

1
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செப்பனிருபவர் பெயர்
 பி. சத்திரசென்
 செப்பனிருவதற்காக எடுத்துக்
 கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள்
 12 மார்ச் 1993
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 12 மார்ச் 1993
 சாதிப்பார்க்கும் ஆராய்ச்சி
 மு. இ. எ. உதவியாளர்
 இக் கொப்பம். கையொப்பம்
 15/4/94

57845

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
First Quarter	8	11	40 Afternoon.
Full Moon	16	8	49 Morning.
Last Quarter	23	0	7 Morning.
Apogee	6	2	— Afternoon.
Perigee	18	9	— Morning.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Festival day of Month	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON	
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
				Morn	After	Morn	After
1	Tues	21	Slavery partially abolished in Ceylon 1843.	6 30	5 58	6 52	4 46
2	Wed	22	Purification of the Virgin Mary.	6 30	5 58	7 35	4 36
3	Thur	23	Revolution in Am. 1853.	6 29	5 59	8 19	4 28
4	Fri	24	Battle of Gwalior 1804, and Ningpi 1819.	6 29	5 59	8 30	4 29
5	Sat	25	Fort William taken 1757.	6 29	5 59	9 37	4 41
6	Sun	26	5th SUNDAY after EPIPHANY.	6 29	5 59	10 13	4 25
7	Mon	27	Annexation of Oude 1856.	6 29	5 59	10 51	4 11
8	Tues	28		6 28	6 0	11 29	5 50
9	Wed	29	Treaty of Calcutta 1757.	6 28	6 0	12 0	6 13
10	Thur	30	MARRIAGE OF QUEEN VICTORIA 1840.	6 28	6 0	1 54	7 23
11	Fri	1		6 28	6 1	1 43	8 14
12	Sat	2		6 28	6 2	2 35	9 8
13	Sun	3	SEPTAGESIMA SUNDAY—Mad. Med. College	6 27	6 2	3 36	10 4
14	Mon	4	St. Valentine. [established 1835]	6 26	6 2	4 28	11 1
15	Tues	5	Treaty of Lahore 1846.	6 26	6 2	5 28	11 38
16	Wed	6	Peace with Burmah 1826.	6 26	6 2	6 29	Morn
17	Thur	7	Battle of Meeanee (Scinde) 1843.	6 25	6 3	7 29	0 54
18	Fri	8		6 25	6 3	8 27	1 49
19	Sat	9	Surrender of Hyderabad in Scinde 1843.	6 25	6 3	9 26	2 42
20	Sun	10	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY—Battle of Goojerat	6 24	6 4	10 24	3 35
21	Mon	11	Lahore taken 1846. [1842]	6 24	6 4	11 22	4 28
22	Tues	12	Peace with Tippee Sah 1782.	6 24	6 4	Morn	5 21
23	Wed	13		6 23	6 5	0 20	6 15
24	Thur	14	St. Matthias.	6 23	6 5	1 18	7 10
25	Fri	15		6 22	6 5	2 13	8 4
26	Sat	16	Battle of Canton 1841.	6 21	6 5	3 7	8 58
27	Sun	17	QUINQUAGESIMA—Shrove Sunday.	6 21	6 5	3 53	9 51
28	Mon	18	Nepalesse defeated 1816.	6 21	6 5	4 48	10 44

PHENOMENA.

	d.	h.	m.	
Feb. 1	3	49	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.
1	2	6	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.
3	2	17	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.
3	8	27	Morn.	Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.
8	7	4	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.
13	3	17	After.	Moon in conjunction with Uranus.
15	5	20	Morn.	Mercury stationary. Apparent diameter 19".
23	8	45	After.	Venus in inferior conjunction with Sun.
24	4	37	After.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.
28	4	4	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.
28	10	44	After.	Mercury at greatest elongation.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
New Moon	2	2	1 Afternoon.
First Quarter	10	6	33 Afternoon.
Full Moon	17	7	13 Afternoon.
Last Quarter	24	9	53 Morning.
Apogee	6	6	— Morning.
Perigee	18	5	— Afternoon.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Festival day of Month	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON	
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
				Morn	After	Morn	After
1	Tues	19	St. David's day.	6 50	6 0	5 32	11 29
2	Wed	20	St. Valentine's day—Sovereignty of Ceylon assumed by the English 1815.	6 49	6 0	6 17	After
3	Thur	21		6 48	6 0	6 37	0 58
4	Fri	22		6 48	6 0	7 34	1 40
5	Sat	23		6 48	6 0	8 13	2 32
6	Sun	24	QUADRAGESIMA—1st SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 47	6 0	8 48	3 3
7	Mon	25	Siege of Bangalore 1791.	6 46	6 0	9 23	3 46
8	Tues	26	Siege of Lucknow 1858.	6 46	6 0	10 0	4 29
9	Wed	27	Treaty of Lahore 1846.	6 45	6 0	10 48	5 15
10	Thur	28	Prince of Wales married 1843.	6 45	6 0	11 39	6 4
11	Fri	29		6 44	6 0	12 30	6 55
12	Sat	1	End of Nepal war 1816.	6 43	6 0	1 13	7 49
13	Sun	2	2nd SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 43	6 0	2 33	8 44
14	Mon	3	The Sikh Army surrendered 1849.	6 42	6 0	3 3	9 39
15	Tues	4		6 41	6 0	4 1	10 36
16	Wed	5		6 41	6 0	5 1	11 32
17	Thur	6	St. Patrick. [1843]	6 40	6 0	6 0	Morn
18	Fri	7	PRINCESS LOUISE CAROLINE ALBERTA, born	6 39	6 0	7 10	0 27
19	Sat	8	Treaty between British and Sikhs 1846.	6 38	6 0	8 10	1 22
20	Sun	9	3rd SUNDAY IN LENT. Bangalore taken 1791.	6 38	6 0	9 10	2 18
21	Mon	10		6 37	6 0	10 10	3 11
22	Tues	11		6 37	6 0	11 9	4 10
23	Wed	12	Chandernagore taken 1753.	6 36	6 0	Morn	5 10
24	Thur	13	Battle of Hyderabad (Scinde) 1843.	6 35	6 0	0 9	6 0
25	Fri	14	Annunciation.	6 34	6 0	1 5	6 55
26	Sat	15		6 34	6 0	2 57	7 48
27	Sun	16	4th SUNDAY IN LENT—Defeat of Tippee Sah	6 34	6 0	3 47	8 39
28	Mon	17	[1793]. Lord Napier arrived 1856.	6 33	6 0	4 33	9 27
29	Tues	18		6 32	6 0	5 16	10 13
30	Wed	19	Fall of Asseerghar 1819.	6 31	6 0	6 50	10 56
31	Thur	20	Madras Troops embarked for Burmah 1852.	6 30	6 0	8 35	11 39

