 52	27 6 3	"	2,430 13 4	Colr. & Mag., South Arcot, 4th Feb. 1862.—CUDALORE.

CIVIL.

COVENANTED SERVANTS—2D CLASS.

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8	Tam. Hin.	Robert Rolland Cotton.....	1836	18 Jan. 37	14 July 37	27 Feb. 58 to 28 Feb. 59 6 Mar. 64 to 10 Oct. 65	22 Feb. 57	57,233 5 4	Civil and Session Judge of Madras, 24th June 1869.—MADRAS.
D 9	Tel. Hin.	Gordon Sullivan Forbes.....	1838	22 June 38	13 Dec. 38	14 Feb. 49 to 28 Mar. 52 27 Sep. 53 to 23 Jan. 59 28 Oct. 64 to 9th Jan. 66.	2 Aug. 58	58,237 8 9	Colr. & Mag. and Agent to the Govt. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 5th July 1856.—CHETTELPORE.
C 10	Tam. Hin.	Franklyn Lushington.....	.....	22 June	11 Nov. 38	1 Feb. 43 to 29 Nov. 45 14 May 62 to 24 May 64	1 Aug. 59	3,000 0 0	Accountant General, Madras, 1st May 1863.—Director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras, 25th May 1864.—MADRAS.
11	Tel. Tam.	Richard Gwathin Clarke.....	1839	8 Jan. 39	1 Aug. 39	30 Dec. 54 to 25 Oct. 57 23 May 61 to 2 June 63	1 Aug. 59	59,533 5 4	Civil and Session Judge of Tanquerar, 19th July 1860.—TRANQUERAR.
12	Tel. Hin.	George Henry Ellis.....	.....	9 Jan. 39	29 Aug. 39	9 Apr. 51 to 4 Apr. 54	4 7	3,750 0 0	Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, 24th March 1859.—Acrg. Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, 2d October 1866.—MADRAS.
13	Tel. Hin.	Edward George Robert Fane.....	.....	9 Jan. 39	29 Aug. 39	10 May 55 to 7 Nov. 58 14 May 62 to 22 May 64	9 25	2,420 13 4	Collector and Magistrate of the Madras Dist., 18th March 1864.—Two months' Privilege leave from 6th Nov. 1866.—MADRAS.
14	Tam. Hin.	Vere Henry Lovings.....	.....	7 Aug. 39	23 Feb. 40	8 Aug. 51 to 10 Aug. 54	25 9 29	2,420 13 4	Colr. & Mag. of Madras, 28th Feb. 1860.—Three months' Privilege leave from 7th Jan. 1867, 4th Dec. 1866.—MADRAS.
15	Tam. Hin.	Alexander William Phillips.....	.....	7 Aug. 39	19 Jan. 40	14 Feb. 50 to 8 Sep. 52 16 June 62 to 15 Oct. 63	23 11 20	2,000 0 0	Civil and Session Judge of Octacumund, 4th Dec. 1866.—OCTACUMUND.
16	Tel. Hrs.	Henry Newill.....	1840	15 Jan. 40	1 Aug. 40	8 Mar. 51 to 22 Feb. 54 15 Mar. 62 to 3 Jan. 64	7 24	60,800 0 0	Resident in Travancore and Cochín, 10th March 1865.—TRIVANDRUM.
17	Tel. Hrs.	George Noble Taylor.....	.....	15 Jan. 40	17 July 40	13 Oct. 45 to 1 Jan. 49	23 2 25	6,666 10 8	Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, 16th Mar. 1865.—SIMLA.

SECOND CLASS OF 20 YEARS' STANDING. (Continued.)

No.	Designation.	NAMES.	Season of Appointment	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Actual Post-Office Service on Date of Promotion.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—STATIONS.
18	Tel. Cass.	James Fraser	15 Jan. 40	13 Aug. 40	14 Feb. 57 to 29 Dec. 58 24 Oct. 51 to 23 Jan. 52	25 3 14	17 July 60	Es. A. P.	2,430 13 4	Coltr. and Mag. of the Godavery District, 10th March 1865.
CD 19	Tel. Can.	James Douglas Robinson	15 Jan. 40	15 Sep. 40	21 Feb. 48 to 13 Feb. 52 15 Feb. 52 to 8 Dec. 53	21 6 8	"	"	2,420 13 4	Collector and Mag. of North Arcot, 21st June 1861.—CHITTOOR.
O 20	Tel. Tam.	William Malle Cadell	31 July 40	24 Dec. 40	5 Feb. 47 to 30 Jan. 50 10 May 50 to 11 Dec. 51 1 Mar. 52 to 27 May 53	21 2 14	"	"	2,420 13 4	Collector & Magistrate of South Canara, 17th March 1865.—MANGALORE.
CD 21	Tel. Hin.	William Hodgson	31 July 40	16 Jan. 41	29 Feb. 44 to 2 Mar. 48 10 July 48 to 24 July 51 15 Sep. 53 to 23 Oct. 57	17 9 4	"	"	2,333 5 4	Civil and Session Judge of Guntoor, 10th January 1865.—GUNTOR.
22	Tel. Can.	Honourable David Arbuthnot	20 Jan. 41	7 July 41	28 Feb. 60 to 8 Feb. 62	24 5 15	7 July 61	"	2,420 13 4	Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 21st March 1865.—SALEM.
23	Tel. Hin.	Andrew Weldarburn	28 July 41	2 Apr. 42	14 Feb. 47 to 3 Jan. 48 14 Feb. 57 to 7 Feb. 59 28 Feb. 64 to 22 June 65	20 5 25	"	"	2,420 13 4	Coltr. and Magistrate of Bellary, 24th April 1866.—BELLARY.
24	Tel. Can.	James Law Lushington	28 July 41	24 Dec. 41	12 Apr. 61 to 7 Jan. 63	24 3 12	"	"	3,000 0 0	Accountant General, Bombay, 27th Feb 1865.—Gazette of India.—BOMBAY.
C 25	Tel. Hin. & Mal.	Alexander John Arbuthnot	1 Feb. 42	21 Sep. 42	.....	24 3 10	19 June 62	"	4,166 10 8	Chief Secy. to Govt. 25th Oct. 1862—Additional Member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations 18th Nov. 1864—Provisional Member of Council, 27th Nov. 1865.—MADRAS.
26	Tel. Hin.	James Wm. Ballantine Dykes	1 Feb. 42	28 July 42	14 Aug. 52 to 9 Feb. 57	19 11 7	"	"	2,420 13 4	Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 17th April 1860.

PART II.

COVENANTED SERVANTS—2D CLASS.										CIVIL.
No.	Designation.	NAMES.	Season of Appointment	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Actual Post-Office Service on Date of Promotion.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—STATIONS.
27	Tel. Hin. & Tam.	Edward Wheeler Bird	1 Feb. 42	19 June 42	10 July 43 to 1 May 47 28 March 55.	73 8 19	19 June 62	"	833 5 4	Civil and Session Judge of Tanjore, 17th April 1862 and 17th Mar. 1863.—Fifteen months sick leave to Europe, 27th February 1865.
28	Tel. Hin.	James Duncan Sim	1 Feb. 42	21 Sep. 42	23 Sep. 44 to 31 Dec. 48 14 May 55 to 28 Nov. 56	19 5 17	"	"	2,333 5 4	Secretary to Government in the Revenue Dept., 6th April 1861.—MADRAS.
29	Tel. Hin.	William Robinson, esq.	1 Feb. 42	21 Sep. 42	13 Nov. 52 to 1 Dec. 55	21 2 21	"	"	2,600 0 0	Inspr. Genl. of Mad. Police, 14th May 1858.—MADRAS.
30	Tel. Hin.	Patrick Grant	1 Feb. 42	21 Sep. 42	11 Oct. 53 to 16 Dec. 56	21 1 3	"	"	2,420 13 4	Collector and Mag. of Coimbatore, 17th April 1865.—Commissioner.—Three months privilege leave from 9th Oct. 1866.
31	Tel. Tam.	George Thornhill	27 July 42	2 Apr. 43	21 May 53 to 12 Nov. 56 14 Sep. 57 to 10 Dec. 58	20 6 4	"	"	2,420 13 4	Coltr. & Mag. of Kaseba District, 10th Jan. 1862.
32	Tel. Tam.	Moreton John Walhouse	1843	30 Dec. 42	11 June 43 to 29 Apr. 50 to 11 Apr. 62	30 7 7	11 June 63	"	2,333 5 4	Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, 11th Dec. 1855.—MANGALORE.
33	Tel. Tam.	Enos Ronald McDonell	5 July 43	19 Nov. 43	11 Oct. 44 to 2 Jan. 46 28 Feb. to 27 Nov. 53.	21 10 19	"	"	2,333 5 4	Civil Session Judge of Trichinopoly, 30th January 1865.—TRICHINOPOLY.
34	Tel. Tam.	Charles Frederic Chamber	21 July 43	23 Dec. 43	14 Apr. 64 to 9 Dec. 65	22 4 13	"	"	2,333 5 4	Civil and Session Judge of Salem, 21st March 1865.—SALEM.
O 35	Tel. Tam.	Lewis Charles Innes	1844	16 Feb. 44	10 Aug. 44	10 July 49 to 13 June 52	19 5 17	14 Feb. 64	2,750 0 0	Judge of the High Court of Judicature, 21st March 1865.—MADRAS.
36	Tel. Tam.	Fredrick Samuel Child	28 Feb. 44	18 Sep. 44	13 Oct. 55 to 25 Oct. 57 6 May 59 to 24 Oct. 61	17 9 11	"	"	2,392 5 4	Civil & Session Judge of Tinnevely, 20th Aug. & 5th Sep. 1865.—TINNEVELLY.
37	Tel. Tam.	James Innes Murchie	23 Dec. 43	14 Feb. 44	15 Apr. 66	22 11 15	"	"	833 5 4	Collector & Magistrate of Kurnool, 21st March 1862.—Fifteen months sick leave to Europe, 27th Mar. 1866.
O 38	Tel. Tam.	Augustus William Sullivan	14 Feb. 44	23 June 44		22 6 8	"	"	2,333 5 4	Civil and Session Judge of Tellicherry, 9th June 1865.—TELICHERRY.

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SECOND CLASS OF 20 YEARS' STANDING.—(Continued.)

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COVENANTED SERVANTS—2D CLASS.

PART I.

No.	Language & Telugu.	Names.	Season of Appointment.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Actual residence up to date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—STATIONS.
39	Tel. Tam.	Henry George Smith.....	.....	28 Feb. 44	10 Aug. 44	11 Aug. 54 to 11 Oct. 57	14 Feb. 64	Rs. A. P. 2,420 13 4	Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 10th January 1865.—Cuddapah.
40	Tel. Tam. } Can.	Clarence Armstrong Roberts.....	.....	31 July 44	29 Dec. 44	11 Jan. 55 to 23 Jan. 58 16 Apr. 61 to 7 Dec. 62	18 3 28	2,353 5 4	Civil and Session Judge of Chittoor, 29th September 1865.—Chittoor.
41	Tel. Tam.	Robert Staunton Ellis, C. B.....	.....	31 July 44	17 Nov. 44	14 Oct. 48 to 25 Sep. 51 9 May 53 to 5 Nov. 59 9 May 65 to 5 May 68	17 8 5	3,000 0 0	Sanitary Commissioner, 10th April 1865.—Additional Member of the Council of Port St. George, for making Laws and Regulations, 18th Nov. 1865.—MADRAS.
42	Tel. Tam.	Edward Bromley Ford.....	.....	31 July 44	29 Dec. 44	27 Nov. 56 to 23 Nov. 59 24 Jan. 61 to 10 April 62	18 6 20	2,353 5 4	Civil and Session Judge of Berhampore, 13th Oct. 1865.—BERHAMPORE.
43	Tel. Tam.	Charles Collett.....	1845	19 Feb. 45	30 Apr. 45	27 Sep. 56 to 11 Oct. 57 28 Mar. 59 to 22 Apr. 61 5 Jan. 63 to 30 April 68	18 6 20	3,750 0 0	Judge of the High Court of Judicature, 10th April 1866.—MADRAS.
44	Tel. Tam. } Can.	George Alexander Ballard.....	.....	25 Feb. 45	1 Aug. 45	28 Dec. 55 to 7 Nov. 57 9 May 59 to 25th Dec. 65	17 11 1	2,420 13 4	Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 17th April 1862.—CALCUTTA.
45	Tel. Tam.	Robert Edward Master.....	.....	25 Feb. 45	13 Sep. 45	15 Mar. 56 to 7 Nov. 57	19 7 19	2,420 13 4	Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, 7th February 1862.—MADRAS.
46	Tel. Tam.	William Hudleston.....	.....	25 Feb. 45	6 Sep. 45	29 Jan. 56 to 20 Sep. 57	19 8 2	2,000 0 0	Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 5th April 1861.—MADRAS.
47	Tel. Tam. } Can.	William Smith Nesbitt.....	.....	6 Aug. 45	31 Jan. 46	14 Aug. 52 to 9 June 57 1st Feb. 66	15 2 4	416 10 8	Two years furlough to Eur., 16th Jan. 1866.
48	Tel. Tam.	John Hunter Blair.....		6 Aug. 45	3 Jan. 46	14 Jan. 52 to 24 Dec. 52 10 May 59 to 7 Nov. 62	15 6 13	2,353 5 4	Collr. of Sea Customs, 18th March 1864.—On special duty at Calcutta, G. O. 2nd August 1866, No. 2,069, Revenue Department.

CIVIL.

COVENANTED SERVANTS—3D CLASS.

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No.	Language & Telugu.	Names.	Season of Appointment.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Actual residence up to date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—STATIONS.
49	Tel. Tam. } Can.	George Lee Morris.....	1847	21 July 47	4 Jan. 48	20 Sep. 57 to 21 Aug. 59 15 Mar. 66 to 8 Sep. 68	2 May 59	2,420 13 4	Collector and Magistrate, and Agent, at Tanjore, 17th March 1865.
50	Tel. Tam.	Charles Raymond Pelly.....	.....	21 July 47	30 Oct. 47	10 Jan. 55 to 18 Aug. 56 16 Sep. 63 to 9 Mar. 64	5 29	2,353 5 4	Civil and Session Judge of Nellore, 10th January 1865.—NELLORE.
51	Tel. Tam.	John Robert Kindersley.....	.....	21 July 47	22 Dec. 47	8 Aug. 52 to 25 Jan. 55 5 Jan. 61 to 7 Jan. 64	13 6 12	2,353 5 4	Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 13th October 1865.—Services placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the Foreign Dept., 31st Aug. 1868.—Offg. Judicial Comr. of Mysore, 14th Sept. 1869.
52	Tel. Tam. } Hiss.	John George Thompson.....	1848	26 Jan. 48	31 May 48	28 Oct. 59 to 7 Dec. 62	8 Mar. 60	2,353 5 4	Civil and Session Judge, Vizagapatam, 17th April 1866.—VIZAGAPATAM.
53	Tel. Tam. } Hiss.	William Holloway.....	.....	21 Jan. 48	6 Jan. 49	.....	17 11 26	3,750 0 0	Judge of the High Court of Judicature, 5th May 1863.—MADRAS.
54	Tel. Tam.	William Thomas Blair.....	.....	14 Jan. 48	5 Apr. 48	30 Sep. 58 to 25 Sep. 60	17 9 0	2,500 0 0	To be Civil and Session Judge of Chingleput, but to continue to act as Farm Commissioner, 4th Dec. 1866.—MADRAS.
55	Tel. Tam.	Henry Munro Showers.....	.....	19 Jan. 48	9 Mar. 48	19 May 59 to 20 Feb. 63 22 Feb. 63	13 7 16	416 10 8	Thirty three months sick leave to Europe, 10th July 1864, and 3th May and 10th November 1865.
56	Tel. Tam.	Henry Morris.....	.....	19 July 48	4 Dec. 48	14 Mar. 59 to 24 Oct. 62	14 5 10	2,353 5 4	Civil and Session Judge of Rajahmundry, 17th April 1866.—RAJAHMUNDY.
57	Tel. Tam.	George Banbury.....	.....	19 July 48	1 Jan. 49	14 Apr. 69 to 4 Aug. 62	14 6 9	2,420 13 4	Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 30th January 1866.
58	Tel. Tam.	Charles Norman Pochin.....	.....	19 July 48	4 Dec. 48	18 Apr. 61 to 24 May 64	14 11 14	2,353 5 4	Civil and Session Judge of Calicut, 24th July 1868.—Acting Collr. and Magistrate of Kumool, 4th Sept. 1866.
59	Tel. Tam. } Hiss.	Robert Blair Swinton.....	1849	24 Jan. 49	8 June 49	14 Feb. 57 to 23 Jan. 63 28 Jan. 63	14 7 19	416 10 8	On furlough for 3 years to Eur., 8th Dec. 1865.

THIRD CLASS OF 12 YEARS' STANDING. (Continued.)

COVENANTED SERVANTS—3D. CLASS.

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAME.	Season of Appointment.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Actual Residence up to 31st Dec.	Date of Promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
60	Tel. Tam. } Can.	James Wilkinson Brooks.....	1859	15 Aug. 49	3 Dec. 49	29 Mar. 59 to 23 Apr. 61 13 Apr. 63 to 26 Oct. 63 13 Nov. 64.	Y. M. D. 14 4 4	"	Rs. A. P. 416 10 8	8 Fifteen months Sick Leave to Europe, 8th Nov. 1861.—An extension for 12 months, 6th March and 24th August 1866.
61	Tel. Tam.	Thomas Alexander Nicholls } Chas.	1859	2 Jan. 50	2 Apr. 50	14 Apr. 59 to 11 Apr. 62	14 9 1	2 Apr. 62	1,254 2	8 Sub Collector and Joint Mag. of the Godavary District, 13th Jan. 1865.
62	Tel. Tam. } Can.	Louis Forbes.....		14 Aug. 50	31 Dec. 50	16 Apr. 61 to 8 Dec. 64.	12 4 8	"	2,233 5	4 Civil and Session Judge, Nandial, 14th September 1866.—NUNDIAL.
CD 63	Tel. Tam. } Can.	Robert Anstruther Dalrymple.....		14 Aug. 50	31 Dec. 50	21 Feb. 55 to 27 Mar. 59	11 10 28	"	1,500 0 800 0 0 433 5 4	0 Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 15th April 1861.—Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 29th Jan. 1866.—Ag. Collr. of Sea Customs, Madras, 4th Oct. 1866.—MADRAS.
64	Tel. Tam. } Can.	Henry Edward Sullivan.....		14 Aug. 50	20 Dec. 50	27 Feb. 61 to 25 Jan. 63	15 1 15	"	2,233 5	4 To be Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 5th October 1866.
65	Tel. Tam.	John Rennie Cockrell.....		14 Aug. 50	1 Dec. 50	29 Mar. 61 to 29 Dec. 64	12 3 28	"	1,556 10 433 5 4 87 8 0	4 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 30th January 1866.—Ag. Collr. and Mag. of the Madras District, 3d July 1866.—SEYDUR.
66	Tel. Tam.	David Freemantle Carmichael.....	1851	31 Dec. 50	2 Mar. 51	28 Mar. 55 to 25 Oct. 55 24 June 59 to 26 Nov. 61	13 9 29	2 Mar. 51	63,240 13	4 Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Visagapatam, 24th July 1863.—VIZAG.

CIVIL.

COVENANTED SERVANTS—3D. CLASS.

67	Tel. Tam.	Edward Croft Greenway } Thomas.....		17 Sep. 51	29 Dec. 51	12 Oct. 62 to 23 July 65 9 June to 31 Oct. 69	15 3 20	"	1,400 0 433 5 4	0 Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, 14th Dec. 1866.—CUDDALORE.
68	Tel. Tam. } Can.	Richard Keyse Puckle.....		17 Sep. 51	29 Dec. 51	13 Nov. 60 to 8 Feb. 63	14 9 12	"	2,420 13	4 Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 24th April 1866.—PALANCOOTTAH.
69	Tel. Tam. } Can.	John Henry Master.....	1852	14 Jan. 52	28 May 52	14 April 54	11 10 19	30 Mar. 64	416 10 8	8 Furlough for 3 years to Fur., 18th Dec. 1865.
70	Tel. Tam.	Robert Davidson.....		14 Jan. 52	29 Mar. 52	21 Mar. 57 to 3 Jan. 59	13 11 27	"	1,400 0 433 5 4	0 Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, from 1st July 1862.—Ag. Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, 27th February 1866.—TANJORE.
D 71	Tel. Tam.	George Vans Agnew.....		14 Jan. 52	29 Mar. 52	29 Mar. 61 to 26 Mar. 63 14 June 64 to 19 Nov. 64	13 3 23	"	1,254 2	2 Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of Tanjore, 4th October 1866.
72	Tel. Tam.	Frederick Beresford Molony.....	1853	27 July 53	23 Apr. 54	16 Dec. 57 to 19 Dec. 58 14 Feb. 65	19 9 23	3 Sep. 65	416 10 8	8 Furlough for 3 years to Europe, 16th January 1865.
73	Tel. Tam.	John Dalrymple Goldingham.....		27 July 53	8 Sept. 53	14 Aug. 65	11 11 5	"	416 10 8	8 Furlough for 3 years to Europe, 6th May 1865.
74	Tel. Tam.	Charles Thomas Longley.....		27 July 53	2 Dec. 53	15 Sep. 58 to 21 Aug. 59 7 Jan. 66.	11 0 28	"	416 10 8	8 Furlough for 2 years to Europe, 19th Dec. 1865.
75	Tel. Tam.	Charles Gilbert Master.....	1854	30 Dec. 53	21 May 54	15 April 56	11 10 19	26 Jan. 66	416 10 8	8 Furlough for 3 years to Europe, 28th Feb. 1866.
76	Tel. Tam.	Edward Frederick Elliott.....		15 Dec. 53	26 Jan. 54	6 Mar. 64	10 1 10	"	416 10 8	8 Furlough for 3 years to Europe, 5th February 1864.

FOURTH CLASS OF 8 YEARS' STANDING.

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COVENANTED SERVANTS—4TH CLASS.

PART II.

No.	Lingual At- tainments.	Name.	Season of Appointment.	Com- mencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Attendance on Duty up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allow- ances.	APPOINTMENTS— STATIONS.
77	Tel. Tam.	Henry Sullivan Thomas.....	1855	15 Dec. 54	26 June 55	19 Oct. 55 to 20 July 59	Y. D. M. 11 6 5	27 Jan. 58	RS. A. P. 1,166 10 8 433 5 4	Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. Salem, 8th September 1853.—Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 4th Dec. 1856.—CHINGLEPUT.
78	Tel. Tam. Hin.	John Alex. Corrie Boswell.....	.....	21 Dec. 54	29 Apr. 55	28 Jan. 59 to 4 Oct. 65	8 15 25	"	1,254 2 8	Prim. Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. and Agent at Visagapatam, 22d Dec. 1855. —NUSAPATAM.
79	Tel. Tam.	William Dowdswell Horsley.....	.....	15 Dec. 54	27 Jan. 55	.....	11 11 5	"	1,166 10 8 433 5 4	Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of Cuddapah, 10th Jan. 1855.—Acting Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, 26th September 1858.—CUDDAPOH.
80	Tel. Tam. Can.	George Robinson Sharpe.....	.....	1 Aug. 55	15 Nov. 55	14 April 60 to 11 Oct. 64	10 7 18	"	1,400 0 0 433 5 4	Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, 10th June 1852.—Actg. Civil and Session Judge of Calicut, 24th July 1856.—CALICUT.
81	Tel. Tam.	Francis Martin Kindersley.....	.....	1 Aug. 55	2 Dec. 55	.....	11 0 80	"	1,400 0 0	Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Combacorum, 24th July 1856.—COM- BACORUM.
82	Tel. Tam.	Francis Culling Carr.....	.....	1 Aug. 55	29 Dec. 55	7 Sep. 65	10 8 9	"	416 10 8	Three years' Furlough, to Europe, 21st August 1855.
83	Tel. Tam. Can.	Atholl MacGregor.....	.....	1 Aug. 55	29 Dec. 55	28 Mar. 63 to 24 Nov. 64	9 4 5	"	1,166 10 8 433 5 4 57 8 0	Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of Time- velly, 24th July 1856.—Actg. Col- lector & Mag. of Colimbatoor, 25th September 1856.—COMBATORE.
84	Tel. Tam. Hin.	John William Reid.....		1 Aug. 55	30 Oct. 55	30 April 56	10 6 1	"	416 10 8	Furlough for 3 years to Europe, 23rd Feb. 1856.

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COVENANTED SERVANTS—4TH CLASS.

95

D 85	Tel. Tam.	William Southey Whitehead.....		1 Aug. 55	29 Dec. 55		11 0 3	"	1,400 0 0	Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 14th September 1856.— CUDDALORE.
D 86	Tel. Tam.	Richard Wellesley Barlow.....	.....	6 July 55	11 Sept. 55	25 July 58 to 18 Sep. 60	10 1 25	"	1,254 2 8	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, 13th October 1855.— VELLORE.
D 87	Tel. Tam. Mal.	William Hobart Kerr.....	1856	23 Jan. 56	27 Nov. 56	15 Jan. 61 to 2 June 63 15 March to 14 Sep. 65 5 March 66.	7 9 19	15 Mar. 64	416 10 8	Twelve months and 12 days' sick leave to Europe, 10th April 1856.
88	Tel. Tam.	Charles George Plumer.....	.....	13 Dec. 55	15 Mar. 56	14 Nov. 59 to 9 Dec. 61	9 8 21	"	1,166 10 8 223 5 4	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Kisna District Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 17th April 1856.—VELLORE.
89	Tel. Tam. Can.	Honorable James Chisholme St. Clair.....	.....	14 Jan. 57	15 Mar. 57	.....	9 9 17	"	1,254 2 8	Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of Nellore, 17th April 1856.—RAMAPATAM.
90	Tel. Tam.	Octavius Butler Irvine.....	.....	26 Dec. 55	29 Mar. 57	28 June 62 to 27 Dec. 64	8 3 3	"	1,254 2 8	Sub Collector and Joint Mag. of South Arcot, 14th Sept. 1856.—VIRDA CHERLUM.
91	Tel. Tam.	Robertson John Melville.....	.....	13 Dec. 55	29 Jan. 57	.....	9 11 3	"	1,287 8 0	To be Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of Malabar, but to continue to officiate as Deputy Director of Revenue Set- tlement, 14th Dec. 1856.—KURNOOL.
92	Tel. Tam.	Arthur Robert Hutchins.....	1857	18 July 57	13 Dec. 57	14 Oct. 59 to 26 Jan. 61 24 Oct. 65	8 6 23	8 Nov. 65	416 10 8	Furlough for one year to Europe, 28th September 1856.
93	Tel. Tam. Hin.	John Henry Garstin.....	.....	1 July 57	1 Dec. 57	.....	9 1 0	"	1,500 0 0	Private Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor, 27th March 1856.— MADRAS.
94	Tel. Tam.	William McQuhae.....	.....	21 July 57	1 Dec. 57	.....	9 1 0	"	1,254 2 8	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Colimbatoor, 28th August 1856.— CARBON.

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Season of Appointment.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Actual test given on 31st Dec.	Y. M. D.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
95	Tam. Tel.	John Robert Arbuthnot.	.....	5 Aug. 57	13 Dec. 57	15 Mar. 65 to 14 Mar. 66 15 Mar. 66 to 23 July 66	.....	7 8 10	8 Nov. 65	1,354 2	8 Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of Madras, 9th October 1866. — DISORDER.
96	Tam. Tel.	George Downton Leman.	.....	5 Aug. 57	1 Dec. 57	10 Jan. 61 to 9 Apr. 61 28 Sep. 61 to 26 Mar. 63	.....	8 4 0	"	1,254 2	8 Principal Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 14th Dec. 1866. — CHITTAGOLE.
97	Tam. Tel.	Alexander McCallum Webster.	.....	5 Aug. 57	26 Dec. 57	1 Feb. 1866	.....	9 0 6	"	416 10	8 Hd. Asst. Collr. & Mag. of South Canara, 17th April 1862. — Fifteen months sick leave to Europe, 19th January 1866.
98	Tam. Tel.	Edmund Foster Webster. (Barrister at Law.)	.....	5 Aug. 57	24 Jan. 58	14 July 61 to 14 June 64	.....	7 0 6	"	768 5 233 5 87 8	4 Hd. Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Godavery Dist. 24th July 1864. — Ag. Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of the Godavery Dist., 23d June 1865. — NARSAPUR.
99	Tam. Tel.	John Child Hunsington.	.....	30 July 57	8 Nov. 57	.....	.....	9 1 28	"	768 5 230 0	4 Special Asst. to the Collector and Mag. of Coimbatore, 20th October 1863. — Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Tellicherry, 24th July 1864. — TELICHERRY.
100	Tel. Tam. Hin.	Philip Percival Hatchins.	1858	30 Dec. 57	27 Feb. 58	.....	.....	8 10 2	27 Feb. 66	1,500 0	0 Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, 29th March 1866. — MADRAS.
101	Tel. Tam. Can.	William Frederick Hathaway.	.....	18 Dec. 57	20 June 58	15 July 65 to 14 July 66 15 July to 24 Nov. 1866	.....	7 1 29	"	810 5	4 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 14th December 1866.

FIFTH CLASS OF 4 YEARS' STANDING.

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Season of Appointment.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Actual test given on 31st Dec.	Y. M. D.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
102	Tel. Tam. Hin.	Charles Grant Walker. B. A., Oxford.	1860	10 Aug. 60	25 Oct. 60	15 April 66	.....	6 2 7	7 Oct. 64	525 0	0 Under Secretary to Government in the Dept., under the Chief Secretary, 1st July 1864. — Fifteen months sick leave to Europe, 24th Nov. 1865.
103	Tel. Tam. Mal.	Arthur Coke Barnell.	.....	10 Aug. 60	7 Oct. 60	.....	.....	6 2 25	"	768 5 233 5 87 8	4 Head Assistant to the Collector and Mag. of Tanjore, 3rd Jan. 1866. — Ag. Sub Collr. and Joint Magistrate Madras Dist., 3d July 1866. — CHINGOLEPUT.
104	Tel. Tam. Can.	James Grose. M. A., Cambridge.	.....	10 Aug. 60	7 Oct. 60	.....	.....	6 2 25	"	1,000 0 100 0	0 Under Secy. to Government, Revenue Dept., 17th April 1866. — Secy. to the Commissioner U. O. S. Examination — MADRAS.
105	Tam. Tel. Hin.	William Wilson. M. A., Aberdeen.	.....	10 Aug. 60	25 Oct. 60	.....	.....	6 2 7	"	768 5 233 5 87 8	4 Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of the Krishna District, 21st Mar. 1865. — Ag. Sub Collr. and Joint Mag., Krishna, 10th April 1865. — GUNTUR.
106	Tam. Tel.	William Shrubsole Foster. B. A., Cambridge.	.....	10 Aug. 60	10 Dec. 60	.....	.....	6 0 22	"	768 5 233 5 87 8	4 Head Assistant to the Collr. and Mag. of Coimbatore, 3rd Jan. 1866. — Ag. Sub-Collr. and Joint Mag. of Bellary, 9th Oct. 1866. — ANANTAPUR.
107	Tel. Tam. Hin.	Joseph Evans Armstrong. B. A., Cambridge.	.....	10 Aug. 60	12 Nov. 60	4 March 65	.....	6 3 22	"	208 5	4 Twenty-one months sick leave to Europe, 17th Feb. 1865, and 3rd July 1866.
108	TAM. Tel.	James Henry Nelson. M. A., Cambridge.	1861	16 Aug. 61	25 Jan. 62			4 11 7	7 Oct. 65	768 5 230 0	4 Head Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Madras, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 14th Dec. 1866. — MADRAS.

FIFTH CLASS OF 4 YEARS' STANDING.—(Continued.)

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COVENANTED SERVANTS—5TH CLASS.

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No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Season of Appointment.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Actual Residence on to Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	APPOINTMENTS—STATIONS.
109	Tel. Tam Hin.	Philip Lyddon Roberts.....	1862	20 Aug. 62	8 Dec. 62		4 0 24	7 Oct. 66	Rs. A. P. 768 5 4 233 5 4 87 8 0	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 31st August 1866.—Actg. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Do. 9th Oct. 1866.—MUDENPULY.
110	Tel. Tam Hin.	James Barn Pennington..... B. L., Cambridge.		30 Sep. 62	26 Nov. 62		4 1 6	"	768 5 4 233 5 4 87 8 0	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Nellore, 31st Aug. 1866.—Actg. Sub Collr. and Joint Magistrate of Tirunelveli, 9th Oct. 1866.—SHEKHADAVY.
111	Tel. Tam.	Francis Henry Woodroffe..... B. A., Queen's University, Ireland.		6 Oct. 62	14 Jan. 63	15th March 65	3 5 1	"	208 5 4	Twenty-one months sick leave to Eur., 10th Feb. 1865, and 3rd July 1866.
M 112	Tam. Tel. Can.	James Hope..... B. A., Edinburgh.		1 Oct. 62	7 Nov. 62		4 1 24	"	572 5 6	Services placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay, 24th Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Kallanghoo, 3d April 1866. Acting 2nd Asst. Collr. and Mag. of Dharwar, 27th Nov. 1866.
M 113	Tam. Tel. Can.	John Read Daniel.....		14 Aug. 62	27 Dec. 62		4 0 5	"	700 0 0	Services placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay, 25th Jan. 1865. Asst. Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, 3d April 1865.
M 114	Tel. Tam. Hin.	Henry John Stokes..... B. A., Dublin.		21 Aug. 62	8 Dec. 62	24 May 65 to 23 Aug. 66	3 9 24	"	572 5 6	Services placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay, Second Asst. to the Collector and Mag. of Surat, 3d April 1866.—Actg. second Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Belgium, 14th Sept. 1866.

CIVIL.

COVENANTED SERVANTS—5TH CLASS.

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115	Tel. Tam.	Francis Brandt.....	1 Sep. 62	7 Oct. 62			4 2 25	"	768 5 4 210 0 0	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Salem, 24th July 1866.—Asst. Under Secy. to Govt. in the Depts. under the Chief Secy., 11th Sept. 1866.
116	Tel. Tam. Mal.	William Logan.....	16 Aug. 62	26 Nov. 62			4 1 5	"	768 5 4 233 5 4 87 8 0	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Malabar, 10th Apr. 1866.—Acting Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of Malabar, 9th Oct. 1866.—PENNAPURAM.
117	Tam. Tel. Mal.	James William Best..... B. A., Cambridge.	21 Aug. 62	8 Dec. 62	11 July 1866		4 0 24	"	415 10 2	Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, 20th June 1865.—On leave months sick leave to Europe, 17th July 1866.
118	Tam. Tel. Hin.	Francis Rawdon Hastings..... Sharp.	15 Aug. 62	27 Dec. 62			4 0 5	"	427 0 0 209 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Trichinopoly, 20th Oct. 1865.—Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 20 March 1865.—GUMMAM.
119	Tel. Tam. Hin.	John Frederick Price.....	14 Aug. 62	26 Oct. 62			4 2 7	"	768 5 4 233 5 4 87 8 0	Head Assistant to the Collector and Mag. of North Arcot, 17th Apr. 1865.—Actg. Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of Salem, 10th July 1866.—QOSSON.
120	Tam. Tel. Can.	Edward Short..... B. A., Oxford.	22 Aug. 62	8 Jan. 63			3 11 24	"	410 0 4	Head Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of South Arcot, 24th July 1866.—Three months privilege leave, 10th Dec. 1866.
121	Tam. Tel. Can.	William Samuel Lilly..... M. B., Cambridge.	4 Oct. 62	14 Jan. 63			3 11 18	"	810 5 4	Head Asst. to the Collector and Mag. of Bellary, 24th July 1866.—HOSPET.
122	Tam. Tel.	William Horatio Conyn.....	19 Aug. 62	8 Dec. 62			4 0 24	"	410 5 4	Head Asst. to the Collector & Mag. of Trichinopoly, 14th December 1866.
123	Tam. Tam.	Jeremiah Garnett Horsfall..... B. L., Cambridge.	29 Aug. 62	26 Nov. 62			4 1 6	"	810 5 4	Senior Assistant to the Collector and Mag. and Agent in Guilan, 14th December 1866.—ERANABAD.

FIFTH CLASS OF 4 YEARS' STANDING.—continued.

FIFTH CLASS OF 4 YEARS' STANDING.—continued.											
No.	Language & Subjects.	Names.	Season of Appointment.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Actual Service up to 31st Dec.	Y. M. D.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments.—S. M. S.
M 124	Tel. Tam.	Henry Sewall, B. A., Oxford.	28 Aug. 62	26 Nov. 62			4 1 5	7 Oct. 66	602 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collector and Mag. of South Canara, 14th March 1866.—Actg. Head Asst. to do, 23rd January 1866.—Cuddalore.	
A 125	Tel. Tam.	Alexander Cruickshank, M. A., Aberdeen.	4 Sep. 62	8 Dec. 62			4 0 24	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Cuddalore, 9th October 1866.—CUDAPPOOR.	
126	Tel. Tam.	Huntly Pryse Gordon.	8 Oct. 62	8 Jan. 63			3 11 24	"	810 5	Head Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Tanjore, 1st Aug. 1866.—Actg. Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Cuddalore, 14th Sep. 1866.—Actg. Asst. Mag. Cuddalore, 13th Oct. 1866.—CUDAPPOOR.	
MD 127	Tel. Tam.	Boyd Horbrough.	25 Aug. 62	14 Jan. 63			3 11 18	"	427 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Tanjore, 25th Jan. 1863.—Acting Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Tanjore, 8th Aug. 1866.—TANJORE.	
B 128	Tel. Tam.	Andrew John Stuart.	1863	31 Aug. 63	7 Oct. 63		3 2 5	7 Oct. 63	427 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Tanjore, 25th Jan. 1863.—Acting Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Tanjore, 10th April 1866.—BANGALORE.	
B 129	Tel. Tam.	Henry Edward Stokes, B. A., Dublin.	31 Aug. 63	4 Jan. 64	12 Nov. 64	6 Feb. 66	2 9 4	"	427 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 17th February 1866.—Acting Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Nellore, 4th December 1866.	
130	Tel. Tam.	Henry William Bliss, B. A., Oxford.	31 Aug. 63	10 Dec. 63			3 0 22	"	602 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Salem, 23rd July 1866.—Actg. Hd. Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Salem, 18th Sept. 1866.—TANJORE.	
131	Tel. Tam.	Joseph Charles Hughesdon.	20 Aug. 63	9 Dec. 63			3 0 23	"	427 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Mag. of South Arcot, 18th May 1866.—Actg. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of South Arcot, 1st June 1866.—TANJORE.	

OIL.										COVENANTED SERVANTS—5TH CLASS.										10TH CLASS.									
A 132	Tam.	George Smith, M. A., Aberdeen.	13 Aug. 63	10 Nov. 63	3d June 65	3 7 24	"	350 0 0	Student—Kampas on M. C. 13 months under S. of S. Bangalore, dated 16th Oct. 1866, No. 22, M. C. 284, Nov. 1866, No. 1, 106, Pub. Examination of 1 month, on M. C. 24th August 1866.																				
B 133	Tam Tel.	James Frederick Smith, B. A., Cambridge.	31 Aug. 63	28 Nov. 63		3 1 8	"	427 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 14th Feb. 1865.—Actg. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Cuddalore, 4th Dec. 1866.																				
A 134	Tel. Tam.	William Henry Clenny	31 Aug. 63	28 Nov. 63		3 1 8	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of the Kistna District, 16th May 1865.—MADRAS.																				
A 135	Tel. Tam.	Henry Newman	17 Aug. 63	4 Jan. 64		2 11 28	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Kistna, 5th Sep. 1865.—MADRAS.																				
B 136	Tel. Tam.	John Keiser	6 Aug. 63	27 Oct. 63		3 2 5	"	600 0 0	Prob. Asst. of Tanjore, 1st Class, Bellary, 31 March 1865.—TANJORE.																				
A 137	Tam. Tel.	John Wallace	26 Aug. 63	7 Oct. 63		3 2 25	"	427 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Mag. of Tanjore, 8th August 1865.—TANJORE.																				
A 138	Tam. Tel.	Charles Stewart Crode	31 Aug. 63	4 Dec. 63		3 0 25	"	602 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Madurai, 11th April 1865.—Actg. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Tanjore, 3rd July 1865.—MADRAS.																				
A 139	Tam.	Samuel Trant McCarthy	31 Aug. 63	4 Jan. 64	26 July to 18 Sep. 1866.	2 11 28	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Bellary, 31st July 1865.—BELLARY.																				
B 140	Tel. Tam.	Harry St. Aubyn Goodrich	13 Aug. 63	7 Oct. 63		3 2 25	"	427 0 0	Assistant—Junior Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. & Agent at Tanjore, 16th Sept. 1866.																				
141	Tel. Tam.	Herbert Wigram, B. A., Oxford	31 Aug. 63	28 Nov. 63		3 1 9	"	602 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of the Maras District, 14th April 1865.—Acting Head Assistant to the Collr. and Mag. of Tanjore, 13th April 1866.—BANGALORE.																				
A 142	Tel. Tam.	John Cameron, B. A., Aberdeen.	21 Aug. 63	10 Nov. 63		3 1 21	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Malabar, 11th April 1865.—Actg. Head Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Malabar, 5th Oct. 1866.—PONDICHERRY.																				

SIXTH CLASS UNDER 4 YEARS' STANDING.

No.	Lingual Attainments.	Names.	Season of Appointment.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Actual residence up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—STATIONS.
A 143	Tel. Tam.	James Dunning Baker Gribble	.....	10 Aug. 63	5 Jan. 64	.....	Y. M. D. 2 11 27	7 Oct. 63	Rs. A. P. 427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Tiruchirappalli, 10th November 1865.—TIRUCHIRAPPALLI.
B 144	Tel. Tam.	George Arthur Parker	.....	31 Aug. 63	9 Dec. 63	.....	.....	.....	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Tanjore, 9th May 1865.—COMBATORE.
145	Tel. Tam.	Francis Henry Wilkinson	.....	18 Aug. 63	10 Nov. 63	.....	.....	.....	602 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 8d Feb. 1865.—Acting Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of North Arcot, 10th July 1865.—KANJIVAR.
A 146	Tel. Tam.	William Francis Grahame B. A., Dublin.	.....	31 Aug. 63	4 Jan. 64	14 Jan. 65 to 5 April 65	2 9 4	.....	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Coimbatore District, 16th Oct. 1865.
B 147	Tel. Tam.	Allen Lindsay Liater	.....	25 Aug. 63	28 Nov. 63	.....	3 1 3	.....	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Ganjam, 13th April 1865.—CHITTOUR.
A 148	Tel. Tam. Can.	George Duncan Irvine	.....	6 Aug. 63	27 Oct. 63	.....	3 2 5	.....	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Salem, 18th May 1865.—SALEM.
A 149	Tel. Tam.	Charles William Wall Martin	.....	31 Aug. 63	4 Jan. 64	.....	2 11 28	.....	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Nellore, 5th Sep. 1865.—One month's Privilege leave, 6th Nov. 1865.—NELLORE.
M 150	Tel. Tam.	George McWaters B. A., Belfast.	.....	31 Aug. 63	4 Jan. 64	.....	2 11 28	.....	602 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Trichinopoly, 5th Nov. 1865.—Acting Head Asst. to the Collector and Mag. of Madurai, 21st July 1865.—MADRAS.
A 151	Tel. Tam. Can.	Norton Aylmer Roupell B. A., Cambridge.	.....	31 Aug. 63	5 Feb. 64	.....	2 10 24	.....	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of South Canara, 6th Sep. 1865.—MANGALORE.
B 152	Tam. Tel. Can.	John Brownrigg Spedding B. A., Queen's University, Ireland.	.....	31 Aug. 63	10 Dec. 63	.....	3 0 22	.....	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of North Arcot, 8th Aug. 1865.—CHITTOUR.

M 153	Tam. Tel. Can.	Charles Arthur Garton B. A., Oxford.	.....	18 Aug. 63	10 Nov. 63	.....	3 1 21	.....	602 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of South Canara, 18th May 1865.—Acting Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Coimbatore, 26th Oct. 1865.
A 154	Tel. Tam. Can.	Charles John Grothwaite	.....	31 Aug. 63	27 Oct. 63	.....	3 2 5	.....	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Trinacelly, 24 May 1865.—TRINACELLY.
A 155	Tel. Tam.	William Alexander Hoppell	1864	22 Aug. 63	25 Nov. 64	.....	2 1 6	13 Oct. 64	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Coimbatore District, 7th Nov. 1865.—COIMBATORE.
B 156	Tel. Tam.	John Sturrock	.....	28 Sep. 64	20 Nov. 64	.....	2 1 11	.....	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of South Canara, 23rd Jan. 1865.—MANGALORE.
B 157	Tam. Tel.	David Buick B. A., Queen's College, Belfast.	.....	6 Aug. 64	25 Oct. 64	.....	2 2 7	.....	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Bellary, 27th Oct. 1865.—BELLARY.
A 158	Tel. Tam.	Henry Gribble Turner	.....	30 July 64	7 Nov. 64	.....	2 1 24	.....	427 0 0	Assistant to the Collr. & Mag. of Vizianagaram, 13th April 1865.—Acting Supt. of Police, Mysore, 4th Dec. 1865.
A 159	Tel. Tam.	Charles Augustus Bird	.....	30 July 64	7 Nov. 64	.....	2 1 24	.....	427 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Mag. of Tanjore, 18th May 1865.—TANJORE.
A 160	Tam. Tel.	Lorne Augustus Campbell	.....	3 Aug. 64	30 Dec. 64	.....	2 0 2	.....	427 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Mag. of Coimbatore, 13th April 1865.—COIMBATORE.
A 161	Tel. Tam.	Henry William Wellesley	.....	17 Aug. 64	30 Nov. 64	.....	2 1 11	.....	427 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Mag. of Madurai, 18th April 1865.—MADRAS.
A 162	Tel. Tam.	Henry Bidwell Grigg B. A., Queen's College, Oxford.	.....	29 Sep. 64	8 Jan. 65	.....	1 11 24	.....	427 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Mag. of Ganjam, 16th Apr. 1865.—CHITTOUR.
A 163	Tam. Tel.	Thomas van Duijn Hardinge B. A., Trinity College, Dublin.	.....	5 Sep. 64	25 Oct. 64	.....	2 2 7	.....	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Bellary, 7th Nov. 1865.—AXAMPUR.
A 164	Tel. Tam.	Ware Flimptoe Austin	.....	2 Aug. 64	28 Dec. 64	.....	2 0 4	.....	427 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Mag. of Coimbatore, 16th October 1865.—COIMBATORE.

No.	Language of Instruments.	Names.	Reason of Appointment.	Com- mencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Actual resi- dence on Ser- vice.	Y. M. D. 1811	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allow- ances.	APPOINTMENTS— STATIONS.
A 165	Tel. Tam.	Herbert Frederick Ogleston.	.....	30 July 64	25 Nov. 64	.....	2	1 6	13 Oct. 64	RS. A. P. 427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Nellore, 28rd January 1866.—Nellore.
A 166	Tel. Tam.	George Kennaway Chamber- lain.	.....	16 Sep. 64	7 Nov. 64	1 Aug. to 31 Oct. 1865.	2	1 24	"	427 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Mag. of Malabar, 15th April 1866.—Calicut.
A 167	Tam. Tel.	Charles Jeffrey Knox.	.....	30 July 64	25 Feb. 65	.....	1	10 1	"	427 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Mag. of Nellore, 13th April 1866.—Nellore.
B 168	Tel. Tam.	John Leo Warner.	.....	30 July 64	7 Nov. 64	.....	2	1 24	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of the Madras Dist., 17th & 20th Apr. 1866. —MADRAS.
A 169	Tel. Tam. Can.	Leonard Robert Burrows. E. A., Cambridge.	.....	3 Aug. 64	7 Nov. 64	.....	2	1 24	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 7th Nov. 1865.—PAVADUR.
A 170	Tel. Tam.	Edward Turner.	.....	30 July 64	30 Nov. 64	26 July 1866, to 30 Sep. 66	2	1 11	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Kurnool, 13th April 1866.—KURNOL.
A 171	Tam. Tel. Hin.	Robert Rice. B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.	.....	30 July 64	28 Dec. 64	.....	2	0 4	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of South Arcot, 6th April 1866.—CUDALORE.
A 172	Tel. Tam.	Edward Noel Ordabury.	.....	4 Aug. 64	25 Nov. 64	.....	2	1 6	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Minia- lore, 25rd Nov. 1865.
A 173	Tel. Tam.	Francis Edward Hall.	.....	16 Aug. 64	7 Nov. 64	.....	2	1 24	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of South Arcot, 7th Nov. 1865.—CUDALORE.

A 174	Tel. Tam.	Edward Gibson.	.....	30 July 64	35 Nov. 64	.....	2	1 6	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Cudda- pah, 23d Jan. 1866.—Offr. Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of North Arcot, 27th July 1865.
A 175	Tel. Tam.	Arthur Johnston Brecks Atkinson.	.....	8 Aug. 64	13 Oct. 65	.....	2	2 19	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of the Madras District, 6th March 1866.— MADRAS.
A 176	Tel. Tam.	Joseph Bredall Jones.	.....	1 Aug. 65	14 Feb. 66	.....	0	10 16	28 Oct. 65	400 0 0	Passed Student.—Studying for honours. —COVAGAMUND.
A 177	Tel. Tam.	Arundel Tagg. B. A., London.	.....	25 July 65	18 Nov. 65	.....	1	1 13	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of North Arcot, 24th July 1866.—Guntur.
A 178	Tel. Tam.	Wm. Joseph Henry LePann.	.....	29 July 65	28 Oct. 65	.....	1	2 4	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Trichinopoly, 16th Oct. 1866.—TRICHINOPOLY.
A 179	Tel. Tam.	Edwin Langford Pearce.	.....	11 Aug. 65	6 Nov. 65	.....	1	1 25	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Vizagapa- tam, 15th Oct. 1866.—VIZAGAPATAM.
A 180	Tam. Tel.	Charles Donald Mackean. Mus. Doc. B. A., Exeter College, Oxford.	.....	29 July 65	19 Dec. 65	.....	1	0 13	"	400 0 0 200 0 0	Acting Inspector of Schools, Second Class, 2nd October 1865.—BELLARY.

68

Sir Colley Harman Scotland, <i>Kt.</i> , Chief Justice, (absent.)	
Sir Adam Bittleston, <i>Kt.</i> —Acting Chief Justice.	
12 George Henry Ellis, Acting.	Judges.
35 Lewis Charles Innes	
43 Charles Collett.	
53 William Holloway.	
100 P. P. Hutchins.	Registrar.

Civil and Session Judges.

BELLARY.

Civil and Session Judge.	51 J. R. Kindersley. — (on duty.)
Acting do.	64 H. E. Sullivan.

BERHAMPORE.

Civil and Session Judge.	42 E. B. Foord.
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CALICUT.

Civil and Session Judge.	58 C. N. Pochin (on duty.)
Acting do.	80 G. R. Sharpe.

CHINGLEPUT.

Civil and Session Judge.	55 W. T. Blair, (on duty.)
Acting do.	77 H. S. Thomas

CHITTOOR.

Civil and Session Judge.	40 C. A. Roberts.
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COIMBATORE.

Civil and Session Judge.	6 H. D. Cook.
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CUDDALORE.

Civil and Session Judge.	12 G. H. Ellis (on duty.)
Acting do.	67 E. C. G. Thomas.

CUDDAPAH.

Civil and Session Judge.	64 H. E. Sullivan, (on duty.)
Acting do.	79 W. D. Horsley.

GUNTUR.

Civil and Session Judge.	21 W. Hodgson.
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MADURA.

Civil and Session Judge.	8 R. R. Cotton.
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MANGALORE.

Civil and Session Judge.	32 M. J. Walhouse.
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NELLORE.

Civil and Session Judge.	50 C. R. Pelly.
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NUNDIAL.

Civil and Session Judge.	62 L. Forbes.
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OOTACAMUND.

Civil and Session Judge.	15 A. W. Phillips.
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RAJAHMUNDEY.

Civil and Session Judge.	56 H. Morris.
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SALEM.

Civil and Session Judge.	34 C. F. Chamier.
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TANJORE.

Civil and Session Judge.	27 E. W. Bird, (absent.)
Acting do.	70 R. Davidson.

TELLICHERRY.

Civil and Session Judge.	38 A. W. Sullivan.
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TINNEVELLY.

Civil and Session Judge.	36 F. S. Child.
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TRANQUEBAR.

Civil and Session Judge.	11 E. G. Clarke.
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TRICHINOPOLY.

Civil and Session Judge.	33 E. R. McDonell.
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VIZAGAPATAM.

Civil and Session Judge.	52 J. G. Thompson.
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COMBACONUM.

Judge.	81 F. M. Kindersley.
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CUDDALORE.

Judge.	84 W. S. Whiteside.
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MADRAS.

First Judge.	Thomas Mortimer Buxford.
Judge.	George Evelyn Cower, (absent.)
Acting Judge.	John Maskell.
Judge.	Chelamoor Veeravally Ranganada Shastri, (absent.)

MADURA.

Judge.	67 E. C. G. Thomas, (on duty.)
Acting.	108 J. H. Nelson.

MASULIPATAM.

Judge.	James Wilkins.
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NEGAPATAM.

Judge.	Maurice Cross.
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TELLICHERRY.

Judge.	80 G. R. Sharpe, (on duty.)
Acting.	99 J. C. Hantington.

VELLORE.

Judge.	76 R. Davidson, (on duty.)
Acting.	88 C. G. Plummer.

Special Appointments.

Accountant General.	10 F. Lushington.
Deputy Accountant General.	R. W. Lodwick, Bom. C. S., (absent.)
Inspector General of Police.	29 W. Robinson.
Resident in Travancore and Cochin.	16 H. Newill.
Assistant do.	Captain Wolfe Hay.
Collector of Sea Customs.	48 J. H. Blair, (on duty.)
Acting do.	63 R. A. Dalgell.
Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement.	45 R. E. Master.
Off. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.	91 R. J. Melville.
Sanitary Commissioner.	41 E. S. Ellis, c. z.
Proby. Asst. Supt. of Police, 1st Class, Bellary.	136 J. Kelsall.
Ag. Supt. of Police, Jaypore.	158 H. G. Turner.
Actg. Insan Commissioner.	54 W. T. Blair.
Inspector General of Jails.	Lieut. Col. W. J. Wilson.
Acting Inspector of Schools, 2d Division.	180 U. D. Marican.

Employed in other Presidencies.

Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.	17 G. N. Taylor.
Accountant General, Bombay.	24 J. L. Lushington.
On special duty, Calcutta.	48 J. H. Blair.
Off. Judicial Commr. of Mysore.	51 J. R. Kindersley.
2d Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kalladghce, Bombay Presidency.—Actg.	
2d Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Dharwar.	112 J. Hope, B. A.
Asst. Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, Bombay Presidency.	113 J. R. Daniel.
2d Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Surat.—	
Acting do.	do. Belgaum.
Bombay Presidency.	114 H. J. Stokes.

Members.....	3 Charles Pelly, (absent.)
	4 Harry Augustus Brett
	5 Thomas Clarke
Secretary.....	46 William Huddleston
Sub Secretary.....	63 Robert Anstruther Dallyell, (on duty.)

Collectors and Magistrates, &c.

BELLARY.

Collector and Magistrate.....	23 A. Wedderburn.
Sub Collector.....	
Acting Sub Collector.....	106 W. S. Foster.
Head Assistant.....	121 W. S. Lilly.
Assistant.....	139 S. T. McCarthy.
Assistant.....	167 D. Buick.
Assistant.....	163 T. von D. Hardinge.

COMBATORRE.

Collector and Magistrate.....	80 F. Grant, (absent.)
Acting Collector and Magistrate.....	82 A. MacGregor.
Sub Collector.....	94 William McQuibne.
Special Assistant.....	99 J. C. Hannington, (on duty.)
Acting Special Assistant.....	126 E. P. Gordon.
Head Assistant.....	106 W. S. Foster, (on duty.)
Acting Head Assistant.....	133 C. A. Galton.
Assistant.....	145 F. H. Wilkinson, (on duty.)
Assistant.....	160 L. A. Campbell.
Assistant.....	164 W. P. Austin.

CUDDAPAH.

Collector and Magistrate.....	39 H. G. Smith.
Sub Collector.....	79 W. D. Horsley (on duty.)
Head Assistant—Acting Sub Collector.....	109 P. L. Roberts.
Acting Head Assistant.....	133 J. F. Smith.
Assistant.....	125 A. Cruickshank.
Assistant.....	174 E. Gibson, (on duty.)

GANJAM.

Collector and Magistrate, and Agent.....	9 G. S. Forbes.
Principal Assistant.....	96 G. D. Leman.
Senior Assistant.....	123 J. G. Horsfall.
Assistant—Junior Assistant.....	140 H. St. A. Goodrich.
Assistant.....	147 A. L. Lister.
Assistant.....	162 H. B. Grigg.

GODAVARI.

Collector and Magistrate.....	18 J. Fraser.
Sub Collector.....	61 T. A. N. Chaso.
Head Assistant—Acting Sub Collector.....	98 E. F. Webster.
Acting Head Assistant.....	141 H. Wigram.
Assistant.....	146 W. F. Grahame.
Assistant.....	155 W. A. Happell.

KISTNA.

Collector and Magistrate.....	31 G. Thornhill.
Sub Collector.....	82 C. G. Plumer, (on duty.)
Head Assistant—Acting Sub Collector.....	105 W. Wilson.
Acting Head Assistant.....	128 A. J. Smart.
Assistant.....	134 W. H. Glenn.
Assistant.....	135 H. Newman.

KURNOOL.

Collector and Magistrate.....	37 J. L. Minchin, (absent.)
Acting Collector and Magistrate.....	58 O. S. Pochin.
Head Assistant.....	101 W. F. Hathaway.
Acting Head Assistant.....	118 F. R. H. Sharp.
Assistant.....	170 E. Turner.

MADRAS.

Collector and Magistrate.....	13 E. G. R. Fane, (absent.)
Sub Collector—Actg. Collector & Magistrate.....	65 J. R. Cockerell.
Actg. Sub Collector.....	103 A. C. Barnell.
Assistant.....	141 H. Wigram.
Assistant.....	168 J. Lee Warner, (on duty.)
Assistant.....	175 A. J. B. Atkinson.

MADURAI.

Collector and Magistrate.....	14 V. H. Levinge.
Sub Collector.....	95 J. R. Arbuthnot.
Head Assistant.....	108 J. H. Nelson, (on duty.)
Acting Head Assistant.....	150 G. McWatters.
Assistant.....	117 J. W. Best, (absent.)
Assistant.....	138 C. S. Crole, (on duty.)
Assistant.....	161 H. W. Wellesley.
Assistant.....	169 L. R. Burrows.

MALABAR.

Collector and Magistrate.....	44 G. A. Ballard.
Sub Collector.....	91 R. J. Melville, (on duty.)
Head Assistant—Acting Sub Collector.....	116 W. Logan.
Assistant—Actg. Head Asst.....	142 J. Cameron.
Assistant.....	166 G. K. Chamberlain.
Assistant.....	172 E. N. Overbury, (absent.)

MELLORE.

Collector and Magistrate.....	26 J. W. B. Dykes.
Sub Collector.....	89 J. C. St. Clair.
Head Assistant.....	110 J. B. Pennington, (on duty.)
Acting do.....	130 H. E. Stokes.
Assistant.....	149 C. W. W. Martin, (absent.)
Assistant.....	165 H. F. Clogston.
Assistant.....	167 C. J. Knox.

NORTH ARCOT.

Collector and Magistrate.....	19 J. D. Robinson.
Sub Collector.....	86 R. W. Barlow.
Head Assistant.....	119 J. F. Price, (on duty.)
Acting Head Assistant.....	145 F. H. Wilkinson.
Assistant.....	198 A. J. Stuart, (on duty.)
Assistant.....	133 J. F. Snaith, (on duty.)
Assistant.....	152 J. B. Spedding.
Assistant—Acting.....	174 E. Gibson.
Assistant.....	177 A. Tagg.

SALEM.

Collector and Magistrate.....	22 Hon. D. Arbuthnot.
Sub Collector.....	77 H. S. Thomas, (on duty.)
Acting Sub Collector.....	112 J. F. Price.
Head Assistant.....	115 F. Brindt, (on duty.)
Assistant—Actg. Head Asst.....	130 H. W. Bliss.
Assistant.....	128 H. F. Stokes, (on duty.)
Assistant.....	148 G. D. Irvine.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Collector and Magistrate.....	7 C. W. Reade.
Sub Collector.....	90 O. B. Irvine.
Head Assistant.....	120 E. Storr, (absent.)
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant.....	131 J. C. Hughesdon.
Assistant.....	171 R. Rice.
Assistant.....	173 F. E. Hall.

SOUTH CANARA.

Collector and Magistrate.....	20 W. M. Cadell.
Head Assistant.....	97 A. McC. Webster, (absent.)
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant.....	124 H. Sewell.
Assistant.....	151 N. A. Roupell.
Assistant.....	153 O. A. Galton, (on duty.)
Assistant.....	156 J. Starrock.

TANJORE.

Collector and Magistrate and Agent.....	49 G. L. Morris.
Sub Collector.....	72 G. Vans Agnew.
Head Assistant.....	103 A. C. Burnell, (on duty.)
Acting Head Assistant.....	133 C. S. Crook.
Assistant.....	144 G. A. Parker.
Assistant.....	159 C. A. Bird.

TIRNEVELLY.

Collector and Magistrate.....	68 R. K. Puckle.
Sub Collector.....	83 A. MacGregor, (on duty.)
Acting Sub Collector.....	110 J. B. Pennington.
Head Assistant.....	126 H. P. Gordon, (on duty.)
Acting Head Assistant.....	127 B. Horsburgh.
Assistant.....	137 J. Wallace.
Assistant.....	154 C. J. Crosthwaite.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Collector and Magistrate.....	57 G. Danbury.
Head Assistant.....	122 W. H. Conyn.
Assistant.....	118 F. R. H. Sharp.
Assistant.....	143 J. D. B. Gribble.
Assistant.....	150 G. McWaters, (on duty.)
Assistant.....	178 W. J. H. LeFevre.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Collector and Magistrate and Agent.....	66 D. P. Carmichael.
Principal Assistant.....	78 J. A. C. Boswell.
Senior Assistant.....	Capt. H. L. Grole, M. S. C.
Junior Assistant.....	Lieut. J. M. Smith, M.S.C. (3 mths' Privilege leave.)
Assistant.....	127 B. Horsburgh, (on duty.)
Assistant.....	158 H. G. Turner, (on duty.)
Assistant.....	179 E. L. Pearse.

On Sick Leave in Europe retaining their Appointments.

117 Best, J. W.	37 Minchin, J. I.	97 Webster, A. McC.
27 Bird, E. W.	102 Walker, C. G.	

On Sick leave in Europe forfeiting their Appointments.

107 Armstrong, J. E.	55 Grange, H. M. S.	111 Woodroffe, F. H.
60 Brecks, J. W.	87 Kerr, W. H.	

Student on Sick Leave to Europe.

132 Smith, G.

On Furlough.

82 Carr, F. C.	74 Longley, C. T.	47 Nesbitt, W. S.
76 Elliott, E. F.	75 Master, C. G.	84 Reid, J. W.
73 Goldingham, J. D.	69 Master, J. H.	59 Swinton, R. B.
92 Hutchins, A. B.	71 Melony, F. B.	

On Privilege leave.

83 Fane, E. G. R.	142 Pelly, S. C.	120 Storr, E.
30 Grant, P.	172 Overbury, E. M.	

Retired on Annuities.