PHENOMENA.

	d.	h.	m.	
March 1	10	6	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.
2	4	21	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.
7	10	36	After.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.
10	4	20	After.	Venus in conjunction with Mercury.
12	11	59	After.	Moon in conjunction with Uranus.
15	9	47	Morn.	Venus stationary. Apparent diameter 50".
24	1	4	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.
26	1	41	After.	Uranus stationary. Apparent diameter 4".
28	5	20	After.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.
30	11	27	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.
31	—	—	—	Venus at greatest brilliancy.
31	6	46	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
New Moon.....	1	7	19 Morning.
First Quarter.....	9	9	46 Morning.
Full Moon.....	16	3	47 Morning.
Last Quarter.....	22	9	46 Afternoon.
New Moon.....	30	11	58 Afternoon.

Apogee.....	2	2	— Afternoon.
Perigee.....	18	4	— Morning.
Apogee.....	29	5	— Afternoon.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Event day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN	THE MOON
				Rises Sets Rises	Ulm Sets
				Morn After Morn After	Morn After
1	Fri	21	All fool's day. Expedition against Abov...	5 59 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
2	Sat	22	1867.	5 59 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
3	Sun	23	5th SUNDAY IN LENT.	5 59 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
4	Mon	24	...	5 59 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
5	Tues	25	...	5 59 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
6	Wed	26	...	5 59 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
7	Thur	27	...	5 59 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
8	Fri	28	...	5 59 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
9	Sat	29	...	5 59 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
10	Sun	30	6th SUNDAY IN LENT.—Palm Sunday.	5 59 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
11	Mon	31	The great Barce Dosh Canal opened 1859.	5 59 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
12	Tues	1	...	5 59 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
13	Wed	2	...	5 59 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
14	Thur	3	Birth of PRINCESS BEATRICE 1857. Rangoon	5 59 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
15	Fri	4	Good Friday. ... taken 1852.	5 59 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
16	Sat	5	EASTER EVE. 1st Railroad in India opened	5 59 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
17	Sun	6	as Bombay 1853.	5 59 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
18	Mon	7	EASTER SUNDAY.	5 59 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
19	Tues	8	Pantia Topce executed at Sept 1859.	5 59 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
20	Wed	9	Handa defeated 1853.	5 59 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
21	Thur	10	Occupation of Khandahar 1859.	5 59 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
22	Fri	11	...	5 59 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
23	Sat	12	St. George's.	5 59 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
24	Sun	13	LOW SUNDAY.—1st SUNDAY after EASTER.	5 59 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
25	Mon	14	St. Mark. Birth of PRINCESS ALICE 1843.	5 59 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
26	Tues	15	...	5 59 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
27	Wed	16	Surrender of Kumaon 1815.	5 59 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
28	Thur	17	...	5 59 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
29	Fri	18	...	5 59 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
30	Sat	19	Saint George's Cathedral opened 1815.	5 59 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41

PHENOMENA.

A. M.		
April 4	4 10 After.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.
7	9 17 After.	Saturn stationary. Apparent diameter 17".
8	8 5 Morn.	Mars in conjunction with Mercury.
9	7 59 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Uranus.
13	9 39 After.	Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.
20	0 1 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.
26	3 14 After.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.
29	9 31 After.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
First Quarter.....	8	3	59 Afternoon.
Full Moon.....	15	11	24 Morning.
Last Quarter.....	22	11	30 Morning.
New Moon.....	30	3	18 Afternoon.

Perigee.....	14	3	— Afternoon.
Apogee.....	27	2	— Morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Event day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN	THE MOON
				Rises Sets Rises	Ulm Sets
				Morn After Morn After	Morn After
1	Sun	20	2nd SUNDAY after EASTER. St. Philip and	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
2	Mon	21	St. James. PRINCE ARTHUR born 1850	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
3	Tues	22	Seringapatam taken and Tipoo killed 1799.	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
4	Wed	23	...	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
5	Thur	24	...	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
6	Fri	25	...	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
7	Sat	26	Installation of Shah Soojah 1832.	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
8	Sun	27	3rd SUNDAY after EASTER.	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
9	Mon	28	Mutiny at Meerut 1857.	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
10	Tues	29	Mutiny at Delhi 1857. Rangoon taken 1824	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
11	Wed	30	...	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
12	Thur	31	...	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
13	Fri	1	...	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
14	Sat	2	...	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
15	Sun	3	4th SUNDAY after EASTER.	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
16	Mon	4	Alchar Khan died 1857.	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
17	Tues	5	Free Church of Scotland opened 1823.	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
18	Wed	6	Rangoon taken 1824.	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
19	Thur	7	1st Meeting of Legislative Council of India	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
20	Fri	8	[1854.]	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
21	Sat	9	...	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
22	Sun	10	ROGATION SUNDAY.	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
23	Mon	11	...	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
24	Tues	12	QUEEN VICTORIA born 1819.	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
25	Wed	13	PRINCESS ALICE born 1846.	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
26	Thur	14	Ascension day. Mutiny at Pithor 1857.	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
27	Fri	15	...	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
28	Sat	16	Mutiny at Nasirabad 1857.	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
29	Sun	17	SUNDAY after ASCENSION DAY. Restoration	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
30	Mon	18	[day.]	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41
31	Tues	19	Shahjehanpore massacre 1857.	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41	5 43 6 11 5 20 6 41

PHENOMENA.

May	A. M.		
1	2	3 After.	Jupiter in conjunction with Mercury.
2	10	32 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.
3	1	49 After.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.
4	7	31 After.	Venus at greatest elongation.
6	3	21 After.	Moon in conjunction with Uranus.
11	4	54 After.	Mercury at greatest elongation.
17	6	1 After.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.
24	8	14 Morn.	Mercury stationary. Apparent diameter 11".
26	10	53 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.
29	0	10 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.
30	6	23 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.
31	5	55 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter	d. h. m.	7 4 27 Morning.
Full Moon	13 7 8 Afternoon.	
Last Quarter	21 2 55 Morning.	
New Moon	29 4 54 Morning.	
Perigee	11 6 — Afternoon.	
Apogee	23 5 — Afternoon.	

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN	THE MOON
				Rises Sets	Rises Culm. Sets
				Morn After	Morn After After
1	Wed	30	1st Tuss of C. I. Railway turned 1856.	5 36 6 19 6 59 1 33 8 6	
2	Thur	31		5 36 6 20 7 50 2 24 8 58	
3	Fri	1	Mutiny at Neemuch 1857.	5 36 6 20 8 43 3 17 9 50	
4	Sat	2		5 36 6 20 9 38 4 10 10 40	
5	Sun	3	WHIT SUNDAY. Mutiny at Jhansi 1857.	5 36 6 20 10 33 5 2 11 28	
6	Mon	4	Calcutta partially lighted with gas 1848.	5 36 6 21 11 29 5 53 Morn	
7	Tues	5		5 36 6 21 After 6 43 0 14	
8	Wed	6		5 36 6 21 1 20 7 34 0 59	
9	Thur	7	1st Tuss of the Madras Railway cut 1853.	5 36 6 21 2 16 8 28 1 45	
10	Fri	8	Mutiny of 1st Oude Infantry 1857.	5 36 6 22 3 13 9 19 2 31	
11	Sat	9	St. Barnabas.	5 36 6 22 4 15 10 15 3 20	
12	Sun	10	TRINITY SUNDAY.	5 36 6 22 5 18 11 16 4 11	
13	Mon	11	1st Cav. R.C. mutilated at Aurangabad 1857.	5 37 6 23 6 21 Morn 5 7	
14	Tues	12		5 37 6 23 7 21 0 13 6 6	
15	Wed	13	St. John's day.	5 37 6 23 8 20 1 10 7 4	
16	Thur	14	Corpus Christi. Capture of Woosung 1842.	5 37 6 23 9 16 2 12 8 4	
17	Fri	15	Battle of Ajmere 1818.	5 37 6 23 10 5 3 8 9 1	
18	Sat	16		5 38 6 24 10 59 3 59 9 54	
19	Sun	17	1st SUNDAY after TRINITY. Accession of	5 38 6 24 11 32 4 47 10 45	
20	Mon	18	QUEEN VICTORIA 1837.	5 38 6 24 Morn 5 32 11 33	
21	Tues	19	Proclamation of QUEEN VICTORIA.	5 38 6 24 0 11 6 13 After	
22	Wed	20		5 39 6 25 0 49 6 57 1 8	
23	Thur	21		5 39 6 25 1 33 7 38 1 51	
24	Fri	22	St. John the Baptist. — MIDSUMMER.	5 39 6 25 2 3 8 20 2 30	
25	Sat	23		5 39 6 25 2 41 9 3 3 47	
26	Sun	24	2nd SUNDAY after TRINITY.	5 39 6 25 3 22 9 48 4 16	
27	Mon	25	Chertepore Massacre 1854.	5 40 6 25 4 6 10 36 5 7	
28	Tues	26	Coronation of QUEEN VICTORIA.	5 40 6 25 4 54 11 29 6 0	
29	Wed	27	St. Peter.	5 40 6 25 5 45 After 6 52	
30	Thur	28	Peace proclaimed with Barmah 1853.	5 40 6 25 6 39 1 14 7 42	

PHENOMENA.

June 2	11 2 After.	Moon in conjunction with Uranus.	Moon 0 25 S.
4	11 34 After.	Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.	
14	0 26 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.	Moon 1 29 S.
16	9 26 After.	Saturn in opposition. Apparent diameter 18".	
16	11 7 After.	Mercury stationary. Apparent diameter 11".	
25	2 56 After.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.	Moon 2 11 S.
27	1 43 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.	Moon 2 27 S.
27	2 24 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.	Moon 2 42 S.
27	8 10 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.	Moon 6 30 N.
27	6 53 After.	Jupiter in conjunction with Mars.	Mars 0 44 N.
28	—	Partial Eclipse of the Sun invisible at Madras.	
29	1 26 After.	Mercury at greatest elongation.	21 40 W.
30	8 4 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Uranus.	Moon 0 16 S.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter	d. h. m.	6 9 51 Morning.
Full Moon	13 3 56 Morning.	
Last Quarter	20 7 38 Afternoon.	
New Moon	28 4 30 Afternoon.	
Perigee	9 6 — Morning.	
Apogee	21 11 — Morning.	