1857 Anderson, Findlay	1850 Drury, George Dominico	1852 Morris, Henry
1859 Anstey, J. I.	1847 Eden, Robert	1861 Murray, Mackenzie
1852 Anstruther, Thomas Andrew	1858 Elliott, Daniel	1842 Ogilvie, George Macartney
1846 Ashton, William	1860 Elliot, Walter	1849 Ogilvie, William Cecil
1844 Babington, B. G.	1865 Elliot, William	1855 Onslow, Arthur Pooley
1848 Babington, William Henry	1869 Elton, F. B.	1864 Onslow, Thomas
1858 Baskerville, (late Vivash) H.	1864 Fisher, William	1850 Parker, Robert Dean
1859 Baynes, Charles Robert	1862 Forbes, Henry	1846 Paterson, John
1863 Bayley, William Henry	1854 Forsyth, William Alexander	1823 Piele, J. H.
1862 Beauchamp, George Thomas	1861 Frazer, Arthur	1855 Porter, Robert Tindal
1865 Birch, Sylvester Douglas	1866 Freer, Hatley.	1858 Prendergast, Thomas
1851 Bird, George	1861 Glass, Edward Henry	1863 Purvis, Arthur
1859 Bird, Charles James	1865 Goldie, J. H.	1856 Ratcliffe, John
1860 Bird, John	1860 Goldingham, J.	1855 Robertson, Andrew
1857 Bishop, Jean Fitzsimmons	1861 Goodwyn, Thomas William	1866 Rohde, John
1847 Blair, Henry Martin	1844 Grant, K.	1859 Roupell, Thomas Boone
1860 Blair, W. T.	1830 Hadlow, George John	1819 Scott, J. C.
1854 Blanc, Thomas Law	1862 Hall, Arthur	1859 Scott, Septimus
1861 Bourdillon, James Dewar	1855 Hamilton, T.	1863 Shulrick, Charles John
1854 Brown, Charles Philip	1860 Harris, Thos. Inglis Parish	1865 Silver, James
1852 Bruce, Alexander Fairlie	1866 Harris, Geo., Anstruther	1844 Sinclair, A.
1867 Casanajor, James A.	1832 Hill, David	1836 Smalley, Edward
1848 Chamber, Henry	1860 Hooper, George Stanley	1856 Smith, E.
1863 Chatfield, Rowland Winsley	1844 Hutt, J.	1858 Smollett, Patrick Boyle
1846 Clementson, Frederick Fenby	1856 Inglis, Wm. Arthur David	1855 Stokes, John
1828 Clarke, R.	1862 Irvine, Patrick	1856 Stokes, Hadleston
1844 Clerk, Robert	1862 Knox, William	1865 Story, Edmund
1843 Olive, Robert Herbert	1865 Knox, Thomas John	1863 Strange, Thomas Lumsden
1862 Copleston, Francis	1857 Lascelles, Francis	1856 Thomas, John Fryer
1862 Cotton, Joseph John	1847 Lawin, Frederick Mortimer	1862 Thomas, Edward Brown
1850 Cockburn, Montagu Dundas	1848 Lewis, Malcolm	1852 Thompson, Edward Fenton
1836 Combe, H.	1825 Lushington, S. R.	1840 Turnbull, John George
1862 Conway, Thomas Barlow A.	1850 Maclean, A.	1860 Underwood, William E.
1843 Cotton, Charles Robert	1853 McDonnell, Alceas R.	1863 Ward, Samuel Nevil
1853 Crawford, Stewart	1841 Macleod, John MacPherson	1848 Waters, George Jenkin
1862 Crozier, F. H.	1862 Maltby, Francis Newcombe	1844 Wheatley, Thomas Randall
1836 Cunliffe, E. W.	1864 Maltby, Edward	1862 Whittingham, Charles
1863 Cunliffe, Brooke	1859 Mathison, Archibald Stirling	1862 Williamson, Robert H.
1839 Dalsell, J. A.	1851 Mellor, Abel	1865 Wood, Henry
1853 Douglas, William	1862 Mole, William Macquarie	1834 Woodcock, E. Humphrey
1862 Dowdeswell, W.	1858 Montgomery, Sir H. C. Bart.	

Retired on Minor Annuity.

1864 Ames, C. H.	1863 Chase, M. C.	1864 Sim, W. O.	1866 Hodgson, A. P.
1865 Arbuthnot, W. H.	1865 Nesbet, W.	1865 Pannecote, B.	

Casualty reported during the Quarter.

John William Cherry.

List of Deputy Collectors and Magistrates.

Number.	Names.	Years.	Total Service.	Season of Appt.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary.	District.	Duty.	Station, &c.	REMARKS.
FIRST CLASS.										
1	W. E. Jellicoe	5	1859	5 March	1859	700	Vizagapatam	Treasury	Vizagapatam	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
2	P. Koyapali Pundoloo	40	1859	24 June	1862	600	Cuddapah	General duties...	Chintakunta	
3	Alexander Smith	21	1859	24 do	1862	600	Madras District	Salt Department	Madras	
4	A. Seshaya Sastri	16	1859	5 July	1864	600	Tanjore	Treasury	Tanjore	
5	C. Channan	33	1859	6 Dec.	1864	600	Madras	General duties...	Vilupdingudy	
6	Herbert Richardson	4	1860	23 May	1865	600	Malabar	Do.	Manjerody	
SECOND CLASS.										
1	S. R. Locke	9	1859	25 March	1859	500	Tinnevely.	Treasury	Cochin	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
2	V. Rangaswamy Aiyengar	29	1859	24 June	1862	500	Madras District.	General duties...	Madras	
3	W. E. Underwood	6	1859	24 do	1862	500	Madras	Do.	Madras	
4	W. E. Wright	0	1860	24 do	1860	500	South Arcot	Do.	Tiruchore	
5	B. C. Leggett	6	1861	24 do	1864	600	Salem	Do.	Namakkal	
6	K. Raghunatha Rau	10	1859	1 Nov.	1864	600	Tiruchinopoly	Treasury	Tiruchinopoly	
7	D. V. Narasinga Rau	17	1859	6 Dec.	1864	600	Ganjam	Salt Department	Chitabode	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
8	E. G. Rickles	10	1864	23 May	1865	500	Tanjore	Do.	Nagapattinam	
9	P. Kappan Rau	30	1859	1 Aug.	1865	500	Coimbatore	Treasury	Coimbatore	
10	J. A. Marguerite	24	1861	13 March	1866	500	Kistna	Salt Department	Nizamabad	
11	C. Rangachari	59	1861	13 do	1865	600	Malabar	Treasury	Calicut	
12	J. F. Fernandez	13	1861	14 Dec.	1865	600	South Canara	Treasury	Mangalore	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
THIRD CLASS.										
1	B. H. Lyons	26	1859	26 March	1859	350	Ganjam	Treasury	Chatterpore	Employed in the Luan Commission.
2	A. Venkataswamy Rau	18	1859	29 Nov.	1861	350	Tanjore	General duties...	Madanagudi	
3	T. Duraiswamy Mudali	12	1859	2 June	1859	300	Kistna	Treasury	Nasirabad	
4	Ram Rau	27	1859	6 Dec.	1864	350	Madras	Salt Department	Ramanad	
5	P. Venkataswamy	13	1861	21 March	1865	350	Godavery	General duties...	Ellore	
6	V. Venkataswamy	29	1861	11 April	1865	350	Kistna	Do.	Vannakondah	
7	Mohamed Yusuf Shah	20	1860	16 June	1865	350	Tiruchinopoly	General duties...	Kudalore	
8	P. V. V. Chari	19	1865	1 Aug.	1865	350	South Arcot	Treasury	Cuddalore	
9	P. G. Ward	32	1859	9 Sept.	1859	350	Cuddapah	General duties...	Adoni	
10	P. Aiyala Nayudu	22	1859	13 March	1860	350	Bellary	General duties...	Cuddalore	
11	T. Pritchard	4	1865	13 do	1865	350	Nellore	Salt Department	Nellore	
12	K. Jagannatham	15	1859	14 Dec.	1865	350	Godavery	Treasury	Cocanada	

LIST OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS AND MAGISTRATES.

Number.	Names.	Total Service.	Season of Appt.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Rank.	District.	Duty.	Station, &c.	REMARKS.
FOURTH CLASS.									
1	P. Seshagiri Rau	14	1859	29 July	1859	Madras	Treasury	Madras	Acting 3rd Class, vice Chennal Rao.
2	B. A. Blake	21	1859	9 Sep.	1859	Bellary	General duties...	Bellary	
3	T. Venkay Rau	21	1860	16 March	1860	Tinnevely	Do.	Kovvintla	
4	B. Timmappe	26	1860	16 do	1860	Karnool	Do.	Kudalore	
5	M. Dayaswami Mudali	21	1860	23 June	1865	Madras	Treasury	Sulapet	
6	John Ball	18	1859	6 April	1860	South Canara	Salt Department	Mangalore	On sick leave to 10th January 1867.
7	C. Ramaya	18	1862	24 do	1863	Tinnevely	Salt Department	Tuticorin	
8	G. Parthiya	20	1861	17 April	1863	Godavery	Do.	Cocanada	
9	P. A. Cole	2	1863	6 Dec.	1864	Coimbatore	General duties...	Erde	
10	W. F. Howatson	1	1864	6 do	1864	Malabar	Do.	Calicut	
11	A. Telasinga Mudali	21	1860	11 April	1865	Nellore	General duties...	Nandipet	In charge of Zambudary tracts, Employed in the Luan Commission.
12	T. Krishna Rau	21	1859	23 May	1865	Coimbatore	Do.	Nandipet	
13	A. Srinivasa Rau	12	1860	16 June	1865	Tanjore	Do.	Tanjore	
14	A. Narayana Rau	12	1860	21 Nov.	1865	South Arcot	Do.	Suggery	
15	J. W. Johnston	12	1863	11 April	1865	Godavery	Treasury	Salem	
16	A. M. MacGregor	21	1860	11 April	1865	Nellore	General duties...	Madanagudi	
17	V. Chennaswamy Mudali	21	1859	23 May	1865	Karnool	Treasury	Karnool	Employed in the Settlement Dept.
18	W. A. Symonds	6	1865	13 March	1865	South Arcot	Salt Department	Cuddalore	
19	C. Chennaswamy Mudali	6	1865	13 June	1865	North Arcot	Treasury	Chintakunta	
20	A. Sudarman Rau	...	1865	14 Dec.	1865	Coimbatore	General duties...	Karnool	
21	E. Heston	...	1865	28 June	1865	Coimbatore	Salt Department	Cuddalore	
22	F. Thomas	...	1865	1 Aug.	1865	South Arcot	General duties...	Nellore	
23	C. H. McBride	...	1866	1 do	1866	North Arcot	Treasury	Nellore	Ag for Mr. Symonds
24	C. Sagar Balaya	...	1866	13 March	1866	Nellore	Treasury	Nellore	

The letter M. prefixed to the names denotes that the parties are invested with the full Powers of a Magistrate.

Special Appointments.

E. S. Atkinson, Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras.
B. Gopalaya, Special Deputy Collector for giving over land to the Irrigation Company. — Acting on other duty.

LIST OF DISTRICT REGISTRARS.

Under Act XX of 1863, for the Registration of Assurances.

Names of Districts.	Limits of Districts.	Stations of District Registrars.	District Registrars.
1 Ganjam.....	Conterminous with the Collectorate and Agency of Ganjam	Chatterpore.....	Mr. R. H. Lyons, Dy. Col.
2 Vizagapatam.....	Do. do. of Vizagapatam.....	Vizagapatam.....	Mr. W. E. Jellicoe, Dy. Col.
3 Godavery.....	Do. with the Collrte. of Godavery	Cocoanada.....	K. Jugganadham, Dy. Col.
4 Kistna.....	Do. do. of Kistna.....	Masulipatam.....	T. Dharmaraya Moodelly, Deputy Collector.
5 Nellore.....	Do. do. of Nellore.....	Nellore.....	C. Srihalish, Deputy Col.
6 Cuddapah.....	Do. do. of Cuddapah.....	Cuddapah.....	Mr. T. G. Ward, Dy. Col.
7 Kurnool.....	Do. do. of Kurnool.....	Kurnool.....	V. Comaraswamy Moodelly, Deputy Collector.
8 Bellary.....	Do. do. of Bellary.....	Bellary.....	Mr. B. A. Blake, Dy. Col.
9 Madras.....	Conterminous with the limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature of Madras	Madras.....	Mr. John George Fernald
10 Chingleput.....	Conterminous with the Collectorate of Madras, with the exception of that portion which is under the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Madras	Saidapett.....	Mr. S. H. Locke, Dy. Col.
11 North Arcot.....	Do. with the Collrte. of N. Arcot	Chittoor.....	C. Condasaamy, Dy. Col.
12 South Arcot.....	Do. do. of South Arcot.....	Cuddalore.....	K. Varadachary, Dy. Col.
13 Tanjore.....	Do. Zillah of Tanjore.....	Tanjore.....	A. Seshiah, Actg. Dy. Col.
14 Tranquebar.....	Do. do. of Tranquebar.....	Tranquebar.....	Major Edward Stevenson.
15 Tinnevely.....	Do. Collectorate of Tinnevely.	Tinnevely.....	T. Venkata Rau, Dy. Col.
16 Madras.....	Do. do. of Madras.....	Madras.....	P. Seshagiri Rau, Dy. Col.
17 Trichinopoly.....	Do. do. of Trichinopoly.....	Trichinopoly.....	R. Raghunatha Rau, Dy. Collector.
18 Salem.....	Do. do. of Salem.....	Salem.....	W. Johnston, Dy. Col.
19 Coimbatore.....	Do. do. of Coimbatore.....	Coimbatore.....	B. Kappu Rau, Dy. Col.
20 South Canara.....	Do. do. of South Canara.....	Mangalore.....	Mr. J. F. Fernandez, Dy. Collector.
21 Tellicherry.....	Do. Zillah of Tellicherry.....	Tellicherry.....	Mr. Francis Paul Pereira, Principal Sudr. Ameen.
22 Calicut.....	Do. do. of Calicut.....	Calicut.....	C. Rangachari, Dy. Col.
23 Cochin.....	Do. with the Neighbourly Taluk Cochin.....	Cochin.....	J. Ramiah Naidu, Talukdar.

PRINCIPAL SUBDER AMEENS.

Corrected to 15th December 1866.

	Rs.
P. Srinivasa Rao, Temporary Bellary.....	500
K. Krishna Menon, Acting Calicut.....	500
Mr. John D'Silva, Acting Cochin.....	500
S. Marcar..... Cuddapah.....	500
G. Mootosawmy Chetty..... Madras.....	500
Streenevassa Row..... Mangalore.....	500
T. Mootosawmy Iyer..... Mangalore.....	500
V. Soondra Naidoo..... Tranquebar.....	500
S. Venkatadry Naidoo..... Rajahmundry.....	500
A. P. Streenevassa..... Tinnevely.....	500
Mr. F. P. Pereira..... Tellicherry.....	500
T. Krishnaswamy..... Tanjore.....	500
C. Lakshminaya Naidoo..... Salem.....	500

DISTRICT MOONSIFFS.

BELLARY.

T. R. A. Thumba Chetty, Offg. 3rd Grade.....	Purghee.....	200
S. S. Cantarayachari 3rd do.....	Culesandroog.....	200
P. Soobha Row 3rd do.....	Gooty.....	200
Mr. H. V. Fletcher 3rd do.....	Bellary.....	200
D. Yagapah 3rd do.....	Narahndavarkary.....	200

BERHAMPORE.

V. Seethapathy Row 1st Grade.....	Ashta.....	300
S. Kanakachellum 2nd do.....	Chinnole.....	250
Imam Odeen Sherif 3rd do.....	Berhampore.....	200
Goda Dasaya 3rd do.....	Teekaly.....	200

CALICUT.

M. Parthasarady Pillay 2nd Grade.....	Nedoonganaad.....	250
Mr. J. M. D'Roario 3rd do.....	Calicut.....	200
Chembil Krishna Menon 3rd do.....	Chowghaut.....	200
Vacant 3rd do.....	Ernaad.....	200
Mr. M. LaBoucharduz 3rd do.....	Palghaut.....	200
Palakroshy Kunju Menon 3rd do.....	Shermaad.....	200
Syed Vailu Ahmed Sahib 3rd do.....	Kootnaad.....	200
Chinguchelvittil Chugara Nair 3rd do.....	Setutnaad.....	200
K. Odenan Nuthiar 3rd do.....	Puttanby.....	200
Konnath Kunju Meenu, Ag. 3rd do.....	Tenna poorum.....	200
Mr. Peter Netto 3rd do.....	Angargo.....	30

CHINGLEPUT.

C. Veeraswamy Pillay 2nd Grade.....	Conjeveram.....	250
T. Chellapa Natch 3rd do.....	Tripanoor.....	200
S. Narrasuloo Naidoo 3rd do.....	Carungody.....	200

CHITTOOR.

V. Colthandarama Naidoo 2nd Grade.....	Chittoor.....	250
Mahomed Gouse Saib 3rd do.....	Vellore.....	200
W. Ramaswamy Iyer 3rd do.....	Cholingur.....	200
C. Stripathy Row 3rd do, Offg.....	Trigaty.....	200
V. Rangaswamy Iyengar 3rd do.....	Trivattoor.....	200
A. Tarboovengada Pillay 3rd do, Offg.....	Palmarur.....	200

CUDDAPAH.

		Rs.
Ameer Udden Sharif.....	3rd Grade.....	Doovoor..... 200
V. Chinnu Sisha Charlu.....	3rd do.....	Nandialumpett..... 200
M. Venkataraya Sastry.....	3rd do.....	Gooruraccondah..... 200
V. Venkata Gopani Row.....	3rd do.....	Cuddapah..... 200
P. Saini Alvar.....	3rd do.....	Cudree..... 200
Joty Venkata Row.....	3rd do.....	Tingaloor..... 200
K. Narayana Row.....	3rd do.....	Royachooty..... 200

COIMBATORE.

T. V. Ponncosamy Pillay.....	1st Grade.....	Erode..... 300
J. D. Bashacarlo Naidoo.....	3rd do.....	Coimbatore..... 200
Vaidhiswaraya.....	3rd do.....	Oodanilcottah..... 200
Mr. Jeremiah Moses.....	3rd do.....	Caroor..... 200
B. Pasupati Madellar.....	3rd do.....	Collegal..... 200

CUDDALORE.

T. Appiah Chetty.....	3rd Grade.....	Cuddalore..... 200
C. Ramasami.....	3rd do.....	Vellopporam..... 200
Mr. P. M. Pedraza.....	3rd do.....	Chellum beram..... 200
C. Ramachendrarayar.....	3rd do.....	Virdachallan..... 200

GUNTUR.

M. Narasinga Row.....	3rd Grade.....	Barpatla..... 200
M. Renu Sabapathy.....	3rd do. Ag.....	Cannampoody..... 200
Abdool Jyash Goolam Mahomed.....	3rd do. Addl.....	Guntur..... 200
Yahiya Nakoore.....	3rd do. Addl.....	Guntur..... 200
Moulavee Mahomed Abdool.....	3rd do. Tempy.....	Masullapatam..... 200
A. Ilum Saib.....	3rd do. Tempy.....	Bezovada..... 200

MADURA.

Syed Mostafa Sahib.....	2nd Grade.....	Madura..... 200
S. M. Naresimbula Nayadu.....	3rd do.....	Shevazungah..... 200
T. Kanakasabay Mudaly.....	3rd do. Offg.....	Paramampoody..... 200
Adappa Chetty.....	3rd do. Offg.....	Dindigul..... 200
B. Sreenivasa Murthy Aiyengar.....	3rd do. Offg.....	Puliy Hills..... 200

MANGALORE.

Timmapaya.....	2nd Grade.....	Bekul..... 250
Mr. F. Saidanba.....	2nd do.....	Pootoor..... 250
Timmapa.....	2nd do.....	Karikul..... 250
Mr. J. G. Coelho.....	3rd do.....	Mangalore..... 200
G. Ramapah.....	3rd do.....	Moolly..... 200
Kalansapuram Subarawn.....	3rd do.....	Oodiy..... 200
Mangulshya.....	3rd do.....	Baroor..... 200
Mr. A. J. Coelho.....	3rd do.....	Buntwall..... 200
T. Subbana Charry.....	3rd do.....	Candapoor..... 200

NELLORE.

Mr. J. Saibh.....	1st Grade.....	Nellore..... 300
T. Gopala Krishniah.....	3rd do.....	Ongole..... 200
G. Naresimha Charry.....	3rd do.....	Goodoor..... 200

NUNDIAL.

P. Venkatasamy Naidoo.....	2nd Grade.....	Cannum..... 250
R. Gireayapah.....	3rd do.....	Kurnool..... 200
V. Kanakalya Naidoo.....	3rd do.....	Nundial..... 200

RAJAHMUNDRY.

D. Sannasy Banze.....	1st Grade.....	Ellore..... 300
Sannasy Rungiah Naidoo.....	1st do.....	Rajahmundry..... 300
Navob Saib.....	3rd do.....	Narsapur..... 200
C. Venkatachellum.....	3rd do.....	Peddaput..... 200
V. Kamarauze.....	3rd do.....	Amalapore..... 200
Mr. G. Wells.....	3rd do. Ag.....	Cocanada..... 200

SALEM.

		Rs.
Mr. John White.....	1st Grade.....	Triputtoor..... 300
Mr. J. H. Shunker.....	3rd do.....	Salen..... 200
Adeseven Pillay.....	3rd do.....	Nannal..... 200
P. M. Poonosamy Pillay.....	2nd do.....	Kristnagherry..... 250
T. Sasupati Iyar.....	3rd do.....	Osoor..... 200

TELLICHERRY.

Mr. J. J. D'Rozario.....	1st Grade.....	Tellicherry..... 300
Madavill Kunoo Eamen Nair.....	1st do.....	Buddogherry..... 200
Mr. D. D'Cruz.....	3rd do.....	Cary..... 200
Subbarow.....	3rd do.....	Chavacherry..... 200
Mr. V. P. D'Rozario.....	3rd do.....	Pynnad..... 200

TISNEVELLY.

Mahomed Madar Sahab.....	2nd Grade.....	Nellimbalam..... 250
T. Mahalingaya.....	3rd do. Offg.....	Brumundasen..... 200
C. Alagbherramy Naidoo.....	3rd do.....	Needoorundalum..... 200
Aruchella Iyett.....	3rd do.....	Strerveycondum..... 200

TANJORE.

Annoosamy Moodelly.....	1st Grade.....	Tanjore..... 300
Ramasami Iyer.....	1st do.....	Trivady..... 300
Vasudava Row.....	3rd do.....	Puntoocottah..... 200
S. Ragavaiyengar.....	3rd do. Tempy.....	Paupacacem..... 200
S. Arunacherry Moodelly.....	3rd do.....	Manargoody..... 200
Yenknashella Iyer.....	3rd do.....	Valugganum..... 200
V. Jayaram Row.....	1st do. Ag.....	Combacorum..... 200

TRANQUEBAR.

Soondaraper.....	2nd Grade.....	Trivlore..... 250
A. Subbaya.....	3rd do.....	Negapatam..... 200
Mr. T. Miquita.....	3rd do.....	Tranquebar..... 200
S. Vathamayangam Pillay.....	3rd do.....	Mayaveram..... 200
Mr. T. Ballard.....	3rd do.....	Sheally..... 200
M. Rangaiyengar.....	3rd do.....	Iretorypoody..... 200

TRICHINOPOLY.

Appavangar.....	3rd Grade.....	Perumbalur..... 200
S. Rajahyapala Naiker.....	3rd do.....	Trichinopoly..... 200
Syed Goolam Russol Saib.....	3rd do. Additional.....	Trichinopoly..... 200

VIZAGAPATAM.

G. Ramaswulo Naidoo.....	1st Grade.....	Binalpatam..... 300
Chinnam Venkatarathnam.....	3rd do.....	Royaveram..... 200
R. Ghantaya Sastry.....	3rd do.....	Rajam..... 200
C. Poorooshottam Iya.....	3rd do.....	Vizagapatam..... 200
Maderala Jogaya Pantoloo.....	3rd do.....	Vizianagaram..... 200
Konduparty Juggasathadasa.....	3rd do.....	Parantipur..... 200
Pantoloo.....	3rd do.....	Parantipur..... 200

LIST OF TAHSILDARS.

Corrected to 10th December 1886.

Districts and Taluks.	Names of Tahsildars.	Pay.	Date of Appointment.
GANJAM.			
Chikacole...	Mr. J. J. Thompson	175	1 October 1861
Gumsur...	G. Balaramaia	150	1 May 1862
Berhampur...	K. Timmiah	200	1 March 1862
VIZAGAPATAM.			
Goleonda...	N. Narain Row	150	1 May 1865
Survasiddi...	Pandurangi Narasanna	150	1 May 1865
GODAVERY.			
Rajahmundry...	P. Venkata Rangachari	175	13 November 1865
Amalapuram...	A. Ramanna	200	13 November 1865
Ramachendrapuram...	K. Seshaiya	250	29 April 1862
Ellore...	P. Venkataratnam	150	18 January 1865
Narsapuram...	D. Venkanna	225	1 February 1862
Pelidauram...	P. Atchutaraniya	150	13 November 1865
Yennagudem...	Mahommed Rahim Uddin	150	20 November 1862
Tanaka...	K. Yettazulu	200	12 August 1864
Oondy...	A. Sundaraz	175	9 August 1864
KISTNA.			
Bangalla...	V. Venkat Row	225	14 September 1866
Kapalli...	T. Ramaiya	250	20 March 1862
Bundur...	Mr. P. Tinas	175	1 March 1862
Guntur...	V. Seshaiya	225	14 September 1865
Bezvada...	A. Venkataratnam	150	15 February 1864
Nandigama...	T. Venkatachellum	150	1 October 1862
Rajapettah...	P. Latchanarayana Rao	200	6 August 1863
Krosur...	M. Venkatreddi Naidu	175	28 August 1865
Palnau...	K. Annajee Row	200	31 August 1865
Vinnaconda...	S. Kistna Rao	150	28 August 1865
Godiyada...	R. Nagabhushanam Naidu	200	1 February 1865
NELLORE.			
Nellore...	Kanchi Subba Row	225	1 July 1861
Geduru...	P. Venkatakrishna Naidu	175	5 May 1861
Rapur...	C. Seshika Charyulu, (Actg.)	150	13 August 1865
Amakuru...	Kanchi Balaji Rao, n.a.	175	18 July 1861
Kavali...	K. Arumugam Mudali—Proicient...	175	16 February 1865
Udayagiri...	P. T. Raghava Chari	150	10 February 1865
Ongole...	Nayapati Kristna Rao	200	1 November 1863
Kandukuru...	Kasukhela Raghupati Rao	200	16 November 1863
Kanigiri...	Vaidula Hanumanji Row	150	1 May 1863
CUDDAPAH.			
Badvel...	M. Raghavendra Row	150	10 September 1866
Palivendla...	M. Narasinga Rao	175	1 May 1865
Sidhavattam...	P. Rama Rao	150	1 April 1860
Pallampetti...	D. Venkoba Rao	200	23 April 1867
Cuddapah...	Bhikansing Hazari	225	19 December 1862
Rayachoty...	R. Raghavendra Rao	175	18 July 1865
Kadri...	K. Venkatachellapati Naidu	175	5 June 1862
Vaikund...	C. Seshagiri Row, (Actg.)	175	27 July 1866
Madanapalli...	N. Appa Rao	175	1 July 1865
Jammalamadugu...	P. Narayana Rao	200	14 January 1866
Poddatur...	C. Venkatakrishnaiah	175	18 April 1866
BELLARY.			
Bellary...	Mr. J. G. Pirb...	225	18 March 1863
Hospet...	V. Doraswami Iyer	175	30 September 1865
Havibudgalli...	M. Venkatachalapathy Naidu	150	6 October 1864
Gutti...	K. Nursinga Row	200	11 May 1863
Tadpetri...	S. Venkat Rao	200	8 November 1864
Anantapur...	C. Raghava Row	175	13 December 1865
Pengonda...	P. Shama Row	150	13 December 1865
Hindapur...	M. Rungiah Naidu	150	13 December 1865
Kudligi...	M. Tiravengadaya	175	29 September 1865

LIST OF TAHSILDARS.—Continued.

Districts and Taluks.	Names of Tahsildars.	Pay	Date of Appointment.
BELLARY.			
Harpanhully...	N. Parthasarathy	150	9 February 1865
Alur...	Vacant		
Adoni...	R. Hanumanth Rao	200	6 June 1863
Raidroog...	Y. Hanoomant Row	175	20 July 1866
Dhamavarum...	K. Sashagiri Row	200	15 October 1864
Madakshira...	D. Rama Rao	150	15 July 1862
KURNOOL.			
Sirwell...	C. Vencataragava Rao	150	12 June 1865
Nandacotkoor...	Ramachandra Rao	175	1 March 1859
Koilkootla...	P. Kistna Rao	225	16 August 1859
Rampicota...	Narain Row	200	9 August 1866
Markapur...	Kistna Row, (Doing duty in Patticondah taluk for six months.)	150	15 May 1866
Nandial...	J. Venkatachelliah	200	17 October 1861
Cumbham...	K. Kistna Rao	150	14 November 1864
Patticonda...	N. Gopala Krishnama Chetty, (Doing duty in Markapur taluk for six months.)	175	15 May 1866
MADRAS.			
Madarutakam...	Senkara Row	225	5 June 1866
Conjereram...	M. Sawmy Naidu	200	16 September 1860
Saidapet...	Sundara Rao	175	5 September 1863
Trivalore...	Nazamodin Sahib	175	21 May 1863
Chingleput...	Vinayagava Iyengar	150	28 November 1863
Ponnery...	Kappu Rao	150	22 July 1862
Madras...	P. Sambasiva Mudali	150	1 May 1865
NORTH ARCOT.			
Chittoor...	Ramiengar	175	29 November 1866
Chendragheri...	Vacant		
Palmanair...	Syed Esnack	150	1 September 1860
Vellore...	C. Pillai Matta Pillai, (Actg.)	175	7 December 1864
Wallajah...	V. Latchmiah Naidu	250	11 October 1858
Gadistam...	C. Narasimha Chariy	175	1 September 1860
Arcot...	Gunasagara Rao	225	15 October 1864
Poloor...	S. Janardana Naidu, (Actg.)	150	30 July 1865
Wandiwash...	K. Kristola	200	5 August 1865
SOUTH ARCOT.			
Tindivanam...	C. Srinivasa Aiyengar	225	1 November 1864
Vilapuram...	Devanayaga Naidu	225	December 1864
Chidambaram...	M. Coludavala Pillai	250	3 August 1866
Tirunavalur...	Venkatrama Iyer	150	1 May 1865
Virdachellum...	Venkatasootiah	175	24 October 1865
Ellavasarur...	Appaswamy Mudali	200	December 1864
Chilakurchi...	Syed Meer Saib	175	7 September 1857
Cuddalore...	Vacant	200	
TANJORE.			
Tanjore...	Virasami Naidu	250	16 September 1863
Negapatam...	Venkatrayalu Naidu	250	20 August 1862
Nannilum...	Chinnakristna Naidu	250	22 March 1865
Combacoam...	M. Sivaguru Pillai	250	1 January 1860
Mayaveram...	Vythina Iyer, (Actg.)	225	5 June 1866
Trirapundi...	Vacant	225	
Sheali...	Vinayagava Iyengar, (Actg.)	150	5 June 1866
Pallakotai...	Irasawmy Sastri	175	1 October 1865
Madanagudi...	Kuppusawmy Iyer	200	11 March 1865
TRICHINOPOLY.			
Trichinopoly...	T. Pattabhirama Pillay	250	26 June 1865
Kulitalay...	Tambusami Pillay	200	19 May 1862
Museri...	Setu Rao	225	26 June 1865
Udayarpollum...	Khader Saib	150	25 December 1860
Perambalur...	Venkatasastry Naidu	175	10 June 1865
MADURA.			
Tirumungalam...	Venkata Row	200	19 October 1861
Madura...	Somsundaram Mudali	225	1 September 1861
Maylore...	Ramaiya	200	26 October 1860

LIST OF TAHSILDARS.—Continued.

Districts and Taluks.	Names of Tahsildars.	Pay.	* Date of Appointment.
MADURA.			
Dindigul	M. Ramaswamy Iyer	175	15 February 1861
Perculum	Goyinda Rau	150	1 September 1861
Palni	Mr. G. Burby	150	13 November 1861
TINNEVELLY.			
Ambasamudram	Harriam	225	26 November 1861
Tenkasi	Narayana Row, (Actg.)	250	1 December 1862
Nanguneri	Alisagari Naidu	200	9 June 1862
Onnapidaram	Ramachandra Iyer	150	24 March 1862
Sattur	Vacant	150	
Streevelipattur	Govinda Naidu	200	23 October 1865
Tenkasi	Jagannada Rau	175	24 March 1864
Shenkernanaircoil	Cassimada Pillai	200	24 October 1865
Tinnevely	A. Vaikuntam Iyengar	225	21 March 1866
COIMBATORE.			
Coimbatore	Govinda Rajulu Naidu	200	5 August 1865
Sattiamangalam	D. Pelda Naidu	200	25 April 1864
Paladum	P. Kristna Rau	225	21 July 1860
Polachy	C. Venkatramiah	175	5 December 1865
Perindoray	T. Annajee Rau	225	19 September 1860
Bowany	T. Srinivasa Iyengar	150	25 April 1864
Darapooram	S. Belegheri Rau	200	22 December 1860
Oodimalucottai	P. Bowany Senkara Rau	175	1 October 1860
Caroor	K. Venkatramiah	175	23 December 1860
Nelligherry	J. Ramiah Naidu	225	2 February 1864
Kollegal	M. Ramachandra Rau	150	19 September 1860
SALEM.			
Salem	Ramaswamy Iyer	250	1 December 1860
Namasul	P. Soorapiah	225	23 November 1866
Ahlu	Rappaswami Naidu	200	27 June 1866
Usur	P. T. Rajagopala Chetty	200	27 June 1866
Shuravay Hills	Vacant	150	
Barnapury	Mr. H. D. M. Jones, (Actg.)	175	27 June 1866
Tripalur	Sundarayer	200	1 November 1860
Kistnagiri	Seshagiri Rau	150	1 March 1864
Tinchengode	Mr. J. M. Manual	225	1 January 1862
Ootacetti	Srinivasa Iyengar	150	15 October 1864
SOUTH CANARA.			
Mangalore	Ramappa	200	1 February 1861
Cassergode	T. Subba Row	225	1 April 1865
Uplangadi	Annaji Row	175	3 April 1865
Udipi	G. Narayana Row	225	5 December 1862
Guadapur	M. Lakshman Row	200	27 March 1865
MALABAR.			
Calicut	Chuvra Ramen	175	21 May 1861
Palghat	K. Kristna Menon	200	16 November 1861
Cochin	Mr. M. A. Pletel	150	10 November 1865
Cherikul	P. Kristna Putter	175	15 September 1862
Ponnany	Ramakin	225	1 May 1861
Karembenad	M. K. Ramen Vaidier	200	1 May 1861
Ernaad	P. Ramen Marar	200	1 June 1864
Valuvana	M. Ramuni Paniker	200	1 June 1864
Wynad	Paramashura Pillay, (Actg.)	200	24 September 1866
Kotayam	C. Karemakra Menon	175	24 June 1864

LIST OF HOOZOOR AND SUB-COLLECTORS' SERISHTADARS.

Districts.	Names of Serishtadars.	Salary	Date of Appointment.
		Rs.	
Ganjam	T. Sivaramaia	250	1st May 1860
	Kanta Rau	150	1st July 1859
Vizagapatani	Mr. John William McMurray, (Acting Treasury Depy Collr.)	250	1st May 1860
	N. Ramadoss, (Acting)	150	
Godavery	B. Bungareyya	250	18th June 1863
	K. Subba Row	150	3d Feb. 1866
Kistna	D. Purushattamaia	250	25th May 1860
	C. Kistna Rau	150	24th Sep. 1863
Nellore	Roju Girdi Venkatakrishnan, B.A.	250	16th Aug. 1864
	Madakasara Raja Rau	150	12th May 1863
Cuddapah	E. Simhadri Rau	250	19th April 1861
	H. Kristna Rao	150	1st May 1861
Bellary	M. Murugesam Madali	250	23d Jan. 1864
	Sivaramappa	150	21st May 1862
Kurnool	Chowdappa	250	1st Aug. 1859
Madras	A. Kistnama Charri	250	4th Mar. 1863
	Mr. M. Jordan	150	1st Nov. 1861
North Arcot	C. Parshotama Rau	250	20th Aug. 1862
	T. Chitambalam Mudali	150	2d Aug. 1865
South Arcot	C. Kristnaia	250	1st Aug. 1860
	A. Kanakasabai Mudali	150	9th Dec. 1864
Tanjore	T. Venkataswami Row	250	1st Aug. 1863
	Suryamurti Pillay	150	1st Jan. 1861
Trichinopoly	Setu Rau	250	1st May 1860
Madura	Venkataswami Naidu	250	21st Nov. 1863
	Subbaya	150	15th Feb. 1861
Tinnevely	V. Varda Chetty	250	30th April 1866
	Virabhadra Pillay	175	1st Aug. 1860
Coimbatore	L. Narayana Rau	250	1st July 1860
	P. Venkatramanaia	150	19th Sep. 1860
Salem	David Paul Pillay	250	1st Dec. 1860
	C. Tanikachalam Mudali	150	15th Oct. 1862
South Canara	Rudrappa	250	1st June 1860
Malabar	Upot Kannam	250	15th Sep. 1866
	N. Shangara Marar	150	23d July 1863

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF SEA CUSTOMS.

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Names of Superintendents.	Salary. Rs.	Date of Appointment.
Ganjam.....	Mansurkote.....	Mr. W. Waters.....	130	15 Oct. 1866
	Ganjam.....	Mr. J. E. Leonhard.....	116	Do.
	Calicutpatam.....	Mr. J. Lloyd.....	100	1 Aug. 1862
Vizagapatam.....	Bimlipatam.....	Madirala Sandara Rai.....	100	Do.
	Vizagapatam.....	Grundri Venkatapata.....	85	Do.
Godavery.....	Coconada.....	K. Venkata Raz.....	100	18 Mar. 1863
	Coringa.....	B. Raja Rau.....	70	Do.
Kistna.....	Mungapudi.....	Mr. P. Creswell.....	85	1 Feb. 1862
Nellore.....	Kottapatnam & Itanukalu.....	Lalpetta Srinivasulu Nayudu.....	70	15 Sep. 1865
South Arcot.....	Cuddalore.....	Mr. J. E. Vanderlowen.....	100	5 Dec. 1858 & 1 April 1862
	Port Novo.....	Ghoolam Hyder Saib.....	50	25 April 1864
Tanjore.....	Negapatam.....	Mr. Thomas Moran.....	100	1 March 1864
	Tranquebar.....	* Manikam Pillai.....	80	17 Nov. 1865
	Mootoopetta.....	Mr. G. V. Nelson.....	50	17 Nov. 1866
	Trimulvassul.....	Devasoodamani Pillay.....	50	25 April 1863
Madora.....	Paumben.....	Mr. A. Burby.....	65	1 June 1859
Tinnevely.....	Tuticoria.....	Sabramanya Pillay.....	100	9 Aug. 1862
South Canara.....	Mangalore.....	* Sadat Khan.....	100	1 Aug. 1862
	Candapoor.....	Mr. H. A. Craig.....	50	Do.
Malabar.....	Calicut.....	Mr. J. R. Rodrigues.....	100	1 Aug. 1862
	Cochin.....	Mr. B. Frank.....	100	Do.
	Cannanore.....	Mr. J. H. Gerard.....	70	Do.
	Tallicherry.....	Mr. M. Nelson.....	70	Do.
	Burdagerry.....	K. Ramayen.....	50	Do.
	Ponani.....	Mr. J. E. D'Rosario.....	50	Do.

* Conservators of the Port also.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF VILLAGES, AREA, POPULATION, AND REVENUE OF EACH OF THE NEW TALUQS IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Districts	New Taluqs.	Kashahs.	No. of Villages.	Area.	Pop. as per census in 1871.	Revenue for Fash. 1274.
Ganjam.	Gamsur.....	Russelcondah.....	624	1,031	1,22,817	1,59,989
	Barampar.....	Barampar.....	442	574	2,15,430	2,03,389
	Chicacole.....	Chicacole.....	294	336	2,47,794	2,09,735
	Total.....		1,590	1,941	4,86,041	6,63,113
Vizagapatam.	Golcondah.....	Narsipatam.....	294	642	57,867	63,863
	Survasiddi.....	Yellamauchilly.....	71	200	50,824	1,14,027
	Total.....		365	842	1,08,691	1,77,890
Godavery.	Narsapoor.....	Narsapoor.....	135	450	1,52,805	4,18,970
	Undi.....	Undi.....	148	416	80,156	5,06,590
	Tanuku.....	Tanuku.....	180	306	1,44,059	5,32,161
	Amalapur.....	Amalapur.....	167	437	1,76,851	4,07,449
	Ramchendrapoor.....	Ramchendrapoor.....	163	507	1,79,519	8,19,430
	Elur.....	Elur.....	246	729	1,14,105	1,86,778
	Yernagodiam.....	Yernagodiam.....	201	1,249	1,25,210	1,92,901
	Rajahmundry.....	Rajahmundry.....	468	1,053	96,757	1,66,956
	Peddapoor.....	Peddapoor.....	214	500	100,820	2,26,862
	Total.....		1,923	6,718	1,171,313	5,339,084
Kistna.	Repalle.....	Repalle.....	175	503	1,41,198	4,51,491
	Bapeta.....	Bapeta.....	103	606	1,18,309	4,58,921
	Guntoor.....	Guntoor.....	145	451	1,04,988	2,23,434
	Rajapet.....	Rajapet.....	151	597	92,557	2,98,602
	Krosur.....	Krosur.....	190	551	73,049	8,38,914
	Yinnakondah.....	Yinnakondah.....	109	446	48,505	1,06,676
	Pahad.....	Gurajalee.....	155	1,012	95,513	2,85,805
	Bundur.....	Bandar.....	173	590	1,08,217	40,785
	Gudivada.....	Gurajah.....	271	491	76,663	2,59,987
	Bejvada.....	Bejvada.....	389	1,175	40,743	1,16,588
	Nandigama.....	Nandigama.....	193	651	72,948	1,52,424
	Total.....		2,054	6,960	9,07,712	27,81,571
Nellore.	Gudur.....	Gudur.....	119	422	61,197	3,40,388
	Rapur.....	Rapur.....	166	553	41,011	1,19,539
	Nellore.....	Nellore.....	116	488	1,57,005	4,26,155
	Atmakur.....	Atmakur.....	123	339	58,036	2,28,916
	Udayagiri.....	Udayagiri.....	81	589	37,882	68,377
	Kavali.....	Kavali.....	71	257	40,504	1,40,745
	Kundakur.....	Kundakur.....	220	603	82,281	2,34,413
	Ongole.....	Ongole.....	137	432	1,19,628	2,88,818
	Kanighiri.....	Kanighiri.....	101	304	45,092	49,347
	Total.....		1,300	4,137	6,82,683	18,48,108
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugoo.....	Jammalamadugoo.....	155	740	91,058	2,21,445
	Pedatur.....	Pedatur.....	89	505	80,086	2,13,149
	Badwal.....	Badwal.....	144	748	72,826	1,44,344
	Cuddapah.....	Cuddapah.....	165	636	1,27,978	2,80,491
	Sidhout.....	Sidhout.....	82	658	57,019	1,40,558
	Pullampet.....	Pullampet.....	141	985	1,04,561	2,18,247
	Pulivendla.....	Pulivendla.....	114	881	91,780	1,73,653
	Cadri.....	Cadri.....	128	1,003	91,248	1,93,369
	Rayachoti.....	Rayachoti.....	116	1,121	1,17,421	1,48,466
	Volipaud.....	Volipaud.....	115	750	1,11,066	1,70,417
	Madinapalli.....	Madinapalli.....	117	1,004	1,05,967	1,66,283
	Total.....		1,349	9,177	10,50,104	20,14,790

Districts.	New Taluqs.	Kasbahs.	No. of Villages.	Area.	Pop. as per census taken in Fasil 1274.	Revenue for Fasil 1274.
Bellary.	Bellary.....	Bellary.....	179	985	1,33,358	2,07,435
	Adoni.....	Adoni.....	204	805	1,38,852	2,36,895
	Tadpatri.....	Tadpatri.....	97	772	93,108	1,38,534
	Alur.....	Alur.....	108	677	65,899	2,58,086
	Guti.....	Guti.....	165	1,014	1,06,828	2,10,758
	Hospett.....	Hospett.....	146	540	78,572	1,68,424
	Dharmavaram.....	Dharmavaram.....	196	1,226	89,058	1,48,789
	Anantapur.....	Anantapur.....	128	789	77,135	1,42,109
	Hindupur.....	Hindupur.....	119	481	66,783	1,17,085
	Havinhadgali.....	Havinhadgali.....	163	628	82,075	1,34,664
	Pennakonda.....	Pennakonda.....	115	654	68,518	1,09,822
	Kudligi.....	Kudligi.....	384	804	71,911	1,06,079
	Maddur.....	Maddur.....	158	439	61,567	1,05,155
	Rayadurg.....	Rayadurg.....	156	890	87,201	1,21,158
	Harpenhalli.....	Harpenhalli.....	240	592	83,418	1,05,028
Total...			3,540	11,351	12,21,228	24,31,071
Kurnool.	Pettikonda.....	Pettikonda.....	197	1,071	1,36,099	1,32,443
	Ravalikote.....	Ravalikote.....	147	810	1,14,171	1,77,193
	Nandikotkur.....	Nandikotkur.....	153	1,322	75,674	2,12,976
	Nandini.....	Nandini.....	97	662	94,398	2,18,714
	Kovilagamla.....	Kovilagamla.....	98	582	88,112	2,17,475
	Servill.....	Servill.....	108	527	93,027	1,70,407
	Kambam.....	Kambam.....	174	1,048	98,578	1,54,230
	Markapur.....	Markapur.....	230	1,248	70,814	88,590
Total...			1,204	7,470	7,25,768	14,38,962
Madras.	Chingleput.....	Chingleput.....	441	470	90,173	2,19,485
	Conjeevaram.....	Conjeevaram.....	462	500	1,23,321	2,36,864
	Madurantakam.....	Madurantakam.....	263	450	1,25,255	2,41,289
	Tiruvallur.....	Tiruvallur.....	337	585	1,16,427	2,29,579
	Sydupet.....	Sydupet.....	350	365	1,19,314	2,20,829
	Ponnani.....	Ponnani.....	303	540	82,220	1,54,837
	Madras.....	Madras.....	21	21	7,20,000	85,689
Total...			2,480	3,131	13,95,390	16,56,642
North Arcot.	Chendrageri.....	Chendrageri.....	231	317	75,468	78,950
	Chittur.....	Chittur.....	481	574	1,41,354	1,84,606
	Palmanair.....	Palmanair.....	564	487	50,983	67,854
	Wallajahpetta.....	Wallajahpetta.....	308	512	1,79,076	2,69,202
	Gurattam.....	Gurattam.....	274	442	1,24,240	2,02,533
	Vellore.....	Vellore.....	192	268	1,42,250	1,77,951
	Polar.....	Polar.....	226	317	86,636	1,59,699
	Vandivash.....	Vandivash.....	424	412	1,17,643	2,90,684
	Arcoot.....	Arcoot.....	854	394	1,26,271	2,58,765
Total...			3,054	3,793	10,43,530	17,10,304
South Arcot.	Tindivanam.....	Tindivanam.....	550	746	1,60,330	4,02,681
	Tirunamall.....	Tirunamall.....	483	945	94,122	1,90,728
	Villapuram.....	Villapuram.....	380	557	1,05,028	4,47,592
	Cuddalore.....	Cuddalore.....	248	398	1,07,892	3,50,179
	Yellavanasur.....	Yellavanasur.....	326	453	1,14,677	3,06,021
	Kallakurichi.....	Kallakurichi.....	317	592	1,11,716	2,81,750
	Virudachellum.....	Virudachellum.....	304	514	1,20,026	3,21,499
	Chittambaram.....	Chittambaram.....	498	351	1,87,617	6,07,538
Total...			3,101	4,516	10,32,407	29,08,378

CIVIL.]	AREA, REVENUE, &C. OF MADRAS PRESIDENCY.						123
Districts.	New Taluqs.	Kasbahs.	No. of Villages.	Area.	Pop. as per census taken in Fasil 1271	Revenue for Fasil 1274	
Tanjore.	Tanjore.....	Tanjore.....	647	625	2,38,409	6,10,165	
	Kambakonam.....	Kambakonam.....	1,015	389	2,39,617	7,54,891	
	Mayaveram.....	Mayaveram.....	766	275	1,99,559	5,82,500	
	Shiyali.....	Shiyali.....	418	169	95,164	2,56,728	
	Nannilum.....	Nannilum.....	848	293	1,79,467	7,08,468	
	Negapatam.....	Negapatam.....	614	245	1,33,713	4,08,908	
	Tritherpundi.....	Tritherpundi.....	371	537	1,23,002	3,09,794	
	Manargudi.....	Manargudi.....	539	297	1,38,187	4,05,561	
	Pattacotta.....	Pattacotta.....	1,119	946	1,65,022	1,90,170	
Total...			6,332	5,736	18,52,170	33,42,018	
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly.....	Trichinopoly.....	488	511	3,03,548	4,14,508	
	Musari.....	Musari.....	288	743	1,36,590	2,97,309	
	Kallitali.....	Kallitali.....	248	451	1,75,263	2,00,025	
	Perambalur.....	Perambalur.....	248	699	1,25,336	2,26,515	
	Wadiarpollen.....	Jeyekondasholavaram.....	498	699	1,45,578	1,75,730	
Total...			1,670	3,097	9,29,400	13,13,087	
Madura.	Tirumangalam.....	Tirumangalam.....	258	618	1,89,413	3,49,683	
	Melur.....	Melur.....	289	618	1,38,776	2,71,840	
	Madura.....	Madura.....	248	391	1,58,252	2,16,721	
	Dindigul.....	Dindigul.....	212	1,091	2,52,377	3,14,775	
	Perikulam.....	Perikulam.....	83	1,213	1,63,959	2,40,920	
	Palni.....	Palni.....	131	881	1,48,388	2,31,328	
Total...			1,222	4,882	10,50,165	16,28,872	
Tinnevely.	Ambasamudram.....	Ambasamudram.....	197	471	1,36,714	3,69,853	
	Tinnevely.....	Tinnevely.....	264	296	1,63,378	3,47,412	
	Tenkali.....	Tenkali.....	167	459	2,04,175	3,90,046	
	Nanganeri.....	Nanganeri.....	254	652	1,41,956	3,13,872	
	Tenkasi.....	Tenkasi.....	66	139	99,812	1,48,117	
	Strivallipattur.....	Strivallipattur.....	153	443	1,37,811	2,20,597	
	Sankaranainarcoil.....	Sankaranainarcoil.....	44	508	1,44,213	1,10,863	
	Sattur.....	Sattur.....	100	360	1,33,222	1,52,910	
	Ottapadaram.....	Ottapadaram.....	86	481	2,08,940	1,13,370	
Total...			1,251	3,809	13,07,221	21,67,040	
Coimbatore.	Perundurai.....	Perundurai.....	210	698	1,59,503	3,66,058	
	Pelladam.....	Pelladam.....	194	815	1,77,163	3,32,858	
	Coimbatore.....	Coimbatore.....	279	623	1,83,464	2,83,434	
	Sattiamangalam.....	Sattiamangalam.....	248	1,000	1,21,261	3,15,620	
	Dharapuram.....	Dharapuram.....	83	847	1,48,351	2,85,567	
	Karur.....	Karur.....	91	590	1,17,398	2,36,990	
	Pallachi.....	Pallachi.....	164	709	97,032	2,01,823	
	Udumalappettai.....	Udumalappettai.....	94	518	87,008	1,83,908	
	Kollai.....	Kollai.....	49	1,400	52,289	91,769	
	Bhavani.....	Bhavani.....	68	809	58,401	98,252	
	Nilgiri.....	Nilgiri.....	14	426	39,950	27,194	
Total...			1,594	8,417	12,15,920	24,24,968	
Salem.	Salem.....	Salem.....	220	933	8,00,539	4,56,917	
	Attur.....	Attur.....	158	797	1,19,296	2,09,084	
	Namakkal.....	Namakkal.....	205	743	2,06,249	3,68,046	
	Trichengode.....	Trichengode.....	139	632	1,93,106	3,54,415	
	Tripattur.....	Tripattur.....	449	818	1,36,055	1,52,380	
	Uttengiri.....	Uttengiri.....	568	808	1,16,871	1,25,719	
	Darapuram.....	Darapuram.....	735	798	1,41,666	1,67,878	
	Krishnagiri.....	Krishnagiri.....	607	657	1,22,181	1,48,500	
Total...			3,653	1,370	1,56,714	1,99,849	
Total...			4,014	7,617	14,93,221	21,67,574	

Districts.	New Taluqs.	Kasabhs.	No. of Villages.	Area.	Pop. as per census taken in Fash 1271.	Revenue for Fash 1294.
South Canara.	Kundapur	Kundapur	190	525	36,642	2,40,030
	Udipi	Udipi	259	890	1,53,000	3,77,323
	Mangalur	Mangalur	302	717	2,06,845	5,60,493
	Kassargode	Kassargode	242	1,124	1,91,950	2,45,936
	Upinangadi	Upinangadi	278	1,047	89,535	1,62,734
	Total.		1,278	4,293	7,88,042	13,86,513
Malabar.	Cherical	Palikanna	44	651	1,76,191	1,94,081
	Kottiyam	Kattaparamba	28	457	1,15,291	96,261
	Kurumbraed	Payol	68	581	2,03,595	2,26,493
	Calicut	Chevayur	55	270	1,33,263	1,17,008
	Ernad	Monjeri	50	821	2,06,185	2,80,690
	Ponany	Ponany	74	428	1,03,586	3,16,657
	Palghat	Palghat	67	693	2,59,335	3,04,732
	Walawabad	Angadiparam	88	1,161	2,36,074	2,58,397
	Wynad	Mansateddi	16	1,160	43,777	96,133
	Cochin	Cochin	1	3	10,279	18,393
Total.			434	6,258	17,00,496	18,55,805

COLLECTIONS OF REVENUE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

For Fash 1275, from 1st July 1855 to 30th June 1856.

Districts.	Land Revenue.	Sundry Sources.	Total.
	Rupces.	Rupces.	Rupces.
1. Caniam	9,73,838	15,73,707	25,47,545
2. Vinnagapalam	18,86,309	5,95,024	24,81,333
3. Godavary	42,50,776	7,46,407	49,97,183
4. Kistna	88,89,481	10,19,936	99,09,417
5. Nellore	21,71,523	12,18,240	33,89,763
6. Chidambaram	20,15,174	2,82,941	22,98,115
7. Bellary	22,14,566	6,71,114	28,85,680
8. Kurnool	14,57,063	3,19,512	17,76,575
9. Madras	15,97,487	35,55,130	51,52,617
10. do. Town		13,61,770	13,61,770
11. North Arcot	23,50,372	8,93,983	32,44,355
12. South Arcot	26,82,838	5,54,859	32,37,697
13. Tanjore	38,99,805	21,56,259	60,56,064
14. Trichinopoly	13,79,932	2,08,265	15,88,197
15. Madura	19,51,360	10,13,512	29,64,872
16. Tinnevely	25,01,878	9,97,119	34,98,997
17. Coimbatore	23,22,445	3,98,353	27,20,798
18. Salem	21,93,816	8,45,768	30,39,584
19. South Canara	13,98,090	3,05,895	17,03,985
20. Malabar	18,34,867	16,34,032	34,68,899
Total.	4,21,05,476	2,02,10,055	6,23,15,531

Forest Revenue	2,52,594
Alkary	11,70,229
Income Tax	3,94,285
Sea Customs	19,45,455
Land Customs	1,28,981
Salt	1,02,74,290
Stamps	31,43,221

Total. 70,210,055

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1824-25.

Opened 13th September 1824, and closed 19th May 1825. Interest payable quarterly in cash, or to Proprietors *bona fide* resident in Europe, at their option, in cash, or by Bills on the Honorable the Court of Directors, at the exchange of 1s. 11d. per Sicca Rupee, and payable 12 months after date. The outstanding balance of the Notes of this Loan may be transferred to the Four per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865.

SECOND FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1828-29.

Opened on the 5th July 1828. Interest payable quarterly, in cash only, and not in Bills on the Honorable the Court of Directors. The balance of this Loan may be transferred to the Four per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865.

THIRD FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1832-33.

PROMISSORY NOTES, DATED 1st MAY 1832.

Opened 7th June 1831, and closed 16th September 1835. Interest payable half-yearly, and in India only at the Fort Saint George and Bombay Treasuries at the exchange of 100 per 100 Sicca Rupees, and to *bona fide* residents in Europe, at 1s. 11d. per Sicca Rupee. The balance may be transferred to the Four per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865.

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1835-36.

Opened 16th September 1835, and closed 15th May 1841. Interest is payable half-yearly, on the 31st March and 30th September in cash, and to *bona fide* residents in Europe, at 1s. 10d. per Government Rupee.

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1842-43.

This Loan was opened on the 4th January 1843, and is comprised of Cash Subscriptions and Transfers from the Five per cent. Loans of 1825-26 and 1829-30. Interest is payable on the 1st February and 1st August. The other conditions of this Loan are the same as those of the Four per cent. Loan of 1835-36.

TRANSFER FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1854-55.

Opened on the 28th October 1853, and is comprised of transfers from the Five per cent. Loan, dated 30th June 1841. Interest is payable on the 30th June and 31st December. The Loan is re-payable after expiration of three months' notice in the Calcutta Gazette.

FOUR PER CENT. TRANSFER LOAN.

Opened on the 22nd January 1853, and comprised of transfers from the Five per cent. Transfer Loan. Interest payable in India and to residents in Europe, at 2s. 1d. per Sicca Rupee.

THREE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. LOAN OF 1854.

This Loan was opened on the 28th October 1853, and closed on the 30th August 1856. Interest is payable on the 28th February and 31st August. It is re-payable after three months' notice of payment given in the Calcutta Gazette.

FIVE PER CENT. LOAN, CALLED "THE PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OF 1854-55."

This Loan was opened on the 12th March 1853. Interest is payable on the 31st March and 30th September.

FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856.

Opened 30th August 1856, and closed 16th January 1857. Interest is payable on the 28th February and 31st August.

FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1857.

Opened 16th January 1857. Interest is payable on the 28th February and 31st August.

FIVE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. LOAN OF 31st MAY 1859.

Opened 1st May 1859. Interest is payable on the 31st May and 30th November. The Loan is closed.

FOUR PER CENT. TRANSFER LOAN OF 1st MAY 1865.

Opened 19th November 1864 and to be kept open till further notice, for the transfer of Notes of Four per cent. Loans of 1824-25, of 1828-29, and of the 1st May 1832; and also Stock Receipts of the Four per cent. Sicca Book Debt. Interest payable on 1st May and 1st November.

INAM COMMISSION.

W. T. BLAIR, Esq., Inam Commissioner.

OFFICE—REVENUE BOARD OFFICE, CHENNAI.

HOURS OF BUSINESS, from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

THE MADRAS INAM COMMISSION was organized in the official year 1859-60. The main object of the Commission is to effect a satisfactory settlement of an enormous mass of property which has hitherto remained in a state of precariousness and uncertainty, to elicit order out of confusion, and thus to substitute contentment for vacillation in the minds of a large and important portion of the population.

2. This object is proposed to be attained by an investigation into the original titles of Inamdars conducted on the following principles:—

3. Proved possession of an Inam for 50 years is to constitute valid title. In the case of personal grants, whether hereditary or conditional, an option is allowed to the holders to convert their terminable tenures into permanent freeholds, upon reasonable terms, in commutation of the reversionary rights of Government in the Inams. These terms are the immediate and permanent charge of an annual quit-rent of one-eighth of the full assessment, in the case of Inamdars having heirs competent to continue the family, of one-fourth when there are only terminable heirs, and a half when the incumbent is without heirs altogether.

4. The enfranchisement of the tenure is compulsory on all cases; but the terms of commutation, in their case, are the same as those offered to the descendants of the original grantee.

5. The Inamdars are further allowed to absolve themselves at any time, from the quit-rent thus stipulated for, by the payment once for all of twenty times its amount.

6. Inams of more recent standing than 50 years are also recognized and admitted to a compromise. The terms of the compromise are the immediate imposition of a quit-rent on the Inam equal to a quarter, half, or two-thirds of its full assessment according to length of possession and other circumstances attending the grant.

7. The resumption of an Inam is totally disclaimed; except when it has been satisfactorily proved that the Inam was obtained through fraud.

8. Inams held for religious and charitable objects are confirmed tax free, if old, and continued so long as the conditions are fulfilled.

9. On the validity of an Inam being established on the foregoing principles, a Title Deed is issued to the Inamdars specifying the terms of his future tenure, which is to secure him and his successors from any further scrutiny by Government, regarding the origin of the Inam.

10. Inam held for Police service, now no longer required, are also confirmed subject to a quit-rent not exceeding half of the assessment according to the nature of the service of which the holders are relieved. The quit-rent accruing from this source is intended to meet the cost of the new Village Police.

11. The system of adjudication based as it is on principles of liberality and justice, is not only highly acceptable to the great body of Inamdars concerned, but has also been practically found most admirably adapted to accomplish the great object held in view. It at once realizes all the interest which the Government fairly possesses in the Inam tenures, while it secures to the Inamdar an indefeasible right in his property, which he never before possessed, and which now enables him to transmit it without interference to his posterity.

12. The results of the settlement are already before the public in the several published reports of the Commissioner, and in the general administration Report of the past official year.

13. The settlement has met with no opposition. The enquiry has nearly been brought to a close in all the Districts of the Presidency.

14. The number of claims decided by the Deputy Collectors from the commencement of the undertaking to the end of July last is 3,46,946, exclusive of Village Service Inams. The number of cases already reviewed and confirmed by the Commission is 3,82,232, comprising an extent of 65,17,324 acres assessed at Rupees 96,34,149, and already charged with a Jodi of Rupees 9,37,648. The permanent annual addition made to the Revenue of Government in the shape of quit-rent is Rupees 14,23,393. The personal grants enfranchised from which the additional quit-rent is mostly derivable, bear an estimated value of Rupees 55,24,298, upon which quit-rent charged exclusive of the Jodi already paid is Rupees 8,13,626. The number of personal grants confirmed on the present restricted tenure owing to the unwillingness of the holders to enfranchise them is only 6,837.

15. During the progress of the settlement in the several Districts abovementioned, various special and exceptional tenures and long pending questions of importance came under the consideration of the Commissioner; and the result has been that several existing taxes arbitrarily imposed by the former Governments have been abolished, and a uniform rate substituted in their stead, conformably to the rules of enfranchisement. The effect of this will be, that while the future quit-rent then substituted will be double the amount of the cesses abolished, its pressure upon the Inamdars will not on the whole be felt so heavily owing to the alleviating circumstances attending the present settlement which secures to the holders of Inam property a perfect security of title.

16. Similarly all the measures either carried through or initiated by the Commission up to the present time have for their object the recognition and confirmation of existing rights and the enhancement of the value of Inam land hitherto greatly depreciated by the conditions attached to its tenure.

17. An important question taken up and settled by the Commission, is the enfranchisement of the Village Service Inams at 5-8th of their Assessment in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, the object being to provide, with the proceeds thereof, for the certain and ready remuneration in money of the Village Revenue and Police Establishments. These Inams have hitherto been diverted from their proper object having been all along considered as private property and enjoyed in numerous shares by all the members of a family, some of whom only were the actual office-holders. The consequence of this was that the service was most inefficiently performed. With a view to put a stop to this state of things and to provide for the efficient performance of the Village service, the Village Establishments are now being revised under the rules laid down by Government, their remuneration being fixed at rates determined according to the circumstances of each Village and paid from the proceeds of the enfranchisement of the Service Inams. This reform has been generally carried out with success in the Districts above named.

18. Under Regulation IV of 1831 and other restrictive Enactments, Inam lands were exempted from the jurisdiction of the Civil Tribunals except under the sanction of Government previously obtained. But this restriction has now been withdrawn, since the Inams have been enfranchised and placed in the same position as other descriptions of landed property, and Acts IV of 1862 and IV of 1866 (Madras) has been accordingly passed, declaring all such Inams exempt from the operation of the above restrictive Enactments, and amenable to Courts for debts and other liabilities as other Ryotwar lands without the interference of Government.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Names.	Designation of Office.	Salary.
		Rupces.
W. T. Blair, Esq.	Offg. Inam Commissioner.	2,500
A. Krishnaswami Aiyer, B.A.	Acting Manager	200
V. Suraiya.	Head Examiner	75
P. Narayanaswami Naydu.	Examiner of Fair Registers.	50
D. Srinivasa Rau.	do.	50
T. P. Viraswami Mudaliyar.	do.	50
Bana Venkat Rau.	do.	50
Mirza Abdul Khader Sahib.	do.	50
M. Lakshminikanta Rau.	do.	50
V. Tiruvengada Mudaliyar.	do.	50
C. Sundaram Mudaliyar.	do.	50
A. Ramanna Pantulu.	do.	50
V. Narayanaswami Mudaliyar.	do.	50
V. Venkatasagopala Rau.	do.	50
C. Chengalvaraya Mudaliyar.	do.	50
V. M. Rameswengar.	do.	50
H. Sriivasa Rau.	do.	50
C. Parthasaradhi Aiyengar.	do.	50
T. R. Malluri Rau.	do.	50
A. Kuppuswamyengar.	do.	50
A. Bhima Rau.	do.	50
T. Joganaya.	do.	50
H. Venkat Rau.	do.	50
D. Hanumanta Rau.	do.	50
B. Venkanna Pantulu.	do.	50
S. Krishnama Charlu.	Record-keeper	50
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT.		
P. Chentisal Rau.	Actg. Special Assistant	500
other appointments.		156
DEPUTY COLLECTORS ATTACHED TO THE COMMISSION.		
T. Krishna Rau.	Actg. 3rd class Depy. Collector and Assistant to the Inam Commissioner.	350
Establishment.		116
C. Parthasaradhi Aiyengar.	Acting 4th class Dy. Collector.	250
Establishment.		116

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

INDIA.

Financial Secretary..... E. H. Lushington, Esq.
Comptroller General of Accounts..... R. P. Harrison, Esq.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

First Assistant to Financial Secretary..... Class II..... H. H. Hollingberry, Esq.
Second Do. do. Officiating..... III..... J. E. Cooke, Esq.
Junior Assistant..... IV..... Onslow, Esq.
Do. V..... Madhub Chunder Chatterjee.
Do. V..... D. Teagiah.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts..... Class I..... T. Peachey, Esq.
Inspector of Local Account Offices..... II..... S. W. Wyatt, Esq.
Assistant Comptroller General of Accounts..... III..... W. E. Gordon, Esq.
Junior Assistant..... IV..... E. Rule, Esq., *leave*.
Do. IV..... E. Gay, Esq.
Do. IV..... Shams Churn Dey.
Do. V..... Harrybur Mookerjee.
Do. V..... Roydas Chunder Bose.
Do. V..... A. C. Foster, Esq.
Do. IV..... Khetter Mohan Chatterjee.

BENCAL.

Accountant General..... Class I..... H. D. Sanderson, Esq.
Deputy Accountant General..... III..... W. Clark, Esq.
Examiner of Claims..... IV..... R. C. Tottch, Esq.
Junior Assistant..... V..... T. Trevor, Esq.
Do. V..... G. W. Macleod, Esq., *dep.*
Do. Officiating..... V..... J. Taylor, Esq.
Do. V..... H. Ronaldson, Esq.

MADRAS.

Accountant General..... Class I..... F. Lushington, Esq.
Deputy Accountant General..... II..... R. W. Lodwick, Esq., *leave*.
Do. do. Officiating..... II..... W. J. Raynor, Esq., *duty*.
First Assistant Accountant General..... III..... W. J. Raynor, Esq., *dep.*
Do. do. Officiating..... V..... J. Mackay, Esq.
Second Assistant Accountant General..... IV..... J. Ede, Esq., *dep.*
Do. do. Officiating..... V..... G. W. Macleod, Esq., *dep.*
Junior Assistant..... V..... J. Mackay, Esq., *dep.*
Do. Officiating..... V..... H. A. Moraes, Esq.
Examiner of Claims..... V..... W. Donald, Esq.

BOMBAY.

Accountant General..... Class I..... J. L. Lushington, Esq., *leave*.
Deputy Accountant General..... II..... C. E. Chapman, Esq.
First Assistant Accountant General..... III..... J. Christie, Esq.
Second do. do. IV..... A. L. Hynes, Esq.
Junior Assistant..... V..... R. W. Mathews, Esq.
Examiner of Claims..... V..... Pandurang Gonoba.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

Accountant General..... Class I..... F. Harrison, Esq., *leave*.
Do. Officiating..... II..... W. Waterfield, Esq.
Deputy Accountant General..... II..... W. Waterfield, Esq., *dep.*
Do. do. Officiating..... IV..... J. Ede, Esq.
First Assistant Accountant General..... V..... W. W. Crawford, Esq.
Junior Assistant..... V..... A. Anthony, Esq.
Do. V..... W. G. Bagley, Esq.

PUNJAB.

Accountant General..... Class I..... L. G. Probyn, Esq.
Deputy Accountant General..... II..... R. Taylor, Esq., *leave*.
Do. do. Officiating..... III..... R. A. Fink, Esq.
Junior Assistant..... V..... J. G. Gilland, Esq.

BRITISH BURMAH.

Accountant General.....Class I...H. A. Mangles, Esq.
Junior Assistant.....V...C. R. Kiernander, Esq.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Deputy Accountant General.....Class III...T. W. Biss, Esq.

HYDERABAD.

Deputy Accountant General.....Class V...E. S. Byrne, Esq.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Colonel D. G. Robinson, R. E., (Europe), Director General of Telegraphs in India (Calcutta.)

Colonel T. G. Glover, R. E., Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India, (Calcutta.)

Major R. Murray, R. E., Deputy Director General of Telegraphs in India, (Calcutta.)

MADRAS DIVISION.

HEAD QUARTERS, MADRAS.

J. T. Blissett, Esq., Superintendent.

LINES.

1st SUB-DIVISION.

From Hyderabad to Masulipatam, via Bezwarah,

C. Duffa, Esq., 3rd Assistant Superintendent.

From Bezwarah to Ongole.

Mr. G. S. Baldry, 2nd Inspector.

2ND SUB-DIVISION.

From Ongole to Negapatam.

G. J. R. Leeson, Esq., 3rd Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. E. Laville, and } 2nd Inspectors.
Mr. T. Piddle, }

3RD SUB-DIVISION.

From Negapatam to Paumben.

H. J. Hervey, Esq., 3rd Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. J. A. Shortt, 1st Inspector.

OFFICES.

Bezwarah.....	M. Vancogopaul.....	Telegraph Master.
Masulipatam.....	J. W. Ashworth.....	do.
Ongole.....	W. M. Williams.....	do.
Nellore.....	C. Coorasoole.....	do.
Madras.....	J. C. Douglas, Esq.....	3rd Asst. Superintendent.
Mount.....	W. D. Regel.....	Telegraph Master.
Pondicherry.....	T. Harber.....	do.
Cuddalore.....	W. S. Roberts.....	do.
Karicul.....	A. Dóorasawmy.....	do.
Negapatam.....	V. Inchooram.....	do.
Puttocottah.....	A. S. Penagapawny.....	do.
Paumben.....	T. C. Burgess.....	do.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

N. B.—The names of Offices about to be opened consequent on extension of Lines, have the letter N placed against them; and those of Offices occasionally opened for the convenience of the heads of local Governments are printed in Italics.

NAMES OF OFFICES.	NAMES OF OFFICES.	NAMES OF OFFICES.	NAMES OF OFFICES.
BENGAL CIRCLE.	12 Moradabad	13 Mount (St. Thos.)	4 Keamaree
1 Agra	13 <i>Murree</i>	14 Mysore	5 Kotree
2 Allahabad	14 Mussorie	15 Negapatam	6 Kurrachee
3 Atchepore	15 <i>Nyne Tal</i>	16 Ootacamund	7 Kurnmore
(River Hooghly)	16 Peshawur	17 Paumben	8 Nugur Parker
4 Barrackpore	17 Roorkee	18 Pondicherry	9 Shikarpore
5 Benares	18 Rajunpore	19 Pudocottah*	10 Sukkur
6 Burdwan	19 Rawul Pindee	20 Quilon*	11 Taroolia
7 Burhee	20 Shahjehanpore	21 Tellicherry	
N 8 Cachar	21 Simla	22 Palamcottah*	CENTRAL INDIA CIRCLE.
9 Calcutta	22 Umballa	23 Trevandrum*	1 Chanda
10 Cawnpore	23 Umritsur	24 Tuticorin	N 2 Durgamodum
11 Darjeeling		25 Vellore	3 Hyderabad (Deccan.)
12 Diamond Harbour (Riv. Hooghly)	BOMBAY CIRCLE.		4 Kurnool
13 Futtighur	1 Ahmedabad	EAST COAST CIRCLE.	5 Jubbalpore
14 Fyzabad	2 Ahmednuggur	1 Balasore	6 Mirzapore
N 15 Goolparah	3 Baroda	2 Berhampore	7 Nagpore
N 16 Gowhatti	4 Belgaum	3 Bezwarah	8 Secouee
17 Hooghly Point (River Hooghly)	5 Bombay	4 Binlipatam	9 Sironcha
18 Kedgerree (River Hooghly)	6 Broach	5 Calingapatam	10 Warrungul
19 Kookrahatty (River Hooghly)	7 Bulsar	6 Chicacole	
20 Lucknow	8 Dooea	7 Coconada	DACCA CIRCLE.
21 Mud Point (River Hooghly)	9 <i>Daporee</i>	8 Cuttack	1 Akyah
22 Patna	10 Dharwar	9 Dowlaishwaran	2 Chittagong
23 Peer Pointee	11 Goa	10 Masulipatam	3 Comilla
24 Purneah	N 12 Honawur	11 Midnapore	4 Dacca
25 Rancegunge	13 Kolapore	12 Nechalilly	5 Furreedpore
26 Sahibunge	14 <i>Matheran</i>	13 Nellore	6 Jessore
27 Saugot Island (River Hooghly)	15 <i>Mahabeshwar</i>	14 Ongole	7 Ramoo
N 28 Sylhet	16 Mhow	15 Visagapatam	
	17 Margao	16 Vizianagram	
	18 <i>Parali</i>		INDORE CIRCLE.
	19 Poona	1 Ajmere	1 Aeng
	20 Sedasheghur (or Carwar)	2 Beora	2 Henzada
	21 Sattara	3 Bhurtpore	3 Maunsein
	22 Surat	4 Dhaolia	4 Padoung
	23 Vungoria	5 Gwalior	5 Proma
PUNJAB CIRCLE.		6 Indore	6 Rangoon
1 Allyghur	MADRAS CIRCLE.	7 Jeypore	7 Shoaheen
2 <i>Attock</i>	1 Allepi*	8 Khul	8 Sittang
3 Barreilly	2 Bangalore	9 Maligaum	9 Thyetmyo
4 Dehra Ghazee Khan	3 Bellary	10 Nassick	10 Tounghao
5 Dehra Ismail Khan	4 Beypore*	N 11 Neemuch	11 Tounghoeo
	5 Calicut	N 12 Nusseerabad	
	6 Cannanore	13 Rutlam	CEYLON CIRCLE.
	7 Cochin	14 Seepree	1 Colombo
	8 Cuddalore*		2 Gallo
	9 Karical*	SCIND CIRCLE.	3 Kandy
	10 Madras	1 Budeena	4 Mannar
	N 11 Mangalore	2 Hyderabad	5 Trincomallee
	12 Mercara	3 Jacobabad	

The Stations marked thus* are closed at night, i. e., between 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

RULES.

The following revised Rules for the transmission of messages on the Lines of this Department, will come into operation on the 15th January 1886:—

1. Messages are received at all hours day and night, with the exception of Sunday, Christmas day, New year's day, the Queen's birth day, and Good Friday, when the Offices will be closed between the hours of 8 and 16 (or 4 P. M.)

2. Messages tendered for transmission on ordinary days between 18 h. (or 6 P. M.) and 6 h. of the following day, and between 6 h. and 8 h., and 16 h. and 18 h., (or 4 P. M. and 6 P. M.) and the abovesaid holidays, will be charged double the ordinary rate.

3. In assimilation to the practice in force on European Lines, messages will be charged for by groups and half groups. A group will consist of 20 words, and half a group of any number not exceeding 10.

4. A message, however short and not exceeding 20 words, will be charged for as one group. Above 20 words and not exceeding 30, as a group and a half. Above 30 words and not exceeding 40, as two groups, and so on.

5. With the exception of the prefixes "From" and "To," and the name of the Station from which despatched, every word in the address and body of the message will be charged for.

6. The number of groups being ascertained, the cost of the message will be calculated according to the following scale:—

Scale of charges for a group of 20 words.

Not exceeding	100 Miles, Rs.	0 8 0	In addition to a Booking Fee of 8 annas on each message.
Above 100 and not exceeding 200	" "	1 0 0	
" 200 " " 400	" "	1 8 0	
" 400 " " 800	" "	2 0 0	
" 800 " " 1,200	" "	3 0 0	
" 1,200 " " 1,600	" "	4 0 0	
" 1,600 " " 2,000	" "	5 0 0	

and so on, adding one Rupee for every 400 miles, or fraction of 400 miles. Half the above rates will be charged for every 10 words or fraction of 10 words after the first group.

7. The distances between Stations, measured on the shortest route by which it is possible to telegraph by a Government wire, will be found in the Tariff Book, which may be obtained at any Government Telegraph Office, price 3 Rupees per copy.

8. Peon hire has been abolished, and in lieu thereof a fixed Booking Fee of 8 annas is to be levied on every message irrespective of its length, the distance it has to travel, or the hour it is tendered for transmission. This fee is to cover the expense of registering the message at the Booking Station, and of the Peon who delivers it. Should a message be sent partly by the Government and partly by Private Lines, the Booking Fee will be paid *once only* for each system of Lines.

9. Peons will deliver messages free to any place not exceeding five miles from the Telegraph Office. Beyond this distance messages will be sent either by Post registered, the fee being prepaid, or by such other means as the sender may arrange and *prepay* for at the Booking Station. Any additional words that may be necessary to explain the mode of delivery of a message, when its destination is more than five miles beyond the nearest Telegraph Office, will be considered as part of the message and charged for accordingly.

10. Two Rupees in addition to the above scale will be charged for every group of 20 words sent to or from any Station in Ceylon, and a half rate, viz., 1 Rupee, for every additional 10 or fraction of words in excess of 25.

11. These rates do not apply to Indo-European messages, which for the present will remain unaltered.

12. The day, hour, and minute of receipt of a message into a Telegraph Office for transmission is, in every instance, added by the Department, forming the concluding words of the text of the message, and is telegraphed free of charge. Senders may, however, date their messages if they think fit, but the sender's date, if inserted, will be charged for, and, in view to avoid confusion, will, if given at the end, be transferred to the beginning of the text of the message.

13. The accuracy of messages is not guaranteed, and the sender and receiver have to accept all risk arising from errors and delays.

14. Senders of messages are *advised* to write their messages in an unmistakable and distinct hand, and to use the shortest and most familiar words they can select. The more intelligible the message is, the greater is the probability of its being transmitted correctly.

15. The accurate transmission of messages is rendered much more certain by their being repeated back from each repeating Station. This repetition is charged for at half price extra, and is advised in all messages of great importance.

16. The errors which chiefly occur are in the numerals, such as sixteen, sixty—thirteen, thirty, owing to the sound and first three or four letters being similar. To obviate this, it is recommended that in all financial or money messages the sum be given in two forms, halving or doubling the amount, thus, "Pay to my order Rs. 500 or half 1,000." When this is done, an error is of very rare occurrence.

17. Messages in cypher are transmitted at the ordinary charge; they must be either in ordinary English words of concealed meaning or numbers written in full, as in a Cheque.

Figures are telegraphed as if written in full, as in a Cheque, and charged for according to the number of words; thus, "Rupees fifteen hundred and sixty-four" count as six words.

18. Should a message in cypher be tendered for transmission simultaneously with a message in ordinary language, the latter will take precedence of the former.

19. All messages must be in the English language, except those for or from Europe by the Indo-European Telegraph, which may be in French or other European language in the Roman character.

20. The name and signature of the sender must be written on the face of every message.

21. When a message is delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state, a refund of the cost of the portion rendered useless will be made to the sender if application be made within three months of the date of despatch, provided the message has not been transmitted beyond the limits of India, its dependencies on Ceylon, and within six months in the case of messages for countries beyond India, as China, Australia, Egypt, and Europe. Such refunds will be made irrespective of whether the message has been paid for at repetition price or not; but no refund will be given for any error in an unreported message arising from wrong figures being given, unless the precaution advised in No. 16 of these Rules shall have been adopted. Refunds on account of messages which have not reached their destination will be made subject to the above limits as respects time, as will also refunds for unjustifiable delay of messages. By unjustifiable delay is meant that arising from neglect in the Offices. When a message is detained by an interruption on any section of the Line, and is sent on by next post to the nearest Telegraph Station, the time occupied by the post is not allowed to count as delay in the Telegraph Department. When a message occupies in transit more than two-thirds of the time it could have been sent by post in, a refund in full will be accorded.

22. Complaints regarding missing or inaccurate messages should be addressed to the Complaint Office, Calcutta. An exact copy of the message in question, and the receipt of the despatching Office, should in all cases accompany the complaint.

23. Private messages shall be despatched in the order of their receipt in the Telegraph Office. Should two or more messages be tendered simultaneously, the shortest shall have precedence, without reference to its relative importance.

24. No message or messages of more than 200 words in all can be sent at one time by any private individual or firm, and no second message by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the Line be free and not required by any one else.

25. When two or more Lines extend between any two places, messages will be sent by the direct Line. Senders cannot choose the Line, but they may send by two or three Lines on the payment of double or triple price.

26. Messages are sent "bearing" from seaports when received by Mail Steamers or other vessels for despatch, but no message, whether paid or bearing, will be received for transmission from any vessel until her name has been made known. Bearing messages will not be delivered to the addressee till payment has been obtained.

* The accidental omission of the word *Not* causing in many cases the total change of the intended meaning of a message, this word is always signalled, in slow time, twice over by the sender, and once back by the receiver, at each Station. The same precaution is taken in signalling the words *our* and *your*.

27. In cases of extreme pressure of business, Telegraph Masters may refuse to receive for despatch any messages beyond the number which experience shows may be cleared off within the day. The messages in such cases are not to be received and kept for despatch the following day, but must be returned so as to prevent accumulation.

28. In case of interruptions on any Line, Telegraph Masters have the power to refuse the receipt of messages for transmission.

29. When an interruption occurs, notice to that effect is to be posted conspicuously at the entrance of each Office, and communicated to the Press for public information.

30. In every such case, all persons tendering messages for places beyond the interrupted section, are to be informed of the interruption, advised not to leave the message, and acquainted that a refund will not be made in case of delay from this cause.

31. The sender of a message may prepay the charge for a reply, which must be limited to the number of words so prepaid for, and must be sent within three days of receipt of the message, or the right of sending a reply "paid bearing" will lapse. Should the sender not receive a reply within 14 days, the Telegraph Master will refund to him, on demand and receipt, the deposit made for such reply.

32. Telegraph Masters are authorized to refuse to transmit a message which may be of a decidedly objectionable character. Should the character of the message be disputed, the matter may be referred to a Secretary to Government if the dispute occur at the seat of a Government, or to the chief Civil Officer if at a provincial Station.

33. To secure secrecy as much as possible, all persons, including Officers of the Telegraph Department not actually on duty, are strictly prohibited from entering the Signal Room. The only exception to this rule is for senders of messages, who may be allowed to see their messages despatched, if they attend the Office at the time of their turn for transmission.

34. Violation of secrecy on the part of any person in the Department will be punished by dismissal from office, forfeiture of arrears of pay, and a declaration in the Official Gazette of the incapacity of the delinquent to serve the Government in any official capacity. It is a violation of secrecy to mention the fact that any message has been received or despatched by any particular person or firm.

35. Service messages from all public functionaries must be paid for in cash prior to despatch, the rates being the same for distance and number of words as those charged to private individuals.*

36. Service messages have no right of precedence, and take their turn of despatch with private messages, except in cases of pressing public emergency and importance, when priority may be claimed on special grounds.

37. The sums paid by public functionaries for the despatch of messages will be recovered from Government by the senders, in their own Departments, by contingent bills countersigned as usual.

38. On certain emergent occasions of great importance, the public functionaries named below have the power of "clearing the Line," that is, of suspending the receipt and despatch of all other messages till the one for which the Line is cleared has passed on:—

The Governor-General of India.

The Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Ceylon.

Commanders-in-Chief, India, Madras, and Bombay.

Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Punjab.

Secretaries to the Government of India.

Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.

Chief Commissioners of Oude, the Central Provinces and British Burmah.

Commissioner of Scind.

Director-General of Telegraphs in India.

The Resident at Hyderabad (Deccan.)

The messages so sent are, however, to be paid for in cash as in ordinary.

* The only exceptions to this rule are enumerated in special printed instructions issued to each Office.

39. No unpaid messages, except those specified in Departmental Regulations, shall on any account whatever be transmitted. A violation of this rule will subject the Signaller or Telegraph Master of the Station the message is sent from, to dismissal from the public service.

D. G. ROBINSON, Lieut. Col., R. E.,

Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

CALCUTTA,
1st of January 1866.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR A GROUP OF 20 WORDS AND UPWARDS, INCLUDING BOOKING FEE OF 8 ANNAS.

No. of words.		Up to and including 100 miles.		Over 100 and not exceeding 200 miles.		Over 200 and not exceeding 400 miles.		Over 400 and not exceeding 800 miles.		Over 800 and not exceeding 1,200 miles.		Over 1,200 and not exceeding 1,600 miles.		Over 1,600 and not exceeding 2,000 miles.	
Over	Not ex- ceeding	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
	20	1	...	1	5	2	...	2	5	3	8	4	5	5	8
20	30	1	4	2	2	2	12	3	8	3	...	5	8	8	...
30	40	1	8	2	8	3	8	4	8	4	8	6	8	10	8
40	50	1	12	2	...	4	4	5	8	5	8	8	...	13	...
50	60	2	...	2	8	5	...	6	8	6	8	9	8	15	8
60	70	2	4	4	...	5	12	7	8	11	...	12	8	18	...
70	80	2	8	4	8	6	8	8	8	12	8	16	8	20	8
80	90	2	12	5	...	7	4	9	8	14	...	18	8	23	...
90	100	3	...	5	8	8	...	10	8	15	8	20	8	25	8
100	110	3	4	6	...	8	12	11	8	17	...	22	8	28	...
110	120	3	8	6	8	9	8	12	8	18	8	24	8	30	8
120	130	3	12	7	...	10	4	13	8	20	...	26	8	33	...
130	140	4	...	7	8	11	...	14	8	21	8	28	8	35	8
140	150	4	4	8	...	11	12	15	8	23	...	30	8	38	...
150	160	4	8	8	8	12	8	16	8	24	8	32	8	40	8
160	170	4	12	9	...	13	4	17	8	25	...	34	8	43	...
170	180	5	...	9	8	14	...	18	8	27	8	36	8	45	8
180	190	5	4	10	...	14	12	19	8	29	...	38	8	48	...
190	200	5	8	10	8	15	8	20	8	30	8	40	8	50	8

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

RULES FOR THE ACCEPTANCE, TRANSMISSION AND GENERAL TREATMENT OF MESSAGES.

I. Messages are accepted for all destinations, in the English, French and German languages. All messages must, however, be written in the Roman character.

II. If there is no telegraph station at the place to which a message is addressed, or if the sender desires that it shall not be transmitted by telegraph as far as the office nearest to its place of destination, the message will be forwarded by post, expressed or estafette, from the station indicated by the sender.

When the terminal station receives no instructions as to the mode of further despatch, it will employ the post.

The expenses of transport beyond the telegraph lines must be prepaid in accordance with the following uniform rates:—

1.—Post: 5 Annas for all destinations in Europe, and 1 Rupee for any other part of the world. These rates will be applicable to messages to be sent *poste restante*.

2.—Express: 1 Rupee 4 Annas. This mode of transport will only be admitted within a radius of 9½ miles of the office.

3.—Express or estafette beyond 9½ miles: payment to be deposited at the rate of 1 Rupee 8 annas per 6 miles. In default of estafette, the terminal station will employ the quickest means at its command.

III. When messages can be transmitted by several routes, the charges will be calculated in accordance with the least costly, unless the sender expressly chooses another.

If an office knows, when a message is presented, that the least costly route, or the one selected by the sender, is not available owing to any derangement, interruption, or accumulation of work, the sender should be advised of it and left free to choose another, paying the corresponding tariff.

The transmission of a message by an unusual route, or by one not chosen by the sender, will give no claim to a return of the charges.

IV. If the sender wishes to prepay a reply he can do so, and limit at his option the number of words it is to contain. He must write the following notice as part of his message,

"Reply words, paid."

If the reply is sent, within the number of words specified, it will contain the return notice,

"Reply to your No."

This will be added by the office from which it is transmitted, and not be charged for.

The reply must be presented for transmission within seven days of the date of the first message. If it is offered after that time, or if it contains more words than the number specified, it will be treated as a fresh message, and charged for. The amount deposited for its prepayment will in this case be returned.

V. The address of every message must indicate the receiver, and his residence, in such a manner as to place it beyond a doubt. The sender will support the consequences of giving an incorrect or incomplete address. Nor will he be able afterwards to remedy it except by forwarding a new message and paying for it.

VI. A message can be addressed to several persons. For the copies to be delivered by the same office, a charge will be made, in addition to the price of the first message, of 6 annas for each supplementary copy.

When a message is intended to go to several stations, a separate rate will be charged to each.

VII. The sender may comprise in his message a request for it to be collated, or for its receipt to be acknowledged by the terminal station, or by the receiver.

The charge for the collation will be equal to the charge for the message. The charge for the acknowledgment of reception will be according to the number of words specified by the sender.

VIII. The original of the message to be transmitted must be legibly written: the words employed and the manner of expression must be clear and intelligible.

It can contain neither combinations of words, unusual constructions, abbreviations, or secret figures.

It may, however, contain figures relating to the rate of exchange or commerce, subject to the restrictions which each Government over whose lines it passes judges necessary to prevent abuse.

The address must be written at the commencement, followed when necessary by instructions for forwarding beyond the terminal telegraph station, or by any other instructions the sender wishes to transmit. The body of the message must then follow, and lastly the signature, (and its legalization when necessary.)

IX. The following Rules will be observed in order to apply the tariff to the number of words:—

1.—All that the sender writes to be transmitted, enters in the number of words. Every word of not more than seven syllables is counted as one: in longer words the excess is counted as an extra word.

2.—Every compound word written as one word, is counted as one, if it does not contain more than seven syllables. If the parts are written separately they count for as many words, even though they are connected by hyphens.

3.—Every alphabetical character or figure standing by itself, every word or particle followed by an apostrophe, is counted as a word. The signs of punctuation, full stops, apostrophes, hyphens, inverted commas, and parentheses are not counted. An underline is counted as two words. All signs that the apparatus must express by words are counted for as many words as are employed to express them.

4.—In commercial or private messages, a group of five or fewer figures is counted as one word. A group containing more than five, and less than ten figures, is counted as two words and so on. Apostrophes, strokes, or bars of division mixed with figures, are counted as figures; thus the group 57145 counts as one word, 361472 as two words, 13½ as one word, 4732 as one word, and 317½ as two words. But the shilling stroke terminating figures, is counted as a word; thus, 25/ would be two words. Numbers written in words are counted for as many words as are employed to express them, within the limits of the 1st para. of this article.

5.—In Government messages, written wholly or partly in cypher, all figures, letters, and signs of punctuation, used as cyphers, are to be added together, and their sum divided by three, the quotient (plus one for the remainder if there is any) added to the number of words in the message, will give the whole amount of words chargeable.

6.—In counting the words, the address, the signature, instructions respecting transport beyond the terminal telegraph station, the legalization of the signature, and the words "reply paid for..... words," are all comprised.

7.—Proper names of persons, towns, places, streets, boulevards, &c., titles, Christian names, particles, and qualifications, are counted for as many words as are employed to express them.

8.—Words, numbers, or signs added by the office, in the interest of the service, are not charged for. The date, hour, and minute of the deposit of the message, and the name of the place from which it starts, are transmitted to the receiver. These notices are not charged for, unless the sender also writes them himself on his message.

9.—If, when a message is tendered for transmission, or after it has been accepted, it is known that it cannot be forwarded without serious delay, the sender should be advised of this. He can then withdraw his message and the full charge made for it will be returned to him.

XL. Any message, before transmission has commenced, can be withdrawn by the sender, or his representative, upon the return of the receipt. In such case, the charge made will be refunded, less a deduction of 8 annas.

If the transmission has commenced, it can be stopped, but the message cannot be withdrawn. The non-delivery of a message already transmitted can also be requested, if there is still time to effect it. The identity of the sender, or his representative, must be undoubted.

The request not to deliver a message already transmitted, must be made by means of a new message from the sender to the terminal station. This telegram will be charged for, and the charge for the first message will not be returned.

XII. When a message cannot be delivered, the sending station will be advised of it by telegraph (Service), and the sender will be informed of it.

If the receiver is unknown, the address will be posted at the receiving station. The message will be destroyed at the end of six weeks if the receiver does not present himself to claim it. The late claiming of it will not be notified to the sending station by any official message.

XIII. Any private message, the contents of which are contrary to law or decency, or which appears inadmissible with regard to public security, may be refused by the original sending station, or by the terminal station.

The central administrations of each State on the through Indo-European Line, have the power to stop the transmission of any despatch which appears to them to be calculated to produce any danger.

If the refusal takes place after it has been accepted, the sender will be informed of it without delay.

Telegraph offices have no control to exercise over the contents of Government despatches.

XIV. The tariff is for messages containing from 1 to 20 words.

A message containing from 21 to 30 words, is charged for at one rate and a half.

A message from 31 to 40 words, at two rates, and so on.

All charges must be prepaid by the sender. They are the same whether a message is tendered for transmission by day or night, on Sundays or Holidays. They include, for all messages East of Kurrachee, the price of repetition over the Indian lines.

XV. Complaints respecting non-delivery, delay, or inaccurate transmission, should be addressed to the Traffic Manager at Kurrachee. Each complaint respecting non-delivery should be accompanied by the office receipt for its payment; and by the receiver's copy, in the case of delay or of inaccurate transmission. The office receipts and copies are required, because, if the complaints have to be referred to foreign administrations, proof of irregularity is required before they will be investigated.

TARIFF TO THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR MESSAGES OF 20 WORDS, INCLUDING NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

TO	FROM			
	Kurrachee.	Any other Station in India (not East of Calcutta)	Stations East of Calcutta.	Galle and Stations in Ceylon.
	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
LONDON.....	45 4	50 0	52 0	53 8
Any other place in the United Kingdom at which there is a Telegraph Station.....	45 13	50 0	52 3	51 1

MADRAS MINT.

TRIVANANTH STREET, BLACK TOWN.

Colonel J. Carpendale, Royal Engineers, Mint Master, and Commissioner of Issue of Paper Currency..... 2,600

Subordinate Officers of the Mint.

Mr. T. E. Scriver..... Hd. Asst. and Manager Mint and Paper Stamping Dept. 300
A. G. Petersen..... Deputy Do do 140
A. Ruvie..... Supt. of Machinery and Foreman of the Works..... 250

Assay Office.

George James Mann, Esq., M. D., Assay Master (Europe)..... 1,500
H. E. Bastedo, Esq., M. D., Actg. Assay Master..... 600-10
P. F. Bellon, Esq., Actg. Asst. Assay Master..... 600-10

Subordinate Office of the Assay Office.

Mr. J. Daurer..... Head Accountant and Manager..... 200

Departments.

Mr. J. E. Price..... Treasurer and Bullion-keeper..... 200
J. Burt..... Supt. of melting and refining room..... 200
M. Christian..... do. of laminating, cutting and assaying room..... 200
G. A. Schwabke..... do. of milling, cleaning and stamping room..... 150
J. C. D'Almeida..... do. of copper melting and laminating room..... 140
J. Schwabke..... do. of Artificers..... 140
J. W. Bowie..... do. of die cutting room..... 100
J. W. Bowie..... Storekeeper..... 100
R. Tindal..... Superintendent of Mint Gate..... 100

Mint Foundry.

Mr. A. Boule, acting in charge of Foundry..... 50

Regulations for the Purchase of Bullion.

The following are the Regulations by which Gold and Silver are purchased by the Mint Master:—

Sealed Tenders of Gold and Silver, specifying the weight and description of the Bullion tendered, will be received daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted, from 10 till 2 o'clock at the Mint; the tenders to be addressed to the Mint Master.

All private Bullion tendered to the Mint for coinage shall be weighed in the presence of the Mint Master or his Deputy, and the owner or his agent, as notified in the written tender, the Mint Master granting a receipt for the weight of the Bullion. It shall then be melted in the presence of the owner or his agent, and again weighed in his presence and that of the Mint Master or an Assistant in his confidence, the weights for Assay being previously taken in the presence of the Mint Master, or his Deputy, under the direction of the Assay Master, or his Deputy, who, upon giving an acknowledgment for the weight of the samples and duplicates, shall remove them for Assay, and after that has been completed, issue his certificate of the quality and value upon the weight of the parcel given in the Mint Master's receipt, which shall be filed in the Assay Office, when exchanged with the owner of the Bullion for the Certificate, due advice of which Certificate is to be furnished to the Bank of Madras.

These Certificates will be payable on demand at the Bank, in accordance with Clause 2 of Section IX, of Act XIX of 1861, at the rate of 97½ Rupees per 1,000 Tola of Standard Silver for coinage, but any person who prefer applying at the Mint for notes in exchange for Gold or Bullion may apply there instead of at the Bank, provided they apply for not less than Rupees 2,000 at a time. They will in such case receive the Notes at the Office of the Commissioner at the Bank one clear working day after their applications.

A charge of one per cent. will be levied as Seigniorage on all Gold tendered for coinage, and a charge for refining will be added on all Bullion below certain standards, agreeably to the following scale:—

The Assay Master is at liberty to levy the usual fees of the Assay of all private Bullion brought to him for that purpose, and appropriate the same to his own use, agreeably to the usage of the Mints of Calcutta and Bombay.

Charges for Refining Under Standard Silver.

Assay Dwt.	Refining charge per cent.	Assay Dwt.	Refining charge per cent.	Assay Dwt.	Refining charge per cent.	Assay Dwt.	Refining charge per cent.
0½ W.	0.02	6½ W.	0.26	12½ W.	0.50	18½ W.	0.74
1 W.	0.04	7 W.	0.28	13 W.	0.52	19 W.	0.76
1½ W.	0.06	7½ W.	0.30	13½ W.	0.54	19½ W.	0.78
2 W.	0.08	8 W.	0.32	14 W.	0.56	20 W.	0.80
2½ W.	0.10	8½ W.	0.34	14½ W.	0.58	20½ W.	0.82
3 W.	0.12	9 W.	0.36	15 W.	0.60	21 W.	0.84
3½ W.	0.14	9½ W.	0.38	15½ W.	0.62	21½ W.	0.86
4 W.	0.16	10 W.	0.40	16 W.	0.64	22 W.	0.88
4½ W.	0.18	10½ W.	0.42	16½ W.	0.66	22½ W.	0.90
5 W.	0.20	11 W.	0.44	17 W.	0.68	23 W.	0.92
5½ W.	0.22	11½ W.	0.46	17½ W.	0.70	23½ W.	0.94
6 W.	0.24	12 W.	0.48	18 W.	0.72	24 W.	0.96

Charges for Refining Under Standard Gold.

From 5 ½ W. to 1 1 W.	Car. Gars.	From 5 ½ W. to 5 0 W.	Car. Gars.
From 5 ½ W. to 1 1 W.	1 per cent.	From 5 ½ W. to 5 0 W.	2 per cent.
From 1 1 W. to 2 2 W.	1 per cent.	From 5 0 W. to 4 2 W.	2½ per cent.
From 2 2 W. to 3 3 W.	1½ per cent.		

Parties bringing Bullion to the Mint for coinage shall be at liberty to withdraw the same within two days of the Assay report being made, if dissatisfied with the valuation, but on payment of fees for Assay, viz. four Rupees for each sample of gold, and two Rupees for each of Silver, together with the actual charges of melting the same, or they may be allowed a re-trial; but if the second Assay give the same result, they shall become liable to double fees upon withdrawing their Bullion, otherwise only to the authorized fees for the extra Assay. Gold shall be returned as a matter of right to all parties who may deliver in gold to the Mint for coinage.

All Bullion which may be found brittle will be returned, unless an additional charge of 1½ per cent. be paid.

Under Act XIII of 1862 to provide for a new silver and copper coinage for India, the new Rupee exhibits as its obverse a well executed likeness of Her Majesty, wearing the Imperial Crown and a rich Indian robe over the shoulders. Around the neck are shown several strings of pearls. The simple legend "Victoria Queen" completes the design. The reverse consists of a scroll pattern passing round the entire circumference of the Coin and enclosing the words "One Rupee, India" and the date "1862." The half rupee, quarter rupee, and two-anna pieces, are reduced *fac similes* of the rupee, both as regards their obverse and reverse, their respective values being imprinted upon them.

The obverse of the largest Coin of the copper currency, the half anna, is identical with that of the Rupee. Its reverse is a little different. A continuous wreath runs in an undulating form round the circumference, but it is of a simpler and less ornamental character. The value of the Coin and the word "India" figure with the date, in the centre. The subordinate denomination of the copper series are copies, in design, of the half anna. The slight difference observable in the wreaths of the reverse faces of the silver and the copper series, has been made solely with a view to prevent the chances of the latter being tampered with by use of the electro-type or other means, and passed for silver.

The present power of the Mint is capable of giving a daily out-turn of 300,000 pieces of silver and copper in eight working hours or an average of 80,000,000, 8 crore pieces annually. The value fluctuates according to the amount of Bullion received.

At the Mint sundry cast iron works of every description are made for the Ordnance and Engine Departments, as for as well Private Establishments and Shipping.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

CENTRAL OFFICE—CHEPAUK.—Hours of business, from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

H. F. C. Cleghorn, Esq., M. B.	Conservator of Forests.
Captain T. H. Reddome	1st Class Deputy Conservator of Forests.
A. Candassamy Mudaliar	Deputy Conservator of Forests.—In charge of Central Office at the Presidency.
A. Appava Pillai	Head Clerk.

Deputy Conservators.

Major H. B. Morgan	In charge of Madumallai, Sigoor and Sattiamangalam Nigiris, Anstralian Plantations, Bhowanny and Collegal Forests.
Lieutnant H. M. Gough	In charge of Anstralian, Bolumpetty and Chennat Nair Forests.
Do. C. J. Walker	In charge of Salem and South Arcot Forests.
Do. W. F. F. F.	In charge of Wynad Forests.

Assistant Conservators.

Mr. B. Thompson	In charge of South Canara Forests.
Mr. A. Ferguson	In charge of Nelliambore Teak Plantations.
Mr. H. M. Yarrow	In charge of Cuddapah and North Arcot, Vellur and Polar Forests.
Mr. T. Shephard	In charge of Kurnool Forests.

Overseers in independent Charge.

Mr. J. N. Tardiff	In charge of Madura Forests.
Mr. T. O. F. Macdonald	In charge of Gumsur and Saradah Forests.
Mr. Power	Goleendah Hill Forests.

Overseers under Range Officers.

Overseers Under		Range Officers.	
Mr. M. Thiruvannamalai	Nagherry Sholas.	Mahomed Ali Saib, M.A.	Overseer, Salem.
Mr. M. Newman	Wellington.	Mr. Hudson	do.
Mr. Ghar	Bhowanny.	P. Rangiah Naidu	South Arcot.
Mr. T. Spring	Collegal.	Appavoo Moodeli	Sigur and Sattiamangalam.
Mr. J. H. G. G.	Madumallai.	Mr. F. D'Sena	Kurnool.
Mr. J. H. G. G.	Annamalai.	Mr. H. Wilson	do.
Mr. J. H. G. G.	do.	Mr. J. Goudie	South Canara.
Mr. J. H. G. G.	North Arcot.	Mr. M. Thomas	do.
Mr. Lloyd	Chennat and Bolam-petty.		

The Conservancy Establishments for the planting and preservation of Forests in Canara, Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Madura, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Nigiris, Wynad, North Arcot, South Arcot, Bolumpetty and Vizagapatam Districts are now formed into one Department for the entire Presidency. An extensive Teak Plantation exists on the banks of the Nelliambore River, a Minister. Periodical sales of Timber by auction take place on account of Government. Means have been taken to stop the destruction of Forests by fire and other evils. Barracks have also been established.

General Instructions to the Forest Officers.

1. To keep a diary of work done.
2. To obtain a complete knowledge of the quantity and quality of Timber in each Forest of the District, and to prepare a Forest Chart according to a fixed scale, indicating as far as possible the number and size of the more valuable Forest Trees within their respective Ranges.
3. To prevent any kind of Depredation or damage being committed in the Forests, to aid in which the Civil authorities will give every support in their power. It will be the duty of the Assistant Conservators to make circuits of the Government Forests, and to prevent private individuals cutting or damaging trees of any description in them; and to complain to the nearest Police Officer against all who violate the order, to be dealt with according to the law.
4. To improve the Forests by clearing, planting, and by unremitting attention to young trees. To see that such and other fine timber is carefully seasoned, and to take care that no timber is cut except under the orders of the Forest Department, and when felled that the timber is properly protected. If Forests are being worked by contract to watch against injury to seedlings and undersized trees, also to see that trees are cut near the root always within two feet, and to guard against wastage of timber from any cause whatsoever.
5. To present Monthly Returns and Half-yearly Statements of the work done.
6. To supply Tabular Statements of the quantity and description of the seasoned and green timber contained in their respective Districts. Personally to pay the Establishment, and to take every care of the health of the employees. Also to report every instance of neglect on the part of their subordinates.
7. To give details of all sales effected whether by notifications or otherwise.
8. To transmit to the Central Office, as opportunity offers, any new or remarkable production of the Forests.
9. The services of the Assistants belong entirely to Government, and they are strictly prohibited from engaging in private transaction of any kind whatever.

H. F. C. CLEGHORN, Conservator of Forests.

MADRAS CIVIL FUND.

OFFICE—CHAIRMAN—Hours of business from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.
 Hon. C. Pelly, } Trustees of the Civil Fund. { Hon. C. Collett.
 T. Clarke, Esq. } R. A. Dalryell, Esq.
 J. D. S. Esq.

The Chief Secretary, } Trustees Ex-Officio.
 The Accountant General, }
 Hon. C. Pelly, } Managers of the Civil Fund. { Mon. C. Collett.
 T. Clarke, Esq. } Service Annuitants. { R. A. Dalryell, Esq.
 J. D. S. Esq.

The Chief Secretary, } Managers Ex-Officio.
 The Accountant General, }
 W. Hedderley, Esq. } Secretary.

Committee of Retired Members in England.

R. Clarke, Esq. } Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart. } J. F. Thomas, Esq.
 D. Hill, Esq. } T. L. Mann, Esq. } W. H. Bayley, Esq.
 E. Carr, Esq. } D. Elliot, Esq.

Half-yearly General Meetings are held in the months of January and July of each year, on a day to be fixed by the Trustees and notified in the Official Gazette.

Under the old Rules of the Civil Fund, Subscriptions at 2½ per cent. are payable by all Members of the Government Civil Service on their allowances for a period of 16 years, and a Donation of £90 is payable at option, on the birth of a daughter, to secure to her the benefits of the Subsidiary Rules after the age of 19.

The Pensions granted to Widows under the old Rules of the Civil Fund, are continued till re-marriage or death, and are revised on second Widowhood.

The daughters of deceased Members for whom the benefits of the Subsidiary Rules have been secured, are allowed pensions till marriage or death, but those for whom the above benefits have not been secured, are granted pensions up to the age of 19 only or till marriage, if married at an earlier age when in either case a Donation of £900 is paid to them or to their guardians. But if such daughters are proved to be in indigent circumstances, then, instead of the Donation, a pension of £50 per annum is allowed to them after the age of 19 till marriage or death.

Pensions to sons are granted up to the age of 19, when a Donation of £900 is paid to them or to their guardians, but if such sons are proved to labor under mental or bodily infirmity, then, instead of the Donation, a pension of £50 per annum is granted to them till recovery.

The whole amount of pensions allowed under these Rules to each family (Widows and Children) is reducible by any private income, except of £45 private income—which amount is allowed for the benefit of the whole family of a deceased subscriber. The individual pension is reducible by the individual share of the private income in excess of £45 equally divided between the whole family.

Under the Rules of the Provident Branch of the Civil Fund, lately adopted by the Service, the following Subscriptions and Donations are payable by subscribers to this branch.

Subscriptions at 2½ per cent. at the allowances of subscribers for 16 years as before, and at the same rate for the whole further term of service, in the cases of married men and widowers with families; but at one per cent. after 16 years for the whole further period of service, in the cases of Bachelors and Widowers without families.

On their marriage and by each married man entering the service, a

Donation of Rupees 1,500 0 0
 On birth of each daughter, a Donation of 500 0 0
 On birth of each son, a Donation of 250 0 0

The Annuities granted to Widows under these Rules, are reduced to one-half on re-marriage and continued at that rate during second marriage and until death; but if the second husband happens to be a subscriber to this branch, then the widow on second widowhood reverts to the full Annuity.

The Annuities to daughters of deceased Members are continued till marriage or death, and a Donation of £300 is paid to them on marriage.

The Annuities to sons are continued up to the age of 21, when a Donation of £800 is paid; but if such sons are proved to labor under mental or bodily infirmity, then instead of the Donation and without reference to age, an Annuity of £125 is granted until recovery.

The Annuities granted from this branch of the Fund, to the families of deceased Subscribers, are not affected by any amount of private income they may possess or inherit.

PRECEDENCE IN THE EAST INDIES.

Fort St. George, 22nd August 1862, No. 395.—The following Notification by the Government of India is published in General Orders:—

Fort William, Home Department, the 19th July 1862, No. 2,720. Notification.—The following Warrant under Her Majesty's Sign Manual, in supersession of the Table of Precedence for India, prescribed in January 1855, and notified in the Calcutta Gazette of the 2nd of May following, is published for general information:—

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting, Whereas I have been represented unto us, that it is advisable to regulate the Rank and Precedence of Persons holding appointments in the East Indies.

In order to fix the same, and prevent all disputes, We do hereby declare that it is Our Will and Pleasure that the following Table be observed with respect to the Rank and Precedence of the Persons hereafter named, viz:—

The Governor-General and Viceroy, or Governor-General and Viceroy for the time being.

The Governor of Bengal. The Governor of Madras. The Governor of Bombay. The Governor of Agra.

The Governor of any Presidency which may be hereafter formed in India.

The President of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

The Lieutenant-Governors of any of the Presidencies or Provinces in India, according to priority of appointment.

The Chief Justice, Bengal. The Bishop of Calcutta. The Chief Justice, Madras. The Bishop of Madras. The Chief Justice, Bombay. The Bishop of Bombay. The Chief Justice, N. W. Provinces.

The Commander-in-Chief in India, when also a Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General of India, according to priority of appointment.

Ordinary Members of Council, Bengal, according to priority of appointment.

The Commander-in-Chief at Madras, when also a Member of Council.

Ordinary Members of Council at Madras, according to priority of appointment.

The Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, when also a Member of Council.

Ordinary Members of Council at Bombay, according to priority of appointment.

The Puisne Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, according to priority of appointment.

The Puisne Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, according to priority of appointment.

The Puisne Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, according to priority of appointment.

The Puisne Judges of the High Court of Judicature at North Western Provinces, according to priority of appointment.

The Governor of the Straits Settlements.

The Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces.

The Commanders-in-Chief of the Army at the several Presidencies (not being Commander-in-Chief in India) according to relative rank in their respective services.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy.

Members appointed to the Council of the Governor-General of India, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, according to priority of appointment, except in the case of Members who may, on other grounds, be entitled to special precedence.

Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, appointed for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, according to priority of appointment, except in the case of Members who may, on other grounds, be entitled to special precedence.

Members of Council at Madras, appointed for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, according to priority of appointment, except in the case of Members who may, on other grounds, be entitled to special precedence.

Members of Council at Bombay, appointed for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, according to priority of appointment, except in the case of Members who may, on other grounds, be entitled to special precedence.

Naval and Military Officers above the rank of Major General.

Civilians, with reference to their Rank and Precedence, to be divided into six Classes.

Civilians of thirty-five years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form Class I, and from date of entering such Class to rank with

Major-Generals, according to date of Commission.

Civilians of twenty years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form Class II, and from date of entering such Class to rank with

Colonels according to date of Commission.

Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Civilians of twelve years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form Class III, and from date of entering such Class to rank with

Lieutenant Colonels according to date of Commission.

Civilians of eight years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form Class IV, and from date of entering such Class to rank with

Majors according to date of Commission.

Civilians of four years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form Class V, and from date of entering such Class to rank with

Captains according to date of Commission.

Civilians under four years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form Class VI, and to rank with

Subalterns according to date of Commission.

Advocates-General (not being Members of Council, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations) to rank with the First Class of Civil Servants.

Administrators-General to rank with the Second Class of Civil Servants.

Chaplains to rank with Civilians of Fourth Class and Majors.

Assistant Chaplains to rank with Civilians of the Fifth Class and Captains.

All Officers not mentioned in the above Table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the Army, to have the same rank with reference to Civil Servants as is enjoyed by Military Officers of equal grades.

All other persons who may not be mentioned in this Table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor-General in Council in case any question shall arise.

Nothing in the foregoing rules to disturb the existing practice relating to precedence at Native Courts, or on occasions of intercourse with Natives; and the Governor-General in Council to be empowered to make rules for such occasions in case any dispute shall arise.

All Ladies to take place according to the rank assigned to their respective Husbands, with the exception of wives of Peers, and Ladies having precedence in England, independently of their Husbands, and who are not in rank below the Daughters of Barons.

Such Ladies to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence in England, immediately after the wives of Members of Council at the Presidencies in India.

Given at our Court, at Balmoral, this twenty-first day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and in the twenty-fifth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

(Signed) CHARLES WOOD.

(Signed) E. C. BAYLEY, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

(Signed) H. MARSHALL, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

SCALE OF CIVIL ALLOWANCES.

Monthly.	Rs.	A.	P.	Monthly.	Rs.	A.	P.
Governor...	10,666	10	8	District Registrar...	500	0	0
Chief Justice...	5,000	0	0	Registrar H. Ct. Appellate Side...	1,600	0	0
Bishop...	2,135	5	4	Deputy do...	700	0	0
Member of Council...	5,333	5	4	Advocate General...	2,187	8	0
Justice Judges...	3,750 & 4,166	10	8	Solicitor...	1,225	0	0
Chief Secretary to Government...	4,166	10	0	Administrator General...	600	0	0
Under do...	1,050	0	0	Government Pleader...	500	0	0
Secy. to Govt. in the Rev. Dept.	3,333	5	4	Registrar H. Ct. Original Side...	2,000	0	0
Under Secy. to do...	1,000	0	0	Assistant do...	800	0	0
Secretary Public Works Dept.	2,250	0	0	Reporter...	400	0	0
Under Secy. to do...	1,200	0	0	Sheriff...	920	0	0
Depy. Secy. Legislative Dept...	1,000	0	0	Clerk of the Crown and Crown			
Private Secy. to the Governor...	1,500	0	0	Prosecutor...	1,000	0	0
Accountant General...	3,000	0	0	Deputy do...	175	0	0
Deputy Accountant General...	2,500	0	0	Judge's Clerk...	550	0	0
1st Asst. to do...	1,000	0	0	Commissioner & Taxing Officer...	955	5	4
2d do. to do...	600	0	0	Coroner...	350	0	0
Examiner of Claims...	600	0	0	Chief Clerk, Insolvent Court...	218	4	0
Controller Money Order Office...	400	0	0	Judge, Court of Small Causes...	2,000	0	0
Secy. to the Comr. U.C.S. Examin.	100	0	0	Do. do...	700, 1,000 & 1,400	0	0
Mint Master and Comr. of Is-				Chief Clerk do...	630	0	0
land Paper Currency...	2,000	0	0	Asst. do. and Cashier...	250	0	0
Astronomer...	672	18	1	Inspr. Genl. of Madras Police...	2,500	0	0
Assay Master...	1,500	0	0	Assistant to do...	800	0	0
Asst. do...	606	10	0	Deputy Inspector General...	1,000	5	0
Resident of Travancore...	2,800	0	0	Supt. of Police...	700 & 800	0	0
Asst. do...	600 & 1,000	0	0	Asst. do. 1st Class, 500, 400 & 300	0	0	0
Civilising Engr. for Railways...	2,000	0	0	2d do...	150	0	0
Deputy to do...	600	0	0	Inspector General of Jails...	2,083	5	4
Gov. Engr. I. and C. Company...	1,000	0	0	Supt. of Cens. Jails...	600 & 800	0	0
Government Agent, Chepauk...	525	0	0	Commissioner of Police...	1,500	0	0
Secretary Board of Examiners...	800	0	0	Deputy do. do...	500	0	0
Trans- lators {				Mag. of Police...	800, 1,000 & 1,200	0	0
Tamil, Telugu & Per-				Joint do...	700	0	0
sian ... each	300	0	0	Cantonment Magistrate...	700	0	0
Canarese & Malay- alum ... each	250	0	0	Civil and Session Judge...	2,333	5	4
Superintendent of Cen. Museum...	300	0	0	Principal Sudder Amcen...	500	0	0
Supt. Govt. Chincona Plantn...	400	0	0	District (1st, 2d & 3d			
Reg. of Diocese & Archdeaconry...	213	4	0	Classes, 200, 250 & 300	0	0	0
Marriage Registrar...	50	0	0	Senior Member Board of Rev...	1,000	0	0
Senior Chaplain...	700	0	0	Member...	3,408	5	4
Jr. Chaplain, with Rs. 75 house rent				Do...	3,016	10	8
when doing duty at the Presy...	500	0	0	Secretary...	2,000	0	0
Post Master General...	2,383	5	4	Sub. do...	1,500	0	0
Inspecting Post Master...	700	0	0	Inam Commissioner...	2,500	0	0
Post Master, Madras...	700	0	0	Special Asst. to do...	600	0	0
Director of Public Instruction...	2,000	0	0	Depy. Collector of Sea Customs...	700	0	0
Principal Presidency College...	500	0	0	Appraiser...	500	0	0
Professor of English Literature...	600	0	0	By. Colls. 1st, 2d, 3d & 4th			
Do. History...	500	0	0	Classes...	250, 350, 500 & 600	0	0
Do. Moral Philosophy...	500	0	0	Director of Revenue Settlement...	2,120	13	4
Do. Mathematics...	500	0	0	Depy. do...	1,287	8	0
Do. Ver. Literature...	400	0	0	Asst. do...	800	0	0
Do. Law...	300	0	0	Asst. do. 1st & 2d Classes 325 & 425	0	0	0
Chemical Examiner...	200	0	0	Profy. Asst. Rev. Settlement...	200	0	0
Professor of Chemistry...	300	0	0	Supt. of Rev. Survey...	1,000	0	0
Registrar Madras University...	800	0	0	Depy. do...	575 & 750	0	0
Principal Medical College...	400	0	0	Asst. do. 1st & 2d Classes and			
Do. Normal School...	600	0	0	Profy. 200, 325 & 425	0	0	0
Do. Civil Engr. College...	600	0	0	Superintendent of Stamps...	1,000	0	0
Inspector of Schools...	1,000	0	0	Do. of Stationary...	100	0	0
Do. do...	700 & 800	0	0	Conservator of Forests...	1,000	0	0
Depy. do...	350	0	0	Depy. do...	500 & 700	0	0
Head Master Provincial School...	500	0	0	Asst. 1st, 2d & 3d Classes, 200, 300, 400	0	0	0
District Engineer...	800 & 700	0	0	Sub-Assistant Conservator...	150	0	0
1st Asst. do...	300	0	0	Paper Currency Asst. Commr...	600	0	0
2d Asst. do...	150	0	0	Collector of Ganjam...	2,336	0	0
Registrar Genl. of Assurances...	1,500	0	0	Collector of Tanjore...	2,383	5	4

Monthly.	RS.	A.	P.	Monthly.	RS.	A.	P.
Superintendent Mounted Police	200	0	0	Superintendent of Pearl Banks...	300	0	0
Collector of Tanjore	2,583	5	4	Supt. of Mercantile Marine...	250	0	0
Collector	2,333	5	4	Cochin and Coo-			
Sub and Special Assistant	1,166	10	8	nada... each	350	0	0
Head and Senior Assistant	733	5	4	Bimlipatam Masu-			
Do.	558	5	4	Attendant. Ipatam, Tuticoria			
Assistant Collector	550	0	0	& Calicut... each	200	0	0
Junior Civil Servants...	350, 300 & 250	0	0	Negapatam & Vi-			
Superintendent of Marine	1,000	0	0	ragapatam, each	125	0	0
Master Attendant, and				Head Pilot and Conservator	130	0	0
Shipping Master, Madras	1,500	0	0	Protector of Emigrants	250	0	0
Depy. do. and Shipping Mr.	700	0	0	Consular Agent, Pondicherry	350	0	0
1st Asst. to do.	500	0	0	Do. Karikal	250	0	0
Pier Master	350	0	0	Do. Yanam	250	0	0
Supt. of Diving Bell	150	0	0	Do. Mahe	100	0	0

Table of Batta and Mileage allowed to Unconvenanted Servants.

	Batta.	Mileage.
	RS. A. P. per mensem.	RS. A. P. per mile.
Special Assistant to the Inam Commissioner	100 0 0	0 4 0
Judges of Small Cause Court	4 0 0	0 8 0
Deputy Collectors attached to Inam Commission	3 0 0	0 4 0
First and Second Class Deputy Collectors	3 0 0	
Third and Fourth Class do.	2 0 0	
Servants below 8 Rupees per diem	0 1 0	
Do. above 8 " and below 15 Rupees	0 2 0	
Do. 15 " " 25 "	0 4 0	
Do. 25 " " 50 "	0 8 0	
Do. 50 " " 100 "	0 12 0	
Do. 100 " " 150 "	1 0 0	
Do. 150 " " 200 "	1 4 0	
Do. 200 " " 250 "	1 8 0	
Do. 250 " and upwards (as a Depy. Collector)	3 0 0	
Peons and Daloyets	2 0 0	
Daffadars and Mochies	0 1 0	
Servants on the Est. of Inam Commissioner	0 2 0	
Do. do. of Dy. Collectors attached to do.	Those receiv-	
Do. do. of Director of Rev. Settlement	ing 40 Rs. 3-10th salary.	0 4 0
Do. do. of Revenue Survey	& upwards	
Do. do. of the Insp. Genl. of Mof. Police	Do. less than	0 2 0
Do. do. of Consulting Engr. Railway	that sum.	
Do. do. of Cong. Engr. Irrig. &c. Works		
Servants of Small Cause Court drawing Rs. 20 and upwards	3-10th salary.	0 4 0
Those less than that sum	Do.	0 2 0
Head Mochies and Mochies	0 2 0	0 0 0
Peons and Sweepers	0 1 0	0 0 0
Servants holding executive appointments proceeding to join their stations		
When travelling by Land in the ordinary way		0 4 0
Do. by Railroad		0 1 6
Do. by Sea	Actual and reasonable passage money in case of a private vessel, or a free passage on a Government vessel.	
Servants holding ministerial appointments of a salary of 50 Rupees and above		
When travelling on duty by Railroad	2nd Class fare, and the difference, if any in excess between it and the daily Batta that would otherwise have been drawn.	
Do. of a salary less than 50 Rupees	3rd Class fare and Batta.	
Do. by sea	As for executive officers.	
Peons, &c., proceeding by Railroad	Bond side fare.	

* Deputy Collectors are allowed a cabin passage.

STAMP DUTIES.

OFFICE, BEACH.

Lieut.-Col. J. TAMPLER, Supdt. of Stamps. | Mr. J. LUXA, Assistant.

DUTIES PAYABLE ON DEEDS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS.

Act X of 1862 provides the Stamp Duties that have to be paid on Deeds, Instruments and Writings, and Law Papers. Below is given a list of the former ordinarily and generally executed with the amount of the Stamp to be impressed on each as contained in Schedules A and B of the Act.

The Stamp must be impressed on the paper itself, except in the case of the transfer of shares of any Banking Corporation or Joint Stock Company, (which by any law applicable to such Corporation can be effected by simple endorsement, or which are effected under Section XVIII, Act XIX of 1857. *Vide Notification by Government of India, No. 3,638, dated 2nd December 1864*) or under Act X of 1866, *vide Notification by Government of India, No. 1,144, dated 29th June 1866*—of Receipts, Shop Bills, Foreign Bills of Exchange, and applications to Collectors of Customs. In these cases adhesive Stamps, which should be obliterated in such a manner as to show that they had been used, may be employed.

If a Deed, Instrument or other Writing be not stamped or insufficiently stamped, it is invalid as creating, transferring, or extinguishing any right or obligation; but when executed inadvertently, without intention to evade the Stamp duty or otherwise to defraud Government on paper not bearing a proper Stamp, such deed, &c., may be admitted in evidence before a Civil Court or duly stamped by the Collector of Stamps on payment of the prescribed Stamp duty and a penalty graduated according to the time that has elapsed.

Drafts or orders for payment of money on demand drawn without Stamp may be stamped by an adhesive Stamp by the person receiving them; but this does not relieve the drawer from the penalty incurred for issuing them unstamped.

The value of the Stamp affixed to receipts is to be paid by the person granting them under a penalty in case of refusal not exceeding 100 Rupees, and so also is the expense of providing Stamps for Bills of Exchange, Bonds, &c., to be met by the person drawing or making them.

Appeals from the Collectors of Stamps lie to the Board of Revenue.

SCHEDULE A.

PROPER STAMPS.

1. AGREEMENT, or any Minute or Memorandum of an Agreement, not being of the nature of a Bond or other Obligation for the payment of money, or of a Conveyance, or of a Deed of Mortgage, Gift, or Dowry, and not being otherwise provided for in this Schedule, whether the same be only evidence of a contract or obligatory upon the parties.

1 Rupee.

NOTE.—If two or more letters are offered in evidence to prove an Agreement between the parties who shall have written such letters, it will be sufficient if any one of such letters be stamped as an Agreement.

If the Agreement, or Minute or Memorandum be of the nature of a Bond or other Obligation for the payment of money or of a Conveyance, or of a Deed of Mortgage, Gift, or Dowry.

The same Stamp as prescribed by this Schedule for such Instrument.

2. Agreement for an annual or periodical payment not otherwise charged for in this Schedule.

The same Stamp as for a Bond for the amount of ten years' payment, or of sum total secured if less.

3. Agreement, or Minute or Memorandum for a lease or of the terms and conditions on which any land, house, or other real property is let, held, or occupied.

The same Stamp as for a lease for the same property on the same terms and conditions.

Provided that any lease afterwards made of the same land, house, or other real property in pursuance of such Agreement, Minute or Memorandum, shall be chargeable with a Stamp duty of 8 Annas only, to be denoted by a Stamp, which shall be impressed on such lease by the Collector of Stamp Revenue of the District upon the production of the Agreement, Minute, or Memorandum bearing the proper Stamp, and not otherwise.