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN	THE MOON
				Rises Sets	Rises Culm. Sets
				Morn After	Morn After After
1	Fri	19	Siege of Lucknow by Rebels 1857.	5 43 6 23 7 33 2 6 8 37	
2	Sat	20	Victorian of the Blessed Virgin Mary.	5 41 6 27 8 29 2 59 9 27	
3	Sun	21	3rd SUNDAY after TRINITY.	5 41 6 27 9 25 3 50 10 13	
4	Mon	22		5 41 6 27 10 20 4 41 10 59	
5	Tues	23		5 41 6 27 11 16 5 31 11 43	
6	Wed	24	Old Midsummer day.	5 43 6 27 After 6 21 Morn	
7	Thur	25	14th Bengal N. I. disbanded 1857.	5 42 6 27 1 7 7 12 0 28	
8	Fri	26		5 43 6 27 2 5 8 5 1 15	
9	Sat	27	Battle of Seringapatam 1799.	5 43 6 27 3 3 9 0 2 3	
10	Sun	28	4th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Vellore Mutiny	5 43 6 27 4 5 9 58 2 35	
11	Mon	29	[1806]	5 43 6 27 5 6 10 57 3 30	
12	Tues	30		5 43 6 27 6 5 11 56 4 25	
13	Wed	31	Allies evacuated Crimea 1856.	5 44 6 27 7 1 Morn 5 47	
14	Thur	32		5 44 6 27 7 54 6 58 6 35	
15	Fri	1	Saint Stephen's day.	5 45 6 27 8 43 1 47 7 32	
16	Sat	2		5 45 6 27 9 27 2 38 8 35	
17	Sun	3	5th SUNDAY after TRINITY.	5 45 6 27 10 7 3 25 9 25	
18	Mon	4		5 45 6 27 10 46 4 10 10 14	
19	Tues	5	Defeat of the Nana by Genl. Havelock 1857.	5 46 6 28 11 33 4 52 11 1	
20	Wed	6		5 46 6 28 Morn 5 34 After	
21	Thur	7	Battle of Chinkiangfoo 1842.	5 48 6 28 0 0 6 18 0 23	
22	Fri	8	Indian Income Tax Act passed 1860.	5 46 6 28 0 38 6 58 1 21	
23	Sat	9		5 46 6 28 1 17 7 42 2 10	
24	Sun	10	6th SUNDAY after TRINITY.	5 47 6 28 2 1 8 25 2 59	
25	Mon	11	Saint James.	5 47 6 28 2 47 9 18 3 50	
26	Tues	12	Madras lying-in-Hospital opened 1844.	5 47 6 28 3 26 10 10 4 44	
27	Wed	13	Manilla taken 1762.	5 47 6 28 4 20 11 3 5 37	
28	Thur	14		5 48 6 28 5 24 After 6 29	
29	Fri	15	1st School for Native Girls founded at	5 48 6 28 6 21 9 52 7 21	
30	Sat	16	[Calcutta 1829.]	5 48 6 28 7 17 1 45 8 10	
31	Sun	17	7th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Assam annexed	5 48 6 28 8 14 2 37 8 50	

PHENOMENA.

July 2	6 17 Morn.	Sun in Apogee.	
11	6 15 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.	Moon 1 4 N.
13	3 54 Morn.	Total Eclipse of the Moon visible at Madras, vide page 2.	
14	0 44 Morn.	Venus in conjunction with Jupiter.	Venus 1 7 S.
24	10 13 After.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.	Moon 2 15 S.
25	4 0 After.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.	Moon 0 41 S.
26	1 3 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.	Moon 2 8 S.
27	10 41 Morn.	Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.	
27	6 43 After.	Moon in conjunction with Uranus.	Moon 0 7 S.
28	—	Partial Eclipse of the Sun invisible at Madras.	
28	7 42 After.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.	Moon 0 8 S.
29	9 8 After.	Venus in conjunction with Mars.	Venus 1 29 S.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
1 First Quarter	4	2	12 Afternoon.
2 Full Moon	11	2	34 Afternoon.
3 Last Quarter	19	1	11 Afternoon.
4 New Moon	27	2	47 Morning.
5 Perigee	5	7	— Afternoon.
6 Apogee	19	6	— Morning.
7 Perigee	29	4	— Morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Yearly Day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN	THE MOON
				Rises Sets	Rises Sets
				Morn After	Morn After
1 Mon	18	18	18th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Cabul taken 1869.	5 43 6 34	9 11 3 28
2 Tues	19	19		5 49 6 38	10 6 4 18
3 Wed	20	20	Mahratta war commenced 1803.	5 49 6 38	11 3 5 9
4 Thur	21	21		5 49 6 38	12 1 1 12
5 Fri	22	22	Chusan captured 1840.	5 49 6 38	1 6 1 10
6 Sat	23	23	PRINCE ALFRED born 1841.	5 50 6 38	1 56 7 50
7 Sun	24	24	5th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Cabul taken 1869.	5 50 6 38	2 53 8 47
8 Mon	25	25		5 50 6 38	3 54 9 45
9 Tues	26	26		5 50 6 38	4 51 10 42
10 Wed	27	27	Siege of Lander. Scindia defeated 1803.	5 50 6 38	5 45 11 37
11 Thur	28	28	Ahmednagar surrendered 1803.	5 50 6 38	6 34 Morn 5 30
12 Fri	29	29		5 51 6 38	7 30 6 28
13 Sat	30	30		5 51 6 38	8 2 1 17
14 Sun	31	31	6th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Sir Colin Campbell arrived in Calcutta 1867.	5 51 6 38	8 42 2 3 8 6
15 Mon	1	1		5 51 6 38	9 29 2 47
16 Tues	2	2		5 51 6 38	10 36 3 29
17 Wed	3	3	Battle of Eshilla 1808.	5 51 6 38	11 33 4 10
18 Thur	4	4		5 51 6 38	12 13 4 53
19 Fri	5	5	Mutiny at Ferozepore 1857.	5 52 6 38	1 54 5 38
20 Sat	6	6		5 52 6 38	2 51 6 49
21 Sun	7	7	7th SUNDAY after TRINITY. The Taku Forts taken 1860.	5 52 6 38	3 50 7 9
22 Mon	8	8	Treaty of Peace with China 1842.	5 52 6 38	4 44 7 59
23 Tues	9	9		5 52 6 38	5 31 8 51
24 Wed	10	10	Ensignment of Genl. Nair's Statue 1861.	5 52 6 38	6 13 9 45
25 Thur	11	11	High Courts opened 1902.	5 52 6 38	6 12 10 40
26 Fri	12	12	Trincomalee taken 1797.	5 52 6 38	6 5 11 31
27 Sat	13	13		5 52 6 38	6 3 12 28
28 Sun	14	14	11th SUNDAY after TRINITY. St. John the Baptist celebrated.	5 52 6 38	7 0 1 20
29 Mon	15	15		5 52 6 38	7 57 2 12
30 Tues	16	16		5 52 6 38	8 55 3 4 9 10
31 Wed	17	17		5 52 6 38	9 53 3 56 9 57

PHENOMENA.