4. Agreement to cultivate, manufacture, produce, provide, or deliver any article in consideration of advance made—

PROPER STAMPS.

If the amount advanced do not exceed 50 Rupees.....	Rs. 0	A. 1
If it exceed 50 Rupees but do not exceed 100 ".....	0	2
If it exceed 100 Rupees but do not exceed 200 ".....	0	4
If it exceed 200 Rupees but do not exceed 500 ".....	0	8
If it exceed 500 Rupees.....	1	0
5. Agreement or Contract, or any Minute or Memorandum of an agreement, made for or relating to the sale or purchase of any Security of the Government of India, Railway Scrip, Share in any Joint Stock Company, or Bill of Exchange to the amount or value of 100 Rupees or upwards.....	1 Anna.	

EXEMPTIONS.

Agreement or Contract, or any Minute or Memorandum of an Agreement, made for or relating to the sale or purchase of any Security of the Government of India, Railway Scrip, Share in any Joint Stock Company, or Bill of Exchange, if not of the amount or value of 100 Rupees.

Agreement or Contract, or any Minute or Memorandum of an Agreement, made for or relating to the sale of any goods or merchandise.

6. Agreement for the hire of a Steamer for tugging a vessel, if for a single trip within the limits of the Port..... 8 Annas.
Beyond the limits of the Port..... 1 Rupee.

7. Agreement for service or personal employment by the month or for any longer period—

If the amount of monthly salary or wages secured by such Agreement do not exceed in value 5 Rupees.....	1 Anna.
If the amount so secured exceed 5 Rupees but do not exceed 20 Rupees.....	4 Annas.
If the amount so secured exceed 20 Rupees but do not exceed 50 Rupees.....	8 Annas.
If any other case.....	1 Rupee.

EXEMPTION.

Agreement for service or personal employment for any period less than a month.

8. Affidavit or solemn declaration not made for the immediate purpose of being filed, read, or used in any Court of Justice, per sheet..... 1 Rupee.

9. Assignment, if not of the nature specified under the Head of Conveyance or Settlement, nor specially exempted—

In any case where the Assignment is of any interest secured by an original Deed, Instrument or Writing on a Stamp of a value less than 8 Rupees..... The same Stamp as the original Deed.
In any other case..... 8 Rupees.

EXEMPTION.

Transfer by mere endorsement of a Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, or other negotiable Instrument; or of a Bill of Lading, and transfer by Assignment of a Policy of Insurance.

10. Bill of Exchange, Letter of Credit, Draft, Cheque, Promissory Note, Hoondee or other Order or Obligation for the payment of Money not being a Bond, Instrument, or Writing bearing the attestation of one or more witnesses—

If payable on demand and bearing the date on which it is made, and if the sum payable exceed twenty Rupees..... 1 Anna.

If payable at sight or at any period not exceeding one year after date or sight—		If drawn singly.	If drawn in a set of two, each to be stamped.		If drawn in a set of three, each to be stamped.	
			Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
When not exceeding.....	100 Rs....	0	1	0	1	0
When exceeding 100 and not exceeding 250 ".....	250 "....	0	3	0	2	0
" 250 ".....	500 "....	0	6	0	3	0
" 500 ".....	1,000 "....	0	12	0	6	0
" 1,000 ".....	2,500 "....	1	3	0	12	0
" 2,500 ".....	5,000 "....	3	0	1	8	0
" 5,000 ".....	10,000 "....	6	0	3	0	2
" 10,000 ".....	20,000 "....	12	0	6	0	4
" 20,000 ".....	30,000 "....	18	0	9	0	6

And for every further 10,000 Rupees or for any part of every further 10,000 Rupees, if drawn singly, 6 Rupees in addition; if drawn in a set of two, each to be stamped 3 Rupees in addition; if drawn in a set of three, each to be stamped 2 Rupees in addition.

If bearing no date, the same Stamp as if payable at sight, unless any date or period of payment be specified, in which case the same Stamp as prescribed by Article 12 for a Bond of the same amount.

If drawn in a set of more than three, each of the set in excess of three to be stamped as required for each one of a set drawn in a set of three.

If not drawn singly, each of the set shall state that it is drawn in a set of two or three, and shall denote on the face thereof that it is the first, second, or third of the set as the case may be.

N. R.—Where in a set of marginal Credit Bills of Exchange one is received before the rest it may be stamped, on payment of the Stamp due for the whole, with the correct Stamp as one of the set and a receipt given for the value of the Stamps to be impressed on the others of the set when received without further charge. *Fort St. George Gazette, 9th February 1864, page 233.*

Bills of Exchange drawn on stamped paper of full rate in Mysore are exempt from the further payment of duty as Foreign Bills when negotiated in British India, and similarly Bills drawn on stamped paper in British India are exempt in Mysore. (*Notification of the Government of India, No. 1,028, dated 26th June 1865.*)

The value for Stamp duty of Bills in Foreign money including English to be calculated at the price paid—vide *Financial letter, No. 1,862, dated 10th August 1866.*

Blank Bills must show whether they form sets of two or three. *Proceedings of Board of Revenue, dated 31st May 1864.*

PROPER STAMPS.
If payable at a period exceeding one year after date or sight..... The same Stamp as prescribed by Article 12 for a Bond for the payment of the same amount.

11. Bill of Lading of or for any goods to be exported..... 4 Annas for a single Bill, Acknowledgment or Instrument, or each part of every set of the same.

N. R.—Bills of Lading, which 'guarantee against risks' to be treated as Policies of Insurance. *Fort St. George Gazette, 9th February 1864, page 233.*

Parcel's Tickets for Goods by sea to be stamped as Bills of Lading. *Proceedings of Board of Revenue, No. 3,867, dated 22nd June 1864.*

BILL OF SALE.—See Conveyance and Mortgage.

12. Bond or other Obligation for the payment either absolutely or conditionally of any definite or certain sum of money, not otherwise charged for or expressly exempted from the payment of Stamp Duty in this Schedule—

If any sum not exceeding.....	Rupees	Rs. A.	
		Rs.	A.
Above 25 ".....	25	0	2
" 50 ".....	50	0	4
" 100 ".....	100	0	8
" 200 ".....	200	1	0
" 300 ".....	300	2	0
" 500 ".....	500	4	0
" 700 ".....	700	5	0
" 1,000 ".....	1,000	6	0
" 2,000 ".....	2,000	10	0
" 3,000 ".....	3,000	15	0
" 5,000 ".....	5,000	25	0
" 10,000 ".....	10,000	35	0
" 20,000 ".....	20,000	60	0
" 40,000 ".....	40,000	100	0
" 60,000 ".....	60,000	125	0
" 80,000 ".....	80,000	150	0
" 1,00,000 ".....	1,00,000	200	0
And for every further part of.....	1,00,000	100	0
And for every further.....	1,00,000	200	0

13. Bond or Agreement for a Loan made upon the deposit of Title Deeds or a Note or other Security of the Government of India, Share or Debenture of any Railway or Joint Stock Company, Bill of Lading, Warrant for Goods deposited in a Bonded or other Warehouse, or Assignment of any Goods, with or without a deposit of the Acceptance or Promissory Note of the borrower. Provided that no such Agreement is drawn in the form of a Bond or a Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note, or in any such way as would render it a negotiable Instrument passing by endorsement, for whatever amount, in case the period of such loan shall not exceed one month. 1 Rupee.

29. Where such copy may be made for the security or use of any person not being a party to, or taking any benefit or interest homogeneously under the Deed, Instrument, or Writing, per sheet.....

30. Copy, attested or certified to be a true copy or made for the purpose of being given in evidence in any Civil or Revenue proceeding, of any Will, Testament, or Codicil, or of any Probate or Probate copy of any Will or Codicil, or of any Letter of Administration, or of any Confirmation of any Testament, Testamentary, or Dative, or of any part thereof respectively.....

31. Copy, or Extract of any Deed, Instrument, or Writing, annexed to any Deed, Instrument, or Writing.....

32. Copy, authenticated or certified, of any Record, Letter, Account Statement, Report, or other Writing, furnished to any individual from any Government Office, per sheet.....

All Copies of Baptismal, Burial or Marriage Certificates, furnished by the Bishop's Ecclesiastical Registrar and copies of Marriage Certificates under Act V of 1852, or Act V of 1865—require a Stamp of 8 Annas.—*Vide Notification, No. 3333, dated 7th December 1865, and Financial Letter, No. 309, dated 4th May 1866.*

For copies of Judicial or Revenue Papers given from Courts of Justice, Revenue Offices, &c.....

Copy of any Paper which any public Officer is required to make or furnish, for which a Stamp is not specially required by this Schedule.

33. Counterpart of a lease.....

Counterpart of a lease executed by a ryot or other actual cultivator of the soil, provided that no fine or premium be paid as part of the same transaction.

(For Madras, also Mysore and Coorg, vide Notification, No. 91, dated 20th April 1866.)
Counterpart of a lease executed between landlord and tenant, relative to lands in the Presidency of Madras, subject to the payment of Revenue to Government.
A counterpart of a lease includes a khabulet and the like.

34. COVENANTS.—Any separate Deed of Covenant made on the sale or Mortgage of any immovable property or of any right or interest therein (the same not being a Deed chargeable with *ad valorem* Duty under the head of Conveyance in this Schedule) for the Conveyance, Assignment, Surrender, or Release of such property, right, or interest, or for the title to or quiet enjoyment, freedom from incumbrance, or further assurance of such property, right, or interest, or otherwise by way of indemnity in respect of the same, or for the production of the Title Deeds, or Muniment of Title relating thereto, or for all or any of those purposes.....

35. Deed of Gift or Dowry, whether to take effect on the instant, or at a future period, determinate or indeterminate.....

36. Deed of any kind not otherwise charged or expressly exempted from Stamp Duty by this Schedule.....

37. Duplicate, or counterpart of any Deed, Instrument, or Writing of any description, whatever chargeable with duty under this Act not otherwise charged for or expressly exempted from Stamp Duty under this Schedule.....

If the Duty chargeable on the original exceed 8 Annas, but do not exceed 10 Rupees.....

If the Duty chargeable on the original exceed 10 Rupees, but do not exceed 50 Rupees.....

If the Duty chargeable on the original exceed 50 Rupees, provided that such duplicate or counterpart Stamp shall be affixed by the Collector of Stamp Revenue of the District upon the production of the original Deed bearing its proper Stamp and not otherwise.....

38. EXCHANGE.—Any Deed, Instrument, or Writing whereby any real property shall be surveyed or surrendered in exchange for other property.....

PROPER STAMPS.

8 Annas.

1 Rupee.

The same Stamp as the Deed, Instrument, or Writing from which the copy or extract is made, if of value not exceeding 8 Annas; otherwise 8 Annas per sheet.

8 Annas.

See Schedule B.

The same Stamp as for such lease.

The same Stamp as for a Conveyance.

1 Rupee.

The same Duty as the original when such Duty does not exceed 8 Annas.

1 Rupee.

2 Rupees.

5

The same Stamp as for a Conveyance.

39. LEASE.—Any lease made in perpetuity, or for a term of years, or period determinable with one or more lives, or otherwise contingent, in consideration of a sum of money paid in the way of premium, fine, or the like, if without rent.....

40. Any lease of any land, house or other real property at a rent, without any payment of any sum of money, by way of fine or premium.....

Where the rent calculated for a whole year shall not exceed in value 24 Rupees.....

Exceeding 24 Rupees, but not exceeding 50 Rupees.....

50

100

250

500

1,000

2,000

4,000

6,000

10,000

25,000

and for every additional 25,000 or for any part of every additional 25,000 Rupees.....

41. Any lease of any land, house, or other real property at a rent for an indefinite term, and without any payment of any sum of money by way of fine or premium.....

42. Any lease of any land, house, or other real property, stipulating for a rent, granted in consideration of a fine or premium.....

Any lease executed by a ryot or other actual cultivator, provided that no fine or premium be paid as part of the same transaction.

(For Madras, also Mysore and Coorg, vide Notification, No. 91, dated 20th April 1866.)
Every lease or other engagement executed between landlord and tenant, relative to land in the Presidency of Madras, subject to the payment of Revenue to Government.

43. Letter or Power of Attorney, not being of the kinds provided for in Schedule B.....

If the Letter or Power of Attorney be for the performance of one act only, and the value of the property to be dealt with be expressed in the Letter or Power of Attorney and do not exceed 500 Rupees.....

44. Warrant of Attorney to confess Judgment or Cognovit, unless taken as collateral security for the payment of any sum of money secured by another Instrument stamped with an *ad valorem* Stamp under this Act.....

If given for securing any sum of money exceeding 500 Rupees, for which the person giving the same shall then be in actual custody under an arrest on mesne process or in execution.....

If given as such collateral security as above-mentioned.....

Licenses under Sections VII and VIII of Act XXXI of 1860.....

45. Letter of License from a Creditor to his Debtor.....

46. MORTGAGE.—Any Deed of Mortgage or Conditional Sale, Assignment, Pledge, or Hypothecation, or any Acknowledgment in the nature of a Mortgage, Conditional Sale, Pledge or Hypothecation of or in respect of any immovable property with or without possession given, or of any personal property without possession given intended as a security for money due or to be lent thereupon; also any Deed or Contract accompanied with a deposit of Title Deeds to any property where the same may be made as security for payment of money due or lent at the time.....

PROPER STAMPS.
The same Stamp as for a Conveyance or Deed of Sale for a sum of the amount of such consideration.

When the Lease is for a period not exceeding one year.....

When the Lease is for a period exceeding one year.....

ES. A. ES. A.

0 4 0 8

0 8 0 12

0 12 1 0

1 0 2 0

2 0 4 0

4 0 8 0

8 0 16 0

16 0 32 0

24 0 48 0

40 0 80 0

100 0 200 0

200 0 400 0

400 0 200 0

The same Stamp as for a lease for a period exceeding one year.

A Stamp of value equal to the joint value of the Stamps for a Conveyance in consideration of the fine and a lease for the rent.

EXEMPTIONS.

Any lease executed by a ryot or other actual cultivator, provided that no fine or premium be paid as part of the same transaction.

(For Madras, also Mysore and Coorg, vide Notification, No. 91, dated 20th April 1866.)
Every lease or other engagement executed between landlord and tenant, relative to land in the Presidency of Madras, subject to the payment of Revenue to Government.

43. Letter or Power of Attorney, not being of the kinds provided for in Schedule B.....

If the Letter or Power of Attorney be for the performance of one act only, and the value of the property to be dealt with be expressed in the Letter or Power of Attorney and do not exceed 500 Rupees.....

44. Warrant of Attorney to confess Judgment or Cognovit, unless taken as collateral security for the payment of any sum of money secured by another Instrument stamped with an *ad valorem* Stamp under this Act.....

If given for securing any sum of money exceeding 500 Rupees, for which the person giving the same shall then be in actual custody under an arrest on mesne process or in execution.....

If given as such collateral security as above-mentioned.....

Licenses under Sections VII and VIII of Act XXXI of 1860.....

45. Letter of License from a Creditor to his Debtor.....

46. MORTGAGE.—Any Deed of Mortgage or Conditional Sale, Assignment, Pledge, or Hypothecation, or any Acknowledgment in the nature of a Mortgage, Conditional Sale, Pledge or Hypothecation of or in respect of any immovable property with or without possession given, or of any personal property without possession given intended as a security for money due or to be lent thereupon; also any Deed or Contract accompanied with a deposit of Title Deeds to any property where the same may be made as security for payment of money due or lent at the time.....

The same Stamp as for a Bond, for the payment of the amount due or lent.

PROPER STAMPS.

47. Deed of Mortgage or Conditional Sale, Assignment, Pledge, or Hypothecation, or any acknowledgment in the nature of a Mortgage, Conditional Sale, Assignment, Pledge, or Hypothecation, given for a loan or advance made on the deposit of any personal property.

The same Stamp as for a Promissory Note.

48. Deed of Mortgage or Conditional Sale, Assignment, Pledge, or Hypothecation, with or without possession given of any immovable property or of any right, title, or interest therein intended as security for the transfer of a Government Security, or for the payment of an Annuity for a fixed period, or for the delivery at a future date of any matter or thing capable of being valued.

The same Stamp as for a Bond for the payment of the total amount assured, or for the *bonâ fide* value.

49. Deed of Mortgage or Conditional Sale, Assignment, Pledge, or Hypothecation with or without possession given of any immovable property, or of any right, title, or interest therein given for the security of an Annuity for an indefinite period, such as a Life Annuity.

The same Stamp as for ten times the annual payment.

Where it may be stipulated that the amount secured by such Mortgage shall not exceed a certain sum.

The same Stamp as for a Deed of Mortgage of such limited sum.

Where the total amount secured by the Mortgage is unlimited.

An optional Stamp—See Sec. XXVII of the Act.

50. Deed of Mortgage where a Bond shall have been already taken for the amount secured, or where from any other cause the Mortgage shall act merely as collateral security, to some other transaction in which an Instrument requiring a Stamp has been executed.

The same Stamp as for the Bond or other Instrument, if of value not exceeding 8 Rupees, otherwise a Stamp of 8 Rupees.

NOTE.—Where there are more Deeds than one required to execute the Mortgage in the manner desired by the parties, then for every other Deed than the principal Deeds; provided the original Deed has been duly stamped.

The same Stamp as for the principal Deed if of value not exceeding 8 Rupees, otherwise a Stamp of 8 Rupees.

EXEMPTION.

Letter of Hypothecation accompanying a Bill of Exchange.

51. MORTGAGED PROPERTY.—Re-conveyance of.

The same Stamp as for an Assignment.

52. MORTGAGED PROPERTY.—Release of an equity of redemption of.

The same Stamp as for a Conveyance.

53. NOTARIAL ACT.—Any Notarial Act whatsoever not otherwise charged in the Schedule.

2 Rupees

54. Partition by private agreement or made by a public Officer of an estate or property, real or personal, or in the nature of separation of brotherhood, as amongst Hindus, for each sharer's copy of the Deed of Partition.

When the sharer's portion does not exceed one hundred Rupees in value.

Rs. A.
0 8

Exceeding 100 Rupees and not exceeding 200 Rupees

1 0

" 200 " " 400 "

2 0

" 400 " " 600 "

4 0

" 600 " " 800 "

6 0

" 800 " " 1,000 "

8 0

And for every additional four hundred Rupees, or part thereof

2 0

When the subject of the partition, consisting either wholly or in part of other property than money, and money not being part of such subject is paid, or agreed to be paid for the purpose of compensating any difference from just proportion in the partition actually made of that subject.

A Stamp of value equal to the joint value of the Stamp which would have been required had the subject of partition been actually divided with the just proportion and of the Stamp for a Conveyance or Deed of Sale for a sum equal to the amount so paid or agreed to be paid, for the purpose of compensating the difference therefrom.

55. Policy of Insurance, or other Instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby an Insurance shall be made upon any life or upon any event depending upon any life or against loss or damage by fire upon any building or property, not of the description mentioned in Article 56—

PROPER STAMPS.

For every sum of one thousand Rupees and also for each and every fractional part of one thousand Rupees.

8 Annas.

56. Policy of Insurance of any ship, vessel, sloop, lighter boat, or of any goods or property on board, or upon the freight of any ship, vessel, sloop, lighter boat, or the like, or upon any other interest relating thereto, or upon any voyage where the premium shall not exceed two per centum on the sum insured.

If executed singly. If executed in sets of two, each to be stamped.

If the whole sum insured shall not exceed one thousand Rupees.

8 Annas. 4 Annas.

If the sum insured exceed one thousand Rupees, for every one thousand Rupees eight annas if executed singly; and if executed in a set of two, four annas for each number.

Where the premium shall exceed two per cent. on the sum insured, if the whole sum shall not exceed one thousand Rupees.

1 Rupee. 8 Annas.

If the sum insured exceed one thousand Rupees, for every one thousand Rupees and also for any fractional part of one thousand Rupees whereof the same shall consist, one Rupee if executed singly; and if executed in a set of two, eight annas for each number.

If drawn in a set of more than two, each of the set in excess of two to be stamped as required for each one of a set drawn in a set of two.

NOTE.—A letter of cover or engagement to issue a policy of Insurance does not require a Stamp. Provided that, unless such letter or engagement bear the full Stamp prescribed for a Policy of Insurance, no money shall be paid or payable upon it, nor shall it be filed, exhibited, or recorded in any Court in India otherwise than to compel the delivery of a Policy on the prescribed Stamp.

PROMISSORY NOTE.—See Bill of Exchange.

57. Promissory Note for the payment of any sum by instalments, or for the payment of several sums at different dates, so that the whole of the money to be paid shall be definite and certain.

The same Stamp as for a Bond for the payment of the whole amount.

58. Protest of any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note for any sum of money.

2 Rupees.

59. Protest of any Commander or Master of a vessel.

2

60. Protest, Notice of intention of—of any Commander or Master of a vessel.

8 Annas.

61. Receipt or discharge given for the payment of money or in acquittal of a debt paid in money or otherwise, when the sum received, discharged, or acquitted, exceeds 20 Rupees.

1 Anna.

GENERAL EXEMPTIONS.

Letter sent by post acknowledging the arrival of a Currency or Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or any security for money.

Receipt or discharge for the rent of land paying Revenue to Government, granted to any ryot or other actual cultivator for the rent of land cultivated by him.

Receipt or discharge written upon any Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, Draft, or Order for the payment of money, duly stamped.

Receipt or discharge written upon or contained in a Mortgage Deed or other Security or in a Deed of Conveyance, Settlement, Personal Bond, or other Instrument duly stamped acknowledging the receipt of the consideration money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal money, interest, or annuity thereby charged.

Receipt given for money deposited in any Bank, or in the hands of any Banker to be accounted for, whether with interest or not, provided the same be not expressed to be received of or by the hands of any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for. Provided always that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of any allotment of a share, in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of, or in any Joint Stock or other Company, or proposed or intended Company, which last mentioned receipt or acknowledgment, by whomsoever given, shall be liable to the Duty charged upon a receipt.

62. Release to an Executor or Trustee from his trust.

10 Rupees.

63. Schedule annexed or referred to in any Agreement, Lease, Bond, Deed, or other Instrument, per sheet.

8 Annas.

GENERAL EXEMPTIONS.

Petition or application presented to any Moonsiff's Court, or to any Cantonment Joint Magistrate sitting as a Court of Civil Judicature, under Act III of 1859* (for conferring Civil Jurisdiction in certain cases upon Cantonment Joint Magistrates, and for constituting those Officers Registers of Deeds,) or to any Court of Small Causes constituted under Act XLII of 1860 (for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter) in relation to any suit or case of an amount of value less than fifty Rupees, or to a Collector or Deputy Collector in relation to any suit or case of the same amount or value tried under Act X of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.)

Application for the summons of a witness or other person to attend either to give evidence or to produce a document, or in respect of the production or filing of any exhibit.

Petition of appeal presented to a Magistrate against the Chowkudary Assessment.

Communication made to a Magistrate in regard to Police matters not intended for record.

Petition to a Collector or Officer making a settlement, relating to matters connected with the assessment of lands, the ascertainment of rights, or to any other matter affecting the settlement of the Government Revenue on land, if presented, pending the formation of such settlement.

Petition to a Board or Commissioner of Revenue relating to the same.

Petition, application, charge or information respecting any crime or offence. Petition from any prisoner, convict, or other person in duress, or under restraint of the Court or its Officers.

EXEMPTIONS FOR THE PRESIDENCIES OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

No petition or application to the Revenue Authorities need be presented on Stamp Paper, except as prescribed in the Special Rule given at the close of this Schedule with respect to suits cognizable by Collectors in the Presidency of Bombay.

11. PLAINT OR APPEAL.—Petition of, in suits and appeals not otherwise provided for, instituted in any Civil Court not within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Courts established by Royal Charter, for the recovery of any sum of money, or to obtain possession of any interest, matter, or thing—

PROPER STAMPS.

If the amount or value of the property claimed does not exceed		16 Rs.	1
Above	16 Rupees and not exceeding	32 "	2
"	32	64 "	4
"	64	128 "	8
"	128	256 "	16
"	256	512 "	32
"	512	1,024 "	64
"	1,024	2,048 "	128
"	2,048	4,096 "	256
"	4,096	8,192 "	512
"	8,192	16,384 "	1,024
"	16,384	32,768 "	2,048
"	32,768	65,536 "	4,096
"	65,536	131,072 "	8,192
"	131,072	262,144 "	16,384
"	262,144	524,288 "	32,768
"	524,288	1,048,576 "	65,536
"	1,048,576	2,097,152 "	131,072
"	2,097,152	4,194,304 "	262,144
"	4,194,304	8,388,608 "	524,288
"	8,388,608	16,777,216 "	1,048,576
"	16,777,216	33,554,432 "	2,097,152
"	33,554,432	67,108,864 "	4,194,304
"	67,108,864	134,217,728 "	8,388,608
"	134,217,728	268,435,456 "	16,777,216
"	268,435,456	536,870,912 "	33,554,432
"	536,870,912	1,073,741,824 "	67,108,864
"	1,073,741,824	2,147,483,648 "	134,217,728
"	2,147,483,648	4,294,967,296 "	268,435,456
"	4,294,967,296	8,589,934,592 "	536,870,912
"	8,589,934,592	17,179,869,184 "	1,073,741,824
"	17,179,869,184	34,359,738,368 "	2,147,483,648
"	34,359,738,368	68,719,476,736 "	4,294,967,296
"	68,719,476,736	137,438,953,472 "	8,589,934,592
"	137,438,953,472	274,877,906,944 "	17,179,869,184
"	274,877,906,944	549,755,813,888 "	34,359,738,368
"	549,755,813,888	1,099,511,627,776 "	68,719,476,736
"	1,099,511,627,776	2,199,023,255,552 "	137,438,953,472
"	2,199,023,255,552	4,398,046,511,104 "	274,877,906,944
"	4,398,046,511,104	8,796,093,022,208 "	549,755,813,888
"	8,796,093,022,208	17,592,186,044,416 "	1,099,511,627,776
"	17,592,186,044,416	35,184,372,088,832 "	2,199,023,255,552
"	35,184,372,088,832	70,368,744,177,664 "	4,398,046,511,104
"	70,368,744,177,664	140,737,488,355,328 "	8,796,093,022,208
"	140,737,488,355,328	281,474,976,710,656 "	17,592,186,044,416
"	281,474,976,710,656	562,949,953,421,312 "	35,184,372,088,832
"	562,949,953,421,312	1,125,899,906,842,624 "	70,368,744,177,664
"	1,125,899,906,842,624	2,251,799,813,685,248 "	140,737,488,355,328
"	2,251,799,813,685,248	4,503,599,627,370,496 "	281,474,976,710,656
"	4,503,599,627,370,496	9,007,199,254,740,992 "	562,949,953,421,312
"	9,007,199,254,740,992	18,014,398,509,481,984 "	1,125,899,906,842,624
"	18,014,398,509,481,984	36,028,797,018,963,968 "	2,251,799,813,685,248
"	36,028,797,018,963,968	72,057,594,037,927,936 "	4,503,599,627,370,496
"	72,057,594,037,927,936	144,115,188,075,855,872 "	9,007,199,254,740,992
"	144,115,188,075,855,872	288,230,376,151,711,744 "	18,014,398,509,481,984
"	288,230,376,151,711,744	576,460,752,303,423,488 "	36,028,797,018,963,968
"	576,460,752,303,423,488	1,152,921,504,606,846,976 "	72,057,594,037,927,936
"	1,152,921,504,606,846,976	2,305,843,009,213,693,952 "	144,115,188,075,855,872
"	2,305,843,009,213,693,952	4,611,686,018,427,387,904 "	288,230,376,151,711,744
"	4,611,686,018,427,387,904	9,223,372,036,854,775,808 "	576,460,752,303,423,488
"	9,223,372,036,854,775,808	18,446,744,073,709,551,616 "	1,152,921,504,606,846,976
"	18,446,744,073,709,551,616	36,893,488,147,419,103,232 "	2,305,843,009,213,693,952
"	36,893,488,147,419,103,232	73,786,976,294,838,206,464 "	4,611,686,018,427,387,904
"	73,786,976,294,838,206,464	147,573,952,589,676,412,928 "	9,223,372,036,854,775,808
"	147,573,952,589,676,412,928	295,147,905,179,352,825,856 "	18,446,744,073,709,551,616
"	295,147,905,179,352,825,856	590,295,810,358,705,651,712 "	36,893,488,147,419,103,232
"	590,295,810,358,705,651,712	1,180,591,620,717,411,303,424 "	73,786,976,294,838,206,464
"	1,180,591,620,717,411,303,424	2,361,183,241,434,822,606,848 "	147,573,952,589,676,412,928
"	2,361,183,241,434,822,606,848	4,722,366,482,869,645,213,696 "	295,147,905,179,352,825,856
"	4,722,366,482,869,645,213,696	9,444,732,965,739,290,427,392 "	590,295,810,358,705,651,712
"	9,444,732,965,739,290,427,392	18,889,465,931,478,580,854,784 "	1,180,591,620,717,411,303,424
"	18,889,465,931,478,580,854,784	37,778,931,862,957,161,709,568 "	2,361,183,241,434,822,606,848
"	37,778,931,862,957,161,709,568	75,557,863,725,914,323,419,136 "	4,722,366,482,869,645,213,696
"	75,557,863,725,914,323,419,136	151,115,727,451,828,646,838,272 "	9,444,732,965,739,290,427,392
"	151,115,727,451,828,646,838,272	302,231,454,903,657,293,677,544 "	18,889,465,931,478,580,854,784
"	302,231,454,903,657,293,677,544	604,462,909,807,314,587,355,088 "	37,778,931,862,957,161,709,568
"	604,462,909,807,314,587,355,088	1,208,925,819,614,629,174,710,176 "	75,557,863,725,914,323,419,136
"	1,208,925,819,614,629,174,710,176	2,417,851,639,229,258,349,420,352 "	151,115,727,451,828,646,838,272
"	2,417,851,639,229,258,349,420,352	4,835,703,278,458,516,698,840,704 "	302,231,454,903,657,293,677,544
"	4,835,703,278,458,516,698,840,704	9,671,406,556,917,033,397,681,408 "	604,462,909,807,314,587,355,088
"	9,671,406,556,917,033,397,681,408	19,342,813,113,834,066,795,362,816 "	1,208,925,819,614,629,174,710,176
"	19,342,813,113,834,066,795,362,816	38,685,626,227,668,133,590,725,632 "	2,417,851,639,229,258,349,420,352
"	38,685,626,227,668,133,590,725,632	77,371,252,455,336,267,181,451,264 "	4,835,703,278,458,516,698,840,704
"	77,371,252,455,336,267,181,451,264	154,742,504,910,672,534,362,902,528 "	9,671,406,556,917,033,397,681,408
"	154,742,504,910,672,534,362,902,528	309,485,009,821,345,068,725,805,056 "	19,342,813,113,834,066,795,362,816
"	309,485,009,821,345,068,725,805,056	618,970,019,642,690,137,451,610,112 "	38,685,626,227,668,133,590,725,632
"	618,970,019,642,690,137,451,610,112	1,237,940,039,285,380,274,903,220,224 "	77,371,252,455,336,267,181,451,264
"	1,237,940,039,285,380,274,903,220,224	2,475,880,078,570,760,549,806,440,448 "	154,742,504,910,672,534,362,902,528
"	2,475,880,078,570,760,549,806,440,448	4,951,760,157,141,521,099,612,880,896 "	309,485,009,821,345,068,725,805,056
"	4,951,760,157,141,521,099,612,880,896	9,903,520,314,283,042,199,225,765,792 "	618,970,019,642,690,137,451,610,112
"	9,903,520,314,283,042,199,225,765,792	19,807,040,628,566,084,398,451,531,584 "	1,237,940,039,285,380,274,903,220,224
"	19,807,040,628,566,084,398,451,531,584	39,614,081,257,132,168,796,903,063,168 "	2,475,880,078,570,760,549,806,440,448
"	39,614,081,257,132,168,796,903,063,168	79,228,162,514,264,337,593,806,126,336 "	4,951,760,157,141,521,099,612,880,896
"	79,228,162,514,264,337,593,806,126,336	158,456,325,028,528,675,187,612,252,672 "	9,903,520,314,283,042,199,225,765,792
"	158,456,325,028,528,675,187,612,252,672	316,912,650,057,057,350,375,224,505,344 "	19,807,040,628,566,084,398,451,531,584
"	316,912,650,057,057,350,375,224,505,344	633,825,300,114,114,700,750,450,010,688 "	39,614,081,257,132,168,796,903,063,168
"	633,825,300,114,114,700,750,450,010,688	1,267,650,600,228,229,401,501,900,021,376 "	79,228,162,514,264,337,593,806,126,336
"	1,267,650,600,228,229,401,501,900,021,376	2,535,301,200,456,458,803,003,800,042,752 "	158,456,325,028,528,675,187,612,252,672
"	2,535,301,200,456,458,803,003,800,042,752	5,070,602,400,912,917,606,007,600,085,504 "	316,912,650,057,057,350,375,224,505,344
"	5,070,602,400,912,917,606,007,600,085,504	10,141,204,801,825,835,212,014,000,171,008 "	633,825,300,114,114,700,750,450,010,688
"	10,141,204,801,825,835,212,014,000,171,008	20,282,409,603,651,670,424,028,000,342,016 "	1,267,650,600,228,229,401,501,900,021,376
"	20,282,409,603,651,670,424,028,000,342,016	40,564,819,207,303,340,848,056,000,684,032 "	2,535,301,200,456,458,803,003,800,042,752
"	40,564,819,207,303,340,848,056,000,684,032	81,129,638,414,606,681,696,112,001,368,064 "	5,070,602,400,912,917,606,007,600,085,504
"	81,129,638,414,606,681,696,112,001,368,064	162,259,276,829,213,363,392,224,002,736,128 "	10,141,204,801,825,835,212,014,000,171,008
"	162,259,276,829,213,363,392,224,002,736,128	324,518,553,658,426,726,784,448,005,472,256 "	20,282,409,603,651,670,424,028,000,342,016
"	324,518,553,658,426,726,784,448,005,472,256	649,037,107,316,853,453,568,896,010,944,512 "	40,564,819,207,303,340,848,056,000,684,032
"	649,037,107,316,853,453,568,896,010,944,512	1,298,074,214,633,706,907,137,792,021,889,024 "	81,129,638,414,606,681,696,112,001,368,064
"	1,298,074,214,633,706,907,137,792,021,889,024	2,596,148,429,267,413,814,274,384,043,778,048 "	162,259,276,829,213,363,392,224,002,736,128
"	2,596,148,429,267,413,814,274,384,043,778,048	5,192,296,858,534,827,628,548,768,087,556,096 "	324,518,553,658,426,726,784,448,005,472,256
"	5,192,296,858,534,827,628,548,768,087,556,096	10,384,593,717,069,655,257,097,536,175,112,192 "	649,037,107,316,853,453,568,896,010,944,512
"	10,384,593,717,069,655,257,097,536,175,112,192	20,769,187,434,139,310,514,195,072,350,224,384 "	1,298,074,214,633,706,907,137,792,021,889,024
"	20,769,187,434,139,310,514,195,072,350,224,384	41,538,374,868,278,621,028,390,144,700,448,768 "	2,596,148,429,267,413,814,274,384,043,778,048
"	41,538,374,868,278,621,028,390,144,700,448,768	83,076,749,736,557,242,056,780,289,400,897,536 "	5,192,296,858,534,827,628,548,768,087,556,096
"	83,076,749,736,557,242,056,780,289,400,897,536	166,153,499,473,114,484,112,160,578,801,795,072 "	10,384,593,717,069,655,257,097,536,175,112,192
"	166,153,499,473,114,484,112,160,578,801,795,072	332,306,998,946,228,968,224,321,157,603,590,144 "	20,769,187,434,139,310,514,195,072,350,22

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

The registration of Assurances is conducted under Act XX, 1866, entitled "The Indian Registration Act, 1866."

Compulsory registration.—The registration of the following instruments is compulsory:—

- (1.) Instruments of gift of immovable property.
 - (2.) Instruments (other than an instrument of gift), which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit, or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title, or interest, whether vested or contingent, of the value of one hundred Rupees and upwards, to or in immovable property.
 - (3.) Instruments which acknowledge the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation, or extinction of any such right, title, or interest.
 - (4.) Leases of immovable property for any term exceeding one year.
- Composition-deeds and any instruments relating to shares in a Joint Stock Company, notwithstanding that the assets of such Company shall consist in whole or in part of immovable property, and endorsements upon, or transfer of, any Debenture issued by any such Company, are, however, exempted from registration.

Optional registration.—The following documents may be registered, if the parties wish:—

- (1.) Instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit, or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title, or interest, whether vested or contingent, of a value less than one hundred Rupees, to or in immovable property.
- (2.) Instruments which acknowledge the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation, or extinction of any such right, title, or interest.
- (3.) Leases of immovable property for any term not exceeding one year, and the putthals and muchilats referred to in Section 2.
- (4.) Awards relating to immovable property.
- (5.) Instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit, or extinguish any right, title, or interest, to or in movable property.
- (6.) Wills or authorities to adopt a son.
- (7.) Acknowledgments, agreements, appointments, articles of partnership, assignments, awards, bills of exchange, bills of sale, bonds, composition-deeds, conditions of sale, contracts, covenants, grants, instruments of dissolution of partnership, instruments of partition, powers of attorney, promissory notes, releases, settlements, writings of divorce, and all other documents not hereinbefore mentioned.

Language of Instruments.—If the document presented for registration be in a language which the registering Officer does not understand, and which is not commonly used in the district, he shall refuse to register it unless accompanied by a true translation into a language commonly used in the District and also by a true copy. For this purpose, the following languages are recognized as the languages in which documents can be registered without translation of copy, in the offices mentioned below:—

ENGLISH.—In the office of the Registrar General, and of all Registrars.

TELUGU.—In the offices of the Registrars and Sub-Registrars of the Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatnam, Godavery, Krishna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, and in the office of the Registrar General and of the Registrars of Madras, North Arcot and Salem.

TAMIL.—In the offices of the Registrars and Sub-Registrars of the Districts of Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Tinnevely, Madras, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore, and in the office of the Registrar General.

CANAREE.—In the offices of the Registrars and Sub-Registrars of South Canara, and in that of the Registrar General.

MALAYALUM.—In the offices of the Registrars and Sub-Registrars of Calicut and Tellicherry, and in the office of the Registrar General.

HINDUSTANI.—In the offices of the Registrar General, of the Registrars of Madras and Kurnool, and of the Sub-Registrars of Kurnool, Arcot, Vellore and Trichinopoly.

URDU.—In the offices of the Registrar of Ganjam, and of the Sub-Registrars of Goomsur, Surada, Aska, Porekottapur, Ganjam, Berhampore, Tidelly, Parakimedy, Munsorootah, Gunjur, Royagooda and Jeypore.

Instruments written in the undermentioned languages must in every case be accompanied by a translation and copy in whatever office presented for registration; otherwise they will not be accepted:—

Arabic; Persian; Sanscrit; Bengalee; Mahratta; Guzeratee; Scindee; Punjabee; all European languages except English.

Interlineations, Erasures, &c.—It is discretionary with the registering Officer to refuse to accept for registration any document in which any interlineation, blank, erasure, or alteration shall appear, unless the persons executing the document shall attest with their signatures or initials such interlineation, blank, erasure, or alteration; and when he does register it, it shall be his duty, when so doing, to make a note in the register, of such interlineation, blank, erasure, or alteration.

No instrument relating to immovable property will be accepted for registration unless it contains a description of such property sufficient to identify the same. Houses in towns must be described as situate on the north or other side of the street or road (mentioning it) to which they front, and by their existing and former occupancies, and by their numbers, if the houses in such street or road are numbered. Other houses and lands must also be described by their name, if any, and as being in the territorial division in which they are situate and by their superficial contents, the roads and other properties on which they abut, and their occupancies, and also, whenever it is practicable, by reference to a Government map or survey. No document containing a map or plan of any property comprised therein will be accepted for registration unless it be accompanied by a true copy of the map or plan, or, in case such property shall be situate in several sub-districts, by such number of true copies of the map or plan as shall be equal to the number of such sub-districts, and, in case the property shall be also situate in several districts, by such further number of true copies of the map or plan as shall be equal to the number of such districts.

Time of registration.—All documents the registration of which is compulsory, should be presented within four months from the date of its execution. When there are several persons executing it at different times, the instrument may be presented for registration and re-registration within four months from the date of each execution.

Instruments the registration of which is optional, should be presented for that purpose to the proper Officer within two months from the date of its execution. When there are several persons executing it at different times, the document may be presented for registration and re-registration within two months from the date of each execution. The date of execution of a document means the day on which it purports to have been executed. If any instrument shall, owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, not have been presented for registration till after the expiration of the time above observed, the Registrar, in any case where the delay in presentation shall not exceed four months, shall direct that, on payment, as a penalty, of a sum not exceeding twenty times the amount of the proper registration fee, such instrument be accepted for registration. Wills or authority to adopt a son may at any time be registered or deposited.

Place of registration.—Every instrument must be presented for registration in the office of a Sub-Registrar within whose sub-district the whole or some portion of the property to which such instrument relates is situate, except instruments enumerated in paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of Optional Registration, which may be presented for registration in the office of the Registrar in whose district the instrument was executed, or in the office of any Sub-Registrar under the local Government at which all the persons executing and claiming under the instrument shall desire the same to be registered.

In ordinary cases, the registration or deposit of documents shall be made only at the public office of the Officer whose duty it shall be to register the same; but any such Officer may, on special cause being shown, attend at the residence of any person intending to register any document, or of any person desiring to deposit a Will or authority to adopt a son, and register or accept for registration or deposit such document, Will, or authority. Every Sub-Registrar so attending shall, within twenty-four hours, report to the Registrar, to whom he is subordinate, the fact of the attendance, and his reason therefor.

Who to present for registration.—Every document to be registered shall be presented at the proper registration office by some person executing or claiming under the same, or by the representative or assign of such person, or by the agent of such person, representative, or assign, duly authorized by power of attorney executed and authenticated in manner hereinafter mentioned.

The powers of attorney next hereinafter mentioned shall alone be recognized, that is to say:—

(a.) If the principal, at the time of executing the power of attorney, resides in any part of British India in which this Act operates, a power of attorney executed before, and authenticated by, the Registrar or Sub-Registrar within whose district or sub-district the principal resides.

(b.) If the principal, at the time aforesaid, resides in any other part of British India, a power of attorney executed before, and authenticated by, the Judge of the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the principal resides.

(c.) If the principal, at the time aforesaid, does not reside in British India, a power of attorney executed before and authenticated by a Notary Public, or any Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul or Vice-Consul, or Representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India.

Any power of attorney abovementioned may be proved by the production of it without further proof, when it purports, on the face of it, to have been executed before, and authenticated by, the person or Court hereinbefore mentioned in that behalf.

Persons who, by reason of bodily infirmity, are unable, without risk or serious inconvenience, to attend as below mentioned, and persons who are in jail under civil or criminal process, and persons exempt by law from personal appearance in Court, not required to attend at the office of the Registrar or Sub-Registrar, or in the Court of the Judge, for the purpose of executing any power of attorney as is mentioned above (a) and (b), in every such case the Registrar, or Sub-Registrar, or Judge (as the case may be) if satisfied that the power of attorney has been voluntarily executed by the person purporting to be the principal, may attest the same without requiring his personal attendance at his office or Court. To obtain evidence as to the voluntary nature of the execution, the Registrar, or Sub-Registrar, or Judge, may either himself go to the house of the person purporting to be the principal, or to the jail in which he is confined, and examine him, or issue a Commission for the examination of such person.

The testator, or any person claiming as executor or otherwise as for a Will, may present to any Registrar, for registration, such Will, and the donor or donee of any authority to adopt, or the adoptive son, may present to any Registrar, for registration, such authority. Any person entitled to present for registration any such Will, or authority may, either personally or by a duly authorized agent, present to a Registrar such Will or authority, and any testator or donor of such authority may either personally, or by duly authorized agent, deposit with any Registrar the Will or authority in a sealed cover, superscribed with the name of the depositor and the nature of the document.

Enquiry before registration.—No document shall be registered under the Registration Act unless the persons executing such document, or their representatives, assigns, or agents, authorized as aforesaid, appear before the registering Officer, who shall thereupon enquire whether or not such document was executed by the persons by whom it purports to have been executed, and, in the case of any person appearing as a representative, assign, or agent, satisfy himself of the right of such person so to appear.

If all the persons executing the document appear personally before the registering Officer, and are personally known to him, or if he be otherwise satisfied that they are the persons they represent themselves to be, and if they all admit the execution of the document; or, in the case of any person appearing by a representative, assign, or agent, if such representative, assign, or agent shall admit the execution; or, if the person executing the document shall be dead, and his representative, assign, or agent shall not appear before the registering Officer, or shall refuse to admit the fact of execution, but such Officer shall nevertheless be satisfied of the fact of execution, the registering Officer shall register the document.

The registering Officer may, in order to satisfy himself that the persons appearing before him are the persons they represent themselves to be, or for any other purpose contemplated by the Registration Act, examine any one, whether summoned or not, present in his office.

Effect of registration and non-registration.—All instruments duly registered under this Act, and relating to any movable or immovable property, shall take effect against any oral agreement or declaration relating to the same property.

No instrument required to be registered shall be received in evidence in any civil proceeding in any Court, or shall be acted on by any public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or shall affect any property comprised therein, unless it shall have been registered in accordance with the provisions of the Registration Act.

Every instrument of the kinds the registration of which is optional, shall, if duly registered, take effect as regards the property comprised therein, against every unregistered instrument relating to the same property, whether such other instrument be of the same nature as the registered instrument, or not.

Whenever the obligor and obligee of an obligation shall agree that, in the event of the obligation not being duly satisfied, the amount secured thereby may be recovered in a summary way, and shall, at the time of registering the said obligation, apply to the Registering Officer to record the said agreement, the Registering Officer, after making such enquiries as he may think proper, shall record such agreement at the foot of the endorsement and certificate, and such record shall be signed by him and by the obligor, and shall be copied into the Register Book No. 1 or No. 6, as the case may be, and shall be *prima facie* evidence of the said agreement.

Table of Fees.

(Gazette Supplement, 24th April 1896.)

	RS. A. P.
For registering every document not containing more than 300 words, and of which the value does not exceed Rupees 100.	1 0 0
For registering every document of which the value is above Rupees 100, and does not exceed Rupees 1,000.	2 0 0
For registering every document of which the value is above Rupees 1,000, and not exceeding Rupees 5,000.	3 0 0
For each additional Rupees 1,000, or part thereof.	0 8 0
For special registration under Section 52, besides the usual fee an extra fee of the same amount.	
For every search.	1 0 0
For making or granting copies of reasons, entries, or documents, before, on, or after registration, or for entering the contents of a sealed cover in the register of Wills, Codicils, and Instruments giving authority to adopt a son.	4 Annas for every 100 words or for any portion of 100 words.
For attesting a special power of attorney.	0 8 0
Do general do.	1 9 0
For the registration and safe custody of any sealed envelope purporting to contain a Will, Codicil, or authority to adopt a son.	5 0 0
For the withdrawal of a sealed cover.	2 0 0
For filling a translation.	1 0 0
For the issue of a commission, or for attending at a private residence.	Rupees 10, with travelling allowances thereon hereinafter mentioned.

In the event of the services of a female being required on either of the occasions mentioned in the preceding clause, a further fee of 5 Rupees.

If a document, of which the value does not exceed Rupees 100, contains more than 300 words, the additional words shall be charged for at the rate prescribed for certified copies.

If a document tendered for registration has one or more schedules appended to it, such schedule or schedules shall be charged for at the rate prescribed for certified copies, according to the aggregate number of words contained in the schedule or schedules.

All copies of registered documents, endorsements, and certificates required for transmission from one office to another under the provisions of Sections 72, 73, 74, and 75, shall be prepared at the expense of the parties applying for registration, in conformity with the rate prescribed for certified copies.

Whenever a duplicate or counterpart of a document may be registered at the same time as the original document, the registration of such duplicate or counterpart shall be charged for at the rate prescribed for certified copies.

The value, in the case of leases for periods less than five years, without fine or premium, shall be the aggregate amount of rent payable for the whole term of lease.

The value in the case of other leases for a term of years without fine or premium, or in which no period is specified, shall be calculated at five years' rental.

When a fine is payable with or without a rent stipulated, the value shall be the aggregate of the fine and of the rent value (if any) calculated as in the foregoing Rule.

The value in the case of documents in which no value is expressed, or in which it is not fully expressed, shall be the maximum amount which the stamp borne by the document shall suffice to cover.

In all cases not provided for by special rule, and in which the value cannot be determined from the stamp, the fee on registration shall be 5 Rupees for each document.

The fees for serving summonses and for the remuneration of witnesses shall be regulated according to the scale in force in the principal Court of Original Civil Jurisdiction in the same district or sub-district.

Registrars shall be allowed travelling allowance at the rate of 4 annas a mile, and Sub-Registrars at the rate of 2 annas a mile, for proceeding to, and returning from, any private residence.

In the event, however, of the Registering Officer being a Covenanted or Commissioned Officer, the travelling allowance shall be calculated at the rate of 8 annas a mile.

Any person deputed by a Registrar or Sub-Registrar to take an examination at a private residence, shall be allowed travelling allowance at the rate of 2 annas a mile.

There shall be an extra fee of 10 Rupees for every registration by the Registrar General under Section 21, and of five Rupees for every registration by a Registrar under Section 22.

The cost of the registration of every Memorandum forwarded by a Civil Court under Section 41 shall be calculated at the rate prescribed for certified copies according to the number of offices in which the Memorandum may have to be entered and the number of copies which may have to be prepared for transmission from one office to another under the provisions of Section 75.

The cost of the registration of every Memorandum forwarded by a Civil Court under Section 42 shall be calculated at the rate of 1 Rupee for every Registry and Sub-Registry Office in which the Memorandum may have to be filed and indexed, with the addition of fees at the rate prescribed for certified copies for every Registration Office in which a copy of the Memorandum may have to be prepared for transmission to some other office under the provisions of Section 75.

RULES REGARDING THE PAYMENT OF LOST OR MUTILATED GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES.

[Notification, Gazette, 21st August 1866, No. 233.]

1. Notes which have become slightly mutilated will be readily paid to *bona fide* holders upon a written statement as to the circumstances of mutilation, and upon an indemnity (in the form annexed, marked No. 1) being signed by a Banker or some known responsible person.

2. Applications will be received for the payment of notes which have been seriously mutilated or wholly lost or destroyed, provided they can be identified by the number and date; but they will be subject to a strict investigation, and will be paid only on the authority of the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, or of the Commissioner at Madras or Bombay, at whose Head Circle the note may be payable.

3. The title of the applicant to the note is important, and will vary in the absence of anything to the contrary, in the last holder of the entire note. If a note has been divided, and part lost in transmission between two persons, the one who had never possessed the whole note would not be regarded as the owner, unless he declared that value or credit had been given for the note to his full amount. Cases may frequently arise when the half of a note, which has been divided by some dishonest person for the purpose of obtaining value upon each half, may pass into the hands of an innocent holder for value given. His redress would, in that case, be against his correspondent, and only in an exceptional instance would the Currency Department entertain his application for payment.

4. The declarations will be prepared by the Currency Department, free of charge, upon forms numbered 2 and 3—that of the claimant being always made upon Form No. 2 containing the property clause.

5. The Bond of Indemnity will also be prepared by the Currency Department upon Form numbered 4, free of expense to the applicant, except the Government stamp. It will not in any case be taken for a less consideration than Rupees 100; and in cases where the amount of notes is above Rupees 50, the Bond will be taken in double the amount.

6. So far as the declaration and security are concerned, all cases will be submitted in precisely the same form, but a difference will be observed in the period at which payment will be made. The most numerous cases will probably be those in which a note has been divided for safety, and one part is lost. In these and in all cases where a portion of the note remains, from which it can be identified, a period of two months only from the loss will be required to elapse. In cases of entire notes, when total destruction can be clearly proved, a period of twelve months must elapse; but when it is stated that a note has merely been "lost," this period will be extended to five years.

7. Exception is necessary in the case of notes for Rupees 1,000 and upwards, which may be only stated to be "lost." In such case, after the lapse of a year or two, the amount will be invested in Government Securities in the names of the Head Commissioner.

of Paper Currency and the Comptroller General of Accounts, and the dividends will be paid over to the loser. At the time of making this investment, an agreement must be entered into by the claimant with the Currency Department, upon Form numbered 5. If, at the end of twenty years from the date of the loss, the notes be still outstanding, the Government Securities will then be sold, and the proceeds paid to the loser upon his giving security with two sureties, as in the cases before mentioned.

8. Intimation of the loss, destruction, or mutilation of a note or portion of note, must be sent to the office where the note is payable, thus—

If it be a Calcutta Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta.

If a Madras Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras; and the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras.

If a Bombay Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay; and the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay.

If an Allahabad Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad; and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta.

If a Lahore Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore; and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta.

If a Nagpore Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpore; and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta.

If a Calcutt Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutt; Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras; and Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras.

If a Trichinopoly Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Trichinopoly; Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras; and Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras.

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

10. Throughout these Rules, the expression "lost note" includes a stolen note, and the expression "destroyed note" includes a note lost under such circumstances as render its recovery physically impossible.

Form No. 1.

WHEREAS I, the undersigned _____, have applied, to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency (or Commissioner of Madras or Bombay as the case may be), for payment of the amount of the annexed Note, No. _____ dated _____ of which the particulars are given below, in consequence of the same being mutilated and having received payment thereof, I do hereby agree to save harmless and keep indemnified the Secretary of State for India in Council from and against all claims and demands which shall or may be made upon him and the Currency Department by any other person or persons for payment of the said Note, and of and from all expenses which shall or may be incurred by the said Secretary of State for India in Council in defending any suit at law or in equity that shall or may be commenced against him to recover or enforce payment of the said Note whatsoever.

Dated _____ day of _____ 186____.

Witness.

Signed, sealed, &c.

Form No. 2.

I, A B, of _____ do state that on or about the _____ 186____, I sent by post from the above place, contained in a letter addressed to C D, a Currency Note the particulars of which are at the foot hereof, which, as I am informed and believe, he has not received of, and have since learnt that the [Note] was ["lost" or "destroyed"] by:—

And I the said declarant _____ do further state that, at the time I so despatched the said [Note] I was the lawful holder thereof, and that I have never received any consideration or value for the same myself, nor hath any other person or persons for my use or benefit, as I know or verily believe.

Signed, sealed, &c.

Particulars of Currency Note of the Government of India of the Calcutta
Circle of Issue, referred to in the above Bond.

Series or date and number of Note.	Value of Note.	Series or date and number of Note.	Value of Note.
+			

† N. B.—The serial letter and number or the date of the Note must be given, besides the consecutive number, thus $\frac{A}{11}$ 00000, or 00000, dated 13th July 1861.

Form No. 3.

I, C. D., of _____ do state that on or about the _____
186—, as I am informed and believe A. B., _____
of _____ sent by the Post therefrom, contained in a letter addressed to me as above, a Government
Currency Note,* particulars of which are at the foot
hereof which I have not received.

Signed, sealed, &c.

Particulars of Currency Note of the Government of India of the Calcutta
Circle of Issue, referred to in the above Bond.

Series or date and number of Note.	Value of Note.	Series or date and number of Note.	Value of Note.
+			

† N. B.—The serial letter and number or the date of the Note must be given, besides the consecutive number, thus $\frac{A}{11}$ 00000, or 00000, dated 13th July 1861.

Form No. 4.

Know all men by these presents, that We, A. B., of _____
C. D., of _____ are held and firmly bound unto the Secretary
of State for India in Council, in the sum of Rupees _____
Rs. 100 or double the
amount of the Note or
Notes, whichever is the
larger sum

of lawful money of British India, to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council, his
certain attorney, successors, and assigns, for which payment to be made we bind ourselves,
our heirs, and representatives jointly, and every two of us bind ourselves, our heirs,
and representatives, jointly, and each of us binds himself, his heirs, and representatives
severally, firmly by these presents, dated the _____ day of _____
186—.

Whereas the said A. B. has represented to the said Secretary of State
in Council that he was the lawful holder of the Government Currency Note, the parti-
culars of which are at the foot hereof, and that the said
Note — has been (lost) and that * years have elapsed
since he the said A. B. — made a statement of
such (loss) † under the Rules in that behalf, and where-
as the said Note has not been presented for payment in
the interim, and the said A. B. having applied to the
Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the Circle at Cal-
cutta — to give cash for said Note, the said *
† or Commissioner.

Head Commissioner has on the said representation, di-
rected payment of the amount of the said Note to be made
through the Currency Exchange Department of the _____
Circle at _____ on condition of the said A. B. —
and two sufficient sureties executing such Bond as above-written. Now the condition of
the above-written Bond is such that if the above bounden A. B., C. D., and E. F., some or one
of them, their or his heirs or representatives, as shall and do at all times hereafter on
demand, pay or cause to be paid to the Head Commis-
sioner of the Department of Paper Currency for the Circle
of Issue at Calcutta, the amount of the said Note in case
the said Secretary of State in Council is obliged by the decree of a Court of competent

(Destroyed.)
* 5 or 20 years, as the case
may be.
† (or destruction.)
† or Commissioner for Madras
or Bombay.

jurisdiction to pay the same to any other person or persons or body corporate whomsoever
or in case any servant of the Government of India shall receive in payment or pay the said
Note by surprise or oversight, and shall, and do, on demand, pay to the said Secretary of
State in Council or his attorney-at-law, the costs as between party and party, and attorney
and client, of any action or suit which may be brought against the said Secretary of State,
on or in respect of the said Note or so much of such costs as shall not be paid to or recovered
by the said Secretary of State by or from the plaintiff or plaintiffs in such action or
suit, and which action or suit may be defended or not in the discretion of the legal
advisers of the said Secretary of State, and in such manner as they shall think fit. And
if the said A. B., C. D., and E. F., some or one of them, their or his heirs or representatives,
shall, at all times hereafter, on demand, save, defend, and indemnify the said Secretary of
State in Council, his successors, and assigns, of, from, and against all, and all manner of
costs, charges, losses, damages, and expenses whatsoever which shall, or may, at any time
hereafter happen or be occasioned to the said Secretary of State in Council, his successors,
or assigns, in or on account of the said Note, or for on account of any matter, cause, or
thing connected therewith, then the above-written Bond shall be void; otherwise to be in
full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of us, by: _____
Do. do. do. do.
Do. do. do. do.

Particulars of Currency Note of the Government of India of the _____ Circle
of Issue, referred to in the above Bond.

Series or date and number of Note.	Value of Note.	Number of Note.	Value of Note.	Number of Note.	Value of Note.

† N. B.—The serial letter and number or the date of the Note must be given besides the consecutive number, thus $\frac{A}{11}$ 00000, or 00000, dated 13th July 1861.

Form No. 5.

An Agreement made the _____ day of _____
between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the first part, and A. B. of _____
of the second part; Whereas it has been represented to the said Secre-
tary of State in Council by the said A. B. — that a Government
Currency Note, the particulars of which are at the foot hereof, has been lost, and that
two years have elapsed since the said A. B. — made a statement
according to the Rules in that behalf of such loss, and whereas the said Secretary of
State in Council, upon the application of the said A. B., and inasmuch as the value of the
said Note exceeded Rupees one thousand, invested the amount of the said Note in the
purchase of the Government Promissory Notes commonly called Company's Paper in the
joint names of the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency and Comptroller General of
Accounts for the time being, which are specified at the foot hereof, and whereas the said
purchase is hereby declared to be in full satisfaction of the claim of the said A. B. on the
said Secretary of State in Council in respect of the said Note, and it is agreed that the
said Government Securities as purchased are to be retained by the said Secretary of State
in Council as an Indemnity Fund, and subject thereto to be held by him in trust for the
said A. B. and in consideration thereof the said A. B. has agreed to indemnify the said
Secretary of State in Council in manner hereinafter mentioned. Now the said A. B. —
doth hereby for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators,
covenant and agree to, and with, the said Secretary of State for India in Council, his suc-
cessors, and assigns, in manner following: That is to say, that he, the said A. B. —
his executors or administrators, shall, and will, from time to time,
and at all times hereafter, save, defend, keep harmless and indemnified, the said
Secretary of State in Council and his successors, assigns or servants, and every one
of them, from and against all claims, demands, actions, suits, or other proceedings
to be made, claimed, brought, or prosecuted in respect or on account of the said
Note, whether altered or not altered, or of the money payable by virtue of the same
or any or either of them, or on account of the said Secretary of State in Council, his
servants and Agents detaining the said Note when produced by the holder thereof, and

from all monies, costs, loss, charges, damages and expenses in respect thereof or occasioned thereby at law or in equity, and that it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State in Council to defend any such action, suit or proceeding, or to pay without suit, as in the discretion of his legal advisers shall seem proper, and further that if the said Secretary of State in Council, his successors, or assigns or servants, or any of them, shall at any time or times hereafter, either in pursuance of the discretion of the Secretary of State in Council for the time being, or his Officers or servants, or by surprise, oversight, or otherwise take in, receive, or allow the said Note as money, or shall pay off the same, or pay any sum or sums of money thereupon, or pay any costs or expenses incurred in relation to any claim to the said note or to the monies payable by virtue thereof. Then and in such case the said A. B., his executors, or administrators shall immediately pay or cause to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council, or his successors or assigns, all such money, costs, losses, charges, damages and expenses so allowed, paid, expended, sustained, or incurred, together with interest for the same respectively after the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be computed from the time or respective times of allowing, paying, expending, sustaining, or incurring the same respectively without any deduction or abatement whatsoever, and for the further indemnity of the said Secretary of State in Council it is hereby agreed and declared by and between the said parties hereto, that the said Secretary of State in Council and his successors shall stand possessed of and interested in the said Government Promissory Notes upon the trusts following, that is to say, upon trust from time to time and at all times hereafter if the said Secretary of State in Council shall think proper so to do to raise by sale of the said Government Promissory Notes or a competent part thereof such sum or sums of money as shall be sufficient to pay and satisfy to the said Secretary of State in Council and his successors, or his or any of his servants, or the executors or administrators of such servants, all such monies, costs, losses, charges, damages, expenses and interest at the said Secretary of State in Council, or his successors, or his or any of his servants, or the executors or administrators of any such servants shall be entitled to claim or demand of, and from the said A. B. in pursuance of the agreement hereinbefore contained, and to pay, retain, and apply the sum or sums of money so to be levied and raised, or a sufficient part thereof, accordingly and subject to the trusts aforesaid, the said Secretary of State in Council and successors shall stand possessed of and interested in the said Government Promissory Notes, and the interest and annual produce thereof in trust for the said A. B. — and it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of these presents that it shall and may be lawful for the said Secretary of State in Council to retain the said Government Promissory Notes for the term of twenty years from the making of the said Statement of loss, and that the provisions hereby made shall be accepted and taken by the said A. B. — in full satisfaction and discharge for all claims and demands upon the said Secretary of State in Council, for or in respect of the said Note, and further that it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State in Council, and his successors and assigns, to sue for and recover the amount of any loss, costs, or damages which the said Secretary of State in Council, his successors or assigns, or servants or any of them may sustain in relation to any of the said Notes without any obligation on the part of the Secretary of State in Council, or his successors, first to resort to the said Government Promissory Notes for raising the amount of such loss, costs, or damages.

In witness whereof, the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their respective hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Signed and sealed, &c.

Particulars of Currency Note of the Government of India of the
 Series or date, referred to in the above Bond.

Series or date and number of Note.	Value of Note.	Series or date and number of Note.	Value of Note.

† N. B.—The serial letter and number of the Note must be given, besides the consecutive number, thus, A 10000, or 50000, dated 13th July 1861.

CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

RULES FOR THE GRANT OF LEAVE OF ABSENCE FOR REGULATING REDUCTIONS FROM SALARIES AND DEPUTATION ALLOWANCES; AND FOR LIMITING THE PERIOD OF SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT CIVIL SERVANTS.

Application through what channel to be submitted, and what to specify, &c.

APPLICATIONS for leave of absence from Civilian, Chaplain, or Military or Medical Officers in Civil employ, are to be forwarded by Heads of Departments in every case, in original, to the Examiner of Claims, who will submit the application to Government with a report as to the eligibility or otherwise of the applicant to the leave solicited. If the application be from a Military man in Civil employ for leave to Europe, it has to be transmitted through the Commander-in-Chief. Under this arrangement an *separate letter to Government is necessary*. Any opinion or recommendation of Heads of Departments should be *superadded on the application itself*. On the leave being granted, it will be notified in the *Port of Saint George Gazette*. If the applicant be declared ineligible to the leave, or the Government decline to grant it, a copy of the order of Government will be furnished to the Head of the Department for communication to the applicant.—*Notification, Gazette, 14th January 1862.*

Applications for leave of absence should specify the particular Section of the Absentee Rules under which the indulgence is solicited, and the destination to which the applicant proposes to proceed.—*Notification, 23rd March 1855.* And all Officers holding appointments directly under the Supreme Government, to whatever Presidency they may belong, must, in making application for preparatory leave, declare from what part it is their intention to embark, and whether they desire to obtain a Furlough on private affairs, or on Medical Certificate, or with a view of ultimate retirement from the service of Government. A copy of such application will be communicated in due course to the local Government, in order to provide against any Furlough being granted other than that contemplated. In cases, in which Medical Certificates may be produced, setting forth the urgent necessity of *immediate embarkation*, the Local Government shall be at liberty to use its discretion in granting permission for such embarkation. But the leave, for which leave is taken, and the conditions on which it is taken, must be understood to rest ultimately with the Government of India, and shall not depend on the Local Government.—*Notification, 5th October 1855.*

In order to obtain the prescribed Furlough Certificate from the Secretary to Government in the Public Department, Civil Servants must previously submit to that authority a Certificate from the Trustees of the Civil Fund, that they will receive no allowances from that Fund during their absence; and also a Certificate from the Accountant General of there being no public demands against them.—*Notification, 27th December 1854.*

Applications for permission to proceed to Europe, whether under a Furlough Regulation or otherwise, should invariably be accompanied by a Certificate from the Accountant General, that there are no public demands against the applicant.—*Notification, 3rd September 1855.*

Civil Servants applying for permission to resign the Service, are invariably to submit with their applications a Certificate from the Accountant General of there being no public demands against them.—*Notification, 23rd March 1855.*

Extension of leave or return to duty while in England.

Civil Servants are to join the establishment to which they belong at the expiration of the term for which leave may have been granted, unless they shall have obtained an extension of it three months before the expiration of the said leave.

[Extensions of leave will not be granted by the Home Authorities except in cases of illness certified to their satisfaction, or in cases in which it shall be proved that a further residence in Europe is indispensably necessary.

When under any such circumstances a Civil Servant obtains an extension of leave to a given period, he must at the expiration thereof apply for and obtain permission, either to return to his duty, or to reside a further time in Europe, failing in which, he will be liable to be struck off the List of Civil Servants.

The Act of the 33d, Geo. III, Chap. 52, Sec. 70, as it respects Civil Servants applies only to cases of sickness, or meritable accident or infirmity, and no Civil Servant is considered eligible to return to the Service after five years' absence, under that enactment who has failed to obtain agreeably to the foregoing Regulations an extension of leave under the circumstances referred to in the Act.—*Court's Despatch*, 4th September 1840, and 25th April, No. 31 of 1856.]

Every Covenantant Civil Servant is to forward to the India Office, immediately on arrival in England, Certificates stating the exact nature of his leave, the date of the departure of the vessel in which he embarked for Europe, and whether his absentee allowance is to be drawn in that country or not, and the substantive appointment held by him.—*Despatch* dated 15th March 1860, No. 17, and *Notification*, *Gazette*, 6th September 1862.—For Form, vide page 152.

When a Member of the Covenantant Service is permitted by the Home Authorities to return to duty by a particular vessel, it is equivalent to granting him an extension of leave until the arrival of that vessel in India.—*Notification*, 19th December 1862.

Cancellation of leave—return to duty.

The resumption of the duties of office at a date previous to that which leave of absence extends, virtually cancels the unexpired portion of leave and renders unnecessary special application for such leave being cancelled.—*Notification*, 28th September 1847.

But in case of absence on Medical Certificates or on Private Affairs for any protracted period, when the absentee may desire to resume charge of his office at any time earlier than one month prior to the termination of his leave, he should obtain the permission of Government to do so forwarding with his application in case of sick leave, a certificate from a Medical Officer stating that he has sufficiently recovered to be able to return to duty.—*Notification*, 28th March 1851.

In cases where it is not intended to take advantage of leave obtained, special application for cancelling such leave is requisite and should be made to Government.—*Notification*, 28th September 1847.

ABSENTEE RULES, &c.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM, 16th December 1864, No. 3,980.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India and of its enclosure:—*From H. M.'s Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council (Financial)*, No. 262, dated 7th November 1864.

SIR,—I have received your Financial letter of the 23rd of March last, No. 47, forwarding papers containing the opinions of the Members of your Government and of the Local Governments, on the subject of the Rules for the grant of leave of absence and furlough to Members of the Covenantant Civil Service, and I proceed to convey to you the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the subject, after a careful consideration of the arguments put forward in the several letters and minutes which accompanied your letter.

2. In Rule 1, it is laid down that when a Civil Servant, on taking his furlough, has declared whether it is for one, one and a half, two, or three years, "the term cannot afterwards be altered." This rule may be modified as follows, "and the term, if only be altered with the permission of the Local Government."

3. It was not the intention of Her Majesty's Government that preparatory leave should be withheld from an Officer when about to take his furlough, and the following rule may, therefore, be inserted after Rule 2: "For the interval elapsing between departure from station and the commencement of reckoning absence on furlough, and between the end of reckoning absence on furlough and re-arrival at station, the absentee shall be allowed special leave, calculated at the rate of one day for every 10 miles to be travelled, except when railways or steam-boats are available, when one day for every 100 miles only will be allowed (for the time actually occupied in the voyage when its duration exceeds the time calculated at the rate of 109 miles a day), with seven days at the port of embarkation, provided that a period of three months shall in no case be exceeded, and that the time claimed shall have been spent *bona fide* in progress between the place of departure and the place of destination, and during that period the absentee will be entitled to draw a moiety of his allowance."

4. Rule 5 provides for the grant of leave of absence "to any place in India or the seas adjacent" for one month in each calendar year, without deduction from the emoluments of

the Civil Servant taking such leave. The intention of the rule, as laid down in Section XII of the old Furlough Rules, was to provide for every Officer having a vacation in the course of each year, but as it might occasionally happen that a Civil Servant would not be able to obtain leave of absence without detriment to the public service, and as it was desirable that in such a case he should not be placed in a worse position in consequence of the faithful discharge of his duties, the privilege was granted of accumulating this leave to a maximum of three months in three years. It was not intended that, by accumulating three months, and adding to that time an additional month without pay, which was named (with the view, as Mr. Harrington rightly expresses it, "to guard against accidents or unexpected detentions," as the maximum period in excess of the leave within which an Officer must rejoin his appointment, he should be enabled to visit England, while retaining his office and full allowances. For such purposes, full provision is made in the Rules for furlough and for leave on urgent private affairs. Her Majesty's Government, however, will not object to omit the words "any place in India or the seas adjacent," thereby leaving it optional to the Civil Servants to spend their privilege leave where they please.

5. As regards Rule 7, the interpretation placed upon it by the Government of the North-West Provinces is correct. The wording appears to be sufficiently explicit. When an "accumulation" of short leave is due to a Civil Servant, and only "a portion" thereof is taken, he may, with the permission of the Government, take the remainder at a subsequent time. A rule respecting the "accumulation" of leave could not be intended merely to refer to the division of "one month" into instalments.

6. In Rule 8, after the words "on his return to duty," the following clause may be inserted, "For the interval elapsing between departure from station and the commencement of reckoning this leave and between the end of reckoning this leave and re-arrival at station, special leave may be granted in the same manner as is authorized with regard to furlough."

7. Her Majesty's Government do not think it advisable that the leave of absence on urgent private affairs, with retention of office, should be granted more than once, or that it should count as residence in India, and they must decline to alter Rule 8 in this respect.

8. As regards the leave on medical certificate, it is very objectionable that Civil Servants should be absent from India for long periods retaining their appointments, the duties of which cannot, in all cases, be carried on with the same efficiency by Officers who are only temporarily officiating for the absentees. As, however, it may frequently be of a great advantage to a Civil Servant that he should be enabled to be absent from India for a second hot season, Her Majesty's Government will grant to an Officer, on the production of the necessary medical certificates, extensions of his leave, with retention of office and half salary, to a maximum of twenty months from its original commencement, provided that the total period of absence with allowances shall not exceed three years in all, of which not more than two years and a half shall be on half salary, with retention of office. Sections XI and XII have been altered accordingly.

9. It must be understood that the new Rules do not repeal those hitherto in force for regulating deputation allowances, and for limiting the period of service.

10. The modifications in the rules which are authorized in this Despatch will render necessary an alteration in the numbers of the sections of the new Rules, and I therefore forward a corrected copy of the Regulations, which I request your Government to publish and bring into operation with as little delay as possible.

CIVIL SERVICE FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE RULES.

The following Rules relative to the absence of Civil Servants on furlough and sick leave are substituted for those hitherto in force:—

Leave of absence with pay will in future be only of three kinds, viz.:

Furlough.

Leave on private affairs: viz., short leave (sometimes called privilege leave), or special leave for six months.

Leave on medical certificate.

CHAPTER I.

Furlough.

1. Furlough will be granted for a period of three years during the whole term of Service. Civil Servants will have the option of taking the three years at one time, after an

actual residence in India of ten years, or of dividing the furlough into three periods of one year each, which may be taken after successive intervals of not less than seven years' residence, or into two periods, which may either be of one and two years, or of one year and a half, respectively, provided that no furlough exceeding one year be taken until after the completion of ten years' residence in India, and that an interval of not less than seven years' residence shall occur between the first and second periods. In every case, it is imperative that a Civil Servant, when taking his furlough, shall declare whether it is for one, one and a half, two or three years, and the term can only be altered with the permission of the Local Government. Civil Servants taking furlough will vacate their offices. These grants of furlough are subject to the condition that in no case shall a greater number of servants be absent from India on furlough at one time than 10 per cent. of the number on the list of each Presidency, and that, in granting furloughs, the preference shall be given, first, to servants producing medical certificates, in the form prescribed in the Appendix to these Rules, that a visit to Europe is indispensably necessary for the restoration of health, and then to servants in their order of seniority, according to the rank assigned to them on the graduation list of the service. Civil Servants who produce medical certificates in support of applications for furlough, and who are admitted preferentially thereto, are subject to all the conditions applicable to furlough. (a)

2. The furlough allowance granted during the periods specified will be at the rate of £500 per annum, and it will not on any grounds whatever be continued for more than three years.

3. For the interval elapsing between departure from station and the commencement of reckoning absence on furlough, and between the end of reckoning absence on furlough and re-arrival at station, the absentee shall be allowed special leave calculated at the rate of one day for every ten miles to be travelled, except when Railways or steam-boats are available, when one day for every 100 miles only will be allowed (for the time actually occupied in the voyage, when its duration exceeds the time calculated at the rate of 100 miles a day,) with seven days at the port of embarkation, provided that a period of three months shall in no case be exceeded, and that the time claimed shall have been spent bona fide in progress between the place of departure and the place of destination.

This Rule is applicable also to Covenanted Officers transferred from one Station to another.—(Order of Government of India, 16th March 1865, No. 1,313, Financial.)

4. Civil Servants who have taken leave of absence on medical certificate, being at the time eligible to a three years' furlough, cannot be admitted to furlough, except in cases of illness, duly certified, until they have served four years from their last return to duty, and, if not eligible to a three years' furlough when the leave was taken, until they have served two years from their last return to duty, with the same exception as to certified illness. This rule will not apply to leave on medical certificate taken for a period not exceeding three months.

5. An absentee who may obtain leave in continuation of furlough will not be entitled to any allowance during the extension. (b)

CHAPTER II.

Leave on Private Affairs.

6. The Government may grant to Civil Servants leave of absence for one month in each calendar year, without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by such servants; such leave, however, will only be granted when the Government is satisfied that no inconvenience will arise from the departure of the Officer seeking it. No second leave can be granted under this rule until the completion of 11 months from the expiration of the last leave, if taken at one time, or from the date of return from any sick leave, or until the completion of six months from the expiration of the last instalment of a leave, if it has been divided. Servants not availing themselves of the indulgence in any one year, may obtain, under the like conditions, leave for two successive months, to commence at or after

(a) A service of three months is not required after privilege leave for the grant of furlough or previous to retirement.—*Forl. St. George Gazette, p. 261, and 12th Sept. 1865.*

Officers returning from furlough allowed preparatory leave under Section 3 from the date they obtain appointments.

During the interval between departure from station and the commencement of reckoning absence on furlough, the absentee will be entitled to draw a moiety of his allowances; and from the date of his return from furlough to the date of assuming charge of a permanent appointment he will draw the subsistence allowance of his rank.

Two or three months' sick leave will not operate in any way in postponing the grant of furlough.

(b) When an Officer on leave in England is permitted by the Home Government to return to duty by a particular vessel, this permission, if necessary, will be held equivalent to an extension of leave until the arrival in India of the vessel on which the Officer is permitted to return.—*Order of Govt., 21st Oct. 1864, No. 548, Finl.*

the expiration of 21 months from the expiration of their former leave; and, if two years elapse without enjoyment of the privilege, leave for three months may, in like manner, be granted at the expiration of 81 months from the termination of the last preceding leave; but no leave shall be granted under this rule for any period exceeding three months. If an Officer shall not return at the expiration of the period of leave granted him under this rule, he shall forfeit all pay and allowances during the time of his remaining so absent without leave, and if he shall so continue absent for more than one week beyond the term granted his office shall become vacant. (c)

7. Civil Servants absent from their stations under medical certificate cannot be admitted to leave under this rule in continuation of their sick leave; and if, while absent under this rule, they be granted extended leave under medical certificate, they shall be considered liable to the rules applicable to leave on medical certificate for the whole period of their absence.

8. As a general rule, when leave is granted under Section 6, such leave will be in one period only, whether for a whole month or less, and not in detached portions to complete one month; but, as an exception to this rule, it shall be discretionary with the several local Governments, when good cause is shown for the indulgence, and if it is attended with no public inconvenience, to sanction leave of absence under this rule to such parties as may not have occasion to apply for the whole at once, in two instalments only, which are not to exceed in the aggregate one month within the calendar year. Civil Servants to whom an accumulation of short leave may be due, and who may take a portion thereof, may, at the discretion of the several Local Governments, be allowed to take the remainder at a subsequent time. (d)

9. In cases of very urgent private affairs, when leave can be granted without detriment to the public interests, the Government, on being satisfied of the urgency alleged, may grant special leave of absence for six months on private affairs, provided, however, first for the period of such absence the absentee shall draw no more than half his salary. The leave granted under this section will be computed, if taken in India, from the date of the absentee quitting his station to the date of his return thereto; and if taken to Europe or beyond Indian limits, from the date of the sailing of the vessel on which he may have embarked from the port nearest to his station to the date of his arrival at the same on his return to duty. For the interval elapsing between departure from station and the commencement of reckoning this leave, and between the end of reckoning this leave and re-arrival at station, special leave may be granted in the same manner as is authorized with regard to furlough (see Section 3).

(c) No portion of the half salary will be allowed to be drawn, until the absentee shall have returned to his duty. After an absence of six months, any office held by the absentee will become vacant. If this leave be extended on medical certificate, the whole period of absence will be subject to the rules applicable to leave on medical certificate. No second leave can be granted under this rule. (d)

CHAPTER III.

Leave of Absence on Medical Certificate.

10. Leave of absence on medical certificate from any Office or Station can only be granted by the Government under which the applicant is employed. Every application for leave must be made publicly through the regular channel, in the Department to which the applicant may belong, and a certificate, countersigned according to the form contained in the Appendix to these Rules, must accompany the application.

11. Upon application duly made, the Government may grant leave of absence on medical certificate to a Civil Servant for any period not exceeding 15 months, without

(a) Officers whose leave expires after the commencement of general holidays must report their return to station or duty at the expiration of such leave and are not allowed to remain absent until Offices are re-opened after the close of the holidays.—*Order of Govt. of India, 30th Jan. 1866, No. 579, Finl.*

(b) When only one instalment of privilege leave is taken in the calendar year, a month's leave may be obtained in the succeeding year after the lapse of six months from date of return to duty from previous leave.

When an Officer entitled to three months is absent for one month only he may again be allowed three months' leave after he has served for 11 months from date of last return to duty.—*Gazette, 16th October 1865, page 530.*

Officers who obtain privilege leave under the rules of the Civil Department may carry forward to the privilege leave of a future year such portion of the one month's privilege leave of the previous year as may not have been taken.—*Gazette, 16th June 1866, page 1082.*

(c) The half salary during preparatory leave is not to be paid until the Officer's return to duty.—*Order of Government of India, 25th April 1865, No. 2,139, Finl.*

(d) Civilians who have taken leave under Section XIV of the Rules of 1854 can obtain one more leave under this Section, provided six years have elapsed since return to duty from that leave.

after the Officer shall have joined the station; if required in advance, an order of the Government shall be necessary.

Section XXII. The salary of office will be payable from the date only of the Officer joining, but in case of Junior Civil Servants, the salary of Assistants will be payable from the date of their being reported qualified for the public service, unless forfeited under the preceding Rule, through delay in joining the station to which they may be appointed.

Section XXIII. In case of a change of office, when an Officer is appointed to a higher situation, he shall not draw the higher salary until he joins. For the period occupied in travelling, the Rule No. XX regarding the time and distance for joining Stations, shall be applicable, and the Officer will, for the periods allowed in that Rule respectively, draw out of the salary of the office he is about to join, a sum equal to that of his previous situation.

CHAPTER VI.

Rules for Deputation Allowance.

Section XXIV. The sum of Rupees 52,250 per annum having been fixed under the orders of the Court of Directors, as the maximum salary of Civil Office for the Officers of Government under the sanction of Member of Council, Civil Servants who may draw larger allowances than this annual sum, as a consolidated personal and sumptuary allowance, in consideration of the necessary expenses of their position, will in all cases of absence, be treated in respect to deductions as drawing only the allowance thus limited, and the excess above the monthly salary yielded by that annual sum shall remain as a local addition to the usual Deputation Allowance to be drawn by the Officer performing the duties, to meet the necessary expenses of his position; provided, however, that in the case of Civil Servants appointed to offices of the description referred to subsequent to 2d June 1854, the sum of Rupees 50,000 shall be held to be the maximum salary, under the Government Resolution, No. 563 of that date.

Section XXV. Deputation Allowances shall be granted to Civil Servants temporarily performing the duties of an office according to the following rates, and subject to the limitations and conditions hereinafter laid down:—

To Civil Servants not holding any substantive appointment, at the rate of 50 per cent. on the monthly salary of the appointment, officiated in, such Deputation Allowance being in addition to the subsistence allowance of their respective ranks.

To Civil Servants holding an office of inferior emolument, when officiating in an office of superior emolument at the rate of 20 per cent. upon the monthly salary of the appointment officiated in, in all cases in which the salary of such appointment shall not exceed Rupees 2,000 per mensem, and in respect to all appointments of which the salary shall be more than Rupees 2,000 per mensem, at the rate of 20 per cent. upon Rupees 2,000, and of 10 per cent. on the amount in which the monthly salary may exceed Rupees 2,000, provided however that no lower rate of Deputation Allowance shall be given than Rupees 200 per mensem.

The Deputation Allowance shall in all cases be in addition to the salary of the substantive appointment held by the Officer on Deputation.

The above rates are granted provisionally subject to future revision.

In Punjab, Nagpore, and other places, where appointments are by classes, the amount of Deputation Allowances, payable at the above rates, will be calculated, not upon the salary of the individual Officer holding the substantive appointment in which the Officer deputed may be temporarily officiating, but on the average rate of salary attached to the particular class to which the appointment may belong.

A Civil Servant acting for another shall have no claim to Commission of Fees, where any such sources of emolument exist. These shall be regarded as forming part of the income of the Officer to be relieved, subject to the prescribed deductions.

A Civil Servant acting in an appointment, the salary of which is to be reduced on the retirement of the present incumbent, will draw Deputation Allowance on the reduced salary.

An Officer officiating in more than one appointment will be entitled to Deputation Allowance, regulated by the aggregate amount of the salary of the offices.

An Officer appointed permanently to a higher situation, but prevented from joining his appointment by an order of Government, and deputed to officiate in a situation of still higher emolument than the one to which he has been permanently appointed, will be entitled to a Deputation Allowance in addition to a higher salary to which he has been promoted.

Section XXVI. No Civil Servant temporarily officiating for another shall draw an amount larger than the entire emoluments of the office in which he is officiating, and if the amount of the Deputation Allowance, according to the prescribed scale added to the permanent emoluments of the officiating servant, would exceed the emoluments of the office in which he is temporarily acting, the excess shall not be drawn. But this provision shall not apply to the case of any Officer deputed for special reasons to act in an office of inferior emolument to his own. In cases where an Officer holding two appointments, on being deputed to officiate for another, shall be relieved only from one, he shall receive no Deputation Allowance, unless the emoluments of the office in which he is deputed to act exceed the united emoluments of his permanent appointments, and in that case the Deputation Allowance shall be limited to the difference.

Section XXVII. No Subordinate Officer acting for his principal or for any other person holding a superior appointment in the same office or establishment, at the same station, shall be entitled to any Deputation Allowance until after the expiration of one month, and then the allowance is not to be drawn in advance. But a servant previously out of employment, or who may be deputed to act from a different station shall be entitled to Deputation Allowance from the date at which he may enter upon the discharge of the duties to which he has been temporarily appointed.

Section XXVIII. Civil Servants, if deputed to act at a distance from the stations where they are employed, or if ordered by Government on special duty, shall be permitted to draw travelling allowances at the rate sanctioned in the case of a first appointment.

CHAPTER VII.

Rules for limiting the period of Service.

Section XXIX. After thirty-five years' service (a) no Civil Servant shall be appointed to any new office, nor be permitted to retain an office which he has held for a period of five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of the Home Government. This Rule will be applicable to every Civil Servant appointed to office after its promulgation, and to the case of every other Civil Servant to whom it relates at the close of five years from the 25th August 1854.

CHAPTER VIII.

Rules for the grant of leave of absence to Law Officers.

Section XXX. The Indian Law Officers may obtain sick leave and short leave on private affairs, under the conditions prescribed in the case of Civil Servants, both as respects the period of absence and the limitation of allowances during such absence. Leave will, however, only be granted at the convenience of the Government, and no additional expense will on any consideration be incurred by the Government on account thereof. (b)

If any Law Officer shall quit his duty, save on leave under Medical Certificate, or on short leave on private affairs, he will be considered to have vacated his appointment.

RETIRING ANNUITIES TO CIVILIANS AND PENSIONS TO THEIR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

INDIA OFFICE,
London, 25th November 1862.

Financial
No. 193.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MR. LORD.—1. The Memorials from the Covenanted Civil Servants of the several Governments in India, on the subject of their retiring annuities, and of the pensions of their widows and orphans, together with your Financial Letter, dated the 7th March 1862, No. 46, the Financial Letter from Madras, dated the 3th February 1862, No. 2, the Public

(a) Except in special cases, the period of Service is to be taken to commence from the date of the arrival of the servant in India.—*Notification, Gazette, 28th March 1861.*

(b) This Section has been made applicable to the Administrator General.—*Court's Despatch, No. 1 of 1855.*

Letter from Bombay, dated the 12th April 1862, No. 13, and the several Minutes of Members of the respective Governments in India, in reference thereto, have been considered by me in Council.

2. It does not appear to be necessary to give a detailed reply to the observations of your Government, or to the requests contained in the several Memorials, as the result of the consideration by Her Majesty's Government of those observations and Memorials will be apparent from the decision which I have now to communicate.

3. In regard to the period of service which is, in future, to be required as a qualification for an annuity, Her Majesty's Government see no reason for altering the period of twenty-five years' service, and twenty-two years' residence (including one year's sick leave, if such has been taken, as at present); but they cannot allow any future special leave of absence from India on private affairs to count as residence.

4. No sufficient ground appears to have been assigned for increasing or altering the amount of the full annuity, which must therefore remain at £1,000, or of the amount of the percentage of deduction from salaries, which will continue at 4 per cent., the amount of subscriptions to accumulate, as at present, at 6 per cent. interest.

5. Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that there is ground for making some alteration in the terms on which annuities are granted, and they have decided that a Civil Servant, who has completed the prescribed period of service and residence, shall be granted by Government an annuity of £600, and that he shall have the option of taking in addition an annuity of the amount, not exceeding £400, which his accumulated subscriptions, with interest, will purchase, according to the Table now in force, or of adding to his subscriptions such a sum as will purchase an annuity of any amount which, added to the £600, granted by Government, will not exceed the full annuity of £1,000. They have also decided that annuities, without limitation as to number, may be granted on application, at any time, to Covenanted Civil Servants who may have completed the prescribed periods of service and residence, and whose resignations of the Service have been accepted; and that those Civil Servants who have obtained annuities since the Memorials were sent in, be admitted from this date to the benefit of the arrangement now sanctioned.

6. It must be clearly understood that, in the event of the death of a subscriber, his accumulated subscriptions will lapse, and that no refund of subscriptions can, under any circumstances, be allowed.

7. Her Majesty's Government are also disposed to make some provisions for Covenanted Civil Servants who, having devoted a proportion of their lives, and energies, and especially those years during which men qualify for a profession, to the service of Government, are deprived of the fruits of their labor by sickness, which may compel them to resign the Service before they have become entitled to an annuity. In any such cases, when clearly proved by Medical Certificate, the following pensions may be granted:—

If under 5 years' service, a grant of.....£100.
Of 5 years' service and under 10, an annuity of £150.
Of 10 years' service and under 15, an annuity of £250.
Of 15 years' service and under 20, an annuity of £350.
Of 20 years' service and under 25, an annuity of £450.

8. Her Majesty's Government are willing to sanction the payment of all the annuities quarterly, and to the date of decease, with the same option as to payment in India or England as at present.

9. These changes will inevitably derange the calculations on which the Civil Service Annuity Funds were constituted. It is, therefore, important to consider whether any advantage could attend retaining Boards of Managers and the machinery of the Funds. Practically, all that will be required under the changes now sanctioned will be, an account showing the amount deducted from the salary of each Civil Servant, and the interest thereon, and for that object the maintenance of the Funds does not appear to be necessary.

10. Before giving final orders on this point, however, Her Majesty's Government are desirous of being furnished with your opinion as to the expediency of closing the Funds.

11. It only remains for me to convey to you the decision of Her Majesty's Government as to the Bengal Civil Fund; the Madras Civil Fund, Charity Branch; the Bombay Civil Fund, Provident Branch.

12. There appears to be no ground for making any change in the management of these Funds, which will, consequently, as heretofore, remain with the subscribers. In regard to the assistance from the State, Her Majesty's Government have no intention of withdrawing the aid which has been hitherto granted, and they see no reason for increas-

ing it. If the subscribers prefer it, there would apparently be no objection to granting, in lieu of the present indirect aid, an annual sum equal to the average of the donations during the past five years, the future interest on the balance of the Funds being in that case fixed at 5 per cent., and the remittance of the sums required by the Funds in England being made at the same rate of exchange as that fixed annually for the adjustment of transactions with the British Exchequer.

13. These changes may severally be brought into immediate operation, and a copy of this Despatch will be forwarded to the Governments of Madras and Bombay respectively, for the information and guidance of those Governments.—Published in Gazette, 6th January 1862, page 17.

FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE RULES FOR CHAPLAINS.

I. Chaplains may be allowed leave of the following kinds:—

Leave on Medical Certificate.	Privilege Leave.
Furlough on Private Affairs.	Preparatory Leave.
Short Leave on Private Affairs.	

Leave on Medical Certificate.

II. Leave on medical certificate is given by the Government under which the applicant may be serving, on application through the Archdeacon, through whom the medical certificate is forwarded to Government.

III. Applications for leave, or extension of leave, on medical certificate, must be supported by the two certificates noted in the margin, the second of which must be countersigned as follows:—

1. A statement of the applicant's case from his medical adviser, distinctly specifying, from personal observation, the nature of the disease, its symptoms, causes, and duration, and the necessity for temporary removal, or in cases where extension of leave is applied for, the reasons for such extension.
- II. A certificate in the form given in Appendix A, from the Official Surgeon of the district or town in which the applicant is employed or temporarily residing, or if there be no Official Surgeon, by a medical practitioner.

a.—When the applicant is not at a Presidency town, and is applying for leave or extension of leave in India,—by the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals of the Division in which he is employed, or temporarily residing.

b.—When the applicant is at a Presidency town, or is applying for leave or extension of leave out of India,—by the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department. To this end, a Chaplain who may have come on preparatory leave to the Presidency, will, prior to appearing before the Medical Board at the Presidency, submit the statement and medical certificate, on which he obtained preparatory leave, to a Presidency Surgeon, in view to his receiving a certificate from him, recommending his case to the Board.

c.—When the applicant is in England, and residing within 20 miles of London,—by the Medical Board attached to the India Office.

d.—When the applicant is in England, but residing at a distance of more than 20 miles from London,—by a second Medical Practitioner.

e.—When the applicant is elsewhere than in England or India,—by the chief medical authority of the colony or country whither he may have proceeded.

The certificate and countersignature must, like the first statement, be given after a careful personal investigation; and any omission, either of the countersignature or of the personal investigation, must be satisfactorily explained.

IV. Leave on medical certificate in or beyond India, to one not permanently unfit for further service, will be given, without question, as often as the necessity for it may be established by submission of the prescribed certificates.

V. The period for which leave on medical certificate is given, is as follows:—

a.—In India:—a continuous period not exceeding one year.

b.—Beyond India:—eighteen months, subject to extension, with allowances, up to a period not exceeding altogether three years, on a renewal of the medical certificate.

VI. The pay or allowances during such leave are as follows:—

a.—In India:—full salary of rank, subject to a deduction of one-third for the whole term of regulated absence, provided that the deduction shall not reduce the allowance below Rupees 500 a month.

b.—Beyond India:—for first six months,—£600 per annum, and, (if the absentee be an Archdeacon, but not otherwise) such portion of the salary of his office, not exceeding one-half, as may not be required for the payment of a *locum tenens*, and as may be granted to the absentee without extra expense to Government. For the remaining period,—£191-12-6, or £127-15-0 per annum according as the absentee has, or has not, completed seven years' residence in India.

VII. Leave on medical certificate will be reckoned as follows:—

a.—In India:—from the date of the absentee's departure from his station or from any earlier date of his successor's taking charge, to the date of return to station.

b.—Beyond India:—from the date of departure from India of the vessel on which the absentee embarks, to the date of his arrival at the principal port of his own Presidency, from which latter date he will be regarded as on duty.

VIII. A Chaplain proceeding on leave beyond India on medical certificate, will be allowed an advance of three months' absentee pay, and no recovery will be made on account of this advance, should the absentee die before it is liquidated.

IX. A Chaplain proceeding to England on leave should be furnished by the Accountant General with a certificate in the form given in Appendix B, for submission to the India Office on his arrival in London.

Furlough on Private Affairs.

X. Furlough on private affairs is granted by the Government of India in the Home Department (on application as before through the Archdeacon and through the local Government or Administration in the Bengal Presidency, under whom the Chaplain may be serving,) and by the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

XI. A Chaplain wishing for an extension of one of the authorized portions of furlough while in England, must send his application to the Government of India, Home Department.

XII. Application for furlough on private affairs must be supported by proof of residence for the period prescribed in para. XIV, and of presence on duty for a continuous period of three months from the date of return from the last absence on privilege leave.

XIII. Grants of furlough on private affairs are subject to the exigencies of the public service. If a Chaplain prefers taking his furlough in India, he may do so.

XIV. The periods for which furlough is granted are as follows:—

a.—Undivided:—a continuous term of three years, but not before completion of ten years' residence in India;—or,

b.—Divided into two periods, whether of eighteen months each, or of two years and one year, respectively. The first instalment of such divided furlough may be taken after a residence of seven years, and the second instalment of a residence of ^(eight)_{ten} years, from date of return from last instalment by Chaplains appointed ^(before)_(on or after) the 11th January 1854. One year is the shortest term of furlough that can be taken by a Chaplain.

XV. The pay during furlough is £191-12-6 per annum.

XVI. Leave on furlough will be reckoned as in para. VII.

XVII. A Chaplain on furlough may be allowed an advance of six months' furlough pay on the same terms as in para. VIII.

XVIII. A Chaplain proceeding to England on furlough should get the form mentioned in para. IX.

Short leave on Private Affairs.

XIX. Short leave on private affairs is granted by the Government under whom the applicant may be serving, the application being made as before through the Archdeacon.

XX. On application for temporary leave, from any notice must be given to the chief official military authorities at the station, in order that, if there be any urgent reasons against the absence of the Chaplain, they may be submitted to the Government.

XXI. Short leave on private affairs will be granted on sufficient cause being shown, provided that the applicant's services can be spared, and that six years have elapsed since his last return from such leave.

XXII. Short leave on private affairs in India only is granted for a period not to exceed six months on each occasion.

XXIII. During such leave, the pay is £191-12-6 per annum, or £127-15-0 per annum, according as the absentee has, or has not, completed seven years' residence in India; also half of the difference between such annual sum and the full pay of rank.

XXIV. Leave in India on private affairs will be reckoned as in para. VII, clause a.

Privilege Leave.

XXV. Privilege leave is granted by the Bishop, or in his absence, by the Commissary of the Diocese; the grant being reported to the Local or Supreme Government under whom the applicant is employed, for publication in the Official Gazette.

XXVI. Applications for privilege leave must be accompanied by proof of continuance on duty, till application, for the periods prescribed in the next paragraph.

XXVII. The periods for which privilege leave may be granted are one, two, and three months, after Chaplains have been on actual duty for continuous periods of five, ten, and fifteen months respectively, from date of first arrival in India, or since return from last leave of any description. The period is admissible in addition to, but after the time allowed for visiting an out-station (i.e., after the duties of that station have been duly performed), and also in addition to time allowed for proceeding from one station to another on change of station.

XXVIII. The pay during privilege leave is the full salary, that is, without forfeiture of allowances, unless the Chaplain should exceed the term of his privilege leave, in which case the circumstances under which he overstayed it should be fully reported, when, if the Government be satisfied that the original leave was not exceeded through carelessness, or wilful negligence, or from any circumstances involving culpability, leave for the period in excess will be granted in orders, and the Chaplain will not, under these circumstances, be subjected to any forfeiture of allowances for the term of the original leave; but for the period in excess, he will be restricted to the same pay as during short leave on private affairs. When, however, grounds are wanting, why the original leave should not be invalidated, general leave will either be granted for the entire period of the Chaplain's absence (so as to reduce him, for such period, to the pay for short leave on private affairs), or will be refused altogether, in which latter case, the Chaplain will be looked upon as absent without leave from the date of his quitting to that of his return to his post.

XXIX. Privilege leave is reckoned as in para. VII, clause a.

XXX. Pay for the period of privilege leave will not be issued before return to duty.

Preparatory Leave.

XXXI. Preparatory leave is preparatory to leave beyond India on medical certificate, furlough to Europe on private affairs, or retirement from the service. It is granted by the Government under which the applicant may be serving, on application through the Archdeacon.

XXXII. The period for which preparatory leave is granted is as follows:—

a.—If the Chaplain be stationed at the port of embarkation, seven days.

b.—If he be not stationed at the port of embarkation, seven days; and, in addition thereto, one day, (exclusive of Sundays) for every ten miles of the distance between his station and the port of embarkation, except when railways or steam boats are available, when one day for every one hundred miles of the distance traversed by railway or steam boat will be allowed, or the time actually occupied in the voyage, when its duration exceeds the time calculated at the rate of one hundred miles a day.

XXXIII. The pay during preparatory leave is as follows:—Half salary of rank, and—when the preparatory leave is granted in connection with leave on medical certificate, but not otherwise—any further sum which may be required to make up the half salary to £300 per annum.

XXXIV. Preparatory leave will be reckoned from the date of the absentee's departure from his station (or from any earlier date of his successor's taking over charge), to the date of his subsequent departure from the principal port of his Presidency, or from any port not more distant than his station.

XXXV. Pay for the period of preparatory leave will be issued on the Chaplain's arrival at the port where the preparatory leave terminates.

Joining Time

XXXVI. The period of joining time will be governed by the rule laid down for the calculation of preparatory leave in clause 6 of Section XXXII. When an Officer is transferred from one station to another during absence on leave, he will, unless there be special orders to the contrary, be allowed joining time in addition to the period of his leave, and the time will be calculated according to the distance either from his old to his new station, or from the place where he receives the orders transferring him to his new station, whichever may be nearest to his new station.

Miscellaneous.

XXXVII. The period of three years to which the grant of pay to a Chaplain absent on furlough is confined, is an absolute limit. Should he exceed that term and obtain one or more extensions of furlough up to the maximum of five years, pay will not be given for any period in excess of the three years.

XXXVIII. The foregoing rules confer no right on a Chaplain to return from leave to the particular station which he may have quitted, every Officer being liable to be moved from one station to another whenever the Government think it expedient.

XXXIX. Periods of absence on privilege leave, preparatory leave, and leave to the Presidency not exceeding six months, for the purpose of undergoing examination in the Oriental languages by the test prescribed for Military Officers, will be counted as service and residence, the last mentioned absence being regarded as on duty.

XL. Absence on leave of other denominations to the extent of three years, and absence in India on leave taken before the 25th August 1864, will be counted as service only.

XLI. Absence without leave, or for a period in excess of authorized leave, will entail forfeiture of allowances for the term of unauthorized absence.

XLII. Chaplains are to report to the local Accountant General, the date of their joining a station and of their leaving it, and (in the Bengal Presidency) to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, or in the other Presidencies, to the Secretaries to Governments of Madras and Bombay—the date the pilot leaves the vessel on which they may be quitting their Presidency by Sea.

XLIII. With the exceptions noted in paras. VIII, XVII, XXX and XXXV, a Chaplain on leave may be allowed pay month by month, as it falls due.

XLIV. Absentee pay issued in India at a rate which is expressed in sterling money, will be converted into Indian currency at two shillings to the Government Rupee.

XLV. No Officer is allowed to visit Cashmere without the sanction of the Punjab Government; and all applications to visit that territory are invariably to contain a report that the applicant has received and perused the rules for the guidance of Officers travelling in the territories of the Maharajah, and that he pledges himself to abide strictly by them, and will on no account whatever, or under any circumstances, interfere with the Natives, except through the legitimate authorities of the districts.

XLVI. A Chaplain will report the dates of his proceeding on and returning from leave, to the Local Government under which he may be serving, except when he is a Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment proceeding on or returning from furlough, in which case the report will be made to the Government of India, in the Home Department. Failing such report, the leave will be calculated from the date of the Government Order granting it.—*Notification of Govt. of India, 15th Feb 1865, No. 1,361.*

APPENDIX A.

Form of Medical Certificate to be submitted in support of applications for Sick Leave.

I do hereby certify that, according to the best of my professional judgment, after careful examination of his case, I consider the state of health _____ to be such as to render leave of absence to _____ absolutely necessary (or highly desirable) for his recovery.

APPENDIX B.

Form of Certificate to be given by Accountants General to Absentees proceeding on Leave or Furlough to Europe.

Name of Absentee Rules.	Total period of residence and service in India.	Period of leave already taken on former occasions, with the exception of the privilege and preparatory leave.	Full salary of rank.	Nature and period of leave.	Date of intended departure of vessel on which the absentee will embark.	Provision of salary passed in advance in Calcutta.	Rate of absentee pay to be drawn in England or India.	Date from which the first payment is to commence.
		In India.	Out of India.					
								From the date of the Pilot quitting the vessel as certified on the reverse.

* The Certificate in the reverse will be given in the following form:—

This is to certify that _____ is a passenger on board the _____ proceeding to _____ and left by me at Sea this day, _____
 SANDHEADS, _____ 186 _____. Pilot.

DESPATCH FROM THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA—FINANCIAL.—INDIA OFFICE, LONDON, 17th February 1865, No. 32.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

SIR,—I have considered in Council your Ecclesiastical letter dated the 8th December last, No. 13, in which you recommend for favorable consideration the proposition of the Bishop of Calcutta that Chaplains who may retire prior to the occurrence of a vacancy in the Senior Chaplaincy, and who would consequently only receive a pension of £229 per annum, may be admitted to the increased pension of £365 as soon as a vacancy occurs, which would render pensions of that amount available.

On a reconsideration of the whole question, and the inconvenience shown to be likely to arise from not limiting the period of Chaplain's service, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that, instead of acceding to the proposition now submitted, it would be better, for the interests of the service, that the following Rules should be published in substitution of those sanctioned in my Financial Despatch of the 29th July last, No. 186, to take effect from the 15th October last, the date of the publication of that Despatch in India:—

I.—A Chaplain retiring after completing the full period of service, as prescribed by Government Regulations, shall receive a pension of £365 per annum. This Rule to come into operation in each Presidency as soon as either of the two Senior Chaplaincies in that Presidency is vacant.

II.—Every Chaplain shall be compelled to retire after 25 years from the date of the commencement of his service in India, unless specially retained in the service by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the recommendation of the Governor-General in Council or Governor in Council of his Presidency. This Rule to come into operation in three years.

III.—During the next three years, the second Chaplain may succeed to the Senior Chaplaincy, and the third to the second Chaplaincy, but if either of them accepts that

advantage, he thereby forfeits his claim to the increased pension. After three years there shall be no more appointments to the two Senior Chaplaincies, but the incumbents then existing, if any, may retain them, unless they fall under the operation of Rule II. The incumbents now existing, in order to entitle themselves to the increased pension, must resign before the end of three years.

IV.—The lower rates of pension payable to Chaplains compelled by ill health to retire after a shorter period of service, shall remain as at present.

DESPATCH FROM THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, FINANCIAL—INDIA OFFICE, LONDON, 5th July 1865, No. 167.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

SIR,—I have considered in Council your Ecclesiastical letters dated the 5th and 10th April 1865, Nos. 2 and 4, requesting information on certain questions which have arisen in connection with the Rules for the retirement of Chaplains, laid down in my Financial Despatch of the 17th February 1865, No. 32.

2. In regard to the first point, as to the interpretation to be placed on the words "must resign," in Rule II, Her Majesty's Government intended "resignation of the service," and they cannot allow "resignation of the superior allowances" to be regarded as a fulfilment of the condition prescribed in the Rule in question.

3. With respect to the second point on which a decision is requested, Her Majesty's Government concur with you in thinking that there would be hardship in refusing the increased pension to a Senior Chaplain on retirement, in the event of the third Chaplain in the list electing to accept the promotion in lieu of the increased pension, as provided in Rule III, and will therefore allow the increased pension to be granted on the retirement within the prescribed period of one of the Senior Chaplains, even although a permanent vacancy may not thereby be caused.

SECURITY AND EMPLOYMENT OF AGENTS DURING ABSENCE.

Security from Civil Servants and Military Officers holding Civil appointments on leave under Medical Certificate, or on private affairs, retaining their appointments, shall not be taken. Security shall be taken in cases of furlough or of resignation of the Service as heretofore.—*Notification, Gazette, 29th February 1866.*

Every party who may be desirous of employing an Agent or Agents to draw his salary from the public Treasury during his absence from the Presidency, will be required to furnish such Agent or Agents with a Power of Attorney, which Power of Attorney will so long as it may require to be acted upon, be lodged with the Department through which payment is made. The Agent or Agents who may be authorized to draw the salary of an Absentee will be required to produce security for the refund of any sum which may eventually be found to have been overdrawn.

Forms of Powers of Attorney and Bonds of Indemnity prepared by the Government Solicitor, may be obtained on payment at the *Fort St. George Gazette Press*.—*Notification, 9th May 1864.*

No Absentee allowance will be issued in Europe to any Civil Servant who shall omit to transmit the following Certificate to the India Office.—*Despatch of Secretary of State, 16th March 1861, No. 219, 21st July 1862, No. 48.*

Name, Service and Designation of the party obtaining leave.	Salary of substantive appointment held by the Officer.	Nature and period of the leave.	Date of intended departure of Vessel from Madras.	Portion of salary passed in advance at Madras.	Rate of allowance to be drawn in England or not.	Date from which the first payment is to commence.
					In England.	
					In Madras.	

MADRAS,

Civil Paymaster.

DEPUTATION ALLOWANCE TO ACTING OFFICERS IN THE FINANCE AND POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

The present Rules regarding Deputation allowances to Officers of Police having been found to be unsuitable, His Honor the President in Council resolves that Resolution, Nos. 618G and 20G, dated September 30th, 1862, January 2nd, 1863, be rescinded.

His Honor in Council is also pleased to determine that, in accordance with the principle of the Order No. 3,390, dated July 25th, 1863, in the Financial Department, there shall be one uniform rate of acting allowances for Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers of Police, and that no acting allowances shall be granted to Officers of Police officiating for other Officers in another grade of the same class as their own.

The following Rules are accordingly promulgated for general information and guidance:—

Rule I.—An Officer of Police officiating for another Officer in the same class, will not receive Deputation allowance.

Rule II.—An Officer of Police officiating for another Officer of Police in a higher class than his own will draw the full salary of his own office, and an allowance at the rate of 20 per cent. on the mean between the maximum and the minimum salary of the class in which he officiates, provided his total allowances do not exceed the minimum salary of such higher class.

Rule III.—An Officer of Police officiating at the same station for an Officer of a higher class than his own, will not be entitled to any Deputation allowance during the first month he may thus officiate according to the Covenanted Civil Service Rules.

Rule IV.—Any Officer holding a substantive appointment in another Department of the Government Service and officiating for an Officer of Police, will draw salary and acting allowances at the rates prescribed in Rule II.

Rule V.—Any person not holding a substantive appointment in the Public Service, and officiating for an Officer of Police, will receive at the rate of 50 per cent. on the mean between the maximum and the minimum salary of the class to which he is appointed.

The 7th August 1863.

The following Resolution, No. 3,390 of 25th July 1863, will be substituted for that bearing the same number and date which was published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 1st August 1863, page 2190:—

No. 3,390, the 25th July 1863.

Read again the Financial Resolution No. 6G, dated the 29th August 1862, sanctioning a classification of the appointments in the General Department of Account in substitution of the arrangement introduced by Financial Resolution, No. 84, dated the 13th May 1862.

Resolution.—The Hon'ble the President in Council observes that, under the Financial Resolution of the 13th May 1862, Covenanted Officers who entered the General Department of Account before that date are allowed to retain their privileges, and therefore when such Covenanted Officers are appointed to act for other Covenanted Officers in the Department, they are entitled to draw Deputation allowances on the same terms as those allowed to Covenanted Officers in other branches of the Service.

But this Rule cannot be held to apply to Covenanted Officers entering the Financial Department after that date, nor does it seem proper to preserve a separate Rule for calculating the acting allowances of Uncovenanted Officers in the Department, as by the Resolution above-mentioned all distinction between the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Service was abolished.

In considering what would be a suitable standard to introduce under these circumstances, His Honor in Council observes that, as the acting allowance Rules of the Covenanted Service are based upon a simple consistent principle, they may with advantage be taken as the basis of the Rules which shall be applicable to all the Officers of the Financial Department other than those specially noticed in the 1st paragraph.

His Honor in Council desires accordingly that the following Rules be observed in future.

1st.—No Officer will receive any Deputation allowance for officiating for another Officer in the same class as himself.

2nd.—An Officer appointed to officiate for another Officer in a higher class than his own will draw, irrespective of any saving from the salary of the appointment in which he officiates, the full salary of his own appointment, with an additional allowance at the rate of 20 per cent. on the mean between the minimum and maximum salary of the class in which he officiates, provided the total allowance to be so drawn shall not exceed the minimum salary of such higher class.

3rd.—When the Officer thus appointed to act is in the receipt of the maximum salary of his own class, he will receive no additional allowance on his first appointment to act, inasmuch as the maximum salary of any class is always the same as the minimum of that immediately above it; but he will be eligible, whilst officiating, to the yearly increase of salary allowed to those permanently appointed to the higher class.

4th.—An Officer officiating at the same station for an Officer of a higher class than his own, will not be entitled to any Deputation allowance during the first month he may thus officiate according to the *Covenanted Civil Service Rules*.

5th.—Any person holding a substantive appointment in another Department of the Government Service, and officiating for an Officer of the Financial Department, will draw salary and acting allowances at the rates prescribed in Rule 2.

6th.—Any person not holding a substantive appointment in the public service, and officiating in the Financial Department, will receive at the rate of 50 per cent. on the mean between the maximum and the minimum salary of the class to which he is appointed.

Officer acting in an appointment shall receive more than one-half of the Staff salary attached thereto until he shall have acted six months in it, counting from the date of his joining the appointment. At the expiration of this period he will be allowed the full Staff salary in all cases, if it be available, but not otherwise.

"2.—This order applies to all cases including those of Officers officiating for Staff Officers absent on Furlough, under Rules 9 and 13 of Government General Order, No. 1,150, dated 17th November 1854; but it is not to affect the allowances in their present appointments of those to whom, under any rule or practice heretofore in force, full Staff salary is now actually passed.—*Notification of Govt. of India, 16th August 1863, No. 3,535.*

REVISED RULES RELATING TO FURLOUGH AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE FOR JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.

PORT ST. GEORGE, the 14th April 1863.

Furloughs.

1. A Furlough for the period of one year, with an allowance of £1,000, payable by quarterly payments, shall be allowed to the Chief Justice and to each Puisne Judge of the High Court, after seven years' actual service as Chief Justice, or Chief Justice and Judge, or Judge of the said Court.

2. The Furlough granted under these Rules to a Judge selected from the *Covenanted Civil Service* shall be exclusive of the Furlough to which such Judge is entitled under the Rules applicable to Furloughs allowed to members of such Service.

3. If a Judge of the High Court, selected from the *Covenanted Civil Service*, who has not taken his Furlough under the Rules applicable to his branch of the Service, before his appointment to the High Court, shall take such Furlough within one year after the expiration of his Furlough under these Rules, the Furlough taken by him as Judge of the High Court shall be reckoned as so much part of his Furlough under the Rules applicable to the *Covenanted Service*, and the amount drawn by him shall be adjusted, with reference to such Rules, by deductions from the allowances payable to him as a Civil Servant on Furlough.

4. A Chief Justice, or Puisne Judge, during his absence on Furlough, shall retain his office; but such Furlough shall not be reckoned as actual service in calculating the period of service entitling the Chief Justice, or Puisne Judge, to a pension.

5. Leave may be granted by the Government-General in Council to the Chief Justice, or any Puisne Judge of the High Court who may not be a member of the *Covenanted Civil Service*, under Medical Certificate, once during the term of his service, either for a period of six months on half salary, payable on return and resumption of his duties, or for a period of fifteen months on an allowance of £1,000 per annum. Such Chief Justice, or Puisne Judge, during his absence, shall retain his office; but if he remains absent, under any circumstances, beyond fifteen months, his office shall be vacated.

6. Every Judge of the High Court who has taken leave of absence, under the foregoing Rule, for a period of six months, shall desire to extend his absence beyond such period he shall be permitted to do so under the Medical Certificate. His absence for the entire period of absence being calculated at the rate of £1,000 per annum.

7. Leave of absence, under Medical Certificate, to Judges of the High Court who are members of the *Covenanted Civil Service*, will be regulated by the Rules which have been applicable to the Civil Service generally.

8. No more than six months of the leave granted under Medical Certificate shall be reckoned as actual service in calculating the period of service entitling the Chief Justice, or Puisne Judge, to a pension.

9. Short leave on private affairs may be granted to the Judges of the High Court, under Sections 6, 7 and 8 of the *Covenanted Civil Service Rules* of December 1864.

Retiring Pensions.

1. A Chief Justice, after an actual service of 12 years as Judge of the High Court, of which at least six shall have been in the office of Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,500 per annum.

2. A Puisne Judge on the same terms as to length of service, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

3. A Chief Justice, or Puisne Judge, compelled to retire, on Medical Certificate, after seven years' actual service, shall receive a pension not exceeding one-half the amount of pension allowed for the full period of service.

4. In the event of a Judge of the High Court, selected from the *Covenanted* or *Uncovenanted Services*, receiving a pension under these rules, he will not be entitled to any pension or retiring allowance under the rules applicable to *Covenanted* and *Uncovenanted servants* respectively.

5. When a Judge of the High Court, selected from the *Covenanted* or *Uncovenanted branches* of the Civil Service, is permitted to retire before completing the full period of service entitling him to the pension of a Judge of that Court, he shall, on retiring, receive such a pension as he would be entitled to under the rules applicable to *Covenanted* and *Uncovenanted servants* respectively, reckoning the period during which he shall have served as Judge of a High Court towards his time for such pension.

6. Provided, however, that if a Judge of the High Court, selected from the *Covenanted* and *Uncovenanted branches* of the Civil Service, shall be compelled to retire on Medical Certificate, after seven years' actual service, he shall be allowed the option of taking his pension or retiring allowance either under these rules, or under the rules applicable to the service to which he belongs.

7. A Judge of the High Court, selected from the *Covenanted Civil Service*, shall be required to continue his subscriptions to the Civil Service Annuity and Provident Funds.

For the purpose of defraying the expenses of equipment and voyage from England, there shall be allowed to a Chief Justice the sum of £1,000, to a Puisne Judge £800. But such allowance shall not be made to any person appointed to the office of Chief Justice or Puisne Judge, who, having been in India, may be at the time of his said appointment in the United Kingdom, with the intention of returning to India.

The foregoing rules will not apply to the Judges who have been transferred to the High Court from the Supreme Court, who will be however at liberty to avail themselves of the privileges as to furlough, if they assent to the periods of service prescribed by the rules, to qualify for the pension of a Judge of the High Court. Nor will the rules respecting salaries affect those Judges of the Late Sudder Court who are at present in receipt of higher allowances than Rupees forty-five thousand per annum.

Leave of Absence.

All the Officers and servants of the High Court at the three Presidencies, *Covenanted* or *Uncovenanted*, who claim the privilege of being pensioned by the State, are subject to the general Leave of Absence Rules applicable to either branch of service.

The power of granting leave, under the general Regulations hereby ordered for adoption, to the Officers and servants of the Court, appointed by the Court and entitled to pension, vests in the Judges of the High Courts, subject in every case to the report of the Examiner of Claims that the applicant is entitled to leave. If the Examiner of Claims should report against the application, and the Court should take a different view from that recorded by the Examiner of Claims a reference to the arbitration of Government is necessary.—*Proceedings of Govt. of India, 6th April 1863, No. 2,252.*

PUBLIC OFFICERS INTERDICTED FROM PECUNIARY DEALINGS WITH NATIVES RESIDING WITHIN THEIR JURISDICTION.

With reference to the Notification dated the 25th July 1854, No. 3,200, "absolutely prohibiting the Officers of Government, of whatever rank or class, from selling or being concerned in the sale of property of any amount or description to Native Princes and Chiefs, or to their relatives or Ministers, or to any Native gentlemen of rank or opulence, residing under the protection of the British Government," the Governor-General in Council

is pleased to notify that the Notification in question was not intended to apply in its full strictness to any but Political Officers, and Officers discharging Political as well as ordinary Civil functions, whether employed directly under the Government of India, or under any of the Local Governments, and that in regard to all other Officers, the Order of the 31st October 1821 is to be considered as still in force.

But His Lordship in Council is strongly impressed with a sense of the necessity for discouraging as much as possible pecuniary dealings of every description between Public Officers and Natives under the authority of residing within their jurisdiction, or in their vicinity, and the permission of Government will never be given to any transaction of the kind if it should appear to afford even a plausible ground for suspicion of improper motives on the part either of the buyer or seller. — *Notification, Gazette, 7th March 1850.*

PORT ST. GEORGE, 6th January 1863. — The following letter from J. W. S. Wylie, Esquire, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Officiating Civil Paymaster, Punjab, Fort William, Council Chamber, the 6th December 1862, is published for general information.

(Financial Department.)

SIR, — In reply to your letter, No. 786, dated 6th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that under the circumstances stated in the Punjab Government's letter of the 1st idem, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to direct that the present wording of the Certificate required to enable an Officer to draw a travelling or tentage allowance, whilst actually employed in tents at a distance from his station shall be changed to the effect that the Officer "was absent from his station on public duty, and *bona fide* entitled to the tentage charged in his bill."

PORT ST. GEORGE, 22d February, 1863. — The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 1,889G, dated the 6th ultimo, to the address of the Officiating Civil Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is republished for the general observance of the directions contained therein.

SIR, — Your Assistant Secretary's letter, No. 1,734, dated the 22nd October last, to the address of the Government of India, in the Home Department, having been transferred to this Department for disposal, I am directed to inform you in reply that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the gratuities proposed to be given to the Police Inspectors of the Rangor and Subharpore Divisions, who have been discharged in consequence of the reductions recently effected in the Establishments belonging to the Central Provinces.

2. I am instructed to take the opportunity to point out that in recommending the grant of gratuities in cases like the present, the local Officers should be careful to satisfy themselves of the correctness of the rates of pay and the periods of service shown in the statements, and to certify that they have done so at the foot of the statements.

3. The necessity for such a Certificate and care will be obvious when it is remembered that the Civil Paymasters are not generally possessed of the means of reporting upon such cases, and that this Department has no means of readily detecting any errors in the data on which the proposals of the local Government are based.

POSSESSION OF LANDED PROPERTY IN INDIA BY THE PUBLIC SERVANTS OF THE STATE

1. Extract from the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 72, dated the 10th August 1861.

1. I have had under my consideration in Council your Excellency's letters dated the 25th, 26th, and 31st October 1860, (Nos. 37, 38 and 39,) and 9th March (No. 4) 1861, on the subject of the possession of landed property in India by the public servants of the State.

4. I have carefully considered in Council the entire subject, and I am now prepared on the part of Her Majesty's Government to lay down the following Rules for your future guidance. I should premise that these Rules refer only to the acquisition or possession of lands intended to be applied to agricultural purposes, and are not to be construed to include lands occupied merely by buildings for residence and their usual appurtenances.

5. Officers of the Covenanted Civil Service are at liberty to acquire and possess lands anywhere out of the Presidency to which they are attached, but are absolutely precluded from holding lands within their own Presidency. Thus, an Officer of the Bengal Civil

Service may hold lands in Madras or Bombay, but cannot be permitted to hold lands in any part of the Bengal Presidency, notwithstanding that, at the time of their acquisition, he may himself be actually employed in a different Lieutenant-Governorship from that in which the lands may happen to be situated.

6. Regimental Military Officers may hold lands in any part of India, with the distinct understanding however, that a Military Officer possessing land will be disqualified for temporary employment in any Civil capacity in the District within which his land is situated; but Military Officers who are placed in permanent employment in the Civil administration must, like the Officers of the Covenanted Service, be prevented from holding land in the Presidency to any part of which they may be sent.

7. No restrictions are to be placed on the possession or acquisition of lands by Uncovenanted Officers of any description, whether of European, Indo-British or Native descent, beyond those now in force.

8. Officers of all classes, including candidates for office, must, however, be required to make a declaration of the fact of their being in possession of, or of their having acquired landed property, stating the District within which it is situated, with such other particulars as you may consider necessary, of which registers should be kept at the seat of Government of each Presidency or Lieutenant-Governorship. Although Uncovenanted Officers are not to be precluded from holding land, it may, nevertheless, be inexpedient that appointments which necessarily confer a considerable amount of power and influence on their incumbents, such as those of Sudder Amice, Deputy Collector, and Tahsildar, should be filled by persons holding landed property within their jurisdiction; and it is right that the several Governments should always have at hand the information necessary to guide their judgment in selecting individuals for such offices.

9. It will, moreover, be incumbent on the several Local Governments to take care that no Officer who may be in possession of landed property in India or elsewhere, to whatever class of the Service he may belong, shall apply any portion of the time and attention which ought to be devoted to his public duties, whether Civil or Military to the management of that property, and that longer or more frequent leaves of absence are not to be permitted on that account.

2. Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 29, dated 30th November 1861.

With reference to the letter from your Excellency in Council, dated the 1st October last, (No. 16,) which has been considered by me in Council, I have resolved to accede to your recommendation for a modification of the terms of my Despatch of the 10th August last, (No. 22,) so far as to permit Officers of the Bengal Civil Service, attached to the Lower Provinces, to acquire and hold land in the Upper Provinces including the Punjab and Oude. Similarly, Officers attached to the Upper Provinces may be permitted to acquire and hold lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. It will of course be understood that such Officers possessing lands in either Division are absolutely precluded from employment under the Local Government of the Division in which their lands are situated.

REVISED RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF ASSISTANTS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Promulgated originally with Government Notification, dated 26th May 1854, and modified by G. O. 8th November 1864, No. 1,276, Public Department.

1. Half-yearly Examination of Assistants. — Half-yearly Examinations of Assistants, E. M. C., No. 1,675, dated 25th November 1857. Able under these Rules to examination, shall be held each year, at such Central stations as may be fixed by the Central Committee.

II. Two qualifying Standards. — At these half-yearly examinations, there shall be two standards of qualification, according to the one or the other of which the Assistants shall be examined. An Assistant must be examined and found qualified according to the first standard before he will be permitted to present himself for the second standard, and before he will be considered qualified to be appointed to act as Head Assistant. An Assistant who has been found, at some previous examination, qualified according to the first standard, must be found qualified according to the second standard, before he will be considered by Government eligible for the permanent appointment of Head Assistant, and before he will be permitted to draw the increased allowance of 50 Pagodas per mensem.

G. O. 8th November 1864, No. 1,276, P. D.

* Note. — An Assistant must pass by the first, before coming up for the second standard.

E. M. C., No. 218, dated 23rd February 1857.

III.—*Effect of passing by each Standard.*—An Assistant who has passed according to the first standard will be invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, and may be entrusted with a Division of a District. He may also be appointed to act as Head Assistant. An Assistant who has passed according to the second standard will be invested with the full powers of a Magistrate, and may, if the Government see fit, be permitted to draw the increased allowance of 50 Pagodas per mensem, although he may not have served six years.

IV.—*Promotion of Assistants.*—The Government will promote to Head Assistantships no Assistant who shall not have been examined under these Rules and found qualified according to the second standard. All Assistants will be promoted, under ordinary circumstances, in the order of their passing the examination now prescribed according to the second standard of qualification.

V.—*What Assistants are to be examined.*—All Assistants who have not passed according to the first standard of qualification fixed by the present Rules, and who have been more than six months* at their stations as Assistants shall be subjected to half-yearly examination. All Assistants who have passed according to the first standard, but have not passed according to the second standard, and who have been more than two years at their stations as Assistants, shall be subjected to half-yearly examination. All other Assistants, who have not passed according to the second standard of qualification, may be examined at any half-yearly examination, with the special permission of the Collectors of their Districts, previously obtained. Assistants examined under these Rules will draw the usual travelling allowance to and from their respective stations, when the station, at which the Divisional Committee meet, is beyond the limits of their own Districts.† They shall moreover be entitled, when called upon to attend for Examination within their own Districts but at a distance from their Head Quarters, to draw the extra tent allowance, which the Rules in force assign to them when moving about on duty. Members of Divisional Committees, being Revenue Officers, shall, in like manner, be allowed to draw extra per diem whenever their services may be required in such capacity, at a distance from their Head Quarters.