A. M.			
Aug 7 11	0 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.	Moon 1 13 N.
10	—	Shooting stars frequent about this time.	
15 8 45	Morn.	Venus in conjunction with Uranus.	Venus 0 33 S.
21 4 53	After.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.	Moon 1 46 S.
23 9 56	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.	Moon 0 41 S.
24 6 23	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Uranus.	Moon 0 1 S.
25 0 31	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.	Moon 1 9 S.
27 1 34	Morn.	Saturn stationary. Apparent diameter 12".	
28 6 36	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.	Moon 6 15 N.
31 11 41	After.	Mars in conjunction with Uranus.	Mars 6 25 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
1 First Quarter	2	7	39 Afternoon.
2 Full Moon	10	3	23 Morning.
3 Last Quarter	18	6	31 Morning.
4 New Moon	25	11	53 Morning.
5 Perigee	15	0	— Morning.
6 Apogee	27	1	— Morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Yearly Day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN	THE MOON
				Rises Sets	Rises Sets
				Morn After	Morn After
1 Thur	18	18	Govt. of India transferred to the Crown 1858.	5 52 6 38	8 10 52 4 59 10 46
2 Fri	19	19		5 52 6 38	7 After 5 45 11 29
3 Sat	20	20		5 52 6 38	6 50 6 43 Morn
4 Sun	21	21	12th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Port of Allypore taken 1863.	5 52 6 38	7 48 7 39 8 23
5 Mon	22	22		5 52 6 38	8 44 8 35 9 30
6 Tues	23	23	Re-capture of Chusan 1842.	5 52 6 38	9 35 9 25 10 25
7 Wed	24	24	Expiry of Treaty of Vienna 1809.	5 52 6 38	10 26 10 16 11 22
8 Thur	25	25	Native Army of Bengal re-organized 1859.	5 52 6 38	11 15 11 4 16
9 Fri	26	26		5 52 6 38	12 5 11 58 5 8
10 Sat	27	27		5 52 6 38	1 38 Morn 5 58
11 Sun	28	28	13th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Battle of Delhi 1803.	5 52 6 38	2 17 6 46 6 47
12 Mon	29	29	Cabal re-taken 1842.	5 52 6 38	3 54 7 34 7 34
13 Tues	30	30		5 52 6 38	4 31 8 26 8 20
14 Wed	31	31	Storming of Delhi commenced 1857.	5 52 6 38	5 10 9 18 9 7
15 Thur	1	1	The Indian Press freed 1835.	5 52 6 38	5 49 9 49 9 54
16 Fri	2	2		5 52 6 38	6 32 10 32 10 42
17 Sat	3	3		5 52 6 38	7 17 11 17 11 32
18 Sun	4	4	14th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Java conquered.	5 52 6 38	8 56 Morn 6 48 After
19 Mon	5	5	Treaty of Chunar signed 1781.	5 52 6 38	9 50 7 40 1 15
20 Tues	6	6	Delhi re-taken 1807.	5 52 6 38	10 58 8 32 2 6
21 Wed	7	7	Saint Matthew.	5 52 6 38	11 53 9 25 2 58
22 Thur	8	8	Siege of Mooltan raised 1848.	5 52 6 38	12 29 9 36 3 49
23 Fri	9	9		5 52 6 38	1 29 10 13 4 38
24 Sat	10	10		5 52 6 38	2 44 11 7 5 27
25 Sun	11	11	15th SUNDAY after TRINITY.	5 53 6 38	3 43 After 6 14
26 Mon	12	12		5 53 6 38	4 42 6 53 7 1
27 Tues	13	13		5 53 6 38	5 42 7 47 7 49
28 Wed	14	14		5 53 6 38	6 42 8 42 8 40
29 Thur	15	15	St. Michael & all Angels. Michaelmas day.	5 53 6 38	7 42 9 38 9 32
30 Fri	16	16	St. Jerome.	5 53 6 38	8 43 10 36 10 28

PHENOMENA.

A. M.			
September 3 4	4 After.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.	Moon 6 45 N.
8 9 54	Morn.	Mercury at greatest elongation.	Mercury 20 48 E.
18 7 30	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.	Moon 1 12 S.
26 6 14	After.	Moon in conjunction with Uranus.	Moon 0 20 N.
21 9 57	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.	Moon 0 44 N.
21 5 46	After.	Mercury stationary. Apparent diameter 6".	
24 0 34	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.	Moon 2 59 N.
26 8 32	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.	Moon 9 29 N.
30 11 31	After.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.	Moon 6 56 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.	
☾ First Quarter.....	2	2	40	Morning.
☾ Full Moon.....	9	7	4	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter.....	17	11	34	Afternoon.
☾ New Moon.....	24	8	57	Afternoon.
☾ First Quarter.....	31	1	22	Afternoon.
☾ Apogee.....	12	2	—	Afternoon.
☾ Perigee.....	25	9	—	Morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Faint day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON			
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culin	Sets	
				Morn	After	After	After	Morn	
				A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
1	Sat	17	Burmese defeated at Pegu 1825.....	5 53	5 47	After	5 34	11 24	
2	SUN	18	16th SUNDAY after TRINITY.....	5 53	5 47	0 41	6 31	Morn	
3	Mon	19	Lally taken Arcot 1758.....	5 53	5 46	1 36	7 26	0 21	
4	Tues	20	Terrific Storm at Calcutta 1864.....	5 53	5 45	2 27	8 19	1 17	
5	Wed	21	Ep. Cotton, Metropolitan of India, drowned [1866]	5 53	5 44	3 07	9 55	3 4	
6	Thur	22		5 53	5 43	4 37	10 39	3 56	
7	Fri	23		5 53	5 43	5 14	11 22	4 42	
8	Sat	24							
9	SUN	25	17th SUNDAY after TRINITY.....	5 53	5 42	5 53	Morn	5 36	
10	Mon	26	Shanghai captured 1841.....	5 53	5 41	6 30	0 3	6 16	
11	Tues	27	Conclusion of the Afghan war 1842.....	5 53	5 41	7 8	0 45	7 3	
12	Wed	28		5 53	5 40	7 47	1 27	7 49	
13	Thur	29	Ningpo taken 1841.....	5 53	5 39	8 28	2 11	8 37	
14	Fri	30	Cuttack taken 1803.....	5 54	5 39	9 11	2 56	9 26	
15	Sat	31		5 54	5 38	9 59	3 43	10 16	
16	Sun	1	18th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Agra taken [1803]	5 54	5 38	10 49	4 32	11 6	
17	Mon	2		5 54	5 38	11 41	5 23	After	
18	Tues	3	Saint Luke.....	5 54	5 37	Morn	6 15	0 48	
19	Wed	4		5 54	5 36	0 35	7 7	1 38	
20	Thur	5		5 55	5 36	1 21	8 0	2 37	
21	Fri	6	Siege of Amedighur 1802.....	5 55	5 35	2 25	8 52	3 15	
22	Sat	7		5 55	5 35	3 28	9 44	4 1	
23	Sun	8	19th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Monro's Sta- [tree erected at Madras 1840]	5 55	5 34	4 23	10 37	4 48	
24	Mon	9		5 55	5 33	5 22	11 30	5 35	
25	Tues	10	Hajah of Tanjore surrendered his power 1709.....	5 55	5 33	6 22	After	6 27	
26	Wed	11		5 55	5 32	7 25	1 23	7 19	
27	Thur	12		5 55	5 32	8 29	2 23	8 16	
28	Fri	13	St. Simon and St. Jude.....	5 56	5 32	9 31	3 23	9 15	
29	Sat	14	[taken 1824]	5 56	5 31	10 33	4 23	10 15	
30	Sun	15	20th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Martaban	5 57	5 31	11 30	5 21	11 11	
31	Mon	16		5 57	5 31	After	6 15	Morn	

PHENOMENA.

October	d.	h.	m.	
4	10	54	Morn.	Mercury in inferior conjunction with sun.
12	4	21	Morn.	Venus in conjunction with Mercury.
12	6	54	After.	Mercury stationary. Apparent diameter 8".
14	4	53	Morn.	Neptune in opposition. Apparent diameter 5".
15	6	10	Morn.	Jupiter stationary. Apparent diameter 44".
15	5	6	After.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.
18	3	51	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Uranus.
19	9	51	After.	Mercury at greatest elongation.
20	6	58	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.
23	1	8	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.
23	11	21	After.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.
28	10	52	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.	
☾ Full Moon.....	8	9	43	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter.....	16	2	20	Afternoon.
☾ New Moon.....	23	6	42	Morning.
☾ First Quarter.....	30	3	54	Morning.
☾ Apogee.....	8	6	—	Afternoon.
☾ Perigee.....	22	10	—	Afternoon.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tenth day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		Rise	Culm	Sets
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets			
				Morn	After	After	After			
				A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.
1	Tues	17	All Saints.....	5 58	5 30	1 13	7 6	0 4		
2	Wed	18	All Souls. Insurrection at Cabul 1841.....	5 58	5 30	1 58	7 54	1 1		
3	Thur	19	Khelat taken possession of by the British [1840]	5 58	5 30	2 38	8 38	1 52		
4	Fri	20	.....	5 58	5 30	3 17	9 21	2 40		
5	Sat	21	.....	5 59	5 29	3 53	10 2	3 27		
6	Sun	22	22d SUNDAY after TRINITY.....	5 59	5 29	4 30	10 44	4 14		
7	Mon	23	.....	5 59	5 29	5 8	11 26	5 0		
8	Tues	24	.....	6 0	5 28	5 47	Morn	5 46		
9	Wed	25	ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, born [1841]	6 0	5 28	6 26	0 9	6 34		
10	Thur	26	.....	6 0	5 28	7 10	0 58	7 23		
11	Fri	27	St. Martin. Treaty with the Nizam 1766.....	6 1	5 27	7 56	1 40	8 12		
12	Sat	28	Capture of Khelat 1839.....	6 1	5 27	8 44	2 29	9 1		
13	Sun	29	29th SUNDAY after TRINITY.....	6 1	5 27	9 35	3 18	9 55		
14	Mon	30	.....	6 2	5 27	10 28	4 9	10 42		
15	Tues	1	.....	6 2	5 27	11 21	5 0	11 31		
16	Wed	2	Harrison at Lucknow, relieved 1857.....	6 3	5 27	Morn	5 51	After		
17	Thur	3	St. Paul's Church, Vepery, consecrated 1859.....	6 3	5 27	0 16	6 42	1 4		
18	Fri	4	.....	6 3	5 27	1 10	7 37	1 51		
19	Sat	5	.....	6 4	5 27	2 5	8 22	2 36		
20	Sun	6	22d SUNDAY after TRINITY. Princess [Royal born 1840]	6 5	5 27	3 2	9 14	3 25		
21	Mon	7	.....	6 5	5 27	4 11	10 7	4 10		
22	Tues	8	St. Cecilia.....	6 5	5 27	5 21	11 3	5 1		
23	Wed	9	St. Clement.....	6 6	5 27	6 7	After	5 58		
24	Thur	10	Lord Clyde defeated Mutineers at Fatty- [glur 1856]	6 7	5 27	7 10	1 4	6 56		
25	Fri	11	.....	6 7	5 27	8 15	2 6	7 57		
26	Sat	12	Nagpore taken 1817.....	6 7	5 27	9 17	3 8	8 58		
27	Sun	13	ADVENT SUNDAY. Gwalior Contingent [mounted 1817]	6 8	5 28	10 13	4 6	9 57		
28	Mon	14	.....	6 9	5 28	11 7	5 0	10 54		
29	Tues	15	.....	6 9	5 28	After	5 50	11 47		
30	Wed	16	Saint Andrew.....	6 10	5 28	0 37	6 36	Morn		

A. M.

PHENOMENA.