* And may come up for examination, although they have not been six months at their stations.
E. M. C., No. 1,376, dated 14th November 1856.

G. O., 17th September 1860, No. 1,878, and G. O., 13th April 1866, No. 390.

† G. O., 22nd March 1864, No. 338, P. II.

may be required in such capacity, at a distance from their Head Quarters.

VI.—*Central Examination Committee.*—The Government will constitute a Committee to be called the Central Examination Committee, by whose instructions the Local Committees shall be guided, and with whom they shall correspond on all matters connected with these half-yearly examinations. The Central Examination Committee will consist of one Senior Civilian, who shall be President thereof, and of one Member of the Board of Revenue both nominated by Government; also the Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and such other Members as the Government, from time to time, may appoint. A Secretary to the Committee will be nominated by Government.

VII.—*Duty of the Central Examination Committee.*—It shall be the duty of the Central Examination Committee, to fix on every occasion the half-yearly examination days, which shall be the same for every Local Committee station. It shall be the duty of the same Committee to prepare beforehand, for each examination, sets of questions to be put to the Assistants under examination, a sufficient number of copies of each of which sets shall be forwarded to each Local Committee, in a sealed packet, not to be opened until the moment of examination. The Central Examination Committee, from time to time, shall lay down such Rules as may appear to them best for the guidance of the Divisional Committees, in order to insure a fair and uniform method of fixing the degree of attainment upon each point of examination which the several Assistants examined may reach.

† On application from the Secretary, a month beforehand, the President and Registrar of the High Court (para. VI.) prepare the Judicial questions; the Member and Secretary of the Board of Revenue take those on Revenue subjects; and the remaining Member, the translation and dictation papers.

degree of attainment upon each point of examination which the several Assistants examined may reach.

VIII.—*Divisional Examination Committees.*—At the several stations where the examination is to be held, a Committee consisting of Public Officers to be called the Divisional Examination Committee, shall, on each occasion, be constituted by the Central Committee, and the Judge of the station, if not absent on leave, shall be a Member.

E. M. C., No. 1,676, dated 22nd November 1857.

(b.) Travelling allowance will only be passed on application for each standard of examination.

IX.—*Duty of the Divisional Examination Committee, and Reports of the Examinations.*—The examinations shall be conducted by the Divisional Examination Committees, who, after due deliberation in respect of each Assistant examined, will record the result, stating their opinion* as to whether the standard of qualification has been attained or not; which result, in case of difference of opinion, will be determined by a majority, and shall deliver the record to the President. The President shall transmit the record to the Central Examination Committee with his own Report, wherein he shall state his agreement or disagreement with the Divisional Committee in each case.

The President will be responsible for the fairness, impartiality, and proper strictness of the examination. The written answers of the Assistants, and the other papers written by them either in the Vernaculars or in English, shall be forwarded with the record. The Central Examination Committee, after taking all the Reports into consideration, and perusing any of the Examination papers that it may seem to them proper to peruse, shall report to Government the names of such Assistants as, in their opinion, have proved their qualifications according to one or other of the standards in force, noticing, especially, in the order of their merit, any Assistants who, with reference to the length of their residence in India, may have passed with great distinction.

* The Divisional Committees are relieved from the duty of assigning marks to the answers to the Revenue and Judicial Question Papers. E. M. C., No. 2, dated 22nd January 1858, para. 2.

† No Assistant shall be passed under either the first or second standard who is not fully qualified in every respect according to the standard under which he was examined.

E. M. C., No. 22, dated 8th January 1857.

X.—*Principal object of the first Standard.*—The principal object of the first standard of examination shall be to test the proficiency, for practical purposes, of the Assistant in the Vernacular language of his District. For this purpose at least three papers which he has never seen before, taken from Official Records, very much at hazard, and written by different persons in a plain running hand, must be read aloud by the Assistant correctly, and without great difficulty; and after being read aloud, their contents must be correctly explained by him in English. An English judgment or other Official paper, to be furnished by the Central Committee, must be translated by him into the Vernacular, without assistance. The translation must be substantially correct in meaning, and intelligible to a Native; tolerably correct in grammar and spelling, and free from any very bad errors of idiom. He must dictate off-hand, with some fluency, the translation, into the Vernacular, of an English report, or other Official paper, also to be furnished by the Central Committee, whereof the translation will be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must in like manner be intelligible and substantially correct. He must then be tested in conversation with two or three Natives, in such manner, and to such extent, as shall suffice to satisfy the Committee as to the degree of his power of understanding Natives of different classes, and of making himself understood by them—such conversation or colloquial examination to be confined to the ordinary duties and business of a Court or Cutcherry, and not to embrace abstruse or peculiar subjects. An Assistant must pass successfully through every step of this branch of the examination, in order to qualify according to the first standard.

But Assistants coming up for the second standard, may be allowed to pass at one Examination in Judicial and Revenue Law and in the Vernacular of the District in which they reside; and at a second Examination the remaining language, provided that they be not vested with the higher powers till they have passed in the whole. In cases of this kind, however, Assistants ought to be transferred, after the first Examination, to a District in which the remaining language is ordinarily spoken.

Order from Government of India, No. 465, communicated in E. M. C., No. 542, dated 8th April 1859.

understanding Natives of different classes, and of making himself understood by them—such conversation or colloquial examination to be confined to the ordinary duties and business of a Court or Cutcherry, and not to embrace abstruse or peculiar subjects. An Assistant must pass successfully through every step of this branch of the examination, in order to qualify according to the first standard.

XI.—*Second object of the first Standard.*—The next object of the first standard of qualification shall be to test the Assistant's general acquaintance with the leading principles of the systems of Revenue administration and Criminal Justice, and especially with so much of the Laws and Rules of Procedure as it is necessary for an Officer to know, in order to exercise properly the highest functions of an Assistant to a Collector and Magistrate. For this purpose a set of questions on Revenue and Magisterial subjects and on the Law of Evidence shall be furnished by the Central Committee. These questions should be so framed as not to involve points of difficulty or rare occurrence; and to show rather the possession, or the want, of a general and intelligent acquaintance with the subjects of examination and the fundamental laws applicable thereto, than a knowledge of a string of points of detail and dates of orders, which may be soon learned for the occasion, and are generally as soon forgotten again. These questions must be all answered without book. The Assistant should also be examined generally as to his knowledge of Cutcherry Accounts—both the English Accounts kept at the Huzur, and the Native Accounts, Tank and Villages—of the Hookumnamah of his District, and of its past revenue history as to be learnt from the records.

G. O., 4th October 1862, No. 1,177, P. D.

as it is necessary for an Officer to know, in order to exercise properly the highest functions of an Assistant to a Collector and Magistrate. For this purpose a set of questions on Revenue and Magisterial subjects and on the Law of Evidence shall be furnished by the Central Committee. These questions should be so framed as not to involve points of difficulty or rare occurrence; and to show rather the possession, or the want, of a general and intelligent acquaintance with the subjects of examination and the fundamental laws applicable thereto, than a knowledge of a string of points of detail and dates of orders, which may be soon learned for the occasion, and are generally as soon forgotten again. These questions must be all answered without book. The Assistant should also be examined generally as to his knowledge of Cutcherry Accounts—both the English Accounts kept at the Huzur, and the Native Accounts, Tank and Villages—of the Hookumnamah of his District, and of its past revenue history as to be learnt from the records.

XII. *The third object of the first Standard.*—The next object of the first standard of examination shall be to test the power which the Assistant must have acquired to deal with conflicting arguments and evidence in actual cases. For this purpose two decided cases, with the final proceedings in each written down, which the Assistant has never before seen, are sent the Collector, and one from the Magistrate's Office, of the nature of cases coming before Assistants exercising the highest functions of an Assistant to a Collector and Magistrate, shall be given to the Assistant. The papers may be read over to him by a Native writer, and the explanation of any difficult word or phrase may be asked for and given in the Vernacular, the circumstance being in each case noted. The Assistant may now refer to all his books, and may take his notes as the case is read over. At the conclusion of each case he must write in English a brief but precise description of it, and a decision upon the questions at issue, with a sufficient statement of the grounds on which it is founded.

XIII. *Fourth object of the first Standard.*—The last object of the first standard of examination shall be to ascertain how the Assistant has been employed, and how he has done his duty at his station. For this purpose the Collector and Magistrate under whom he has been employed, shall furnish the Committee with a report upon these points. It shall be the duty of such Officers to make over to their Assistants, from time to time, cases for report. The reports shall be written in English on one side of a sheet of paper; and after the case is decided the Officer who decides it shall note on the other side of the sheet his remarks upon the report. These reports, with the notes thereon, shall be submitted to the Divisional Examination Committee. Such Officers shall also require their Assistants to make English Minutes of the cases given to them for decision, which Minutes also shall be submitted to the same Committee. But these reports and Minutes need not be sent up to the Central Examination Committee. The opinion formed of them by the Divisional Committee, however, shall be entered in the record submitted to the Central Committee.

XIV. *Second Standard.*—The second standard of examination shall be similar in its nature to the first, but more difficult in degree. In the Vernacular portion of it, the reading of a common office running hand must be tolerably performed; the papers selected as tests should be of a more difficult description of office papers, the translation, dictation, and conversation should be fluent, generally correct, and readily intelligible; and the Assistant should be tested in his power of explaining himself clearly, and with sufficient propriety, in the Vernacular, in an argument or topic of some difficulty, such as may occur in official business. In this examination it will be necessary for the Assistant to pass in two Vernacular languages, of which one shall be the language of the District in which the Assistant is stationed at the time of the examination, and the other any one of the languages, including Hindustani, prevailing in the Madras territories, which the Assistant may prefer. Provided that ordinarily, and except on special grounds, no Assistant shall be promoted in any District in the Vernacular of which he has not passed. The test described in this rule shall be strictly enforced in respect of the language of the District in which the Assistant is stationed at the time of examination, but will be relaxed in respect of the second language, and in respect of any other language which an Assistant must pass before he can be promoted in any District in which it prevails. Ability to write the language will not be required, but only a fair colloquial acquaintance with it on the part of the Examinee, and power to translate correctly an official paper read to him, to dictate orders in the language, and read ordinary notices. The questions of law and practice should be selected from the whole field of the duties of a Magistrate and Collector; but they shall be arranged in two classes, one class comprehending important and leading points, in answering which no books shall be allowed; and the other class comprehending less general and less common points, in answering which the assistance of books shall be allowed. No guides, digests, or summaries, however, shall be permitted to be used, the Assistant being confined to the original laws, Circular Orders, and constructions. The object of this class of questions is to test the Assistant's knowledge of where readily to find the law or practice on the less common points that arise in business. In preparing these questions, nice and difficult points should be avoided; the object being not to evoke subtlety or ingenuity, but only to ascertain whether the acquisitions and capacity of the person examined are adequate to enable him to perform, fitly, the important functions of an Indian Magistrate and Collector, or not. The trial cases should be selected from those possessing enough of complexity to test the Assistant's power to master all ordinary difficulties, and especially to test his power of minute attention to, and just appreciation of, evidence.

XV. *Object of the second Standard.*—It shall be the object to make this second standard such that a man who has passed a College examination, being of ordinary understanding and capability, who faithfully applies himself with proper diligence to his business, and makes it his daily object to familiarize himself with the languages of the country, may pass it after two or three years of Mofussil experience.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE REGULATIONS.

AGE OF ADMISSION INTO THE SERVICE.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, November 23, 1856.—The following Notification by the Government of India is re-published for general information.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, the 29th October 1856, No. 49.—NOTIFICATION.—With reference to instructions received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to resolve that no person is to be admitted into the service of Government as a Writer or Clerk, at an earlier age than 16 years.

By order of the Governor in Council.

(Signed) T. PRYNOR, Chief Secretary.

EXAMINATION RULES.

I.—GENERAL TEST.

NOTIFICATION.—Fort St. George 26th April 1861.—His Excellency the Governor in Council deeming it expedient that the Regulations now in force for testing the qualifications of candidates for employment in the Uncovenanted Civil Service of this Presidency, should be so far altered as to allow of persons who have been admitted into the public service, on the ground of their having passed an elementary examination in those branches of knowledge which usually form the basis of a general education, being promoted without passing any further literary test; and that the University Examinations should be more closely and more obviously connected with those prescribed for the public service; and also that more effective provision should be made for testing the professional qualifications of candidates for employment in particular offices or departments,—directs that the following Regulations shall be substituted for those contained in the Notification dated the 4th March 1858:

1. No person (not being a graduate or a matriculated student of the University of Madras, or a passed candidate according to one or other of the tests laid down in the above Notification,) who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, and has not been continuously employed ever since,* shall be appointed to any situation the salary of which may exceed Rupees 25, without having passed a satisfactory examination in the following subjects:—

1. *Hand-writing*, including the ability to copy rapidly and in a good clear hand a manuscript or lithographed paper.
2. *Orthography*, to include writing from dictation.
3. *Composition and Grammar*, including ability to write a simple letter in good grammatical language; to correct a passage written in an ungrammatical style; and to answer questions on grammar.
4. *Arithmetic*, the first four rules, simple and compound, with ability to apply the rules in practical cases. [The vernacular paper on this subject is to be executed in English figures. No marks will be given for answers executed in vernacular figures.—Notification, Gazette, 27th February 1866, page 330.]
5. *Geography*, including the elements of General Geography and a somewhat more accurate knowledge of the Geography of India.
6. *History*, including a knowledge of the leading facts of the History of India.

II. For the purposes of these examinations, the Uncovenanted Civil Service shall be divided into three branches—English, Vernacular, and Anglo-Vernacular—the first of which shall include all appointments the duties of which are conducted entirely in the English language; the second, all appointments the duties of which are conducted entirely in the vernacular language; and the third, all appointments requiring a knowledge both of English and of a vernacular language.

* The employment herein referred to must have been in permanent appointments, the salary of which exceeds Rupees 10 per mensem. For exceptions to this Rule, see page 12.

III. Candidates for employment in the English branch shall be required to execute the test in hand-writing, orthography, and composition, in the English language; and candidates for employment in the Vernacular branch shall be required to execute the same test in the vernacular language of the District in which they seek employment.

IV. It shall be optional with candidates to perform the test in Arithmetic, Geography, and History, either in English or in a vernacular language, at their discretion.

V. Candidates for appointments in the Anglo-Vernacular branch must pass the test in hand-writing, orthography, and composition, both in English and in the vernacular language of the District in which they seek employment. They may pass these tests either at the same examination, or at two different examinations, as they may think proper.

VI. The foregoing test shall not apply to persons who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, except that it shall be necessary for such persons, if candidates for employment either in the Vernacular or in the Anglo-Vernacular branch of the service, and if the second language in which they have passed the University Examination be not the Vernacular of the District in which they seek employment, to pass in such language the test laid down in Rule I.

VII. The examinations shall be held annually, both at Madras and in the Provinces, at the same time and place as the University Matriculation Examinations,* and in the lists of passed candidates, which shall not be published until after the close of the University Degree Examinations, the candidates shall be ranked in the following classes:—

1st.—Graduates of the University of Madras in the Faculty of Arts.

2nd.—Matriculated students of the University of Madras.

3rd.—Passed candidates examined according to the Service Test.

VIII. The candidates entered in each class shall be ranked in the order of proficiency in a register prepared in the annexed form (Appendix A.)†

XI. The examinations provided for in the foregoing rules shall be conducted by means of printed papers. They shall be open to all comers, whose age may exceed 18 years, on presenting an application prepared in the prescribed form, and paying a fee of Rupees [Five].

XII. The general direction of the system of examination provided for in these rules shall be entrusted to an Officer, who shall be styled "Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations." It will be his duty to appoint Examiners, to nominate Officers to superintend the examinations in the Provinces, and to determine on the reports of the Examiners what candidates shall be registered as eligible for employment in the public service, or for particular offices and departments. The functions of the Examiners will be confined to preparing the questions under the instructions of the Commissioners, and examining and reporting on the answers.

XIII. It is to be distinctly understood that the Government do not undertake to provide appointments for all persons who may pass the prescribed examinations under these rules. Appointments will, as before, be regulated by the requirements of the public service, and will be made by the same authorities as heretofore. It is likewise to be understood that it will still, as before, be open to Government, and with their sanction, to the controlling Courts and Boards, whenever they may see necessary to prescribe the period of service, which must be passed in one grade of appointment before promotion to a higher grade altogether irrespective of these rules.

Certain classes admissible without examination.

NOTIFICATION.—*Fort St. George, May 6, 1859.*—The following Proceedings of the Madras Government, in the Public Department, dated 2nd May 1859, No. 680, are published for general information:—

The ———— acquires whether the three undermentioned classes of public servants are required to pass the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination before they can be re-employed in the service of Government.

I.—Persons not now in the service, but who were so formerly, resigned their appointments, and now seek re-employment.

II.—Persons who have lost their posts from the reduction of establishments.

* This is no longer the case, the time for holding the University examinations has been altered.

† Not printed in this Almanac, as not necessary for general information.—Ed.

III.—Persons who have been dismissed from the service, but whose re-employment has, on appeal, been either sanctioned or ordered by the Board or Government.

2. The Government reply that persons of the first of the above classes are not eligible to re-employment, unless they pass the examination.

3. In respect to parties of the second class, no general rule can be laid down. Such cases should be referred by heads of offices, from time to time, for the orders of Government, as they occur. It is to be observed, however, that none are to be submitted unless the previous service of the party on the regular (not honorary or temporary) establishment, amount to at least five years, or unless his conduct has been good.

4. Cases falling under the third class are also to be referred, on the occasion arising, for the decision of Government.

5. The above are to be taken in supersession of all previous orders on the subject.

Temporary Appointments.

Men who have not passed the examination may be employed as substitutes for periods not exceeding one month. When the period may be longer, and when there may be a difficulty in procuring a passed candidate, the case should be reported for the orders of Government.—*Notification, Fort St. George Gazette, 26th March 1857.*

RULES FOR THE SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATION

NOTIFICATION.—*Fort St. George, January 3, 1866.*

His Excellency the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following Rules for examination in the Special Tests prescribed as qualifications for certain Offices in the Public Service.

These Rules supersede all previous Rules on the same subject and come into operation from this day.

List of Tests.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| I. Judicial Test—Civil. | V. Revenue Test.—Sea Customs. |
| II. Do. do.—Criminal. | VI. Account Test. |
| III. Revenue Test—General. | VII. Translation Test. |
| IV. Do. do.—Salt Department. | VIII. Precia-writing Test. |

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE NATURE OF THE TESTS AND THE DESIGNATION OF THE OFFICES FOR WHICH THEY ARE PRESCRIBED.

I.—A.—Judicial Test—Civil—Higher Grade.

Offices.

1. Principal Sudder Amceed.
2. District Munsiff.
3. Pleader in Civil and Session Courts, Principal Sudder Amcees' Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.

Nature of Test.

- a. Norton's Law of Evidence.
- b. Code of Civil Procedure.
- c. Rules of Practice (Civil).
- d. Sawyer's Manual of the Law of Contracts.
- e. Collier's Manual of the Law of Torts and Measure of Damages.
- f. Strange's Manual of Hindu Law, and first Volume of Strange's Hindu Law.
- g. Sadagana Charlu's Manual of Mahomedan Law.
- h. Goldsmith's "Doctrine and Practice of Equity," Pages 55 to 249 and 257 to 391.

Remarks.

1. The examination will be conducted in English, unless for special reasons any candidate is permitted, by order of Government, to pass in the Vernacular.
2. When both the Civil and Criminal Judicial tests are taken up at the same time, there will be only one paper in the Law of Evidence.

I.—B.—Judicial Test—Civil—Lower Grade.

Offices.

1. Sheristadar in the High Court (Appellate Side), Civil and Session Courts, Principal Sudder Amcees' Courts.

Nature of Test.

- b. Code of Civil Procedure.
- c. Rules of Practice (Civil).
- d. Limitation Act.
- e. Stamp Act.
- f. Kindersley's Manual of the Law of Evidence.

Remarks.

1. Vide Remarks 1 and 2 under I. A.

II.—A.—Judicial Test—Criminal—Higher Grade.*Offices.*

1. Principal Sudder Ameen.
2. District Moonsiff.
3. Pleader in Civil and Session Courts, Principal Sudder Ameens' Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.
4. Deputy Magistrate.
5. Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class.

Nature of Test.

- a. Norton's Law of Evidence.
- b. Mayne's Indian Penal Code.
- c. Code of Criminal Procedure.
- d. Rules of Practice (Criminal).

Remarks.

The examination will be conducted in English, unless for special reasons any candidate is permitted, by order of Government, to pass in a Vernacular.

II.—B.—Judicial Test—Criminal—Lower Grade.*Offices.*

1. Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class.
2. Sheristadar in the High Court (Appellate Side), Civil and Session Courts, and Principal Sudder Ameens' Court.

Nature of Test.

- a. Kindersley's Manual of the Law of Evidence.
- b. Indian Penal Code.
- c. Criminal Procedure Code.
- d. Rules of Practice (Criminal).

Remarks.

1. The papers set in the examination for this grade will be of an easier description than those set on the same subjects in the examination for the higher grade.
2. The examination will be conducted in English, except in the case of persons continuously in the public service since 1st January 1859, who will be permitted to be examined in a Vernacular. This exception does not extend to Sheristadars who must pass in English.

III.—A.—Revenue Test—General—Higher Grade.*Offices.*

1. Deputy Collector.
2. Uncovenanted Assistant in the Office of the Board of Revenue.
3. Sheristadar to the Board of Revenue.

Nature of Test.

- a. Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of the Revenue.
- b. Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue.
- c. Manual of Taluk and Village Accounts.
- d. Rules of the Stamp Department.

Remarks.

The examination will be in English, except in the case of candidates permitted, by a special order of Government, to pass in a Vernacular.

III.—B.—Revenue Test—General—Lower Grade.*Offices.*

1. Huzar Sheristadar.
2. Tahsildar.
3. Deputy Tahsildar.
4. Taluk Sheristadar.

Nature of Test.

- a. Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of Revenue.
- b. Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue.
- c. Manual of Taluk and Village Accounts.

Remarks.

1. The papers set for this grade will be easier than those set for the higher grade, and will refer only to those portions of the Regulations, Circular Orders, &c., a knowledge of which is requisite in the offices specified in Column 1.

2. The examination will be conducted in English except in the case of persons continuously in the public service since 1st January 1852, who will be permitted to be examined in a Vernacular.

IV.—Revenue Test—Salt Department.*Office.*

Superintendent of a Salt Division.

Nature of Test.

- a. The Salt Laws.
- b. Salt Manual.

Remarks.

1. There is no lower grade in this examination.
2. The examination will be in English, except in the case of any candidate who is allowed, by special order of Government, to pass in a Vernacular.
3. This Test may be taken up alone, or with Test V, but not in conjunction with any other test.
4. Examinations in this Test will be held at the same time as the Annual Examination referred to in General Rule 4, but only when occasion may require, and will be open only to persons, qualified under General Rule 4, who may produce certificates from the Collectors of the Districts in which they seek employment, recommending them for examination.

V.—Revenue Test—Sea Customs' Department.*Office.*

Superintendent of Sea Customs.

Nature of Test.

- a. The Law relative to the collection of Sea Customs, and the Conservancy of Ports.
- b. The Sea Customs Manual.

Remarks.

1. There is no lower grade in this examination.
2. The examination will be in English, except in the case of candidates allowed to pass in the Vernacular, by special order of Government.
3. This Test may be taken up alone, or with Test IV, but not in conjunction with any other test.
4. Examinations in this Test will be held at the same time as the Annual Examination referred to in General Rule 4, but only when occasion may require, and will be open only to persons, qualified under General Rule 4, who may produce certificates from the Collectors of the Districts in which they seek employment, recommending them for examination.

VI.—Account Test.*Offices.*

1. Accountant in the Accountant General's Office.
2. Accountant in the Board's Office.
3. Accountant in the English Departments of Collectors' Offices, drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards.

Nature of Test.

- a. Book-keeping by single and double Entry.
- b. Huzar Manual.
- c. Taluk Manual.
- d. Village Manual.
- e. Budget Manual.

Remarks.

1. The portions of the Manuals which relate to accounts only will form the subject of examination.
2. The examination will be in English, except in the case of candidates permitted to pass in a Vernacular, by special order of Government.
3. The Budget Manual is a subject of examination for Accountants in the Accountant General's Office only, and they will not be examined in the other Manuals.
4. This Test cannot be taken up with any other Test.
5. The Examination in this Test will be held at the same time as the Annual Examination referred to in General Rule 4, but only when occasion may require, and will be

open only to persons, qualified under the general Rule 1, who may produce certificates from the Heads of the Departments in which they seek employment, recommending them for examination.

VII.—A.—Translation Test—Higher Grade.

Office.

Translator in the High Court, Civil and Session Courts, and Office of Board of Revenue.

Nature of Test.

Ability to translate an ordinary official paper, and also one of greater difficulty from the Vernacular into English, and vice versa.

Interpretation, *vice versa*.

Remarks.

1. Accuracy and rapidity of translation will be required in the higher grade.
2. A separate certificate of proficiency will be given for each of the following Vernaculars in which the candidate may pass:—

1.—Telugu.	3.—Hindustani.	5.—Cannaree
2.—Tamil.	4.—Malabar.	6.—Malayalam.

3. Candidates must obtain certificates in the particular language, or languages, required in the offices for which they are applying, or intend to apply.

4. In sending in applications for examination, candidates must specify the languages in which they desire to obtain certificates.

5. This Test cannot be taken up with any other Test.

6. Examinations in this Test will be held from time to time under instructions from the Commissioner. Applications for examination must be accompanied by certificates from the Heads of Departments in which employment is sought, recommending the applicants for examination.

VII.—B.—Translation Test—Lower Grade.

Office.

1. Principal Sudder Ameen.

2. District Munsiff.

3. Translator in Collector's Office.

4. Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

5. All the offices designated under I.A., I.B., II.A., II.B., III.B., IV, and V, and Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper, or Clerk in the Correspondence Department of any Court other than the High Court, drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards, in case the candidate has not passed in the Vernacular language of the District in which he seeks employment in (a) an Examination of the Madras or other University or (b) the General Test Examination.

Nature of Test.

Ability to translate an ordinary official paper from the Vernacular into English, and vice versa.

Remarks.

1. Vide VII. A. Remarks 2, 3 and 4, which are also applicable to this grade.
2. Bachelors of Arts of the Madras University whose optional language in the B. A. degree examination was the Vernacular of the District in which they seek employment may be appointed to any post named in column 1 without undergoing examination in this Test.

VIII.—A.—Precis-Writing—Higher Grade.

Office.

1. Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper, Clerk in the Correspondence Department of the Offices of Government and the Board of Revenue, and in all the Courts drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards.

2. Manager, Record-keeper, Examiner of Correspondence, and Clerks in receipt of Rupees 50 and upwards in the High Court, Appellate Side.

3. Any office for which passing in Test I, II, III and VI, is required.

Nature of Test.

Writing a precis of a set of official papers.

Remarks.

This examination will be conducted in English.

VIII.—B.—Precis-Writing—Lower Grade.

Office.

1. Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper, Clerk in the Correspondence Department of the Offices of Government and the Board of Revenue, and in all the Courts drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards.
2. Manager, Record-keeper, Examiner of Correspondence, and Clerks in receipt of Rupees 50 and upwards in the High Court, Appellate Side.
3. Any office for which passing in Test I, II, III and VI, is required.

Nature of Test.

Writing a precis of a set of official papers.

Remarks.

This examination will be in the Vernacular, and will be confined to the cases of those persons who, having been continuously in the public service since 1st January 1859, may apply for examination in the Vernacular, and of those who have been permitted by Special Order of Government to pass I, II, III, or IV in the Vernacular. All persons not coming within these descriptions, must pass the higher test.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Candidates will be permitted to take up at the same examination any or all of Tests I, II, III, and VIII. Separate certificates will be granted for each Test successfully passed, and no candidate will be required to pass in the same Test twice.

2. Candidates will not be permitted to apply for examination in both the lower and the higher standard of any Test; but any candidate who has applied for examination in the higher standard of any Test, and has passed a creditable examination, but failed to secure the minimum of marks necessary for success, may, with the Commissioner's permission, be considered as having passed for the lower standard.

3. Candidates will not, under any circumstances whatever, be permitted to come up for examination in a part only of the subjects prescribed for a Test.

4. There will be an annual examination in Tests I, II, III, VIII, and the lower grade of Test VII, open to all servants who have been continuously in the permanent employ of Government since the 1st January 1859, to regular Pleaders of any Court, who have been continuously employed as such since the 1st January 1859, to graduates and matriculated members of an Indian University, and to men who have passed the General Test Examination, or production of a vaccination certificate, and payment of the prescribed fees.

5. Graduates in Law of an Indian University may be appointed to any of the posts specified under I.A., II.A., II.B., without passing these Tests; but if they are candidates for the posts specified under I.B. that test must be passed. The exemption here given extends only to the tests named, and not to any other tests which may be prescribed for the same posts.

6. The "Police Test" will comprise the subjects given in the Schedule under the heading II. B. Judicial Test, Criminal, Lower grade, and a paper in Departmental subjects. Candidates who have complied with the Rules in all respects will receive a certificate under Rule I, of having passed II.B.

7. Europeans, Eurasians and other persons appointed to the office of Deputy Collector and Magistrate in Districts, the language of which is not their Vernacular, besides passing the Lower translation test VII.B, will be required within one year from the date of their appointment to pass a colloquial test in the principal Vernacular language of their District, similar to that prescribed for the examinations of Covenanted Assistants according to the 2nd or higher standard.*

* X. *Principal object of the first standard.*—The principal object of the first standard of examination shall be to test the proficiency, for practical purposes, of the Assistant in the Vernacular language of his District. For this purpose at least three papers which he has never seen before, taken from official Records, very much at hazard, and written by different persons in a plain running hand, must be read aloud by the Assistant correctly, and without great difficulty; and after being read aloud, their contents must be correctly explained by him in English. He must debate off-hand, with some fluency, the translation, into the Vernacular, of an English Report, or other official paper, also to be furnished by the Central Committee, whereof the translation will be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must in like manner be intelligible and substantially correct. He must then be tested in conversation with two or three Natives, in such manner, and to such extent, as shall suffice to satisfy the Committee as to the degree of his power of understanding Natives of different

classes, and of making himself understood by them—such conversation or colloquial examination to be confined to the ordinary duties and business of a Court or Cutcherry, and not to embrace abstruse or peculiar subjects.

XIV. *Second standard.*—The second standard of examination shall be similar in its nature to the first, but more difficult in degree. In the Vernacular portion of it the reading of a common Office running hand must be tolerably performed; the papers selected as tests should be of a more difficult description of office papers, the translation, dictation, and conversation should be fluent, generally correct, and readily intelligible; and the Assistant should be tested in his power of explaining himself clearly, and with sufficient propriety, in the Vernacular, in an argument or topic of some difficulty, such as may occur in official business.

SCHEDULE showing the designation of Offices, and the Corresponding Tests and Fees.

OFFICE.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
	Judicial Test— Civil.	Judicial Test— Criminal.	Revenue Test— General.	Revenue Test— Salt Department.	Revenue Test— Sea Customs.	Account Test.	Translation Test.	Pre-writing Test.
	A. B.	A. B.	A. B.	A. B.	A. B.	A. B.	A. B.	A. or B.
Principal Sudder Ameen, District Mooniff, Pleader.....	1	1					1	1
Deputy Collector and Magistrate.....		1	1				1	
Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.....		1						1
Uncovenanted Assistant in the Office of the Board of Revenue.....			1					1
Sheristadar to the Board of Revenue.....				1				
Superintendent of Salt.....					1			
Superintendent of Sea Customs.....						1		
Accountant in the Accountant Genl.'s Office.....							1	
Accountant in the Board's Office.....								1
Accountant in the English Department of Collectors' Offices, drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards.....								1
Translator in the Courts and Office of the Board of Revenue.....							1	
Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Re- cord-keeper, Clerk in the Correspondence Department of the Offices of Government and the Board of Revenue, and in all the Courts drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards.....								1
Manager, Record-keeper, Examiner of Cor- respondence, and Clerks in receipt of Rupees 50 and upwards in the High Court, Appellate Side.....								1
Sheristadar in the High Court, Appellate Side, Civil and Session Court, and Prin- cipal Sudder Ameens' Court.....	1	1						1
Huzur Sheristadar.....			1					1
Tahsildar and 2d Class Sub-Magistrate.....				1	1			1
Taluk Sheristadar & 2d Class Sub-Magistrate 2d Class Sub-Magistrate and Deputy Tah- sildar.....				1	1			1
2d Class Sub-Magistrate.....								1
Appointments in the Government Office and the Courts, for which no Special Test but VIII is prescribed, of which the salaries are Rupees 50 and upwards.....								1
Translators in Collectors' Offices.....								1

NOTE.—The fee for a single test will be Rupees 4, that for two or three tests, Rupees 7, and that for four tests, Rupees 10.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

Candidates for appointment as Assistant Directors of Revenue Settlement are required to pass the following Vernacular test :—

I. Reading, translating, and explaining grammatically—

In Telegu, the first 50 stories of Morris' Selections.

In Tazell, the whole of Kathamanjiri.

In Canarese, the first 50 stories of Aesop's Fables.

In Malayalam, the first 50 stories of the Selections.

II. Translating, in writing, from the vernacular into English a paper of ordinary difficulty, specially prepared by the Board of Examiners at Madras, so as to test the Officer's knowledge of vernacular accounts and of technical words and phrases in common use in the Revenue Settlement Department.

III. Translating, in writing, from English, into vernacular, a short paper of ordinary difficulty prepared at Madras.

IV. Reading and translating *and voce* to the Examiners, a vernacular letter or urzee (which shall be selected by the Local Committee and sent for the Board's inspection), written in an ordinary style, and such as a Revenue Settlement Officer is liable to receive in the course of duty.

V. Conversation with a native upon ordinary topics, such as to satisfy the Examiners that the Officer is able to understand correctly, and to express himself intelligibly, on all the usual matters which form the subject of communication between a Revenue Settlement Officer and his subordinates, and also with the people of the District.—*Proceedings of Government, 9th March 1861, No. 548.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

For Admission into the Civil Engineering College.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.—The course of instruction is regulated to fit Officers of the Army, and other gentlemen, for the position of Assistant Engineer in the Department of Public Works, and, for the Degree of B.C.E. (Bachelor of Civil Engineering) in the University of Madras. Candidates for admission must be Commissioned Officers of the Army below the rank of Field Officer, or must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University. Officers who are candidates for admission must be qualified by acquaintance with their Military duties, and by having passed the examination in one of the native languages for charge of a Company, and they will be required to undergo an entrance examination in the whole of Arithmetic, the first three books of Euclid, and Algebra as far as Simple Equations. Civil candidates must be over 16 years of age, and must produce satisfactory testimonial of character.

All students will be required to pay a monthly fee of 18 Rupees, and to provide themselves with the text books in use, and with a case of drawing instruments and color box.

Applications from Officers should be addressed through Commanding Officers of Regiments to the Principal of the College; who, after satisfying himself that the candidates are fully qualified and are likely to profit by the course of study, will forward the application for the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Principal of the College may at any time recommend to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that an Officer may be remanded to his Regiment.

Officers who obtain permission to study at the College will be considered "absent on duty," and will be so reported in the Regimental Returns.

It is to be distinctly understood that the Government do not in any way promise or guarantee employment as Assistant Engineers or in any other capacity to gentlemen who may pass the examination prescribed for Assistant Engineer, or who may take Degrees in the University of Madras.—*Notification, 28th March 1862.*

SECOND DEPARTMENT.—The following are the admission tests in this Department:—

- (a) *English*.—Ability to write correctly and legibly from dictation, and to compose a letter on a given subject with tolerable clearness and intelligence. Also to have a competent knowledge of Grammar.
- (b) *Vernacular*.—In the case of Europeans and East Indians, ability to translate into English easy sentences.
- (c) *Arithmetic*.—The four Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Vulgar Fractions and Decimal Fractions.
- (d) *History*.—The leading facts of the Histories of India and England.
- (e) *Geography*.—The Outlines of Geography generally, and the Geography of India in particular.

The examinations will be conducted by means of printed papers.

Candidates must be above 17, and not more than 25 years of age, and it will be necessary for them, when registering their names, to furnish satisfactory certificates of age, of character, and of physical fitness for the Public Works Department. The medical certificate should state that the candidate has been vaccinated. Europeans and East Indians must also state the vernacular language in which they elect to be examined.

The examinees will be ranked according to the merits of their papers, and the vacancies existing in the College will be filled by them in the order of their proficiency.

All students will be required to pay a monthly fee of 3 Rupees, and to purchase the text-books and drawing instruments, &c., prescribed for their respective classes.—*Notification, Gazette, 6th April 1866.*

STIPENDIARY MILITARY STUDENTS are selected from the European Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of Her Majesty's Forces in the Madras Establishment. They will be allowed the same pay, rations, and clothing as when serving with their respective Regiments, and, in addition, 10 Rupees a month. Their position will be strictly that of Probationers. They will continue to be borne on the strength of their respective Regiments; and such of them as prove not to be qualified, either in respect of character or attainments, will be sent back to their Regiments; those who prove every way fit, will be appointed Overseers in the Department of Public Works, or to such other situations as may be considered proper.

Candidates for Stipendiary Studentships must—

- 1st.—Be less than 25 years of age.
- 2nd.—Have uniformly conducted themselves to the satisfaction of their Commanding Officers in the discharge of their duty as Privates and Non-Commissioned Officers.
- 3rd.—Be thoroughly trustworthy, well-conducted men, who can be relied upon to superintend native workmen efficiently, and to treat them in a becoming manner.
- 4th.—Be able to write English correctly and legibly from dictation, and to express themselves with reasonable correctness and intelligence in a letter or report.
- 5th.—Be familiar with the four first Rules of Arithmetic, and with Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and be able to keep accounts.
- 6th.—Be either acquainted with one of the vernacular languages of India, or have shown such aptitude and intelligence as furnishes a reasonable presumption that they would acquire a native language if the necessary facilities were given.

Commanding Officers are requested to furnish full particulars to the Principal of the Engineering College at the Presidency, under each of the above heads, of such Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates belonging to their respective Corps, as they can confidently recommend for Stipendiary Studentships in the Madras Civil Engineering College.—*Government Order, 6th May 1859, No. 175.*

Admissions to the College will usually take place at the opening of the Session on the 1st of August in each year, the preparatory entrance examination being held in the month of May preceding. The places at which the entrance examination will be held, and the dates, are notified annually in the *Gazette*.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

For Admission into the Medical College.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.—This department has been organized for the instruction of young men desiring to qualify for a degree in Medicine in the University of Madras or elsewhere, or for the appointment of Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Admission is restricted to matriculated Students and Graduates in Arts of the Madras or other recognized University.—*Notification, 8th April 1862.*

There are five stipendiary scholarships attached to this department. For particulars, see *Notification, dated 7th April 1862, published in Port St. George Gazette of the 8th idem, page 557, and see also Notification, Gazette, 11th May 1866, page 795.*

SECOND DEPARTMENT.—The tests required to be passed by candidates for admission in this Department, are—

- (a) *English*—including a competent knowledge of English Grammar and ability to explain the structure and meaning of an easy passage selected from a standard prose author, and to write to dictation in a good hand and with correctness of spelling.
- (b) *Arithmetic*—comprehending the four simple and compound rules.
- (c) *Geography*—the elements of General Geography, and a somewhat more accurate knowledge of the Geography of India.

Candidates must have attained the age of 15, and must not have exceeded the age of 18 years, calculated to the first day of the month after that on which the examination takes place.

Each candidate must produce certificates of parentage and date of birth, and satisfactory testimonials of character.

Candidates whose certificates may be considered satisfactory will be examined by a Board of Medical Officers as to their physical fitness for Military service.

The names of such candidates as may be pronounced eligible for admission to examination will be forwarded immediately to the Principal of the Medical College.

The examination will be held on the 1st and 2nd July, and will be conducted by means of printed papers.—*Notification, Gazette, 26th April 1862.*

SUBORDINATE DEPARTMENT.—Candidates must not be below 15, nor above 18 years of age, and they must produce certificates of parentage and of age, with testimonials as to character and respectability. Also a certificate of physical fitness for Military service, signed by a commissioned Medical Officer of the British or of the Indian establishment.

The following is the standard of examination:—

- (a) *In English*—a fair knowledge of which is required, to be tested by writing to dictation, and by an examination in Grammar generally.
- (b) *In Arithmetic*—acquaintance with simple arithmetic, and with Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, will be required.
- (c) *In Vernaculars*—candidates are expected to possess a fair colloquial acquaintance with Hindustani, Tamil, or Telugu.

Candidates will be ranked according to their attainments, as determined by the valuation affixed to their papers, and attached for two years, if the exigencies of the service permit, to such hospitals as they may specify in their applications; but they will be required, before being drafted into the Second Department of the Medical College, to pass a second examination, intended to test their knowledge of hospital duties, of the preparation and doses of medicines, &c. This examination will determine the order of merit according to which candidates will be drafted into the Medical College on the following rates of College pay:—

3rd Class Student, Medical College	Rs. 12 per mensem.
2nd do.	do. " 16 do.
1st do.	do. " 20 do.
Passed Medical Apprentice	do. " 30 do.

Successful candidates in the Subordinate Department will be attached for a period not exceeding two years to Civil or Military Hospitals at stations where the parents may reside, or to which they may desire the candidate to be transferred, on the following stipends:—

First year	Rs. 8
Second do.	do. " 10

—*Notification, Gazette, 28th August 1866, page 279.*

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.—Paid Medical Pupils are drafted into this Department after the period of probation, on passing an examination to test their knowledge of English, of hospital duties, and of the preparation and doses of medicines, &c.

The rates of pay while attending Medical College, are—

First year	Rs. 7 per mensem.
Second do	10 do.

PAID MEDICAL PUPILS.—Candidates must not be below 15, nor above 19 years of age, and they must produce testimonials as to character, and certificate of physical fitness for Military service, signed by a commissioned Medical Officer of the British or of the Indian establishment. Preference will be given to the sons of Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Candidates will be required to undergo an examination in the following subjects:—

- (a) *In English*—a fair knowledge of which is required, to be tested by writing to dictation, and meaning of words.
- (b) *In Arithmetic*—an acquaintance with the four Simple and Compound Rules, and Rule of Three.
- (c) *In Vernacular*—reading and writing in one at least of the following, viz., Hindustani, Tamil, and Telugu.

Successful candidates will be attached to hospitals, and placed as "Paid Medical Pupils," upon the following rates of pay:—

First year	Rs. 5 per mensem.
Second do	6 do.

Lads, on admission, will be attested agreeably to G. O. G., No. 152, dated 19th April 1859.—*Notification, Gazette, 22d June 1866, page 2128.*

VOLUNTEERS IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

NOTIFICATION, August 31, 1859.—The following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Revenue Department, dated 20th August 1859, No. 1,123, is published for the information and guidance of subordinate officers:—

In their Order of 13th March 1848, No. 268, Revenue Department, the Government directed that the employment of Volunteers in the public offices at the Presidency should be restricted to the narrowest possible limits, and the Court of Sadler Usbat have recently, in their Circular, dated 11th June 1859, prohibited the employment of such persons in the Courts.

2. The Honorable the Governor in Council now resolves to extend the Rule of March 1848 to the Collectors' offices also, if the aid of "Volunteers" cannot be altogether dispensed with there, as has been done in the Judicial Department. There cannot be the same need of such unpaid Assistants now that there was some years ago, since the Collectorate Presses have so much reduced the copying work in Collectors' offices.

3. Collectors will be instructed very strictly to limit the number of Volunteers employed either in their own offices or in those of their subordinates. None should be allowed but such as are registered after enquiry as to qualification and character; and none should hereafter be so registered who have not passed the Uncovenanted Service Examination.

4. Volunteers admitted into the Offices at the Presidency also will be so only in accordance with the preceding Rule.

RULES FOR REGULATING LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS.

(Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, 30th May 1864, p. 363.)

These Rules are applicable to all Officers of the Uncovenanted Civil Service receiving salaries of not less than Rupees 100 a month, whether they receive their appointments direct from Government or from Heads of Offices and Departments.

The following are the kinds of leave allowed:—

- I. Leave on Medical Certificate.
- II. Leave on Private Affairs and Furlough.
- III. Privilege Leave.
- IV. Preparatory or Additional Leave.

GENERAL RULES.

1. All applications for leave must be made publicly, through the regular channel, in the Department to which the applicant belongs.

2. Officers appointed by Government can obtain privilege leave from the Heads of their respective Departments—when the latter are duly authorized to exercise this power—but in other cases leave must be granted by the Government.(a)

3. Officers appointed by Heads of Offices and Departments can obtain any leave under these Rules without reference to Government; but the Authorities granting such leave must furnish to the Civil or Military Audit Office which passes the Pay Bill of their Establishment, a Monthly Return of the leave granted by them according to the form given in Appendix A.

4. Absence without leave will involve loss of salary, and render the absentee liable to loss of appointment.(b)

5. No leave of absence shall have retrospective effect, except in case of severe illness, to be attested by a Medical Certificate in the prescribed form:—

6. Applications for leave on Medical Certificate must be accompanied by a statement from the applicant's Medical attendant distinctly stating, from personal observation, the nature of the disease, its symptoms, causes and duration, and by a Certificate(c) from the Chief Medical Officer of the Station or District, or, if at a Presidency Town, from a Presidency or other Official Surgeon, certifying, after careful personal investigation, the necessity for temporary absence, and the period for which absence is, to the best of his judgment, absolutely requisite for restoration to health. If the requisite leave be for a longer period than six months, the certificate must be countersigned by the Superintending Surgeon of the Division in which the applicant may be employed. In cases of leave beyond sea, the Certificate must be also submitted, with the statement of the case, for the countersignature of the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department.

7. An application for extension of leave must, if the applicant be in India, be accompanied by a Certificate to a like effect from his Medical Officer Attendant, together with a statement showing sufficient reason for the extension solicited, and such Certificate must be countersigned by the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department, or by the Superintending Surgeon of the Division in which the applicant may be residing. If the applicant shall have proceeded beyond the Territories under the Government of India, he must furnish a Certificate and Statement to the required effect from a Surgeon or Physician at the place of his temporary residence by whom he has been attended; such attendance, and the period of it, to be stated, and the Certificate to be countersigned, after personal examination, by the examining Physician of the India Office, if the absentee is in England—or by the Principal Medical Authority of the Colony or country to which the absentee may have proceeded.

8. If any of the above particulars be neglected, or the omission of any one of them unsatisfactorily explained, the leave will be refused.

(a) In their Proceedings of the 12th October 1861, No. 396, the Madras Government resolved "to vest the Court of Sadler Adawlat, the Board of Revenue, and the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, with the power to grant privilege leave to the full extent to all Officers subordinate to them, under the grades noted in the margin, a previous reference, however, being made to Government when it is necessary to appoint an Officer to act for the absentee. Applications for such leave should be submitted to the abovementioned authorities through the prescribed channel, and be settled by them after reference to the Audit Office.

Director of Public Instruction.
Inspector-General of Police.
Superintendent of Marine, except the Master Attendant of Madras.
Principal Inspector-General Medical Department, as regards Civil Medical Officers.
Director of Revenue Settlement.
Superintendent of Revenue Survey.
Inam Commissioner.
Conservator of Forests.

2. The controlling authorities named in the margin are also vested with power to grant leave similarly to all Officers subordinate to them, subject to the same provisions.

3. Notifications of the grant of privilege leave by the several authorities will be forwarded direct to the Superintendent of the Government Press, to be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

(b) G. O. G. 12th January 1866, No. 19, Gazette, page 107.—Soldier-Clerks may be mulcted of their pay and allowances as clerks (leaving to them only military pay and batta), for the days of their unauthorized absence.

(c) In the form given in Appendix B.

9. Leave on Private Affairs and Furlo' will be granted by Government or by authorized Officers, on sufficient cause being shown, and when the concession of the indulgence may in no way interfere with the interest of the Public Service.

10. When an Officer on leave in England is permitted by the Home Government to return to duty by a particular vessel, this permission, if necessary, will be held equivalent to an extension of leave until the arrival in India of the vessel on which the Officer is permitted to return.

11. Leave on Medical Certificate, with allowances, must in no case exceed three years in all, and not more than two years may be taken at one time. Subject to these restrictions, leave within Indian limits, may be granted, with allowances, on Medical Certificate, as often as sufficient cause is shown; but beyond Indian limits, such leave cannot be granted more than twice during the whole period of service.

12. Leave on private affairs and furlo', with retention of office, may be granted as follows:—

1st.—Leave on private affairs—for six months in one period, which leave may be repeated after intervals of six years.

[The first leave for six months is not due until the completion of six years' service. The six months' leave cannot be taken in instalments.—*Notification, Gazette, 6th September 1866.*]

2nd.—Or a Furlo'—for one year after ten years' service, and a second furlo' also for one year, after eighteen years' service in India—such absence being limited to two years during the whole period of service.

[The ten years' service to qualify an Uncovenanted Servant for a year's furlough commences from date of entertainment, without regard to any leave afterwards obtained.

Two years' furlough is not obtainable after eighteen years' service.]

[Furlough cannot be granted in continuation of sick leave.—Government Proceedings, 2nd July 1866, No. 250, Financial Department.]

13. On taking leave under the preceding Rule, for the first time, an Officer must decide whether he will apply for leave on private affairs, or for furlo', and having once exercised his option and obtained leave accordingly, he will not, during the remainder of his service, be eligible to the other description of leave.

14. Furlo', and leave on private affairs, taken in India, will reckon from the date of leaving office to the date of return thereto. Furlo' and leave on private affairs, taken beyond India, will reckon from the sailing of the vessel on which the Officer embarks to the date of his return to India.

15. Furlo', or leave on private affairs, cannot be taken in continuation of privilege leave.

16. Privilege leave, (a) when it can be granted without injury to the public service, and without additional expense to the State, may be allowed for not more than one month in each Calendar year—to be taken either in one period or in not more than two instalments. This leave is not allowed to accumulate, and will, therefore, lapse if not taken within the year.

17. Privilege leave for one month in each Calendar year may be allowed to Officers who have not been absent on leave for eleven months immediately preceding; unless they took their last privilege leave in two instalments, in which case the indulgence will not be available until eleven months after the expiration of the first instalment, and six months after expiration of the second instalment of the previous year's privilege leave.

[When only one instalment of privilege leave is taken in the Calendar year, privilege leave may be obtained in the ensuing year after an interval of six months from the date of return from the previous leave.—*Govt. of India Order, 28th January 1865, No. 485; Board of Revenue Standing Circular, No. 24 of 1865.*]

[Servants not availing themselves of the indulgence in any one year may obtain under the like conditions, leave for two successive months, to commence at or after the expiration of 22 months from the expiration of their former leave; and if two years elapse without the enjoyment of the privilege leave for three months may in like manner be granted at the expiration of 23 months from the termination of the last preceding leave; but no leave shall be granted under the rule for any period exceeding three months.—*Notification, Gazette, 5th January 1866, page 18.*]

[There is no objection on public grounds to Officers who obtain privilege leave under the Rules of the Civil Department being permitted to carry forward to the privilege leave

(a) The mere fact of the presentation of a medical certificate is no bar to the grant of privilege instead of sick leave.—*Gazette, 11th May 1860, page 1866.*

of a future year each portion of the one month's privilege leave of the previous year as may not have been taken.—*Notification, Gazette, 19th June 1866, page 1092.*]

18. Preparatory or additional leave, is allowed to Officers proceeding to or from a Sanitarium on medical certificate, or to or from the port of embarkation from India to Europe on private affairs furlo', or medical certificate, and is limited to such period as the authority granting leave may think sufficient. Officers proceeding from Presidency towns on sick leave beyond Sea will be allowed fourteen days for preparation.

[An Officer who has been recalled to duty when absent on privilege leave may be permitted to take the balance of his interrupted leave at any future period within the same or the following year.—*Govt. of India Order, 26th Nov. 1864, No. 3531; Board of Revenue Standing Circular, No. 5, 1865.*]

19. Officers retiring from the service on Pension will be allowed fourteen days' leave on half pay—provided the indulgence can be given without detriment or extra expense to the Public Service.

[This leave is confined to only those employed in Office Establishments and not to Gazetted Officers.]

[It is left to Heads of Offices, subject to the orders of the local Government, to grant, at their discretion, casual leave of absence from office in cases of sickness, death of near relatives, &c., on condition that the local Government shall see that the dis-

cretionary power to be placed in the Heads of Offices is not abused. Such casual absences from office are not to be reported to the Civil Auditor, but systematically entered in a book to be kept in each office, and when an application for privilege leave is received, the leave should be granted or refused with some reference to the entries in this book.—*Pro. of Supreme Government, 28th Sept. 1858, Fin. Dept., No. 5,570.—Port Saint George Gazette, 18th Nov. 1858.*

Absentee Pay.

20. Absentee pay, if at half salary, shall in no case exceed 6,000 Rupees, or £600 per annum—or if at one-fourth salary, shall not exceed £300 per annum. Within these limitations, Absentee pay will be given as follows:—

I. To an Officer absent on sick leave in or out of India—half salary for the first fifteen months of each period of absence, (or—if the leave be taken in short periods in India—for the first thirty months taken from time to time, provided that half salary be not drawn for more than fifteen months at any one time), and one-fourth salary during the remainder of his absence on allowances.

[This allowance may be drawn during absence and is not required to be refunded in case the absentee resigning his appointment without returning to duty.]

II. To an Officer on leave on private affairs—one-half of his salary for a period not exceeding six months of continuous absence, and for any further period of preparatory leave which may be granted to him. But if an Officer, absent on private affairs, obtain an extension of leave on Medical Certificate, he will be subject for the whole period of his absence to the Rules for sick leave.

III. To an Officer proceeding on furlough whose salary does not exceed 200 Rs. per month—one-half of his salary: Provided, however, that it shall not exceed 800 Rs. or £80 per annum. If the absentee's salary shall be above 200 Rs., and not exceeding Rs. 400 per month, he may be granted an allowance of

Do. 400	do. do. 700	do. ...	Rs. 1,500	or £ 150
Do. 700	do. do. 1,200	do. ...	" 2,000	or " 200
Do. 1,200	do. do.	do. ...	" 3,000	or " 300
			" 4,000	or " 400

IV. To an Officer on preparatory leave—one-half salary before commencement of other leave, and, on return from leave—one-half, or one-fourth salary, or furlough pay, according to the rate of allowance he may be then drawing.

V. To an Officer on privilege leave—full pay.

21. An Officer who overruns privilege leave by not more than one month will forfeit pay for the period in excess; but if he exceed his leave by more than one month his office will become vacant. An Officer on privilege leave who may resign the service, or who may obtain sick leave without first rejoining, will, in the former case forfeit, his salary for the period of privilege leave, and in the latter case be subject to the Rules for sick leave for the whole period of his absence.

Rules for joining Office.

22. Time allowed for joining an appointment will be fixed by the Authority conferring the appointment.

23. An Officer entering the service of the Government is not entitled to any salary before joining his appointment; but when transferred from one appointment to another, of equal or higher value, he will draw so much of the salary of his new office as may be equal to that of his former appointment.

[Advancement to a higher class during privilege leave, does not bar payment of the higher salary from date of advancement if the promotion does not involve any increase or change of duties or responsibilities.—*Proceedings of Government of India, 29th July 1863; Proceedings of Madras Government, 29th August 1863, No. 552.*]

[Arrival on a Sunday entitles the relieving Officer to the salary of his appointment for that day, but on other days it is necessary in order to enable the relieving Officer to draw the current day's allowance, that he should take charge of the duties of the office before noon.—*Notification of Government of India, 26th March 1862, No. 49; Gazette, 16th April 1862, page 594.*]

[For the portion of the journey traversable by railway, 100 miles a day are allowed; for the portion traversable by steamer, 100 miles a day or the time actually occupied in the voyage, when by accident the duration of the voyage exceeds the time calculated at the rate of 100 miles a day.—*Notification of Government of India, 30th March 1861, No. 65; Gazette, 14th May 1862, page 675.*]

Payments of Absentee Allowances.

24. Officers absent on privilege leave cannot draw pay until their return to duty.

25. Officers proceeding to England on furlough, or on private affairs, or on Medical Certificate, must obtain Certificates from the Civil Paymaster—in the Form given below—for submission to the India Office on their arrival in London:—

Name, Service and Designation of the party obtaining leave.	Sick leave, if any, taken on previous occasions.	Salary of Substantive Office.	Nature and period of the leave.	Date of intended departure of vessel from Calcutta or other Port.	Rate of allowance to be drawn in England or not.	Date from which the first payment is to commence.
					In England.	
					In Calcutta.	

26. But if they desire to draw their allowances through their Agents in India, the latter must execute a guarantee to refund over-payments. When Officers remain in India, and draw their allowances themselves, and attach to their Bills, Life Certificates attested by a Deputy Magistrate, or a Covenanted District Officer, they will not be required to furnish any security.

Deputation Allowances.

[UNDER RULES OF 28TH FEBRUARY 1856, No. 340.]

XIV. A person officiating temporarily in any situation, will draw so much of the salary of such situation, as may equal the sum deducted on account of absence from the real incumbent, and the substantive allowances of every Officer temporarily acting in a situation of superior emolument, will be subject to deduction at the same rate; but no additional expense is on any account to be incurred by the absence of any Officer on leave.

[When Covenanted Officers, Civil or Military, officiate for Uncovenanted Officers, and when Uncovenanted Officers act for Covenanted Officers, Civil or Military, the deputation allowances in such cases will be regulated according to the principle laid down in Chapter VI, Sections 25, 26 and 27 of the Covenanted Civil Absentee Rules, it being understood, however, that Section 27 shall not apply to Ministerial Officers acting for Covenanted Officers, who are entitled to acting allowance from the date they commence to officiate, and not after the expiration of one month, as in the case of other Uncovenanted Officers of superior grade.]

[When an Officer of the Uncovenanted Service acts for another of the same service, or when a Military Officer acts for another Military Officer, he shall be governed by the rules of the respective services to which he belongs.—(*Notification, Government of India, 9th May 1865, No. 638; Fort Saint George Gazette, 27th idem, page 1074.*)]

[When an Officer officiates in another appointment, continuing at the same time to discharge the duties of his own post, he is permitted to draw the full salary of his substantive pay, and a moiety of the acting appointment.—*Resolution of Government of India, 16th March 1860; Gazette, 17th April 1860, page 843.*]

[The deductions are invariably to be made in accordance with these rules, from the salaries of all absentees, whether they are in receipt of 100 Rupees or less, except when special directions are issued by heads of offices to make larger deductions, which may be necessary in cases of Officers whose duties cannot be otherwise provided for without extra expense to Government.—*Proceedings of Government of India, 8th November 1857, No. 4696; and Proceedings of Madras Government, 30th idem, No. 647.*]

APPENDIX A.

Revised Statement circulated by Accountant General, 25th November 1865.]

STATEMENT OF LEAVE other than casual granted to, or enjoyed by, ministerial officers drawing more than Rupees 10 per mensem, on the establishment of—
in the month of—

Name.	Office.	Pay.	Nature of leave granted.					Allowance with leave.	Number of days absent in month.	Deductions.		Name of substitute (if any.)	Allowance of substitute.	Not saying.	REMARKS.
			Sick—Sec. XI (XX. 1.)	Private affairs—Sec. XII (XX. 2.)	Furlough—Sec. XII 2. (XX. 3.)	Privilege—Sec. XVI (XX. 4.)	Privilege—Sec. XVII (XX. 5.)			Rate.	Amount.				
A. B.	C. D.	....	2ms., 4th May 2ms., 11th July 2ms., 4th Sept.	....	....	....	....	30	Half.	....	EF	....	....	....	....
G. H.	A.	....	....	....	1ms., 16th Sep.	....	....	15	To be paid on return.	....	....	....	....	....	....
K. L.	....	....	....	....	1m., 16th Aug.	....	....	15	None.	....	....	....	....	....	....

APPENDIX B.

The certificate from an official Surgeon to an applicant for sick leave shall be given in the following form—

"I, A. B., Surgeon at (or of) — do hereby certify that E. F., (here enter designation of office) is in a bad state of health; and I solemnly and sincerely declare that, according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and that the circumstances of his case are such as to render leave of absence for the period of — absolutely necessary (or highly desirable)."

The following form shall be observed by the Superintending Surgeon and the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department in countersigning the certificate—

"I do hereby certify that, according to the best of my professional judgment, after careful consideration of his case, I believe the state of health of E. F. to be such as to render leave of absence for a period of — absolutely necessary (or highly desirable) for his recovery."

Leaves and Allowances to Servants receiving less than 100 Rupees.

The above Rules for the grant of leave of absence to Uncovenanted Servants may be applied in their spirit to servants drawing less than 100 Rupees a month, it being understood that, in regulating the grant of absentee allowance to an amount not exceeding that authorized by the Rules, a sufficient sum will be reserved for the provision in each case of an efficient substitute for the absentee.

[This class of servants can obtain other than privilege leave in excess of the periods prescribed for servants on Rupees 100 and upwards, as such leave will not be allowed to count for pension.—*Government of India Order, 28th March 1865, No. 1,866; Board of Revenue Circular, No. 34 of 1865.*]

[In all such cases, leave may be granted without the special orders of Government, and the interval of six years, in the case of special leave, need not be observed.]

[But in this case the absence allowance must not exceed the amount authorized by the Rules for the grant of special leave, and that a sufficient sum is reserved in each case for the provision of an efficient substitute.—*Government Order, 19th June 1865, No. 304, Financial Department.*]

Leave to Peons.

Peons are allowed to draw half-pay for a period not exceeding 5 months, when sick in hospital.—*Government Proceedings, 18th October 1865, No. 457.*

The indulgence of leave on half-pay, on medical certificate, is to be restricted to those receiving medical aid from a hospital or a dispensary, or as in-door or out-door patients, i. e., to those sick at the stations where they are serving; the indulgence of half-pay during sick leave to their homes not having been contemplated by the Government of India.—*Revenue Board Standing Order, No. 5, 1866.*

Subsistence Allowance during suspension pending inquiry into conduct.

I. Subsistence to an Uncovenanted Servant, who is suspended pending an inquiry into his conduct, should be limited, before the result of the inquiry is known, to one-fourth of his salary, unless he be an European on pay exceeding Rupees 25, in which case the subsistence is to be allowed at one-fourth of salary, to an amount not less than Rupees 25 monthly.

II. Should the Officer be re-instated, he may, at the discretion of the Local Government, or of the head of the department to whom the Local Government may delegate such authority, be allowed full salary, if he shall have been fully acquitted; or a portion of his salary, if the result of the inquiry should be censure or admonition; but where censure or admonition is awarded, the subsistence allowance during suspension must be so adjusted as not to involve additional charge.

III. When the payment which the Local Government may adjudge, for the period of suspension to an Officer who is re-instated, involves additional expense, it must be separately provided for.

IV. An Officer whose suspension is followed by dismissal will not be allowed more than the subsistence which may be admissible to him under Rule I. for the period that he was suspended.

V. The time passed under suspension, pending inquiry, is taken into account as service towards pension, in cases of re-statement; where suspension has been adjudged as a penalty, the period is disallowed.—*Notification, Gazette, 10th October 1865, page 530.*

Dismissal of Uncovenanted Servants.

1. In the Resolution of the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council forwarded with Mr. Under-Secretary Cooper's Letter of the 24th February last, the local Governments are directed "to issue the necessary orders for the establishment of a rule to prevent the arbitrary dismissal of Uncovenanted Servants, based on the suggestions of the Honorable Court."

2. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council considers a rule of this nature highly desirable: for, so long as the Uncovenanted Servant can be dismissed without full enquiry and proof of misconduct, at the will of his superior, his tenure of office is so uncertain that it leads almost necessarily to the habit of looking at office as temporary, and the temptation therefore is to make the most of it whilst it is held.

3. This power of arbitrary dismissal also confirms in the whole body of the native servants the habit of servile dependents on a superior, which strikes at the root of all independence and manliness of character.