November	2	8	37	Morn.	Uranus stationary.
11	8	42	After.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.	Moon 0 51 S.
12	1	57	Morn.	Venus in conjunction with Mercury.	Venus 0 17 N.
13	—	—	—	Shooting stars frequent about this time.	
14	10	23	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Uranus.	Moon 0 52 N.
17	6	27	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.	Moon 2 46 N.
22	11	4	After.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.	Moon 3 9 N.
23	0	6	Morn.	Mercury in superior conjunction with sun.	
23	5	29	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.	Moon 4 1 N.
25	1	46	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.	Moon 0 16 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	A. M.
Full Moon.....	2	5 0 Morning.
Last Quarter.....	15	2 31 Morning.
New Moon.....	22	5 40 Afternoon.
First Quarter.....	29	9 24 Afternoon.
Apogee.....	5	8 — Afternoon.
Perigee.....	21	9 — Morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamiz day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN	THE MOON
				Rises Sets Rises Culm Sets	After After After
1	Thurs	17	Capture of Parrala and Powaghar 1844.....	6 10 5 28	1 18 7 29 9 37
2	Fri	18	End of Nagasena war 1815.....	6 10 5 28	1 55 8 2 1 25
3	Sat	19		6 11 5 29	2 31 8 43 2 22
4	Sun	20	1st SUNDAY IN ADVENT. Defeat of the Bur- mese near Prome 1825.....	6 12 5 29	3 8 9 24 2 57
5	Mon	21		6 13 5 29	3 46 10 7 3 43
6	Tues	22		6 15 5 29	4 25 10 51 4 31
7	Wed	23	Battle of Hangoon 1854.....	6 15 5 29	5 3 11 37 5 19
8	Thurs	24	Earthquake at Bombay 1854.....	6 15 5 30	5 53 12 5 8
9	Fri	25	Battle of Nagpore 1817.....	6 15 5 30	6 41 0 25 6 38
10	Sat	26		6 15 5 31	7 39 1 15 7 49
11	Sun	27	2d SUNDAY IN ADVENT. Treaty with Nizam concluded 1822.....	6 16 5 31	8 28 2 4 8 40
12	Mon	28		6 17 5 31	9 17 2 57 9 29
13	Tues	29		6 17 5 31	10 10 3 48 10 17
14	Wed	30	PRINCE ALBERT died 1861.....	6 18 5 32	11 3 4 38 11 4
15	Thurs	31		6 18 5 32	11 56 5 27 11 5
16	Fri	1	Battle of Nagpore 1817.....	6 19 5 32	12 10 6 13 6 31
17	Sat	2		6 19 5 32	0 51 7 4 1 14
18	Sun	3	3d SUNDAY IN ADVENT.....	6 20 5 34	1 46 7 34 2 0
19	Mon	4		6 20 5 34	2 44 8 47 3 47
20	Tues	5	Annexation of Pegu 1852.....	6 21 5 35	3 44 9 43 4 26
21	Wed	6	Saint Thomas.....	6 21 5 35	4 48 10 42 5 26
22	Thurs	7	Battle of Perrochah 1846.....	6 22 5 36	5 52 11 47 6 25
23	Fri	8	Assassination of Sir W. H. Macnaghten 1841.....	6 22 5 36	6 36 0 47 6 58
24	Sat	9		6 23 5 37	7 37 1 48 7 49
25	Sun	10	CHRISTMAS DAY.....	6 23 5 37	8 34 2 46 8 39
26	Mon	11	Saint Stephen.....	6 24 5 38	9 45 3 40 9 34
27	Tues	12	Saint John the Evangelist.....	6 24 5 38	10 31 4 29 10 28
28	Wed	13	Invincible Day.....	6 25 5 39	11 14 5 15 11 19
29	Thurs	14		6 25 5 39	12 5 5 58 12 5
30	Fri	15	Nagpore taken 1817.....	6 26 5 40	0 36 6 49 0 6
31	Sat	16	1st Charter of East India Company 1600.....	6 26 5 41	1 7 7 22 0 53

A. M.

PHENOMENA.

December 8	0	38 After.—Venus in superior conjunction with Sun.
8	8	18 After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 1 7 S.
11	3	2 After.—Moon in conjunction with Uranus..... Moon 0 50 N.
13	6	21 After.—Jupiter in opposition with Sun. Apparent diameter 48".
16	1	1 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars..... Moon 3 0 N.
20	1	25 Morn.—Venus in conjunction with Saturn..... Venus 1 18 S.
22	—	— Total Eclipse of the Sun invisible at Madras.
22	6	15 After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 0 0
23	11	45 After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus..... Moon 1 6 N.
23	11	17 After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury..... Moon 1 19 N.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS, ELEVATIONS, &c., OF THE PRINCIPAL STATIONS IN AND NEAR INDIA.