4. The Governor in Council resolves, therefore, in compliance with the orders of the Government of India, to lay down for the guidance of the heads of all offices in the Revenue, Judicial, Military and Public branches of the service, the following general principles by which the dismissal of Uncovenanted Servants should in future be regulated.

5. Persons appointed to permanent situations in any department shall not be dismissed, but for fraud and dishonesty, continued and wilful negligence, offences involving moral disgrace, and proved incompetency.

6. As, under the present rules for the Revenue and Judicial Departments, fines exceeding 10 Rupees cannot be inflicted without the sanction of the Board of Revenue and the Court of Sudder Adawlut respectively, it is simply consistent to provide the same control over the dismissals of persons receiving upwards of 10 Rupees—but it will be sufficient to require returns to be made of such dismissals, specifying the cause of dismissals as falling within one or other of the heads in the above category, and to provide that no dismissal shall be final until the expiration of three months from the date on which the return shall be transmitted, giving the party a right of appeal at any time within that period. It should be understood that dismissal not appealed from, nor objected to, by the controlling Board upon their own review of the returns, are to be taken as confirmed.

7. The rule should be more definite than it is in the Judicial Department as to what servants may be dismissed without the previous consent of the controlling authority. In the Revenue Department, Tahsildars cannot be dismissed without previous sanction—and this rule ought to be extended to some other responsible situations—such as Taluk Serishtadars, Peishcar, Huzur Head Gomastah, and the like. A similar rule should be applied to protect Officers of the same grades in the Judicial Department.

8. The Governor in Council considers it but just and proper that greater protection should be given to old servants, and with this view he directs that the previous sanction of the controlling authority should be indispensable to the dismissal of any servant of 15 years' standing receiving a certain salary, say 25 Rupees a month—but the amount will be determined on the report of, or according to, the opinion of the Court of Sudder Adawlut and Board of Revenue, who will confer together and report on this point.

9. In every case, the specific grounds upon which it is proposed to dismiss any servant should be reduced to writing and furnished to him, and the answer or defence or explanation of the party taken in writing, and the final decision of the superior recorded in writing. It will not be absolutely necessary for every head of charge to be formally proved by evidence, but where a specific fraudulent act is charged, of course it should be so proved in the presence of the party accused and subject to his cross-examination, and so with other specific acts susceptible of proof by the evidence of witnesses upon which accusations within the category are built—but the charges will often be matter of inference from circumstances not capable of formal proof, but not less leading to a moral conviction. The rule, therefore, on this head, ought not to be rigorous.

10. As connected with this subject, the Governor in Council takes the opportunity of declaring the practice of Officers introducing their own dependents or followers from other Districts into high and responsible trusts under them in a new office, thus superseding the old servants of the office, to be very objectionable; and he accordingly resolves that this source of arbitrary removal be at once checked. With regard to the highest offices in the Revenue Department, they are subject to the confirmation of the Board of Revenue, and it will be the duty of the Board to prevent the appointment of a follower of the Collector without good and sufficient reason being assigned, contrary to the declared sense of Government on the subject. The appointment of Deputy Serishtadar should also be made subject to the confirmation of the Board; but it will be sufficient when an Officer of that grade is appointed, that the appointment shall be reported to the Board with a statement of his previous services, that the Board may interfere if the appointment shall appear objectionable on the ground of the declaration of Government.

11. This course should also be followed in regard to the appointment of the Serishtadars and other principal Ministerial Officers of the Judicial Courts.

12. With regard to offices which are subject to no controlling authority, the Government will directly exercise the same measure of control as is proposed to be exercised by the Sudder Court and the Board of Revenue respectively, in regard to the heads of offices subordinate to them.

13. The Court of Sudder Adawlut and the Board of Revenue, as well as other controlling authorities, will accordingly prepare and submit subsidiary rules for giving effect to the foregoing views and orders of Government.

14. The Government of India require the transmission to them of a half-yearly list of dismissals (with the cause briefly set forth) of Uncovenanted Servants holding office with a salary above 10 Rupees per mensem. To enable this Government, therefore, implicitly to obey those orders, heads of all offices in the Revenue, Judicial, Military and Public branches of the service, must consider it their very special duty to furnish the Government regularly with the required half-yearly Returns—and those Officers who have hitherto neglected to obey the orders of this Government on the subject, dated 18th November 1851, No. 1,664, will immediately submit their Returns for the entire year of 1853. With these Returns and those already received for that year, a General Return will be prepared in this office to be laid before the Government of India.—*Extract Minutes of Consultation, 5th May 1854, Public Department, No. 421.*

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS TO UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS.

(Published in Port Saint George Gazette, 3rd May 1864, No. 861.)

1. These Rules are applicable to all Officers of the Uncovenanted Civil Service in the receipt of more than ten Rupees a month on a permanent Establishment, with the following exceptions:—

(a.) Jemadars, Sowars, Peons, Lascars, Boatmen, Smiths, Artificers, and all those engaged in any handicraft, labourers, and other inferior servants.

(b.) Officers whose whole time is not devoted to the duties of their offices.

(c.) Officers not paid from the General Revenues of the State, whose eligibility to pension may not be provided for by an Order issued expressly for the particular case by the Government of India, and approved by the Right Hon^{ble} the Secretary of State.

(d.) Officers for whom other Pension Rules or separate Superannuation Funds are provided.

[An Uncovenanted Servant will not be allowed to take his pension under the Rules of 1831, if he has at any time availed himself of the benefits conferred by the Leave Regulations of 1864.]

[Judicial and Educational Officers come under this clause. In the case of these Officers the Rules of 1831 apply.—See Port St. George Gazette, page 441, dated 15th May 1861.]

Applications for Pension.

2. Applications for pension must be submitted in a letter to Government by the Head of the Office or Department in which the applicant may be employed, who shall certify whether the character, conduct, and past service of the applicant are such as to entitle him to the favorable consideration of Government.

3. Every application shall be accompanied by a Register prepared according to form A in the Appendix. In cases of other than a Good Service Pension, every application shall be accompanied by a medical certificate, stating the applicant's incapacity for further service, with the cause thereof, and whether it has been induced by irregular or intemperate habits.

4. Applicants for a Superannuation Allowance must be examined by the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department, if serving at the Presidency, or by a Military Invaliding Committee, if serving elsewhere within a moderate distance of a Station at which a Military Invaliding Committee is periodically assembled. It is optional, however, with the Local Government, to accept the certificate of a single Medical Officer, or to convene a Special Invaliding Committee at a convenient Civil Station, if the applicant be serving at an inconvenient distance from a Station where a Military Invaliding Committee can be assembled.

[In granting certificates, Medical Officers should state the period, if any, during which the applicant's case has been under treatment or observation. In cases where the certificate is sought by reason of old age, infirmity, or other incapacitating circumstances in which medical treatment is manifestly superfluous, a certificate to that effect should be given, which should nevertheless show the opinion of the Medical Officer as to the alleged incapacity. It will then devolve on the head of the department in which the applicant is serving, to state whether or not he is really so incapacitated as to necessitate his removal from the service of Government, and, if so, whether his conduct and length of service render him deserving of indulgent consideration.—Government Proceedings, 14th June 1866, No. 224, Pension Department.]

* Applications should be prepared in strict conformity with the Rules. All necessary information should be contained in the register itself, so as to obviate the frequent after references which result in inconvenience, and cause delays which cannot be felt oppressive by the applicants for pension. It is the duty of District Officers to convince themselves of the truth of the facts stated, and to see that the applications are admissible under the Rules. The Governor in Council desires to impress on heads of offices two points in particular in connection with applications for pension, which are at present too frequently disregarded.

1st.—When a public servant applies for permission to retire on a pension, the head of the office in which he is serving should explain to him the several steps to be taken by him for the purpose of obtaining his pension, and his Pension Register should be at once drawn out and forwarded with the requisite papers to the proper quarter. In preparing this document, care should be taken that all the information for which space is given in the forms is correctly furnished. The requisite information in regard to the age, height, distinguishing marks, &c., of the candidates, is often omitted.

2nd.—No public servant should on any account be retained on the effective establishment after he has been duly declared by a competent medical authority to be unfit for further service, but immediate steps should be taken towards providing him with his pension.—Notification, 15th April 1865, page 193.

[In the case of servants drawing Rupees 50 per mensem and upwards, the certificate shall be countersigned by the Deputy Inspector-General of the Division, or by a Committee consisting of not less than two European Medical Officers, after personal examination of the applicant.—*Ibid.*]

[An Uncovenanted Servant will not be allowed to take his pension under the Rules of 1831, if he has at any time availed himself of the benefits conferred by the Leave Regulations of 1864.]

5. Good Service and Superannuation allowances on retirement, sanctioned under these Rules by the Local Governments, will be reported to the Government of India in Quarterly Returns in the form given in Appendix II.

Allowances on Retirement.

6. On production by an applicant of such medical certificates as shall satisfy the Government under which he may be serving of his incapacity to serve longer in India, he may be allowed:—

I. Under fifteen years' service, a gratuity not exceeding twelve months' salary.

[No service can be counted which has not been passed in grades qualifying for pension; and the gratuity should, except in special cases, be proportioned to the length of the service counted, one month's pay being the maximum amount given for each year's service. When the gratuity is awarded under the old rules, the service counted may have been partly passed in grades which do not qualify for pension, but in that case the maximum gratuity will be six months' pay.—Government Proceedings, 14th April 1866, No. 113, Pension Department.]

* II. After fifteen years' service, one-third of his average salary, (and of his personal allowance, if any,) during the previous five years, provided that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding the sum of Rupees 3,000 per annum, whatever the amount of salary, nor of Rupees 2,000 per annum, if the salary shall not exceed Rupees 12,000 per annum.

* III. After twenty-five years' service, one-half of his average salary, (and of his personal allowance, if any,) during the previous five years, provided, however, that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding Rupees 5,000 per annum, whatever the amount of salary, not exceeding Rupees 4,000 per annum, if the salary shall not exceed Rupees 12,000 per annum.

7. After thirty years' service or upwards a pension may be granted, without production of medical certificate, of the same amount, and subject to the same limitation as that sanctioned for twenty-five years' service on medical certificate. This pension—as the reward of faithful, efficient discharge of duty for thirty years—is termed a Good Service Pension.

[Cases of Officers acting in offices which are absolutely vacant, and in which they are eventually confirmed or which are subsequently abolished, should be treated in the computation of their allowances for pension by giving retrospective effect to such confirmation from the date of assumption of the duties of the office.—Government of India Order, 26th November 1864, No. 3,489; Revenue Board Standing Circular, No. X, 1865.]

[Acting allowances are not reckoned in the average salary on which pension is computed.]

* Pension is computed upon the full pay of the substantive appointment held by an Uncovenanted Servant during the five years preceding his retirement, notwithstanding that his periods of absence during those five years are excluded from the calculation of the period qualifying for pension. But the period of absence on private affairs on leave without pay must be thrown out from the monthly average of the five years' pay upon which pension is computed.—Notification, Gazette, 30th August 1866, page 294.]

8. Pensions of the full amount authorized in paragraphs 5 and 6 are to be granted only as the reward of approved service. In any case in which an Uncovenanted Servant, without having incurred the penalty of removal from Government employ, shall, nevertheless, in the opinion of the Government under which he has been serving, not be entitled to the full amount of pension, the Local Government will make such a reduction in the amount of pension as it shall consider just.

9. The foregoing rules of pension and gratuity are applicable also, without the production of a medical certificate of unfitness for service, to Officers discharged on reduction of Establishment.

Service towards Pension.

10. Dismissal for misconduct entails forfeiture of the benefit of past service.

11. Service as a substitute does not count towards pension.

12. Periods of service before the age of 22, or of absence on other than privilege leave and preparatory leave, shall not count towards pension. Nor shall preparatory leave be

* Clauses II and III will not affect the operation of the orders of the 19th March 1865.

allowed to count as service if it is granted in addition to leave on medical certificate to an Officer who has enjoyed leave of the latter description on two previous occasions.

[Service reckons from the first day of the twenty-third year.]

13. The whole of the service, in virtue of which pension is claimed, must have been passed in an eligible grade, and on a permanent Establishment; but claims barred by this Rule will be especially considered if the promotion from an ineligible grade was bestowed as a reward for meritorious service or for good conduct.

14. The period of service must be continuous; but in case of the abolition of the office held by an Officer, and his being subsequently employed by Government, his first period of service is to be taken into account.

Gratuities.

15. When an Officer is discharged with a gratuity under these Rules on reduction of Establishment, the gratuity will not be given to him in one sum, but in monthly instalments of a month's pay until the full amount is paid. Should he be re-employed before or after the period for which gratuity is allowed, he will have the option of refunding the gratuity and recovering his former service, or of forfeiting that service by retaining the gratuity. In the latter case, any balance of gratuity remaining undrawn at the date of his re-employment may be paid to him.—(See Note under para. 6, I.)

[An accurate statement of all the leave other than privilege and preparatory leaves obtained by the applicant during the whole period of his service, should be submitted by the Head of the Department with his application.—*Proceedings of Government of India, 25th August 1863; Gazette, 22d September, page 540.*]

[In recommending the grant of gratuities in cases of Police Barkandazes discharged in consequence of reductions of establishments, the local Officers should be careful to satisfy themselves of the correctness of the rates of pay and the periods of service shown in the Statements, and to certify that they have done so at the foot of the Statements.—*Notification, Fort St. George Gazette, 6th February 1863, page 201.*]

RULES APPLICABLE TO PERSONS BELONGING TO GRADES WHICH DO NOT QUALIFY FOR PENSION.

[An individual who has served less than 5 years has no claim to gratuity. A gratuity of three months' pay is allowed to one who has served 5 and less than 10 years; 4 months' pay for one who has served 10 and less than 15 years; 5 months' pay for one who has served 15 and less than 20 years; and 6 months' pay for one who has served 20 and upwards.—*Notification, Government of India, 4th June 1862, No. 2,999.*]

[The Government of India have ruled, 30th September 1858, No. 2,183, that servants on 10 Rupees a month and under should receive gratuities in about the same proportion as has been provided for persons on salaries in excess of 10 Rupees and less than 20 Rupees a month, that is, that the gratuities shall be calculated at 5 months' pay.]

Payment of Pension.

16. Payment of pension will commence from the date on which the applicant ceases to be borne on the Establishment, or from that of his application, whichever may be the later date.

17. No pension shall be payable in arrears, for a period exceeding six months, without the express sanction of Government obtained through the Civil Paymaster, unless the cause of the suspension of payment shall have been the neglect, order, or act of some public Officer, and beyond the control of the Pensioner, when the Civil Paymaster, on a reference being made to him, shall exercise his discretion in passing arrears for payment, or submit a representation of the case for the information and orders of Government, as he shall consider proper.

18. An Officer shall, on retirement, have the option of drawing his pension either in India or from the Home Treasury. After exercising his option on retirement, he may, at a subsequent period, change the place of payment from England to India, or vice versa. This change can, however, be allowed but once. The payments in England will be made at the rate of exchange which is annually fixed in communication with the Lords of the Treasury for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers. [See *Despatch of the Secretary of State, dated 24th November 1860, published after B in the Gazette, from which these Rules were taken.*]

† This rule has prospective effect; and in all other cases, one break of not more than twelve months is allowed.—*Despatch of Secretary of State, 24th November 1862, No. 306.*

REGISTER of an Application for a Superannuation Pension from the Establishment of
by Government, under date the
preferred under the Rules passed

Name of the person by whom the pension is applied for, with the name of his father.	Number on the Establishment.	Indelible marks and other signs or marks of the applicant's person.	Height. Feet. Inches. Line.	Age of applicant at the time of application. Years. Months. Days.	Religion, caste or tribe.	Province. District. Village.	Where residing.	Present employment.	Years. Months.	Applicant's service continuous or not.	How long unemployed, and under what circumstances.	Date of application to Government.	Average salary or authorized allowances per man, for the five years preceding the date of application.	Rupees. Annas. Paisa.	Salary or authorized official allowances per man at the time of application.	Rupees. Annas. Paisa.	Abstract of the grounds of application.	Remarks by the Head of Office.	Proposed amount of pension per month. Rupees. Annas. Paisa.	Treasury at which the party, if pensioned, wishes to draw his pension.	Order of Government.
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N.B.—Should the head of the office be unable, from his personal or official knowledge, to supply the whole of the specific information which the Register should contain, he shall call upon the individual concerned to furnish a written statement (to be verified by his oath or solemn declaration, if required) on the points on which information may be defective. In filling up the Register, the head of the department will state, after inspecting the Establishment roll, whether the service of the applicant has been continuous, and if not, for how long he was unemployed, and under what circumstances.

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT of Pensions sanctioned by the Government of _____ in the _____
Department during the _____ Quarter or _____

Number	Name of Recipient.	Designation and place of employment	Character	Period counted as service.			Average monthly salary during the last five years of service.	Amount of monthly pension granted.	Date from which the pension is to take effect	Remarks or Explanations.
				Years.	Months.	Days.				
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		

PECUNIARY TRANSACTIONS.

NOTIFICATION.—1. Several recent cases having forced on the notice of Government the necessity of prescribing some rule, in regard to the pecuniary transactions of superior Officers in the Uncovenanted Service, the Government resolves to notify to all such Officers in positions of trust and responsibility, that they are prohibited from entering into any money or other dealings whatever with persons residing within their official range, and liable to be brought into any official relations with them, in such transactions as are of a nature to place the Government Officer under an obligation to the private individual, incompatible with perfect freedom and independence of official action.

2. The Government do not think it necessary or expedient to attempt to define all the transactions to which this prohibition will apply. It will clearly include all gifts of value, loans, credits, advances, supply of articles or accommodation at unduly low rates or for insufficient consideration, and sales of property for inordinate prices; and while it is evident that no honest man will find any difficulty in applying the rule to his individual case, the Government will not be induced, by any unworthy plea of non-violation of the letter of the rule, to pass unpunished any disregard of its spirit.

3. They will visit such cases with their severest displeasure.

4. This rule will apply in the Revenue Department to all Deputy Collectors, District and Sub-Division Sheristadars, Tahsildars, Salt Superintendents, Taluk Sheristadars, Sub-Magistrates, Forest Range Officers, and all Government servants in corresponding positions of responsibility and trust.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

H. B. RIDDELL, Esq. Director General of the Post Offices in India.

Bengal.

C. K. DOVE, Esq. Postmaster General.

Calcutta.

H. MCGOWN, Esq. Postmaster.

Punjab and Scinde.

H. H. HOGG, Esq. Postmaster General.

Bombay.

E. DUFFY, Esq. Postmaster General.

C. A. STUART, Esq. Postmaster.

North West Provinces.

G. W. BATTYE, Esq. Postmaster General.

Tenasserim Provinces.

H. N. P. GRANT, Esq. Chief Inspector of Post Offices, British Burmah.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, MADRAS.

Colonel A. C. PEARS, Postmaster General. | T. GARRETT, Esq. Postmaster.

SUBURBAN POST OFFICES.

Number	Name of Postal District.	Suburbs included in each District.	Localities of Letter boxes attached to each Suburban Post Office.
1	Royapooram.....	Royapooram, Cassimode, Coorookoopett, Washerman's pettah and Tondiarpett.	Beach, ParCherry, Washerman's pettah.
2	Perambore.....	Perambore, Vayampady, Coshapett, Choolay, Narriampelletta and Veeranathotum.	Perambore Railway Station, Coshapett.
3	Egmore.....	Egmore, New Town, Pansewalkum, Periametto, Poonamallee Road, Poodoopett, Pantheon Road, Chetput and Kilpauk.	Periametto, Vepery, Flower's Garden.
4	Teynampett.....	Mackey's Garden, Nungumbakum, Thousand Lights, Teynampett and Holmes' Garden.	Amenjicarry, Nungumbakum.
5	Mylapore.....	Saint Thomas, Mylapore, Coshapett, Luz, Adyar, Mowbray Road, Alwarpett, Elliot's Gardens and its neighbourhood.	Mowbray Tunnah, Brodie Castle.
6	Royapettah.....	Royapettah, Kistnampett, Meersapett, Club and Hotels, in its neighbourhood.	Club, Kistnampett.
7	Mount Road.....	Camp Equipage Depot, Body Guard lines, Mount Road, from Government House to General Neill's Statue, Triplicane, Chepauk Palace, Teroovetesvdrumpett, Chetty Bang, Chintadrepett and Narasingapooram.	Chepauk Palace, Triplicane Terna.
8	Fort Saint George.....	Receiving House.	
9	Sydapett.....	Do.	
10	Vepery.....	Do.	

INSPECTING POSTMASTERS.

1st or Chicacole	Division.....	G. Teagaroy Chetty.
2nd or Masulipatam	do.	J. Honner, Esq.
3rd or Secunderabad	do.	J. D Costa, Esq.
4th or Hyderabad	do.	J. E. Kellie, Esq.
5th or Bellary	do.	E. W. Cumberland, Esq., Acting.
6th or Calicut	do.	M. Perry, Esq.
7th or Bangalore	do.	T. Rhenius, Esq.
8th or Ootacamund	do.	J. Hodges, Esq.
9th or Arcot	do.	W. J. Cosby, Esq.
10th or St. Thos' Mt.	do.	T. H. Bradley, Esq.
11th or Madura	do.	R. Soobiah Garoo.
12th or Palamcottah	do.	W. Gregory, Esq.

POSTMASTERS.

Bangalore.....	Mr. D. Oliver.
Bellary.....	W. H. Hicks.
Calicut.....	J. C. Shakespear.
Cannanore.....	J. R. Alvares.
Chicacole.....	J. Ramdoss Naidoo.
Cochin.....	Mr. E. G. A. Boorch.
Cuddalore.....	S. Caronambara Pillay.
Cuddapah.....	V. Veerasawmy Moodally.
Hyderabad.....	Mr. R. A. Johnson, Ag.
Kurnool.....	N. Vardarajooloo Naidoo.
Madura.....	P. T. Rajahm Pillay.
Mangalore.....	Mr. G. Cross.
Masulipatam.....	J. C. Paterson.
Mount.....	J. C. Johnston.
Nellore.....	Jany Aily.
Ootacamund.....	Mr. M. Kinsley.
Pondicherry.....	T. DeFries.
Palamcottah.....	B. Goparajah.
Rajahmundry.....	J. Fernandez.
Salem.....	Gunnajee Row.
Secunderabad.....	M. Venkatasawmy Naidoo, Acting.
Tiruvandrum.....	T. Chinnasawmy Naik.
Trichinopoly.....	Mr. A. H. Teixeira.
Tanjore.....	P. Mothasawmy Pillay.
Vellore.....	V. Mothasawmy Pillay.
Vizagapatam.....	

LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Distinguishing No. of Office.	Name of Office.	Name of District in which situated.	Name of Inspector-toral Division.	Distinguishing No. of Office.	Name of Office.	Name of District in which situated.	Name of Inspector-toral Division.
60	Aska.....	Ganjam	1st or Chicacole Division.	20	Anantapore.....	Bellary	5th or Bellary Division.
61	Berhampore.....	Do.		18	Bellary.....	Do.	
61	Bimlipatam.....	Vizagapatam		19	Bellary, Brucepettah, R. H.	Do.	
59	Chicacole.....	Ganjam		33	Cuddapah.....	Cuddapah	
62	Calingapatam.....	Do.		31	Gooty.....	Bellary	
63	Chitterpore.....	Do.			Moddenpully Ex.	Cuddapah	
64	Gopulpore.....	Do.		22	Ramundroog.....	Bellary	
65	Kemedy.....	Do.					
70	Nursapatam.....	Vizagapatam		158	Beypore.....	Malabar	6th or Calicut Division.
67	Poondy.....	Ganjam		86	Calcut.....	Do.	
83	Palcondah.....	Do.	2nd or Masulipatam Division.	85	Cannanore.....	Do.	
66	Russelcondah.....	Do.		24	Mangalore.....	South Canara	
80	Vizagapatam.....	Vizagapatam		87	Manantoddy.....	Malabar	
84	Vizianagrum.....	Do.		155	Mallapoorum.....	Do.	
31	Waltair.....	Do.		88	Paulghat.....	Do.	
	Ganjam Ex.....	Ganjam		89	Ponnany.....	Do.	
					Puttanby.....	Do.	
69	Bezonrah.....	Kistna			Shoranore.....	Do.	
74	Cocanada.....	Godavery		90	Tellicherry.....	Do.	
75	Dowlishweram.....	Do.	3rd or Bangalore Division.	180	Vythery.....	Do.	7th or Bangalore Division.
	Dummagadiem Ex.....	Do.					
71	Ellore.....	Do.					
35	Guntoor.....	Kistna		10	Bangalore.....	Mysore	
76	Nelapally.....	Godavery		11	Bangalore Bazaar, R. H.	Do.	
77	Jaggampettah.....	Do.					
162	Jaggipett.....	Kistna		12	Bangalore Fort, R. H.	Do.	
68	Masulipatam.....	Do.					
78	Nursapore.....	Godavery		100	Darumpeory.....	Salem	
73	Rajahmundry.....	Do.		30	Harur.....	Mysore	
79	Samulcottah.....	Do.	4th or Hyderabad Division.	101	Kistnagerry.....	Salem	8th or Ootacamund Division.
82	Toony.....	Do.		15	Mysore.....	Mysore	
86	Ventapolem.....	Kistna		62	Mercara.....	Do.	
				162	Namcull.....	Salem	
42	Bassim.....	N. Hyderabad					
43	Bolarum.....	Do.		103	Oosoor.....	Do.	
44	Bowenpully, R. H.	Do.		104	Royacottah, R. H.	Do.	
45	Gungakhair.....	Do.		98	Salem.....	Do.	
46	Hingooly.....	Do.		25	Socroomangalum.....	Do.	
64	Hominabad.....	Do.		105	Tripatore.....	Do.	
27	Manwath.....	Do.	5th or Hyderabad Division.	163	Vaniambody.....	Do.	9th or Ootacamund Division.
58	Sedashpett.....	Do.		167	Yercaud.....	Do.	
48	Mominabad.....	Do.					
23	Mulligaum.....	Do.					
53	Neerunil.....	Do.		95	Voerajanderpett Ex.	Mysore	
58	Oomurgah, R. H.	Do.					
56	Secunderabad.....	Do.		91	Coimbatore.....	Coimbatore	
57	Secunderabad R.H.	Do.		140	Coilpatty.....	Trichinopoly	
	Trimulgherry SPO	Do.		93	Errode.....	Coimbatore	
				97	Kotergerry.....	Do.	
34	Cambum.....	Kurnool	6th or Hyderabad Division.	159	Muttapellem.....	Do.	10th or Ootacamund Division.
41	Hydrabad.....	S. Hyderabad		24	Ootacamund.....	Do.	
23	Kurnool.....	Kurnool					
47	Lingasogoor.....	S. Hyderabad					
49	Janampett.....	Do.					
50	Mucktal.....	Do.					
52	Narrainpett.....	Do.					
72	Nackricull, R. H.	Do.					
176	Nundial.....	Kurnool					
55	Raichore.....	S. Hyderabad					
51	Warrapally, R. H.	Do.		96	Wellington.....	Coimbatore	

Covers posted at the Suburban Post Offices up to 6 P. M. and at the Pillar Boxes up to the third time they are served, for the abovementioned places, will be in time for despatch by this Train.

The Bangly Mail for the foregoing Stations will as at present be closed at 5 P. M. the previous day.

Letters, &c., for the Coast on the Southern Line, will continue to be received till 6 P. M. for despatch by Mail Cart.

The following are the Post Office Stations on the Southern Coast:—

Chingleput, Conjeeveram, Cuddalore, Combaconum, Karikal, Madhavaram, Mayavaram, Odandoorpett, Palayam, Pondicherry, Porto Novo, Sadras, Shelly, Saint Thomas Mount, Tindivanam, Tranquebar, Wallajahbad.

The following Table shows the hours up to which Letters and Newspapers posted at the Suburban Post Offices and Pillar-boxes subsidiary to each will be in time for the above Mails.

For Stations on the Southern Coast Line. Pulicat and Poodevoil, for which places the mails are closed in the evening; as also mails for Stations on the Trichinopoly, South West, Cuddalore, Hyderabad and Northern Lines, which are despatched by the 7 A. M. Train.			For Stations on the Western Line, the Mails for which places are despatch- ed by the 4 P. M. Train.		
Suburban Post Offices.	Latest hour for posting.	Pillar Boxes.	Suburban Post Offices.	Latest hour for posting.	Pillar Boxes.
Royapooram.	P. M. 6	Beach, Pancherry, Washermen's petta.	P. M. 8-10	Royapooram.	A. M. 10-55
Perambore....	6	Railway Station, Perambore, Ko- shapett.	8-20	Perambore..	11-15
Egmore.....	6	Periamootoo Tan- nah, Vepery Po- lice, Pursewau- kum Tannah, Begaumbagh.	3-30	Egmore....	11-25
Teynampett.	6	Nungumbakum, Mackay's Garden	8-40	Teynampett.	11-40
Mylapore.....	6	Mowbray Tannah, Brodie Castle.	3-50	Mylapore....	11-25
Royapettah...	6	Club, Kistnampet- tah.	3-30	Royapettah..	11-15
Mount Road...	6	Chepauk Palace, Tropicane Tan- nah.	3-20	Mount Road.	11-5
Sydepatt, R. H.	4	.....	.....	Sydepatt, R. H.	11
Fort Saint George.....	6	.....	.....	Fort Saint George.....	10-55

The following Table shows the hours at which the Letter Boxes of the Suburban Post Office and the Pillar Boxes subsidiary to them are served and parcels received to meet each Cart and also the hours at which the Carts pass through, and the delivery takes place at each Suburban Post Office.

SUBURBAN POST OFFICES.

	Hour at which Pillar Boxes attached to each Suburban Post Office will be served.	Hour up to which letters, &c., will be received by each Suburban Post Office for despatch by each Cart.	Hour at which 1st Cart will pass each Subur- ban Post Office.	Hour at which delivery will begin at each Sub- urban Post Office.	Hour at which 2nd Cart will pass each Subur- ban Post Office.	Hour at which Bangly Cart will pass each Sub- urban Post Office.
Madras Post Office.	—	—	6 A. M.	—	—	2 P. M.
Royapooram.....	5-10 A. M.	5-55 A. M.	6-10 A. M.	7-47 A. M.	2-45 P. M.	—
Perambore.....	5-20 A. M.	6-15 A. M.	6-30 A. M.	7-25 A. M.	2-45 P. M.	—
Egmore.....	5-30 A. M.	6-27 A. M.	6-42 A. M.	7-12 A. M.	3 P. M.	—
Teynampett.....	5-40 A. M.	6-40 A. M.	6-55 A. M.	7 A. M.	3-15 P. M.	—
Mylapore.....	5-50 A. M.	6-25 A. M.	6-40 A. M.	7-10 A. M.	3-35 P. M.	—
Royapettah.....	6-30 A. M.	4-15 P. M.	4-30 P. M.	5-20 P. M.	4-5 P. M.	—
Mount Road.....	6-20 A. M.	4-5 P. M.	4-20 P. M.	5-30 P. M.	—	—

* At the *Presidential* Post Offices, Letters and Newspapers are received until the hour at which they have to be sent ready for despatch whether during the night or day. The hours however generally are for letters until 5 P. M. and from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. for Bangly Parcels.

Late Letters and Parcels whether posted at a Presidency or Provincial Post Office, must be prepaid by stamps so as to include both the ordinary postage and the late letter fee.

HOURS OF DELIVERY.—At Madras there are three deliveries daily, except Sundays, at 6 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.—at these hours the Poons attached to the General Post Office quit the place and two Mail carts are despatched one Northward and the other Southward, containing letters and papers for delivery through the Suburban Post Offices. On Sundays there is only one delivery, viz., at 11 A. M. To payers of a fee of Rupees 12 per annum a *window ticket* is furnished for delivery at the Post Office of all letters, &c., arriving by the overland mails, &c., to their address.

Bangly Parcels, &c., for delivery through the Suburban Post Office are despatched twice daily at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. to those Offices.

* Covers brought by these carts will be delivered by next delivery after their receipt.

In the *Provinces* the hours of delivery at each Station depend on the time of the arrival of the mails there. In commercial towns should an important mail arrive after 6 P. M., it may be opened and letters delivered to persons who may send for them.

INLAND POSTAGE.—(1.) *Letters.* The postage on letters prepaid is disbursed by stamps which are recommended to be attached at the upper right-hand corner of the letter on the side on which the address is written. The rates of postage are, for letters not exceeding in weight $\frac{1}{4}$ tola, half anna; $\frac{1}{2}$ tola, one anna; 1 tola, two annas; $1\frac{1}{4}$ tola, three annas; 2 tola, four annas; and for every $\frac{1}{4}$ tola in weight above 1 tola, one additional anna. On letters sent bearing, double postage is payable; and on those underpaid a charge is made equal to twice the difference between the value of the stamp put on and the regulated amount of postage payable. No letters exceeding 12 tola in weight can be transmitted by the letter post on a line of road where there is a Banghy dak, nor can a letter of less weight than 12 tola be sent as a Banghy parcel, on a line where the Banghy and Letter Mails are conveyed in the same carriage. Letters posted for delivery through the *Mysore Agency*, i. e., the separate Post Office of the Mysore Government, must be prepaid—if not, they will be returned to the senders through the Dead Letter Office, except in the case of re-directed letters and unpaid imported letters. Letters, &c., damaged or bearing the appearance of having been opened and re-closed, or otherwise improperly dealt with, will not be received for transmission, unless the writer or sender thereof attest with his full signature that they were posted in that state. Letters cannot be re-called except with permission of Government. Those posted for despatch to any place to which a post communication has not been established by Government, must be prepaid according to the above rates; if they be not they will be dealt with as unclaimed letters. Letters on private affairs addressed to Government must be prepaid, and those having stamps, but obliterated, will be treated as unpaid. Forward or re-directed letters are charged with a single rate of postage in addition to that paid, or due on them, the postage on letters, &c., rejected unopened by the addressee, if unpaid, is recoverable from the senders. Unclaimed letters, packets and parcels, i. e., those which for any reason cannot be delivered to the addressee, are returned through the Dead Letter Office; but if the senders cannot be traced, they remain unclaimed for a year, they are destroyed, and the valuables, &c. found in them are made over to Government.

REGISTRATION.—Letters, Newspapers and Book packets are registered on the payment of a fee of 4 As. in stamps when a receipt is granted, this enables the postal department to trace the letter, and it is very advisable that letters, &c., when they are of any importance be registered, as this will enable the parties to ascertain the fate of them.

CEYLON POST.—Letters sent from India by post whether by land or by Sea to any part of Ceylon are liable to the undermentioned rates of postage, which must be prepaid, otherwise they will be returned to the sender through the Dead Letter Office.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For a letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	0	2	0
Do. exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	0	4	0
Do. do. 1 oz. do. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	0	6	0
Do. do. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. do. 2 oz.	0	8	0

and so on, adding 2 As. or 3d. for every additional $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. or fraction of $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

The above rates will only prepay a letter from the station of despatch to that of original address.

Newspapers, Books and Parcels are forwarded by dak at the Indian rates, but this franks them only up to the limits of India. Book packages exceeding 8 lbs. or 120 tola, will not be received.

(2.) *Newspapers, &c.*—The postage on Newspapers, Pamphlets or other printed or engraved papers and proof sheets put up in short covers, each by itself, and conveyed by the letter post packet, is, for every packet not exceeding in weight 10 tola one anna, and for every additional 10 tola or fractions thereof, one anna more. The packet must be prepaid in full by stamps. The name and address of the person to whom the parcel is forwarded and the name and address of the sender are alone to be written or printed on it. If there be any other words or marks on it or any thing enclosed therein, the packet will be treated as a letter. Newspapers, &c., may be recalled. A packet of Newspapers cannot be sent as a Banghy parcel on lines where there are both Letter and Banghy mails, nor at Book Post rates unless prepaid. Pre-payment is compulsory on all newspapers, books and parcels posted for delivery through the *Mysore Government* Post Office, except in the case of (1) re-directed parcels, &c., charged with forward bearing postage; and (2) unpaid imported papers, &c.

(3.) *Banghy Postage* is charged according to the following scale on parcels sent by the Banghy dak, provided "several letters" are not enclosed in them. The rate is the same whether the parcel be prepaid or not. If posted for delivery through *Mysore Government* Post Office, pre-payment is compulsory, except as described in the preceding paragraph.

		IF NOT EXCEEDING IN WEIGHT.															
FOR DISTANCES.		90 tola.		100 tola.		150 tola.		200 tola.		300 tola.		400 tola.		500 tola.		600 tola.	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Miles.		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Not exceeding 800		0	4	0	8	0	12	1	8	2	4	3	0	3	12	4	8
Not exceeding 1000		0	8	1	0	1	8	3	0	4	8	6	0	7	8	9	0
Not exceeding 1200		0	12	1	8	2	4	4	8	6	12	9	0	11	4	13	8
Not exceeding 1400		1	0	2	0	3	0	6	0	9	0	12	0	15	0	18	0
Exceeding 1400		1	4	2	8	3	12	7	8	11	4	15	0	18	12	22	8

Each Banghy parcel must not exceed three feet in length or one foot in breadth and depth, or 600 tola in weight. Parcels for Bombay and stations in the N. W. Province must not exceed 18 inches in length or 9 inches in breadth or depth. The Officer in charge of the Post Office has discretionary power to receive or not a parcel exceeding this weight for transmission on a line where there are no foot-runners, but no parcel exceeding 2000 tola in weight can be transmitted under any circumstances whatever. It must be securely packed in cloth, wax-cloth or tin, and bear distinct impression of some device, not that of current coin, fixed at intervals not exceeding 3 inches along the line of sewing. No parcel will be forwarded to Ceylon exceeding 3 lbs. or 120 tola in weight or to any places to which a post communication has not been established by Government, unless Ship and Inland Banghy postage be prepaid in full. A Custom House Pass must accompany parcels addressed to any Foreign Port. Banghy parcels and Book-post articles cannot be transmitted by private steamers and sailing vessels. They may be sent as goods through the Custom House or otherwise as the sender wishes.

Private Parcels for stations lying on the line of Railway are not received for despatch by post; they are as follows:—

Madras, Amoor, Vaniambady, Trivalore, Cautpandy, Tripatore, Sooramingalum, Erode, Tripore or Avenashy, Pothanore, Puttamby, Beypore and Bangalore.

Where there is no Banghy dak established on any line of road, parcels, certified under the full signature and address of the sender, above 12 tola in weight but not exceeding 40 tola, and not containing any letter or other written communication, Newspaper, or other printed or engraved paper, will be received and transmitted by the Letter Post at Banghy rates.

(4.) *Book Post.*—Packets, made up in wax-cloth and open at both ends, consisting of Books, Publications or works of Literature or Art, either printed or in manuscript, Newspapers, &c., may be forwarded, if prepaid, by Book post, i. e., Banghy dak, at the rate of one anna for every 10 tola but they must not exceed 120 tola in weight. Books are charged as if posted afresh when re-directed. A fee of 4 annas is charged when a book is registered. When the packets are within 12 tola in weight they are invariably sent with the Letter Mails. If therefore it is desired to secure the despatch of the packet "Per Book-post," should not be superscribed thereon.

SHIP POSTAGE.—(1.) Letters forwarded and received by private sailing vessels are subject, in addition to the ordinary inland postage to a charge of one anna *boat money*

(b.) The following are the rates of postage on letters forwarded by the *English* route to the undermentioned *Colonies and Foreign Countries*, calculated on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight sent via Southampton; if sent via Marseilles an addition of annas 2-8 has to be made on every half ounce for the French transit rate. The pre-payment of the postage to the Countries marked* is compulsory.

ES. A. P.	ES. A. P.	ES. A. P.
*Africa, W. C. of..... 0 7 4	Hanover..... 0 7 4	Prussia..... 0 7 4
Antivari..... 0 9 4	Hanover..... 0 7 4	Reuss..... 0 7 4
*Ascension..... 0 11 4	*Hayti..... 0 11 4	Russia..... 0 10 0
Austria..... 0 7 4	Heligoland..... 0 8 8	St. Helena..... 0 11 4
Belgium..... 0 5 4	Hesse..... 0 7 4	St. Croix..... 0 11 4
Belgrade..... 0 7 4	Holland..... 0 5 4	*St. Eustatius..... 0 11 4
Belzie, Honduras..... 0 11 4	Homburg Hesse..... 0 7 4	*St. Martins..... 0 11 4
Bermuda..... 0 11 4	Hohenzollern..... 0 7 4	St. Thomas..... 0 11 4
*Bolivia..... 1 3 4	Honduras..... 0 11 4	*Sandwich Islands..... 0 11 4
Botswana and Ploeshte..... 0 8 0	Ionian Islands..... 0 10 0	Siera Leone..... 0 7 4
*Brazil..... 0 11 4	Lagos..... 0 7 4	Saxe Altenburg..... 0 7 4
Bremen..... 0 7 4	Liberia..... 0 7 4	Saxe C. Gotha..... 0 7 4
Brunswick..... 0 7 4	Larnaca..... 0 10 8	Saxe Meiningen..... 0 7 4
*Buenos Ayres..... 0 11 4	Lauenburg..... 0 8 0	Saxe Weimar..... 0 7 4
*California..... 0 9 4	Lippe Detmold..... 0 7 4	Saxony..... 0 7 4
Cape of Good Hope..... 0 11 4	Lubeck..... 0 7 4	Schaumburg Lippe..... 0 7 4
Canes..... 0 10 8	*Martinique..... 0 11 4	Schwarzburg Ru-
Canada..... 0 7 4	Mecklenburg..... 0 7 4	doldstadt..... 0 7 4
Canary Islands, ½ oz. 0 7 4	*Mexico..... 0 11 4	Schwarzburg Son-
*Chili..... 1 3 4	*Monte Video..... 0 11 4	derhausen..... 0 7 4
*Costa Rica..... 0 11 4	Nassau (Ger.)..... 0 7 4	Seres..... 0 10 8
*Cuba..... 0 11 4	Natal..... 0 11 4	*Surinam..... 0 11 4
*Curacao..... 0 11 4	*New Grenada..... 0 11 4	Sweden..... 0 7 4
Denmark..... 0 6 0	Norway..... 0 8 8	Tchisme..... 0 10 8
*Ecuador..... 1 3 4	New Brunswick..... 0 7 4	Tenedos..... 0 10 8
Eisenach..... 0 7 4	New Foundland..... 0 7 4	Turkey (Europe)
Faulkland Islands..... 0 7 4	Nicaragua..... 0 11 4	except the places
Frankfort..... 0 7 4	Novo Scotia..... 0 7 4	specified..... 0 9 4
Gambia..... 0 7 4	Oldenburgh..... 0 7 4	United States..... 0 9 4
Gold Coast..... 0 7 4	*Oregon..... 0 9 4	*Venezuela..... 0 11 4
*Grey Town..... 0 11 4	*Peru..... 1 3 4	W. I. (British)..... 0 11 4
*Guadeloupe..... 0 11 4	Poland..... 0 10 0	W. I. (Danish)..... 0 7 4
*Guatemala..... 0 11 4	*Porto Rico..... 0 11 4	
	Prince Edward Is... 0 7 4	

TABLE

(c.) Letters forwarded by the *French and British Mail Steamers to France or Algeria and other Foreign Countries*, are charged as follow. The payment of postage is optional except when sent to the places marked* when it must be paid in advance. Letters intended for despatch by this route should have the words *via France* written on them. Letters posted in France if sent unpaid, are charged with double French postage on delivery in India, i.e., annas 8-8 for every ½ ounce.

Destinations.	Limit to which Letters may be sent.	Not exceed- ing ½ oz.	Above ½ oz. and not ex- ceeding 1 oz.	Above 1 oz. and not ex- ceeding 1 ½ oz.	Above 1 ½ oz. and not ex- ceeding 2 oz.
FRANCE or ALGERIA.	Destination.	ES. A. P.	ES. A. P.	ES. A. P.	ES. A. P.
1		0 5 4	0 10 8	1 0 0	1 5 4
2					
FOREIGN COUNTRIES <i>via</i> FRANCE.					
* Spain.....	Through France.....	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 1 2 0	1 8 0
* Portugal.....					
Luxemburg.....					
Baden.....					
The Netherlands.....					
Belgium.....					
Rhenish Prussia.....					
Bavaria.....					
Wartemburg.....					
German States, viz. Hohen-					
zollern, Birkenfeld, Hesse,					
Homburg, Lippe, Detmold,					
Schwarzburg, Rudolstadt,					
Reuss, Nassau, Saxe Coburg,					
Gotha, Saxe Meiningen, Hild-					
burghausen, Hesse Electoral,					
Hesse Darmstadt, Saxe Wei-					
mar, Eisenach, Frankfurt-on-					
the-Main, Hamburg, Bremen					
and Lubeck.....					
Switzerland.....					
Italy.....					
Prussia (the Rhenish Provin-					
ces excepted).....					
Hanover.....					
Saxony.....					
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....					
Mecklenburg-Sterlit.....					
Prussia.....					
Oldenburgh (the Principality					
of Berkenfeld excepted).....					
Asphalt.....					
Austrian Dominions and Bel-					
grade.....					
Denmark.....					
Papal States.....					
* Servia (Belgrade excepted).....					
* Montenegro.....					
Moldavia.....					
Wallachia.....					
Turkey in Europe (the places					
at which France maintains					
Post Offices excepted) <i>via</i>					
Austria.....					
Sweden.....					
Norway.....					
Poland.....					
Russia.....					
Any Foreign Country beyond					
sea to which letters may be					
despatched from a Port in					
France by private Ship.....					

(d) *The Express Postage*, on letters sent via Bombay, must be paid, in stamps, and is levied at the following rates in addition to the steam postage:—

	RS.	A.	P.
On every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. in weight.....	1	0	0
On every letter exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. in weight....	2	0	0
On every letter exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in weight....	3	0	0
On every letter exceeding 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding 2 ozs. in weight..	4	0	0

Each letter must be superscribed, "Express via Bombay."

The Express Postage on Newspapers is 1 Rupee per copy, not exceeding 4 oz. in weight in addition to the ordinary steam postage.

The letter must be handed to a clerk in the Post Office and not dropped in the letter box as ordinary letters.

(2) *Newspapers and Prices Current.*—(a) The rates of Postage chargeable on Newspapers and Prices Current sent by Her Majesty's Mail are given in the annexed table. No more than one paper can be put under one cover. Newspapers to all places, except to and via France must be prepaid with steam postage. Those insufficiently paid to the United Kingdom via Southampton, but upon which a single rate of 8 pice has been paid, will be forwarded charged with the deficient postage and a fine of 8 pice. Those to all places, except the United Kingdom, must be prepaid with inland postage when posted in the Mofussil or in the Presidency Town. Those addressed to British North America, via the United States, must be prepaid with additional charge of 8 pice besides inland postage. Those sent or received through Great Britain to or from Peru, Chili, Bolivia, Ecuador, the Sandwich Islands, California or any Colony, addressed via Panama, are liable to a transit charge of 1 anna and 4 pice, which postage may be paid either on despatch or delivery, in addition to inland postage.

Stations and Routes.	NOT EXCEEDING IN WEIGHT					
	2 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	8 oz.	10 oz.	12 oz.
United Kingdom,	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Via Southampton.....	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 2 8
Marseilles.....	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
United States,						
Via Southampton.....	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 2 8
Marseilles.....	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
West Indies,						
Via Southampton.....	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 2 8
Marseilles.....	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Belgium,						
Via Southampton.....	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 2 8
Marseilles.....	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Foreign Europe and the						
Ionian Islands,						
Via Alexandria and Trieste	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 2 8
Turkey and Syria.....	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 6 0	0 6 0
Via Alexandria.....						
Egypt and the Mediterranean	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 2 0
Papal States.....	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 3 4	0 4 0	0 5 4	0 6 0
Italy, via Alexandria.....	Steam postage cannot be prepaid. Those posted in the Mofussil and in the Presidency Town must be prepaid with inland postage.					
Indian Ports and the Colonies.	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 2 0

Book-Post.—The maximum weight allowed for a parcel sent for despatch by Book-post is 3 lbs., and dimensions 2 feet in length, width or depth. The packet may contain any number of separate Books or other publications, Prints or Maps and any quantity of paper, Parchment or Vellum (to the exclusion however of letters whether sealed or open) and the Books, or other Publications, Prints, Maps, &c., may be either printed, written, or plain or any mixture of the three. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting or covering of a Book Publication &c., or of a portion thereof will be allowed whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached as also Rollers in the case of Prints or Maps, Markers, whether of paper or otherwise, in the case of Books; and in short whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of literary, artistic matter or usually appertains thereto. The postage should be paid in full by means of postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover. If insufficiently paid and provided as a single rate at least is paid,

the parcel will be forwarded charged with the deficient postage, together with an additional rate: but if the postage stamps affixed do not equal in value a single book-rate, the packet will be forwarded charged with letter-rate of postage. The following table shows the places to which *above* there is a Book-post and the rates charged:

Book Parcels.	United Kingdom.		West Indies.		Indian Ports and the Colonies.	
	Via Southampton.	Via Marseilles.	Via Southampton.			
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Not exceeding 4 oz.	0 2 8	0 4 0	0	4 0	0	2 0
Do. 8 do.	0 5 4	0 8 0	0	8 0	0	4 0
Do. 1 lb. 0 do.	0 10 8	1 0 0	1	0 0	0	8 0
Do. 1 lb. 8 do.	1 0 0	1 8 0	1	8 0	0	12 0
Do. 2 lb. 0 do.	1 5 4	2 0 0	2	0 0	1	0 0
And so on, adding two rates for every additional half pound or fraction thereof.			And so on, adding two rates for every additional half pound or fraction thereof.		And so on, adding two rates for every additional half pound or fraction thereof.	
			Inland postage must be prepaid whether posted in the Presidency Towns or in the Interior.			

And so on, adding two rates for every additional half pound or fraction thereof.

And so on, adding two rates for every additional half pound or fraction thereof. Inland postage must be prepaid whether posted in the Presidency Town or in the Interior.

And so on, adding two rates for every additional half pound or fraction thereof.

Suggestions to the Public, &c.

By careful attention to the following suggestions, much facility will be given to the Post Office in the discharge of its daily duties, and greater security afforded to the Public.

1st. Post all letters, &c., as early as practicable, especially when sent in large numbers.
2nd. Make the address legible and complete.
3rd. See that every Letter, Newspaper, or other packet sent by post is securely folded and sealed—and when prepaid, see that there is no possibility of the removal of the stamp by dishonest servants.
4th. Never trust your servants with money to purchase Stamps for the purpose of affixing them to the letters, &c.

5th. Never send money or any other article of value through the post, and where necessity obliges the transmission of important documents, it would be as well to do in a registered letter. Any person who sends such documents in an unregistered letter, not only runs a risk of losing his property, but exposes to temptation, every one through whose hands his letter passes.

6th. When complaint is made of Letters or Newspapers lost, misdirected or delayed, furnish information as precise as possible regarding all the facts of the case, and enclose whatever documents may throw light upon it. The day and hour, at which the Letter or Newspaper was posted, as well as the office at which, and the person by whom this was done, should always be stated; and when possible, the cover, or wrapper, in an entire state should be sent, in order that the place of delay may be ascertained by an examination of the Stamps.

7th. See that every Letter contains the full address of the writer, in order to ensure the return of the letter of the person to whom it is directed cannot be found.

8th. To obviate the necessity of opening unclaimed letters, parties would do well to write their names in full with places of residence on the cover of letters.

To make the address legible and complete, the last word in the address of every letter,

* A. B.
Tripasore.
Trivello.
† C. D.,
Malapouram.
Malabar.
† E. F., G. H.,
Loodiana, Cuttack,
Punjab, Bengal.
&c., should be the name of the town to which the letter is sent, and if it be not a Post Town, the nearest one should be added, and if there be more than one Town of that name, or if the Post Town be not well known, the name of the District should also be added. Letters posted in one part of India and intended for another part, as for example, letters posted in Madras and intended for Loodiana and Cuttack, should have the name of the Presidency to which they are sent added to the other part of the address.

The name of the suburb of the Town and number of the house too, if in a street, is a great assistance. It must not be supposed that because a letter will eventually reach its destination, without this information, the omission is not a cause of hesitation and delay in the process of sorting for delivery; and when such small delays occur again and again, they tend greatly to retard the general distribution.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Her Majesty's Postmaster General having intimated that a Postal Convention has been concluded with Prussia, Bremen and Hamburg, the public are hereby informed that the following rates of postage (British and Foreign combined) will be collected upon letters forwarded through the United Kingdom to Germany, and to certain countries, the correspondence of which passes through Germany. The postage on these letters may be paid in advance, or it may be paid on delivery, at the option of the senders. All unpaid letters will be liable to an increased charge on delivery.

Destination.	Not exceeding 1 ounce.	Above 1 ounce and not exceeding two ounces.	Above two ounces and not exceeding three ounces.	Every additional ounce.
Prussia	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Austria				
Saxony				
Hanover				
Brunswick				
Mecklenburg-Schwerin				
Mecklenburg-Strelitz				
Oldenburg				
Hamburg				
Bremen	0 7 4	0 14 8	1 13 4	0 14 8
Lubeck				
Places in the Postal District of Tour and Taxis; viz., Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, Grand Duchy of Hesse, Hesse (Electoral), Hesse-Hamberg, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe-Deimold, Nassau, Rhenish-Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Hohenzollern, Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, and Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen				
Heligoland	0 8 8	1 1 4	2 2 8	1 1 4
Denmark, for every 1 ounce	0 6 0	0 12 0	1 2 0	0 4 0
Norway, do. 1 do.	0 8 8	1 1 4	1 2 8	0 8 8
Sweden, do. 2 do.	0 7 4	0 14 8	1 6 4	0 7 4
Ionian Islands	0 10 0	1 4 0	2 8 0	1 4 0
Russia and Poland	0 10 0	1 4 0	2 8 0	1 4 0
Laneburg	0 8 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Places in Turkey, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia, and the Levant, in which Austria maintains Post Offices:				
Belgrade	0 7 4	0 14 8	1 13 4	0 14 8
Bombach and Plojeste	0 8 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Arburi, Iasi, Biala, Bucharest, Durazza, Focschien, Jassy, Pitra, Roman, Tekucia and Valona	0 9 4	1 2 8	2 5 4	1 2 8
Adrianople, Bourgas, Cufin, Canala, Canca, Cavalla, Chio (Yehsmel) Rustendjie, Iannaka, Istimo, Seres, Tchernavoda, and Tenedos	0 10 8	1 5 4	2 10 8	1 5 4
Jarina	0 11 4	1 6 8	2 15 4	1 6 8
Moslar	0 9 4	1 2 8	2 5 4	1 2 8
Philippopol, Pervsa, Ratschuk, and Sofia	0 10 0	1 4 0	2 8 0	1 4 0

2. The French transit rate of two Annas and 8 ptes per half ounce must be collected, in addition, upon all letters sent to the United Kingdom via Marseilles.

3. Letters addressed to any of the countries enumerated above may be registered, if the parties desire it, in which case the postage must be paid in advance; but a Registration fee of 5 Annas (which is inclusive of a Foreign Registration fee of 4 Annas), will be levied in addition to the postage. On registered letters for Russia and Poland a further Registration fee of Annas 2-8 per 1/2 ounce, in addition, will be levied.

4. The following rates of postage will be collected on Newspapers and printed papers of every kind that may be forwarded to Germany and to the undermentioned States through Germany. If posted at a Mofussil Station, or Presidency, inland Indian postage, in addition, will be levied:—

Destination.	Not exceeding 2 ounces by weight.	Exceeding 2 ozs. and not exceeding 4 ounces.	Exceeding 4 ozs. and not exceeding 8 ounces.	Exceeding 8 ozs. and not exceeding 1 lb.	Exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 1 1/2 lb.	Every succeeding 8 ounces.
German States	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Denmark						
Norway						
Sweden	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0
Russia						
Poland						
Heligoland						

5. The following conditions are to be observed in sending printed papers:—

1st. Every packet must be sent without a cover, or with a cover open at the ends or sides.

2nd. There must be no enclosure except Newspapers or other printed papers.

3rd. There must be no other writing or marks upon the Newspapers or printed papers than the name and address of the person to whom they are sent nor anything upon the cover, but such name and address, the printed title of the paper, and the printed name and address of the Publisher or the Vendor who sends them.

4th. No packet must exceed 2 feet in length, width or depth, or three pounds in weight.

List showing the Countries to which the Indian rates of Postage are payable on Letters and Papers received or sent by Her Majesty's Mail Steamers.

Unpaid Letters despatched to and paid Letters received from	Newspapers received and despatched.
Galle.	Galle.
Hong-Kong.	Hong-Kong.
Cape of Good Hope.	Cape of Good Hope.
Port Elizabeth.	Port Elizabeth.
Natal.	Natal.
St. Helena.	St. Helena.
Malta.	Malta.
Gibraltar.	Gibraltar.
Azores.	Azores.
Cape de Verd Island.	Cape de Verd Island.
Madeira.	Madeira.
Portugal.	Portugal.
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Cape de Verd Island.	Cape de Verd Island.
Madeira.	Madeira.
Portugal.	Portugal.
Malta.	Malta.
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Azores.	Azores.
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Azores.	Azores.
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Madeira.	Madeira.
Portugal.	Portugal.
Malta.	Malta.
Gibraltar.	Gibraltar.
Azores.	Azores.
Cape de Verd Island.	Cape de Verd Island.
Madeira.	Madeira.
Portugal.	Portugal.
Malta.	Malta.
Gibraltar.	Gibraltar.
Azores.	Azores

SCHEDULE OF RANGHY POSTAGE

[PART II.]

SCHEDULE OF BANGHY POSTAGE

[PART II.

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NOTIFICATION.

Deputy Collectors.

Mysore Province.

SEA CUSTOM HOUSE RULES.

OFFICE, NORTH BEACH.

Open for the transaction of business every day, (Sundays excepted) from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

	RS.	A.	P.
J. H. BLAIR, Esq., Collector, (on duty).....	2,333	5	4
J. W. CHERRY, Esq., Acting do.			
E. S. ATKINSON, Esq., Deputy Collector	700	0	0
Mr. G. B. SHAW, Appraiser	500	0	0
Mr. W. E. FOX, Head Manager	225	0	0

RULES AND FORMS FOR THE ENTRY AND PASSING OF GOODS THROUGH THE SEA CUSTOM HOUSE OF MADRAS.

Imports.

APPLICATIONS.—All applications to the Custom House, except Import and Export Passes, must be on stamped paper.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.—A License is required for the importation of Arms and Ammunition. No License required for ordinary Fowling Pieces and gun-powder for sporting purposes imported by private persons in reasonable quantities for their own use.

The Collector may, however, detain such articles if he think proper pending a reference to Government.

BAGGAGE.—Passengers' Baggage may be landed at any time under the following Rules:—

All Baggage except such as arrives from any British Port in India is to be brought to the Custom House. Articles liable to duty must be cleared only during office hours.

Baggage must be *actually* examined. At the discretion of the Collector or Deputy, list of contents and declaration of value will be received, but only during office hours.

Prohibited or dutiable goods concealed among apparel, &c., or found after a declaration from the owner that he possesses nothing liable to duty, shall be confiscated together with the other contents of the package in which they are found, and the owner shall also be liable to fine.

Passengers will be permitted to clear duty free new Wearing Apparel and Millinery brought out for *personal use*.

A Military Officer in addition to his uniform and accoutrements will be allowed to clear free of duty a Gun or Rifle, a pair of Pistols and a case of Saddlery, if *accompanying the owner*.

Orders for Baggage Superintendent as to Baggage of Passengers by Steamers.

1. For the accommodation of Passengers by Steamers, the Baggage Superintendent and Assistants will be in attendance at the Custom House on the arrival of the Steamer at any hour between sunrise and sunset, to clear at once all Baggage not liable to duty.

2. The Baggage Superintendent shall pass only Baggage not liable to duty, after actual examination of each box or package.

3. On a Passenger's Baggage being brought to the Custom House he shall be furnished with the usual printed notice, and must enter on the back the particulars therein required, signing the same.

Articles liable to duty and closed-up cases shall only be passed during office hours, when the Baggage Superintendent will at once show the dutiable articles to the Appraiser, who shall satisfy himself as to the valuation, after which the "Notice" paper is to be sent to the Collector or Deputy, that the duty may be levied. If the Baggage contains nothing dutiable, the Baggage Superintendent shall sign it "Examined, nothing dutiable." Any Package containing articles not liable to duty and which a Passenger may wish to take away with him at once, must be opened and submitted to *actual* examination.

4. The Baggage Superintendent must certify at the foot of the list signed by each Passenger what packages he has passed, and what articles or cases have been detained for duty. These lists are to be transmitted without delay to the Collector or Deputy.

5. The Baggage Superintendent is to be assisted on the arrival of each Steamer by a Tide Waiter, Duffadar and two Peons. Any inconvenience arising to Passengers from non-attendance of these Officers, shall be severely noticed.

6. The object of the above Rules is to enable Passengers landing out of office hours to clear and remove at once as much of their baggage as possible; any Passenger, who may prefer doing so, is at liberty to leave his baggage or any part of it at the Custom House, and clear it afterwards during office hours.

COASTING STEAMERS.

Rules for the entry and clearance of Coasting Steamers in the Madras Presidency, which may have obtained the General Pass permitted by Section 156 of Act VI of 1863.

I. The General Pass shall be signed by the Collector of Customs only, and shall be for each Steamer, and in the form herewith annexed.

It shall remain in charge of the Commander or other competent Officer on board the vessel concerned, and be shown whenever demanded by any Custom House Officer.

It shall be for a period not exceeding one year, and shall be renewable on application made to the Collector of Customs accordingly.

II. When the Steamer carries goods for free ports only, an export general manifest before port clearance will be dispensed with, but the local agents must put in the export manifest in duplicate within two days after the Steamer leaves port.

III. Before a Steamer for free or other ports sails, she must obtain port-clearance from the Custom House, the port-clearance must be applied for by the Commander or Agents in proper time, and must be sent on board before the Steamer leaves port.

IV. When a coasting Steamer sails for a Foreign, and therefore dutiable port only, export manifest must be given in by the Commander or Agents before sailing, in the manner prescribed by Section 154 of Act VI of 1863.

V. When a coasting Steamer sails for both dutiable and free ports, an export manifest must be given in before port-clearance is granted, for any goods which may be on board for the dutiable port or ports; a separate manifest of the goods for free ports can be given in the manner prescribed by Section 2.

VI. On arrival at free ports on the coast, the Commanders of Steamers or Agents must, along with the cargo to be landed at such port, send a list in detail according to annexed form for the use of the Custom House Officer at the same. The Custom House Officer will receive this document, and *without* comparing it with the goods, shall forthwith grant port-clearance to the vessel; without such list being put in, port-clearance will not be granted.

VII. Subsequently, and as soon as possible, the Custom House Officer will compare the list with the goods, and deliver them to the Consignees or Agents on application, obtaining the Steamer Agent's delivery order where necessary.

VIII. When a coasting Steamer arrives at a British port on the Coast from Foreign port on the coast, a detailed import manifest of the goods for delivery at such British port from the Foreign port need not be separately put in, but the list described in Section 6 must specify in detail the goods to be landed from such Foreign port with the name of the port of export, the Custom House Officer will deliver the goods upon payment of duty where duty is leviable, and will frame his Trade Returns from the import application preferred according to the standard Form No. III.

IX. When goods bonded for duty are imported at one free port from another free port, intimation of the same must immediately on arrival be made by the Commander or Agents to the Custom House Officer at the port of Import.

X. The export manifests for free goods mentioned in Section 2 will be despatched upon receipt by post, from the port of original export to the port of destination. On arrival there the Custom House Officer will compare it with the list given in by the Commander as per Section 6, and if the two correspond, he will record the documents. Should any material discrepancy, such as the absence of goods, be apparent, he will forward the list given in as per Section 6 to the Collector of Customs at the Presidency who, after communicating with the Agents there, will dispose of the matter as may be necessary, and return the list to the port of destination. The Custom House Officer will prepare his

Registers and Trade Returns from the export general manifest received by him by post so far as these are applicable, or from tariff and market values as may be usual.

XI. Goods and Passengers arriving by coasting Steamers may be landed under the above provisions at any hour day or night, and on Sundays or holidays.

XII. The Agents at the various ports on the coast shall pay port dues, and enter the vessel inwards and outwards. A Steamer may commence discharge of cargo immediately the anchor is dropped at each port, and at the coast ports the Agent may send off boats to receive cargo before entry.

XIII. Applications may be made by the Agents or private individuals at the coast-ports to export goods previous to the arrival of a Steamer, and Passes will be granted accordingly.

XIV. All dutiable goods must be brought to the Custom House. The Steamer Conicopolies will land the goods, and bring them into the Steamer godown in the Custom House, where they will be compared with the manifests.

XV. Export boat notes will be granted; but not import boat notes.

XVI. Free goods may be passed from the beach by the Agents' Conicopolies, the Custom House Returns being compiled from the manifests and applications.

XVII. Such Agents of Steam Navigation Companies, or owners as may desire a general Pass upon the above terms, must lodge with the Collector of Customs a deposit in cash of, say Rupees one thousand, (more or less according to the number of vessels of the same Company obtaining a general Pass,) out of which sum the Collector of Customs shall have a general authority from them to credit to Government at his discretion, any duties short levied, and such penalties as he may see reason to inflict for contravention of any of the preceding rules, or for erroneous manifest lists, or other documents being put in by Agents or Commanders of Steamers; appeal to Government being open to the parties should they consider themselves aggrieved by the Collector's proceedings in any case.

XVIII. The Collector of Customs has authority to revoke the general Pass for negligence, or other causes on the part of Agents or Commanders, as prescribed by Section 156 of Act VI of 1863.

LIST of Cargo per Steamer ———— discharged at the Port of ———— on the ———— 1864.

Marks, number and kind of Packages.	Description of Goods when known.	To whom addressed or consigned.	Remarks.
	<i>From the Port of Bombay, sailed the 5th Sept. 1864.</i>		
B. B. and F. 10 Bales.	Silk Goods.	Messrs. Barjorjee Byramjee.	
	15 Cases.	A. Campbell, Esq.	
Total... 25			
	<i>From Ratanagerry, sailed the 16th Sept. 1864.</i>		
None. 100 Bags.	Linseed.	Keshon Laljee.	
A. F. & Co. 50 Pieces.	Timber.	W. Nicol & Co.	
Total... 150			
	<i>From Goa, sailed the 18th September 1864.</i>		
	50 Boxes.	Manockjee Laljee.	
L. M. 10 Bags.	Rice.	Unknown.	
Total... 60			
Grand Total... 235			

And so on as the case may be.

(Signed) A. B.,

Commander, Steam Ship

Dated ————

CONFISCATION.—With reference to the expression "liable to confiscation" used in the Custom Act. The adjudicating Officer shall have no discretionary power, and must adjudge confiscation, if the facts are made out to his satisfaction.

DETENTION OF GOODS.—Bill of Lading must be delivered up to the Collector of Sea Customs or Deputy Collector by the person applying to clear goods, except in special cases upon cause shown to the satisfaction of the Collector.

If two persons claim the same goods, the Customs Officers shall not deliver to one without the consent of the other, or without an order of Court.

Bill of Lading for Goods to be exported must bear a four Anna stamp.

Parcel Tickets must also bear a four Anna Stamp.

ENTRY OF MERCHANDIZE.—Parties applying to pass goods entered in the General Manifest, must do so agreeably to the following Form:—

Form of Permit.

To the Collector of Customs.

Sir,—Please permit to pass the undermentioned Goods imported per Ship
Commander ————, from ———— under ———— Colours, viz. ————

Marks and Numbers.	Number and nature of Packages.	Sorts of Goods.	Quantity.	No. of yards.	Weight.	Place of Production or Manufacture.	Rates.	Market value.	Tariff value.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.
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————— do hereby declare that the contents and value are truly stated.
Madras, ———— 18—. (Signature.)

Note.—The total value whether "Market" or "Tariff" weight and quantity, must be written in words as well as figures.

A Bill will be furnished for the amount of Duty paid.

After 3 1/2 o'clock afternoon, no Cash can be received or Bills of Duties settled. Parties therefore who are desirous of clearing goods or private packages, are recommended to apply early in the day for the same. This rule is necessary to enable the accounts of the day to be closed in the evening, which could not be done were Duty received until a late hour.

CLEARANCE OF GOODS.—After duties have been paid or a deposit made for the payment of duty, persons are required to make application to pass the goods in the following Form:—

Form of Import Pass Application.

To the Collector of Customs.

Sir,—Please permit to be passed inwards the following Goods:—

Marks and Numbers.	Description of Packages.	Description of Goods.	Quantity or Weight.	On what Vessel Imported.	From what place Imported.	REMARKS.
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Madras, ———— 18—. (Signature.)

All Pass Notes must bear the signature of the person to whom the Goods belong or are consigned. No other signature on documents for entering or clearing Goods through the Custom House is recognised, except when duly authorized.

All Pass Notes for every description of Goods imported or exported must be signed either by the Collector or Deputy Collector; no other signature shall authorise the Gatekeepers or other Custom House Officers to pass Goods.

FEES LEVIED AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—For duplicate of any Certificate, Port-clearance or other necessary documents (original having been lost.) Rupees five each.

For supplemental Manifest to supply inadvertent omissions in the original and second Port-clearance, Rupees five each.

A fee of one Rupee is charged for granting certificates.

N. B.—The Collector is not bound to furnish duplicates of any document, but if satisfied that no fraud has been committed or is intended, he may grant them.

FREE GOODS.—The following are the articles which are allowed to be imported duty free:—1. Agricultural implements; 2. Army clothing, if imported by the Clothing Agent on proof being given that the articles are *bona fide* clothing for the men of Her Majesty's Service; 3. Articles *bona fide* for the use of the Government School of Arts; 4. Articles for Regimental Clubs or Workshops, and articles intended to promote the health, comfort, recreation and amusement of the Soldiers. Previous sanction of Government to be obtained before ordering the goods. 5. Articles imported for the service of Government, and certified as such by the Head of the Department; 6. Baggage consisting of personal apparel brought by a Passenger and Cabin furniture, all in use; 7. Books; 8. Bricks; 9. Bullion and Coin; 10. Chalk; 11. Coal; 12. Coke; 13. Cotton wool; 14. Firewood; 15. Flax; 16. Fruits, fresh; 17. Geological specimens, and specimens of Natural History and curiosities; 18. Goods for the use of Her Majesty's Government in Ceylon; 19. Grain and Pulse; 20. Guano and manures of all kinds; 21. Hemp; 22. Hides and skins, raw; 23. Horses and other living animals; 24. Ice; 25. Jute; 26. Machinery used exclusively for agriculture, navigation, mining or manufacture or Railway, and materials forming necessary component parts of such machinery; 27. Machines, &c., for the use of the Porto Novo Iron Foundry; 28. Maps; 29. Marine stores which have been in use, viz.—Old Anchors, Cables, Kedge, Rigger, Sails, Masts and Yards, and all portions of wrecks; 30. Military and other Regulation uniforms and accoutrements when imported for private use by persons in the Public Service. For a Military Officer only, a Rifle or Gun, a pair of Pistols and a case of Saddlery if accompanying the owner; 31. Military stores including all articles the property of Government or of the Regiments of Her Majesty's Service, but not including Mess Stores or the property of Officers individually or collectively; 32. Music; 33. Paper; 34. Patent fuel; 35. Precious stones and Pearls; 36. Presentation Plate, articles of ornament and show not being for purposes of ordinary use presented by public bodies in recognition of Public Services, free on special order; 37. Prints; 38. Provisions and stores for the use of Her Majesty's Navy; 39. Regimental Mess Plate, on the declaration of the Commanding Officer of the Corps that it has been in use twelve months previous to the time of importation; 40. Religious vestments *bona fide* the property of a clerical functionary and imported by himself for his own use in the performance of religious duties; 41. Scientific instruments imported by a professional gentleman in the service of Government for personal use and scientific research; 42. Seeds when imported by any Public Society for gratuitous distribution; 43. Shoes; 44. Stores for the Government garden at Ootacamund; 45. Stores for the Military Male and Female Orphan Asylums; 46. Surgical instruments imported by Government Surgeons for the public service; 47. Wines and stores for the use of the Officers of Her Majesty's Navy.—Vide Sections 141 to 148, Act VI of 1863; 48. Wool; 49. Works of Art.

GODOWN RENT AT THE MADRAS CUSTOM HOUSE

- Rule 1.**—Goods shall be allowed to remain for a week in the Custom House free of charge.
- 2.**—After that period single rates shall be charged for seven days.
- 3.**—Treble rates shall be charged after a fortnight.
- 4.**—The day of landing and that of removal to be reckoned as one day; Sunday and holidays are not reckoned in the rent free-term. When delay is caused by the inability of the Custom House Officers to examine and pass the goods, such delay is not to be reckoned.

The object in charging Godown rent is to induce parties to clear their goods with despatch, and to prevent the yard from being needlessly encumbered.

Rates for Godown Rent.

	Per month.			Per month.			
	RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.		
Beer, whole pipes, butt or puncheon.....	0	12	0	Indigo, per chest.....	9	6	0
Do. half pipe or hoghead.....	0	6	0	Opium.....	0	6	0
Do. quarter pipe.....	0	3	0	Cotton, Hemp, Jute and Safflower, per bale of 300 lbs.....	0	4	0
Large casks containing glass or earthenware.....	1	0	0	Sugar, Rice and seeds, per 100 bazar maunds.....	2	8	
Tierce do. do. or provisions.....	0	12	0	Cutch, per 100 bazar maunds.....	2	0	0
Large Crates, 12 dozen bottles.....	0	6	0	Shell lac and lac dye, per chest.....	0	4	0
Small do., 6 or 8 dozen more or less.....	0	4	0	Vermillion, per box.....	0	2	0
Wines, butt or pipe.....	2	0	0	Arsenic do.....	0	3	0
Do. half pipe or hoghead.....	1	0	0	Brass leaf, per box.....	0	2	0
Do. quarter pipe.....	0	8	0	China paper, per case.....	0	2	0
Do. chests above 12 dozen size	0	8	0	China cases of Nankin, Cassia, Camphor, Silk, Aniseed, &c., per case.....	0	8	0
Do. do. of 12 dozen or above 6 dozen.....	0	6	0	Ginger or Turmeric, per 100 bazar maunds.....	3	0	0
Do. do. of 6 do. or 3 do.....	0	3	0	Beetlanut, per bazar maund.....	3	0	6
Do. quarter chest or 3 dozen.....	0	2	0	Cloves do. do.....	0	1	0
Do. all boxes under 3 dozen and above 1 dozen.....	0	1	6	Coffee, Pepper, Cardamum, Cum-maceed, Aniseed, in bags or bales, per bazar maund.....	0	1	0
Do. one dozen boxes.....	0	0	9	Sugar, spices, or any other similar articles per hoghead.....	0	8	0
Spirits, per pipe.....	2	0	0	Do. do. do. do. per tierce.....	0	4	6
Do. hoghead.....	1	0	0	Sugar-candy, per tub.....	0	0	6
Do. in bottle case of 1 dozen.....	0	1	0	Tea, per whole chest.....	0	2	0
Do. above 1 and under 3 dozen	0	1	6	Do. per smaller box.....	0	1	0
Do. 3 dozen.....	0	2	0	Paint, per keg of 56 lbs.....	0	0	6
Do. above 3 and under 6 dozen	0	3	0	Salmon Herrings, or other fishes, per keg.....	0	0	6
Do. 6 dozen.....	0	4	0	Turpentine, Linseed, or other vegetable oil, per jar.....	0	2	0
Do. for every dozen in excess of 6 dozen size.....	0	0	2	All cordage, per cwt.....	0	1	0
British piece goods, per case above 12 dozen.....	0	8	0	Rosin or Dammer, per bazar maund.....	0	1	0
Do. do. per case of 12 dozen or above 6 dozen.....	0	6	0	Tobacco, unmanufactured, per 1 matted bale.....	0	2	0
Do. do. do. do. 6 or do. 3 do.....	0	8	0	Gunnies, per large bale.....	0	8	0
Do. do. do. 3 do. or less.....	0	2	0	Do. per smaller bale.....	0	6	0
Do. do. per bale of size of bale of Twist of 4 to 500 lbs.....	0	6	0	Cow Hides, per large bale.....	0	12	0
Do. do. per bale of smaller size.....	0	4	0	Do. do. per smaller bale.....	0	8	0
Twist of all sorts, per bale of 4 or 500 lbs.....	0	6	0	Goat skins, per bale.....	0	8	0
Do. do. do. of smaller size.....	0	4	0	Quick-silver, per bazar maund.....	0	2	0
Metals, per bazar maund.....	0	0	6	Tin plates, per box.....	0	0	6
Canvas, per bale.....	0	3	0	Bricks, per 1,000.....	1	0	0
Silk, per bale.....	0	6	0				
Silk piece goods, per case.....	0	6	0				

UNCLAIMED GOODS.—Goods not cleared within two months from the date of landing will be sold by public auction, after due notice in the Official Gazette. The proceeds will be applied to the payment of duty and other charges and the surplus (if any) paid to the owner on application within one year from the date of sale.

RE-LANDED GOODS.—Goods re-landed must be reported upon and identified as being the same that have previously passed the Custom House for exportation. No re-landed Goods shall be passed into Town or entered for re-exportation on board another vessel, until the original entry in the Export Register has been duly checked and cancelled to the extent of the quantity re-landed.

A regular application in the form of Pass Note shall be made in all cases of Goods re-landed either for passing them into Town or for re-exporting them from the Custom House.

UNMANIFESTED GOODS.—Goods landed in excess of those entered in the Manifest or not corresponding with the particulars therein shown, will be charged double or treble duty. Any special case in which the Collector may consider the Goods liable to confiscation, shall be reported to the Board of Revenue for orders.

FREE GOODS.—The following are the articles which are allowed to be exported duty free:—1, Books; 2, Bullion and Coin; 3, Cinnamon; 4, Coals; 5, Coffee; 6, Cotton Wool; 7, Flax; 8, Goods for the use of Her Majesty's Ceylon Government; 9, Hemp; 10, Hides, raw; 11, Horses and other living animals; 12, Iron; 13, Jute; 14, Maps; 15, Precious stones and Pearls; 16, Prints; 17, Raw silk and silk chussum; 18, Rum under certain conditions; 19, Salt—having paid the price fixed to be paid on salt declared for exportation to ports or places not being subordinate to the Presidency of Fort Saint George; 20, Skins, (raw); 21, Spirits; 22, Sugar; 23, Tea; 24, Teak Timber; 25, Tobacco and all preparations thereof; 26, Wool; 27, Works of Art.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

AGENTS.—The clerk, servant or known Agent of a mercantile office may transact business and receive monies for his employer, if a member of the Firm identifies him before the Officer in charge of the Custom House, and empowers him to do so agreeably to the following Form:—

To

The Collector of Sea Customs,

Madras.

Sir,

(We or I) hereby authorize you to pay to _____ all Drawbacks, refunds and other monies which may be due to (us or me) from the Madras Custom House, for which he shall produce receipts purporting to be (our or my) receipts.

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

The _____ of _____ 1865.

This document must bear a one anna Stamp, and is required only from mercantile firms and persons engaged in Trade, who have frequent transactions with the Custom House, and not from private individuals who are expected to transact their business personally or to give a special order for each occasion.

Section 217, Act
VI of 1863. Any person making an unauthorized declaration of value is liable to a penalty not exceeding Rupees 1,000.

BAND INSTRUMENTS.—For the use of a Regiment are exempt from Customs duty.—*Fort St. George Gazette, 3rd November 1863, page 797.*

FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—Consignments for the use of the French Government Officers, from one French Settlement in India to another, are allowed to pass free through the British Custom Houses at the Ports, under certificate and seals.—*Board's Circular Order, No. 4,392, 8th July 1862.*

HOLIDAYS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—In addition to Her Majesty's Birthday, Christmas and New Year's days, those days on which the Madras Bank and the Merchants close their Offices, as notified by their Advertisements in the *Government Gazette*, are considered complete Holidays at the Custom House.—*Government Order, 14th February 1853.*

STORES IMPORTED BY GOVERNMENT are landed duty free, but when articles are purchased by Government in this Country after duty has been paid on them, the price should be paid including the duty.—*Government Order, 26th August 1854, No. 1,557.*

RULES FOR GODOWN RENT FOR GOODS LEFT IN CUSTOM HOUSES AT THE SEVERAL OUT-PORTS.

1. Goods will be allowed to remain in the Custom House free of charge for three days only.
 2. After that period single rates on each package for four days.
 3. After that, treble rates.
 4. The day of landing and that of removal to be reckoned as one day—Sunday and holidays are not reckoned in the rent free terms. When the delay is caused by the inability of the Custom House Officers to examine and pass the goods, such delay is not to be reckoned.
- N. B.—The foregoing Rules do not apply to personal effects until the fifteenth day after their deposit in the Custom House.

Rates of Wharfrage.

Per month.		Per month.	
RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	
Beer, whole pipes, butt, or puncheon.....	0 12 0	Spirits, hogshead.....	1 0 0
Do. half pipe, or hogshead.....	0 6 0	Do. in bottle case of 1 dozen....	0 1 6
Do. quarter pipe.....	0 3 0	Do. above 1 and 3 dozens.....	0 1 6
Large casks containing glass or earthenware.....	1 0 0	Do. 3 dozens.....	0 2 0
Three do. do. or provisions....	0 12 0	Do. above 3 and under 6 dozens....	0 3 0
Large crates, 12 dozen bottles....	0 6 0	Do. 6 dozens.....	0 4 0
Small do. 6 or 8 dozens more or less.....	0 4 0	Do. for every dozen in excess of 6 dozen size.....	0 0 9
Wines, butt or pipe.....	2 0 0	British Piece Goods, per case above 12 dozens.....	0 8 0
Do. half pipe or hogshead.....	1 0 0	Do. do. per case of 12 dozens, or above 6 dozens.....	0 6 0
Do. quarter pipe.....	0 8 0	Do. do. do. 6 do. or do. 3 do.	0 3 0
Do. chests above 12 dozen size....	0 8 0	Do. do. do. 3 do. or less.....	0 2 0
Do. do. of 12 dozens or above 6 dozens.....	0 6 0	Do. do. per bale of size of bale of twist of 4 to 500 lbs.....	0 2 0
Do. do. of 6 do. or 3 do....	0 3 0	Do. do. per bale of smaller size....	0 4 0
Do. quarter chest, or 3 dozens....	0 2 0	Twist of all sorts, per bale of 4 or 500 lbs.....	0 6 0
Do. all boxes under 3 dozens and above 1 dozen.....	0 1 0	Do. do. do. of smaller size....	0 4 0
Do. one dozen boxes.....	0 0 9	Metals, per bazaar maund.....	0 0 6
Spirits, per pipe.....	2 0 0	Sugar, spices, or any other similar articles, per hogshead.....	0 8 0
Canvas, per bale.....	0 3 0	Do. do. do. per tierce....	0 4 0
Silk, do.....	0 6 0	Sugarcandy, per tub.....	0 0 6
Do. Piece Goods, per case.....	0 6 0	Tea, per whole chest.....	0 2 0
Indigo, per chest.....	0 6 0	Do. do. smaller box.....	0 1 0
Opium.....	0 6 0	Paint, per keg of 56 lbs.....	0 0 6
Cotton, hemp, jute and sailflower, per bale of 300 lbs.....	0 4 0	Salmon, herrings, or other fish, per keg.....	0 0 6
Sugar, rice and seeds, per 100 bazaar maunds.....	2 8 0	Turpentine, linseed, or other vegetable oil, per jar.....	0 2 0
Cutch, per 100 bazaar maunds....	2 0 0	All cordage, per cwt.....	0 1 0
Shell lac and lac dye, per chest....	0 4 0	Rosin or dammer, per bazaar maund.....	0 1 0
Vermillion, per box.....	0 2 0	Tobacco, unmanufactured, per 1 maund bale.....	0 2 0
Arsenic do.....	0 3 0	Gunnies, per large bale.....	0 8 0
Brass leaf, per box.....	0 2 0	Do. do. smaller do.....	0 6 0
Chinn paper, per case.....	0 2 0	Cow hides, per large bale.....	0 12 0
Do. cases of nankin, cassia, camphor, silk, aniseed, &c., per case.....	0 3 0	Do. do. smaller do.....	0 8 0
Ginger or turmeric, per 100 bazaar maunds.....	3 0 0	Goat skins, per bale.....	0 8 0
Hotel nut, per bazaar maund.....	0 0 6	Quick-silver, per bazaar maund....	0 2 0
Cloves do.....	0 1 0	Tin plates, per box.....	0 0 6
Coffee, pepper, cardamom, cumminseed, aniseed, in bags or bales, per bazaar maund.....	0 1 0	Bricks, per 1,000.....	1 0 0

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Tariff Valuation.	No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Tariff Valuation.
6.—GUMS—(continued.)			8.—SEEDS—(continued.)		
	Per Rs. A.			Per Rs. A. P.	
7	Gum Bysabole, coarse, Myrrh. cwt.	12 0	7	Seed, Castor..... cwt.	4 0 0
8	Copal.....	65 0	8	" Chimel.....	7 0 0
9	" Refuse or Cunnee.....	15 0	9	" Cummin.....	10 0 0
13	" Frankincense, or Oliba- num.....	7 0	10	" Black.....	5 0 0
11	" Gambier (or Kino).....	8 0	11	" Esulgool.....	4 0 0
12	" Gamboge..... lb.	0 8	12	" Linseed.....	4 2 0
13	" Heeradacan, Dragon's blood.....	1 0	13	" Mathee.....	4 0 0
14	" Mastic, Mustakey, Turkey.....	8 0	14	" Sawjeerah.....	20 0 0
15	" " other sorts cwt.	20 0	15	" Surseed and Mustard.....	4 2 0
16	" Myrrh.....	22 0	16	" Tookmeria.....	5 0 0
17	" Persian, False.....	3 0	BRITISH AND FOREIGN PIECE GOODS, COTTON, BLEACHED AND GREY, viz., Bleached.		
18	" Rosin.....	5 0	1	Brocades, spotted or striped Shirtings, not exceeding 36 inches wide..... yard.	0 8 0
7.—OILS.			Grey.		
1	Oil, Cardamum..... lb.	10 0	2	Shirtings, Madapollams and Printers..... lb.	1 0 0
2	" Cassia.....	4 0	3	Long Cloths and Jeans.....	0 14 0
3	" Castor, Cold-drawn, doz. pts.	6 0	4	Domestic Shirtings, Drills, and T Cloth..... lb.	0 12 0
4	" Cinnamon, Ceylon..... lb.	10 0	10.—TWIST.		
5	" Coconut..... cwt.	14 0	1	Male, Nos. 16 to 24..... lb.	0 13 9
6	" Cocum.....	10 0	2	" " 28 to 32.....	0 14 9
7	" Cod Liver..... dozen quarts.	24 0	3	" " 38 to 42.....	1 0 3
8	" Earth..... cwt.	10 0	4	" " 48 to 52.....	1 1 9
9	" Grass..... lb.	1 8	5	" " 60.....	1 3 0
10	" Kypatie..... quart bottle.	2 4	6	" " 70.....	1 4 0
11	" Linseed, Country..... cwt.	12 0	7	" " 80.....	1 5 3
12	" " Europe, Impl. gallon.	1 12	8	" " 90.....	1 6 3
13	" Naphtha..... cwt.	27 0	9	" " 100.....	1 7 6
14	" Nutmeg..... lb.	30 0	10	" " 100 to 150.....	1 13 9
15	" Otto of Roses..... ounce.	15 0	11	" " 160 to 200.....	2 1 3
16	" " other sorts.....	15 0	1	Water, No. 20.....	0 14 0
17	" Sandalwood..... lb.	7 0	2	" " 30.....	0 15 3
18	" Sorrel..... cwt.	14 0	3	" " 40.....	1 1 3
19	" Teel.....	11 0	4	" " 50.....	1 3 3
20	" Turpentine..... Impl. gallon.	1 12	5	" Turkey red Twist, all kinds,	*1 9 0
21	" Whale and Fish..... cwt.	10 0	6	" Twist, Orange, Red, and other colors.....	*1 4 0
22	" Wood.....	12 0			
8.—SEEDS.					
1	Seed, Anchuchuck..... cwt.	10 0			
2	" Anise, Europe.....	28 0			
3	" Assalia.....	6 0			
4	" Badana or Quince Seed.....	40 0			
5	" Cajoo.....	2 0			
6	" Cardamum.....	70 0			

* Duty to be charged on the Grey weight of the colored Yarn; when not ascertainable, the actual wharf or invoice weight to be taken.



EXPORT TARIFF.

EXPORT TARIFF.

1.—Alphabetical Items.			5.—Gunnies.		
2.—Oils.			6.—Piece Goods, Silk.		
3.—Hides, Skins, and Leathers.			7.—Piece Goods, Cotton.		
4.—Oil Seeds, &c.					
No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Tariff Valuation.	No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Tariff Valuation.
1.—ALPHABETICAL ITEMS.			1.—ALPHABETICAL ITEMS—(continued.)		
	Per. Rs. A.			Per. Rs. A.	
1	Ajwan Korisan..... cwt.	3 0	1	Hooka Bottoms, Coconut, prepared..... hundred	5 8
2	" or Sorage.....	4 0	2	Horns, Buffalo..... cwt.	8 0
3	Alce Wood..... lb.	3 3	3	" Cow.....	6 0
4	Arrowroot, common..... cwt.	20 0	4	" Deer and Stag.....	10 0
5	" in canisters.....	20 0	5	" Tips.....	10 0
6	Anisced (see Oil Seeds.).....	0 14	1	Jute Rope.....	6 0
1	Bale Lashings, of 17 Fathoms each.....	3 0	1	Lac Button.....	40 0
2	Bangles, glass, broken..... cwt.	15 0	2	" Dye.....	42 0
3	" country.....	15 0	3	Lac Seed.....	20 0
4	" Lac thousand.....	5 0	4	" Shell.....	42 0
5	Resident in husk.....	1 0	5	" Stick.....	21 0
6	Beacuts, Brown..... cwt.	7 0	6	Lard, Hog's.....	25 0
7	" White, cabin.....	14 0	1	Moortooth or Virriol, Blue.....	27 0
8	Blankets, country..... corgie.	12 0	2	Musk..... oz.	12 0
9	" Patna.....	16 0	3	" in pds.....	5 0
10	Bodar..... cwt.	22 0	4	Mustard Seed (see Oil Seeds.).....	
11	Bones, Animal.....	1 8	5	Myrabolams country (Calnuts.)..... cwt.	2 0
12	Borax.....	20 0	6	Myrawood.....	7 0
13	Bran.....	1 8	1	Nux Vomica.....	2 0
14	Brass and composition Ware.....	48 0	1	Omluh.....	2 0
15	Brooms, coconut & date, hundred.....	0 8	1	Papudkhar (Sub-Carbonate of Soda)..... cwt.	2 0
16	Barroo, Country (Native Pens) bundle of 100.....	0 8	2	Patchuck Koot or Oopial.....	14 0
17	Butter..... cwt.	35 0	3	Peplamool or long pepper root.....	22 0
1	Cables, Coir, Tarred.....	10 0	4	Pepper, Black.....	16 0
2	Calcejeern, or Black Cummin seed (see Oil Seeds.).....		5	" Long.....	25 0
3	Canvass, Hemp, or Cotton, mixed..... bolt.	7 8	1	Rags.....	3 0
4	Catchlone, India Rubber..... cwt.	20 0	2	Red Wood.....	3 0
5	Cardamums large.....	25 0	1	Safflower, Bengal.....	42 0
6	Cassia.....	5 0	2	" Ghatty and Gazeratte.....	15 0
7	Cauth, Catch, or Catechu of all kinds..... cwt.	9 8	3	Sajeg Matee or Crude Soda.....	2 0
8	Cheeratah.....	5 0	4	Salammoniac.....	22 0
9	Chillies, dried.....	6 0	5	Sandalwood Shavings, Malabar.....	7 0
10	Cinnabar or Vermillion..... lb.	2 0	6	Spanwood.....	4 0
11	Coals..... ton.	10 0	7	Sindoor or Red Lead (country).....	11 0
12	Coconut..... thousand.	25 0	8	Soap in Balls.....	8 0
13	Copper ware..... cwt.	70 0	9	Sapt.....	35 0
14	Corander Seed (see Oil Seeds.).....	0 7	1	Talc, Bengal.....	14 0
15	Cotton Twist, Country..... lb.	95 0	2	" Ghatty.....	8 0
16	Cow Tails (black)..... cwt.	150 0	3	Tallow Candles.....	20 0
17	" (white).....	14 0	4	" and Grease.....	16 0
18	Cowries.....	14 0	5	Tamarind with seed.....	1 8
19	Cummin Seed (see Oil Seeds.).....		6	" without seed.....	3 8
1	Elephants' Teeth or Tusks above 20 lbs..... cwt.	300 0	7	Tapioca.....	52 0
2	" above 10 lbs. and not exceeding 20 lbs..... cwt.	225 0	8	Tinical.....	18 0
3	" under 10 lbs.....	125 0	9	Tin, Refined, Country, Kalace.....	50 0
1	Fish Maws.....	50 0	10	Turmeric.....	3 0
2	Flour.....	10 0	11	Twice, Hemp.....	18 0
3	Socjee.....	11 0	12	" Jute.....	7 0
1	Ghee.....	25 0	1	Varnish, Country..... gallon.	2 0
2	Ginger, dry (rough).....	6 0	1	Wachnac (Aconite Root)..... cwt.	30 0
3	" (seraped).....	10 0	2	Wax.....	55 0
4	Gum, Babool.....	7 0	3	" Black or Inferior.....	40 0
			4	" Candles.....	60 0
			5	" Composition do.....	60 0

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Tariff Valuation.	No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Tariff Valuation.
2.—OILS.			5.—GUNNIES, &c.		
	Per rs. a.			Per rs. a.	
1 Oil, Azma.....	lb. 4 0		1 Cheekum.....	100 12 0	
2 " Bhoysing.....	cwt. 12 0		1 Doffally.....	100 16 0	
3 " Cassia, common, Country.....	lb. 1 4		1 Fatia.....	100 10 0	
4 " Castor.....	cwt. 12 0		1 Gunny Cloth Bags.....	100 20 0	
5 " Chumbalee.....	lb. 1 0		2 " of 20 yards and.....	36	
6 " Coconut.....	cwt. 14 0		3 " inches wide and under.....	piece, 2 4	
7 " Croton.....	lb. 3 0		3 " of 30 yards, above.....	36	
8 " Curdey.....	cwt. 8 0		1 Inch wide.....	piece, 3 4	
9 " Dhoopel.....	" 25 0		1 Jail Gunny Bags.....	100 27 0	
10 " Grass.....	lb. 1 8		1 Kanchooney.....	piece, 8 0	
11 " Linseed.....	cwt. 12 0		1 Motabarish.....	piece, 12 0	
12 " Mustard.....	" 12 0		1 Other Gunny Bags not exceeding.....		
13 " Oondy.....	" 8 0		in length 29 in, breadth 29 inches,	100 12 0	
14 " Poppy.....	" 12 0		Ditto exceeding those dimen-.....	15 0	
15 " Sursee or Surras.....	" 12 0		sions.....		
16 " Teel.....	" 12 0				
3.—HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHERS.			6.—PIECE GOODS, SILK.*		
1 Buffalo, Country, Tanned.....	corg. 50 0		1 Bandanahs, Choppas, per piece.....	115 0	
1 Cow.....	" 35 0		of 7 handkerchiefs.....	115 0	
1 Goat and Sheep Skins, Tanned.....	" 8 0		1 Korahs, 14 by 2.....	" 89 0	
1 Lamb Skins, Tanned.....	" 5 0		2 " 18 by 1-14.....	" 55 0	
4.—OIL SEEDS, &c.			3 " 12 by 1-12.....	" 35 0	
1 Aniseed, Country.....	cwt. 5 0		4 " 10 by 1-6.....	" 80 0	
1 Calerjeera or Black Cummin.....	" 3 0		2 " Trass.....	" 80 0	
2 Castor Seed (Erundee).....	" 4 2		1 Moomee Chop-.....	115 0	
3 Coriander Seed.....	" 4 0		pahs, 14 by 2.....	of 7 handkerchiefs.....	
4 Cummin Seed.....	" 10 0		2 " 18 by 1-14.....	" 80 0	
1 Linseed.....	" 4 0		3 " 12 by 1-12.....	" 55 0	
1 Mathee Seed.....	" 2 8		4 " 10 by 1-6.....	" 35 0	
2 Mustard Seed.....	" 4 2		7.—PIECE GOODS, COTTON.		
1 Poppy Seed.....	" 4 2		1 Baftahs.....	corg. 26 0	
1 Rape or Sursee Seed.....	" 4 2		1 Gorrah.....	" 16 0	
1 Teel, Jingeely and Sessamum.....	" 4 2		1 Kharwah.....	" 15 0	
Seed.....	" 4 2		1 Mamoodie.....	" 32 0	
			2 Mirzapoor Chintz.....	" 11 0	
			1 Patna do.....	" 25 0	
			1 Shans.....	" 40 0	
			1 Tanjeb, Oude.....	" 25 0	
			By order,		
			A. D. ROBERTSON,		
			Acting Secretary to Government.		

* N. B.—Silk Piece Goods exceeding in dimensions those specified to be assessed proportionately.

NOTE.—For further particulars regarding Customs Regulations, vide "Sea Custom House Manual," compiled by Mr. W. E. Fox, which may be had at the Custom House, and Government Gazette Office, price Rupees 3-8-0 per copy. Government have sanctioned this Work to be adopted as a Text Book for the examination of Sea Custom Superintendents.

NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 1st January 1866, all persons transacting business at the Custom House at Madras, or at any of the out-ports will be required to provide for their own use, the several forms noted below, which have hitherto been supplied to them at Government expense. The forms should be printed either on English or French Foolscap paper.

Form A. Application for a License for Private Warehouse.

" B. Do. to Warehouse Goods.

" C. Bond for Import duty.

" D. Application to remove Goods from Warehouse.

" G. Coasting Pass, Import Manifest, Export Manifest, Import Boat Notes, Export Boat Notes.

R. A. DALYELL, Acting Secretary,
Board of Revenue.

THE MADRAS REVENUE SETTLEMENT AND SURVEY DEPARTMENTS.

I. Settlement Branch.

CENTRAL OFFICE.

R. E. Master, Esq.....	Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement
Mr. J. Howell.....	1st Uncovenanted Assistant.
.....	2nd Do. do. do.
Mr. W. P. Williams.....	Manager.

Godavery Party.

.....	Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement
P. Vana Row.....	Uncovenanted Native Asst. in charge of the Office.

Kistna Party.

W. Wilson, Esq.....	Acting Sub Collector on special duty (in charge)
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Kurnool and Cuddapah Party.

R. J. Melville, Esq.....	Officiating Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.
J. H. M. Cox, Esq.....	Assistant Director of Revenue Settlement.
Captain C. J. Stuart.....	Do. do. do.
R. V. Mayer, Esq.....	Do. do. do. (leave.)
Y. Sunkara Row.....	Uncovenanted Native Assistant

Salem Party.

.....	Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.
Seshiengar.....	Supervisor in charge of the Office.
T. Venkata Chari.....	Unconv. Native Asst. employed under Collr. of Tinnevely.

Nominal Roll of the Revenue Survey Department, arranged according to Districts.—Central Office.

Rank and Name.	Appointment.	Remarks.
Lieut. Col. F. J. B. Priestley.....	Staff Corps.	Supt. Revenue Survey.
Mr. W. Starr.....	1st Asst. Rev. Survey Office.	Manager.
K. S. Nagavachary.....	Sub Assistant.	Head Draughtsman.
Mr. B. Sinclair.....	Asst. Draughtsman.	Asst. Draughtsman.
P. Chembappa Naik.....	Sub Assistant.	Asst. Draughtsman.
M. Bayarajooloo Moodally.....	Asst. Draughtsman.	

Coimbatore and Salem Districts, No. 1 Party.

Mr. W. H. Hossey.....	Staff Corps.	Depty. Supt. Revenue Survey.....	In charge of Neilgherry Survey and Demarcation.
W. Beaumont, Esq.....	Staff Corps.	Depty. Supt. Revenue Survey.....	In charge.
Lieutenant C. D. Baynes.....	Staff Corps.	1st Asst. Supt. Revenue Survey.	
Mr. J. Ross.....	Sub Assistant.	Prob. Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey.	
Lieut. W. H. M. Franklyn.....	Sub Assistant.	Head Surveyor.	Employed on the Neilgherry Hills.
Mr. T. Fraser.....	Head Surveyor.	Head Surveyor.	
Iyasawmy Pillay.....	Head Surveyor.	Head Surveyor.	
C. Kungachary.....	Head Surveyor.	Head Surveyor.	
C. Sreenivas Pillay.....	Head Surveyor.	Head Surveyor.	
Anantha Naidoo.....	Head Surveyor.	Head Surveyor.	
Chinnusawmy Pillay.....	Head Surveyor.	Head Surveyor.	
Nagaswamy Iyer.....	Head Surveyor.	Head Surveyor.	
M. Appasawmy Pillay.....	Head Surveyor.	Head Surveyor.	
S. Maduranaima Pillay.....	Head Surveyor.	Head Surveyor.	
Mohammed Sahib.....	Head Surveyor.	Head Surveyor.	
M. Vittai Row.....	Head Surveyor.	Head Surveyor.	
Mr. Joseph Pillay.....	Head Surveyor.	Head Surveyor.	

Nominal Roll of the Revenue Survey Department, arranged according to Districts—continued.
Kurnool District, No. 2 Party.

Rank and Names.	Appointments.	Remarks.
H. H. Wright, Esq.	Depty. Supt. Revenue Survey.	In charge of No. 1 Coimbatore and Salem Surv. Party.
H. Gompertz, Esq.	1st Asst. Supt. Revenue Survey.	In charge of No. 2 Party.
T. A. Tomlinson, Esq.	1st Asst. Supt. Revenue Survey.	1st Asst. on probation, doing duty with Branch Office, Guntoor.
Mr. H. Hollingsworth.	2d Asst. Supt. Revenue Survey.	
Mr. S. Johnson.	Sub Assistant.	
Mr. R. L. Scott.	Head Surveyor.	
Mr. T. A. Wood.	Head Surveyor.	
B. Venkataratnam.	Head Surveyor.	
Mr. Clarke.	Head Surveyor.	
Mr. A. Corry.	Acting Head Surveyor.	
G. Venkatasamy Naidoo.	Head Surveyor.	
Mr. J. Thomson.	Acting Head Surveyor.	
Mr. J. C. Wilshaw.	Head Surveyor.	
M. Lakshminarasimhapantooloo.	Acting Head Surveyor.	
K. Venkatapiah.	Acting Manager.	
D. Basavalingam.	Head Computer.	
C. Narayanasamy Naidoo.	Head Draughtsman.	
	Asst. Draughtsman.	

Cuddapah District, No. 3 Party.

Lieut. Colonel W. Crew.	Staff Corps.	Depty. Supt. Revenue Survey.	
H. Gompertz, Esq.	1st Asst. Supt. Revenue Survey.	In temporary charge at Guntoor.	
Captain H. St. M. Wynch.	1st Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey.	On sick leave to Europe for 24 months, from 17th July 1866.	
H. O. Dunsford, Esq.	2d Asst. Supt. Revenue Survey.	Europe private affairs for 2 months.	
J. J. Tomlinson, Esq.	2d Asst. Supt. Revenue Survey.		
Mr. H. Vaughan.	Acting Sub Assistant.		
Mr. J. Webb.	Head Surveyor.		
M. Kishnaswamy Naidoo.	Head Surveyor.		
Mr. J. Donne.	Acting Head Surveyor.		
A. Streepathy Naidoo.	Ag. Manager.		
P. Narasimha Row.	Asst. Computer.		

Kistna District, Branch from No. 3 Party.

H. Gompertz, Esq.	1st Asst. Supt. Revenue Survey.	On probation.	In temporary charge
S. Reddy.	Head Surveyor.		
K. Venkataratnam.	Head Computer.		
M. Vanugopal, Naidoo.	Head Draughtsman.		

Tinnevely District, No. 4 Party.

Major W. Barber.	393 N. I.	Depty. Supt. Revenue Survey.	
Lieutenant H. M. Clerk.	Staff Corps.	2d Asst. Supt. Revenue Survey.	
Lieutenant H. O. Graham.	Staff Corps.	2d Asst. Supt. Revenue Survey.	
Mr. H. P. Patton.	Sub Assistant.		
Mr. J. Cooper.	Head Surveyor.		
Mr. R. McHutchinson.	Head Surveyor.		
Mr. P. Curran.	Head Surveyor.		
Canacasa Pillay.	Head Surveyor.		
Samu Pillay.	Head Surveyor.		
Capusamy Moodelly.	Head Surveyor.		
Mr. G. C. D. McIntyre.	Head Surveyor.		
Mr. H. J. Bullock.	Acting Head Surveyor.		
H. Garusamy Iyer.	Acting Manager.		
M. Appavoo Pillay.	Head Draughtsman.		

Nellore District, No. 5 Party.

F. C. Puckle, Esq.	Depty. Supt. Revenue Survey.		
Lieutenant A. O. H. Clay.	2d Asst. Supt. Revenue Survey.	Doing duty in the Madras District.	
Mr. O. Middleton.	Sub Assistant.		
G. Subramanyam.	Head Surveyor.		
V. Ramachandra Row.	Head Surveyor.		
S. Vasudava Row.	Head Surveyor.		
S. Senevasa Row.	Acting Head Surveyor.		
C. Lakshminarasayanaiah.	Manager.		
M. Joseph Pillay.	Head Draughtsman.	Doing duty with No. 1 Party.	
Varadarajooloo Naidoo.	Actg. Head Draughtsman.		

Nominal Roll of the Revenue Survey Department, arranged according to Districts—continued.

RANK AND NAMES.	Appointments.	Remarks.
Ganjam District.		
H. O. C. Cardozo, Esq.	1st Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey.	In charge of Demarcation and Survey of Government Talooks.
R. W. Puckle, Esq.	2d Asst. Supt. Revenue Survey.	
Ramkrishnamah.	Inspector of Boundaries.	
S. Krishnappa Chari.	Deputy Inspector.	

Madras District.

Lieutenant J. S. Cloete.	Staff Corps.	1st Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey.	In charge of Demarcation.
Captain J. F. T. Sherman.		2d Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey.	Doing duty in Madras Demarcation.
H. R. Adde, Esq.		2d Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey.	Employed in Demarcation.
M. Krishna.		Inspector of Boundaries.	
Lutchmanna Row.		Do.	
A. Marupalay.		Deputy Inspector.	
K. Veerasawmy Iyer.		Do.	

Province of Coorg, under the Commissioner for the Affairs of Coorg.

Lieutenant W. Freeth.	Royal Art.	2d Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey.	In charge of Coffee Estate Survey.
Mr. R. Liepenstein.		Head Surveyor.	On leave, private affairs.
M. Madiah.		Head Surveyor.	
M. Mahomed Hussain.		Acting Head Surveyor.	
W. Mooshamah.		Acting Head Surveyor.	

Ganjam District, Purla Kimmedy Survey.
(Under the Court of Wards.)

H. O. C. Cardozo, Esq.	1st Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey.	In charge of Purla Kimmedy Estate Survey.
A. P. Oullass.	Acting Sub Assistant.	
V. Arumma Moodelly.	Head Surveyor.	
Mr. H. J. Madhira.	Actg. Head Draughtsman.	
R. Appalaurellah.	Head Writer and Computer.	

Revenue Survey Charges.

Divisions.	District comprised in each Division.	Head Quarters.	Names and Rank of Officers in charge.	Date of present Appt.	Remarks.
No. 1 Survey Party.	Salem & Coimbatore.	Coimbatore.	W. Beaumont, Esq., Deputy Supt.	9 Feb. 1863	
No. 2 Survey Party.	Kurnool.	Kurnool.	J. H. Wright, Esq., Actg. Deputy Supt.	7 Mar. 65	
No. 3 Survey Party.	Kistnah and Cuddapah.		Lieut. Col. W. Crew, Deputy Supt.	15 Aug. 58	
No. 4 Survey Party.	Tinnevely.	Palamcottah.	Major W. Barber, Depy. Supt.	1 Oct. 61	
No. 5 Survey Party.	Nellore.	Nellore.	F. C. Puckle, Esq., Depy. Supt.	3 July 60	
Purla Kimmedy Survey.	Ganjam.	Chicacole.	H. O. C. Cardozo, Esq.	27 July 1866	Under Court of Wards.
Coorg.	Mercara.		Lieut. W. Freeth, 2d Asst. Supt.	1 Oct. 65	Under Commissioner for affairs of Coorg.
No. 6 Survey Party.	Ganjam.	Chicacole.	H. O. C. Cardozo, Esq., 1st Asst. Supt.	23 Feb. 66	
No. 1 Demarcation Party.	Madras.	Saint Thomas Mount.	Lieut. J. G. Cloete, 1st Asst. Supt. Rev. Sur.	1 Jan. 68	
No. 2 Demarcation Party.	Ganjam.	Chicacole.	H. O. C. Cardozo, Esq.	23 Feb. 66	

Graduation List of the Revenue Survey Establishment of the Madras Presidency.

Initials	Names	Regiment	Date of first Appointment to the Dept.	Date of present Appointment	District or other duty on which now Employed.	REMARKS.
H	Lieut. Colonel F. J. B. Priestley	Staff Corps	22 Feb. 1883	18 Aug. 1887	Superintendent Revenue Survey.	
Deputy Superintendents.						
M P:	Major W. H. Hickey	Staff Corps	3 Nov. 1884	19 Mar. 1888	No. 1 Party, Salem and Coimbatore	
H	Lieut. Colonel W. C. P. C. P. C.	do.	18 Aug. 1888	15 Aug. 1888	No. 3 Party, Kistna & Cuddapah.	
te	P. C. P. C.	Unconvenanted.	18 Mar. 1888	3 July 1888	No. 5 Party, Nellore.	
S	Major W. Barker	3rd N. I.	31 June 1861	1 Oct. 1861	No. 4 Party, Tinnevely.	
te	W. Beaumont, Esq.	Unconvenanted.	21 May 1888	9 Feb. 1888	No. 2 Party, Kurnool.	In charge of No. 1 Party, Salem and Coimbatore.
1st Assistant Superintendents.						
te	J. H. Wright, Esq.	Unconvenanted.	21 May 1888	1 Feb. 1888	No. 2 Party, Kurnool.	In charge of No. 2 Party, Kurnool.
te	H. O. C. Cardozo, Esq.	do.	25 Feb. 1889	18 June 1889	Ganjam District.	In charge of Demarcation and Survey of Government taluqs. On sick leave to Europe for 20 months. In charge of Demarcation.
S	Captain H. S. M. Wynoh	31st L. I.	23 Aug. 1869	23 June 1868	Cuddapah.	
H T Hon. J. B. S. T.	Lieutenant J. G. C. C.	Staff Corps	23 June 1863	1 Jan. 1864	Madras District.	
te	Lieutenant C. D. Baynes	do.	18 June 1861	27 Jan. 1869	No. 1 Party, Salem and Coimbatore.	
te	M. Gompertz, Esq.	Unconvenanted.	12 Aug. 1889	14 Sep. 1888	No. 2 Party, Kurnool.	1st Assistant on probation. In temporary charge Branch Office, Guntoor.
2nd Assistant Superintendents.						
te	H. O. Bradford, Esq.	Unconvenanted.	19 Jan. 1889	12 Jan. 1889	No. 3 Party, Kistna.	Europe Private affairs for 2 months.
S	Lieut. A. Tomlinson, Esq.	45th N. I.	12 Aug. 1889	31 Aug. 1889	No. 2 Party, Kurnool.	
te	Lieut. A. O. H. Clay	Unconvenanted.	1 Nov. 1891	7 Jan. 1890	No. 5 Party, Nellore.	
S	B. W. Peckle, Esq.	Royal Artillery	7 May 1869	19 June 1868	Ganjam Survey.	
te	Lieutenant W. Fresh	do.	1 Oct. 1861	12 June 1868	Province of Coorg.	In charge of Coorg Coffee Estate Survey.
te	J. J. Tomlinson	Unconvenanted.	3 May 1888	8 May 1888	No. 3 Party, Kistna and Cuddapah.	Employed in Demarcation.
S	H. B. Aspin	General List	3 Mar. 1866	3 May 1866	Madras District.	Doing duty in Madras District.
S	Lieutenant W. A. Clark	27th Grenadiers	17 May 1866	20 July 1866	No. 3 Party, Nellore.	
S	Captain J. F. T. Sherman	Staff Corps	22 Aug. 1887	29 July 1888	No. 4 Party, Tinnevely.	
S	Lieutenant H. O. Graham	Staff Corps	23 Aug. 1888	20 July 1889	No. 4 Party, Tinnevely.	

GRADATION LIST OF THE ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Passed in Surveying and Civil Engineering.	Initials	Names	Regiment	Date of first Appointment to the present Appointment.	Date of other duty on which now employed.	REMARKS.
te	to	Colonel	Royal Engrs.	21 June 1821	1 Sep. 1863	Secretary to Govt. D. P. W.
te	te	Stewart, J. H. M. Shaw Bt. Major.	do.	12 Jan. 1864	4 do.	Under Secy. to Govt.
te	te	Fischer, J. F.	do.	12 June 1861	27 Sep. 1864	Controller of P. W. Acts.
te	te	Trall, D. H.	do.	1 Feb. 1861	23 Feb. 64	Dy. Contr. P. W. Acts.
te	te	Mouclieff, F. L.	Covenanted Civil Engrs.	5 Mar. 1855	7 Oct. 1864	Presidency.
Superintending Engineers.						
te	te	Colonel	Royal Engrs.	12 June 1840	1 May 1863	4th Division Madras.
te	te	Walter, G. W.	do.	21 Jan. 1845	1 do.	Coimbatore.
te	te	Payne, G. M.	do.	13 Oct. 1845	1 do.	Cuddapah.
te	te	Payne, G. M.	do.	3 Jan. 1864	21 Aug. 1864	1st do. Dowlastrum.
te	te	Wickson, G. V.	do.	13 Oct. 1846	27 Sep. 1864	2d do. Madras.
te	te	Moberly, A. S.	do.	23 July 1848	23 Oct. 1864	3d do. Bangalore.
te	te	Wickson, G. V.	do.	8 July 1858	17 Mar. 1865	2d do. Madras.
te	te	Moberly, F. J.	do.	15 July 1856	21 Nov. 1865	6th do. Tanjore.
te	te	Wickson, G. V.	do.	22 Oct. 1847	31 July 1866	1st do. Dowlastrum.
First Grade Executive Engineers of Districts.						
te	te	Captain	Royal Engrs.	27 Nov. 1857	17 Nov. 1863	Presidency.
te	te	Goldard, J.	do.	10 Feb. 1847	7 June 1864	Presidency.
te	te	Stoddard, J. F.	Staff Corps	2 Aug. 1863	9 Sep.	Godavery.
te	te	Payne, G. M.	Staff Corps	23 July 1853	28 Sept. 1863	Madras.
te	te	R. F. Chisholm	do.	20 Apr. 1859	16 Apr. 1866	Presidency.
Second Grade Executive Engineers of Districts.						
te	te	2d Captain	Royal Engrs.	26 Feb. 1856	20 June 1863	Bangalore.
te	te	Mr.	Civil Engrs.	6 Mar. 1868	22 Sept. 1868	Madras.
te	te	Farwell, W. A.	Staff Corps	7 Oct. 1861	do.	Coimbatore.
te	te	Payton, L.	Staff Corps	4 Jan. 1866	do.	Tinnevely.
te	te	Beckley, T.	2d Captain	13 Mar. 1855	do.	Godavery.
te	te	Rogers, H. T.	do.	6 Jan. 1855	do.	Madras.

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GRADUATION LIST OF THE ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENTS, &c., &c.—Continued.

First Grade Assistant Engineers of Districts:

Second Grade Assistant Engineers of Districts.

RANK AND NAMES.	Appointment.	Remarks.
Captain J. N. Hunter..... Royal Engrs.	3d Grade Exec. Engr.	Temporarily doing duty at Bellary.
Mr. J. A. Bance.....	Supervisor 1st Grade.	
Mr. G. A. Vardon.....	Supervisor 2d Grade.	
Mr. S. Howell.....	Supervisor 2d Grade.	
Ordnance Artificer T. Skipp.....		
V. Kodandappa.....		
Satwajee Row.....		
Patcha Sub.....	Overseers.	Temp.
Chinnacunnopillay.....		Temp.
Aroonmogum Mudali.....		
C. Moorogasen Moodelly.....		
S. Kendiah Naidoo.....		
Mr. J. E. Prout.....		

Presidency.

2d Capt. H. L. Frendergast..... Royal Engrs.	1st Grade Exec. Engr.	Actg. as Supp. Engr. 8th Divn. vice Lieut. Col. Wilkieson, 21st Nov. 1865.
Capt. J. Goddard..... do.	1st Grade Exec. Engr.	Supernumerary.
Mr. R. F. Chisholm.....	1st Grade Exec. Engr.	Supernumerary.
Lieut. Col. J. Bean..... Royal Engrs.	3d Grade Exec. Engr.	
Mr. J. Brosnahan.....	Assistant Engineer	
Mr. P. Walsh.....	Sub Engineer 1st Grade	
R. Coomaraswamy Moodelly.....		
P. Annadurai Putten.....		
M. Gooreswamy Moodelly.....	Overseers.	
D. Daniel Pillay.....		
Mr. B. C. Dunphy.....		

Madras.

Mr. W. Fraser.....	Covenanted.	2d Grade Exec. Engr.	
Capt. H. T. Rogers.....	Royal Engrs.	2d Grade Exec. Engr.	
Mr. W. B. Leggatt.....		1st Grade Asst. Engr.	Actg. as Exec. Engr. vice Major Part 5th June 1865.
Mr. W. A. Goodchap.....		2d Grade Asst. Engr.	Ag. Sub Engineer 3d Grade, vice A. Comy. Irving.
Mr. S. Ottman.....		Supervisor 1st Grade.	
Mr. O. H. Cowley.....		Supervisor 3d Grade.	
Mr. J. Wakefield.....			
Corporal L. A. Sayce.....			
Annamalai Moodelly.....			
Narain Acharry.....			
C. Strenevasulu Naidoo.....	Overseers.		
Mr. J. H. Stephens.....			
Sergeant W. C. West.....			
M. Aroonmogum Moodelly.....			
Rama Row.....			

North Arcot.

Lieut. R. R. E. Brockman..... Royal Engrs.	2d Grade Asst. Engr.	
Mr. J. O'Shaughnessy.....	do. do.	
Condr. W. G. Bevan.....	Sub Engr. 2d Grade.	
Ag. Conductor D. Booth.....	Supervisor 1st Grade.	
Mr. R. H. Hayes.....	do. 2d Grade.	
Syed Usuf.....	do. do.	
Mooneswamy Moodelly.....		
Appaswamy Pillai.....		
C. Aroonachella Moodelly.....		
Muttoswamy Pillay.....	Overseers.	
Seetaram Naidoo.....		
Rama Row.....		In charge of East Coast Canal, Madras.
Parthasarathy Naidoo.....		
Soobroya Pillay.....		
Mr. J. Maddox.....		

South Arcot.

Mr. W. S. Harrington.....	3d Grade Exec. Engr.	
Mr. B. E. Norfor.....	3d Grade Asst. Engr.	
Asst. Comy. F. Graham.....	1st Grade Sub Engr.	
Depy. Comy. M. Howard.....	Sub Engr. 2d Grade.	
Velmallu Moodelly.....		
M. Manikam Mudali.....		
Sub Condr. J. King.....		
Mr. J. Thompson.....		
Sergeant J. Ellison.....	Overseers.	
Narayaniaswamy Naidoo.....		
Cooparaswamy Mudali.....		
P. Rangaswamy Naidoo.....		
Private J. Lalor.....		

RANK AND NAMES.	Appointment.	Remarks.
Mr. L. W. Paynter.....	2d Grade Asst. Engr.	
Lieut. A. R. Edgecome..... Royal Engrs.	do.	
T. Appayoo Moodelly.....	Supervisor 1st Grade.	
T. Chockalingum Pillay.....		
Cuppannah Pillay.....		
Venutachella Moodelly.....	Overseers.	
Sirenavasulu Naidoo.....		
Sergeant J. Nicholson.....		
Ranga Row.....		
S. Rangaswamy Naidoo.....	Temp.	
Corporal Richmond.....		
P. Venkoba Row.....		
Sergeant A. Milne.....		

Bangalore.

Captain H. Tulloch..... Royal Engrs.	2d Grade Exec. Engr.	Ag. as Exec. Engr. vice Capt. H. L. Frendergast.
Lieut. J. Pennycuik..... do.	1st Grade Asst. Engr.	
Subraya Acharry.....	B.C.E. Supervisor 2d Grade	
Aroonachella Moodelly.....	Overseer.	
Vadevalu Moodelly.....	do.	

Tanjore.

Captain J. O. Hasted..... Royal Engrs.	4th Grade Exec. Engr.	
2d Captain H. R. Mead.....	4th Grade Exec. Engr.	Trichinopoly.
Mr. A. Lawford.....	4th Grade Asst. Engr.	
Lieut. R. A. Livesay.....	2d Grade Asst. Engr.	
Mr. G. T. Welch.....	2d Grade Sub Engr.	
Conductor W. F. Bateman.....	Supervisor 2d Grade.	
Mr. W. H. Walton.....	do.	Special.
Sergeant C. Seton.....	do.	Special.
Mr. W. Donoghue.....	do.	
Parthasarathy Iyengar.....		
Sub Condr. T. Edmonds.....		
Appatharay Mudali.....		
C. Kistnasawmi Nayudu.....	Overseers.	
Mr. W. H. M. Wylie.....		
Sergeant J. Doherty.....		
Teroovengada Iyengar.....		Temporary.
Ponniah Mudali.....		
J. Padmanabadoo.....		
D. Joseph Pillay.....		
Mooneswamy Moodelly.....		

Trichinopoly.

Mr. A. Lawford.....	4th Grade Exec. Engr.	Vice Captain Palmer.—Temp.
Lieut. Col. T. Greenaway.....	Ag. Exec. Engineer.	
Mr. J. H. Martin.....	Sub Engr. 2d Grade.	Tanjore.
Conductor W. F. Bateman.....	2d Grade, Sub Engr.	
Palascondrum Moodelly.....	Supervisor 1st Grade.	On special duty Tanjore.
Mr. W. Donoghue.....	Supervisor 2d Grade.	
Sub Conductor L. Cahill.....		
Sergeant J. Kinsella.....		
Conductor J. Haddock.....	Overseers.	
Ponnusawmy Pillay.....		
Kristnasawmy Pillay.....		
Manikam Pillay.....		Temporary.
Mr. J. Donoghue.....		

Coimbatore.

Captain W. T. F. Farewell.....	Staff Corps.	2d Grade Exec. Engr.	Ag. as Sup. Eng. 1st Div. vice Cap. Eyres.
Lieut. Colonel F. J. Moberly.....		3d Grade Exec. Engr.	
Captain G. V. Law.....	14th Regt. N. I.	Asst. Engr. 1st Grade.	Emp'd. on the Lawrence Asylum works
Captain F. G. Hankin.....	Staff Corps.	Asst. Engr. 1st Grade.	
Lieut. H. C. Smith.....	Royal Engrs.	Asst. Engr. 2d Grade.	Ag. Asst. Engineer vice Mr. George.
Lieut. K. F. Taylor.....	41st Regt. N. I.	Actg. Asst. Engr.	Ag. Engr. vice Mr. W. B. Leggatt.
Mr. K. D. F. Robert.....		Actg. Asst. Engr.	Vice Lieut. Pennycuik.
Lieut. J. F. Dorward.....	Royal Engrs.	Supervisor 1st Grade.	
Serjt. G. E. Wiffin.....			
Mr. N. Adiyakalun Pillay.....			
David Pillay.....			
Mr. R. Arbutnot.....			
Mr. W. Baker.....			
Mr. J. Jackson.....	Overseers.		
Mr. P. Mahoney.....			
Sergeant R. Lennor.....			
Private W. Breyer.....			
Thyres Pillay.....			
Corporal C. Briant.....			
Private B. Bamfield.....			
Mr. P. Thomas.....			

RANK AND NAMES.	Appointment.	Remarks.
Lieutenant W. C. Coningham, Royal Engrs.	1st Grade Asst. Engr.	Ag. Exec. Engr., vice Major Palmer.
Lieutenant J. Manwaring, Royal Engrs.	2d Grade Asst. Engr.	
Deputy Commissary H. Bailey.	Sub Engineer 1st Grade.	
Sub-Comdr. T. Smithers.	Supervisor 1st Grade.	
Serjeant K. F. Nordman.	Supervisor 2d Grade.	
Vedamootoo.		
Mr. F. J. Potter.		
Serjeant W. Dalby.		
Mr. R. Francis.		
Iyanacooty.		
Sub-Comdr. J. McDonough.	Overseers.	
Mr. B. Stephens.		
Mr. F. Dorsey.		
Corporal A. Crowe.		
P. Moorogunsem Pillay.		
Private H. Hyde.		
Mr. A. Johnson.		

South Canara.

Lieut. R. Thompson, Royal Engrs.	1st Grade Asst. Engr.	
Mr. V. M. Fernandez.	Supervisor 1st Grade.	
Serjt. J. Grime.	Supr. 2d Grade.	
T. Ramappa.		
Mr. M. Rodrigues.		
Mr. J. M. D'Mello.	Overseers.	
Mr. J. H. Scott.		
Mr. P. Thomas.		
Mr. F. Cripps.		
Mr. J. Charlesworth.		

Madura.

Capt. G. M. Payne, Staff Corps.	1st Grade Exec. Engr.	
Mr. P. O. O'Riagan, Covtd.	2d Grade Asst. Engr.	
Mr. A. Colquhoun.	Sub. Engr. 3d Grade.	
Mr. J. P. Martin.	Supervisor 2d Grade.	
Conductor D. Riordan.		Doing duty at the People's Park at the Presidency.
Velayudan Pillay.		
Muttosawmy Pillay.		
Corporal J. B. Sanderson.	Overseers.	
Gopaul Pillay.		
Kidnassawmy Mudaliar.		Actg. vice Riordan.
Balakistna Mudali.		
Chockalingum Pillay.		Actg. Temp.

Tinnevely.

Major L. Paxton, Staff Corps.	2d Grade Exec. Engr.	Leave for 20 months on S. C.
Mr. H. Roberts.	2d Grade Asst. Engr.	
J. M. Hawksworth.	Ag. Asst. Engr.	Vice Lieut. Vibart.
Mr. D. McNair.	Sub Engr. 3d Grade.	
Munessapah Pillay.	Supervisor 2d Grade.	Ag. Supr. 1st Grade, vice Mr. O'Hagan.
Vyspury Pillay.	Supervisor 2d Grade.	
Ordnance Artificer T. Barnett.		
Mr. J. Fennell.		
Serjeant J. C. Littlewood.		
T. Subramoulen Pillay.		
Chinnasawmy Pillay.		
Ganapragasam Pillay.	Overseers.	
Kylasam Pillay.		
Ramasawmy Ansary.		
Corporal J. Hamilton.		
Davaseramam Moodelly.		
Sobramam Pillay.		Actg.

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