Names of Places.	Lat.	Longitude East of Greenwich.		Height above the Sea Level.	Elevation of Compass from North.	Dip of the Magnetic Needle.	Mean Annual Temperature.
		Arc.	Time.				
Agra.....	27 16	78 3	5 12 7	657	1 29	34 45 N	78
Allahabad.....	25 26	81 52	5 27 28	316	1 41	32 30 N	81
Arcot.....	12 54	79 19	5 17 16	299	0 39	7 0 N	82
Bangalore.....	12 58	77 34	5 10 14	2,949	0 40	7 0 N	71
Beyrout.....	11 10	75 51	5 3 23	—	0 23	4 0	—
Bellary.....	15 9	78 54	5 7 33	1,368	0 21	12 0 N	80
Benares.....	25 18	83 0	5 32 0	347	1 50	32 41 N	80
Bhopal.....	23 13	77 25	5 9 40	—	0 35	58 0 N	—
Bombay (Colaba Obs.).....	18 54	72 49	4 51 16	38	0 13	19 7 N	80
Cahed.....	24 27	69 8	4 36 32	—	2 13	46 30 N	—
Calcutta.....	22 35	88 21	5 53 22	18	2 25	28 15 N	78
Calicut.....	11 25	75 45	5 5 2	0	0 25	3 45 N	81
Cannichore.....	11 31	75 31	5 1 25	0	0 22	5 15 N	81
Cape Comorin.....	8 3	77 35	5 10 20	—	0 25	3 30 S	—
Cashmere (Srinagar).....	34 5	74 40	4 50 16	5,145	3 10	46 30 N	57
Cochin.....	9 58	76 44	5 4 34	0	0 25	0 0	81
Colimbato.....	41 1	76 58	5 7 52	1,483	0 30	3 0 N	77
Colombo.....	6 57	79 56	5 19 19	18	0 40	5 0 S	80
Cuddalore.....	11 41	79 56	5 19 3	0	0 55	2 0 N	83
Cuddapah.....	13 29	78 48	5 15 14	464	0 50	30 30 N	83
Darjeeling.....	27 3	88 15	5 53 1	7,104	2 56	37 0 N	51
Delhi.....	28 39	77 13	5 8 53	525	1 40	37 20 N	74
French Rocks.....	12 37	75 49	5 8 43	2,620	0 30	6 0 N	78
Galle.....	6 3	80 11	5 23 43	21	0 41	7 41 S	81
Ganjah.....	19 21	85 7	5 49 28	—	1 49	20 0 N	—
Gohatti.....	26 5	91 44	6 3 55	734	2 6	35 19 N	76
Gouty.....	15 1	77 38	5 10 32	1,113	0 40	12 0 N	81
Guntur.....	15 18	80 25	5 21 42	0	1 5	14 15 N	82
Karnool.....	15 50	78 2	5 12 8	910	0 45	13 45 N	83
Lahore.....	31 32	74 15	4 56 18	879	2 2	43 17 N	75
Lockrow.....	26 51	80 55	5 23 42	385	2 37	36 10 N	76
Madras (Observatory).....	13 2	80 14	5 20 57	27	1 0	7 44 N	82
Madras.....	9 55	78 8	5 12 35	600	0 35	0 0	85
Mangalore.....	12 52	74 49	4 59 17	0	0 20	7 0 N	81
Manipal.....	13 0	81 12	5 24 47	0	1 10	14 0 N	84
Moorsheadabad.....	24 12	88 10	5 52 40	0	2 20	32 0 N	80
Moutachin.....	16 30	97 45	6 31 2	0	2 20	17 45 N	—
Mooltan.....	30 10	71 35	4 46 18	430	0 54	40 0 N	77
Mussorie.....	30 28	78 3	5 12 12	6,715	2 30	41 15 N	58
Mysore.....	12 16	76 42	5 5 47	—	0 30	5 5 N	—
Nagpore.....	21 19	79 7	5 16 28	965	1 0	21 30 N	82
Nagapattam.....	10 45	79 53	5 19 32	—	0 55	1 45 N	—
Nellore.....	14 28	79 58	5 19 53	81	1 0	11 0 N	82
Odessa.....	41 24	76 45	5 8 53	7,490	0 57	4 27 N	56
Orissa.....	20 0	84 0	5 38 0	—	—	—	—

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS, ELEVATIONS, &c. - Continued.

Names of Places.	North Latitude.	Longitude East of Greenwich.		Height above the Sea Level.	East variation of Compass from North.	Dip of the Mag- netic Needle.	Mean Annual Temperature.
		Arc.	Time.				
	°	°	h. m. s.	Feet.	°	°	°
Patna in Behar.....	25 37	85 8	5 40 30	170	1 54	13 33 N	78
Penang.....	5 28	100 22	6 41 38	0	—	—	81
Pondicherry.....	11 56	79 46	9 19 16	0	0 56	5 0 N	85
Poonah.....	18 30	73 52	4 55 38	1,784	0 25	19 2 N	75
Port Blair.....	11 42	92 37	6 11 48	0	2 10	—	—
Rajahmundry.....	17 11	81 47	5 27 6	81	1 25	16 24 N	82
Ramassatram.....	9 18	79 21	8 17 24	—	0 50	1 0 S	—
Rangoon.....	16 45	96 17	6 25 8	40	2 30	17 45 N	79
Salem.....	11 29	78 8	5 12 34	907	0 45	4 45 N	81
Secunderabad.....	17 27	78 28	5 13 52	1,830	0 50	16 30 N	77
Simla.....	31 6	77 9	5 3 38	7,087	2 35	42 30 N	53
Singapore.....	1 18	103 53	6 35 12	0	—	—	81
Surat.....	21 10	72 32	4 51 28	9	0 25	24 30 N	82
Tanjore.....	10 47	79 10	5 15 42	—	0 50	2 0 N	—
Tinnevely.....	8 44	77 40	5 19 42	120	1 52	2 0 S	85
Trichinopoly.....	10 50	78 41	5 11 44	413	0 45	2 0 N	85
Trivandrum (Obser.).....	8 29	76 56	5 7 14	0	0 45	2 30 S	79
Vizagapatam.....	17 41	83 21	5 32 24	0	1 30	17 30 N	83
Vunparthy.....	16 22	78 3	5 12 19	1,516	—	—	—
Wellington.....	11 23	76 45	5 7 4	5,862	0 57	4 0 N	67

THE NEW MOON OR AMAVASIA CEREMONIES OF THE HINDUS
WILL, DURING 1870, BE OBSERVED AT MADRAS
ON THE FOLLOWING DAYS:—

Month and Date.	Tamil Month and Date.	Month and Date.	Tamil Month and Date.
January.....1	Margaly.....19	July.....38	Audi.....14
January.....31	Tai.....20	August.....36	Avanti.....12
March.....2	Masi.....20	September.....35	Parvati.....11
March.....21	Panguni.....20	October.....34	Argasi.....9
April.....30	Chittirai.....19	November.....32	Kartigay.....8
May.....30	Vaisakhi.....18	December.....31	Margaly.....9
June.....28	Aani.....16		

RISING AND SETTING OF THE FIVE PRINCIPAL PLANETS
AT MADRAS.

Months and Days.	MERCURY		VENUS		MARS		JUPITER		SATURN	
	Rises Morn.	Sets After.	Rises Morn.	Sets After.	Rises Morn.	Sets After.	Rises Morn.	Sets After.	Rises Morn.	Sets After.
1870.	A. m.	A. m.	A. m.	A. m.	A. m.	A. m.	A. m.	A. m.	A. m.	A. m.
Jan....1	7 15	6 39	9 25	9 4	7 33	6 51	1 39	2 8	4 4	4 29
11	7 38	7 0	9 9	8 15	7 25	6 43	0 56	1 29	4 30	3 48
21	7 39	7 11	8 45	8 26	7 16	6 30	0 50	0 52	3 55	3 11
31	8 46	6 22	8 10	8 6	7 5	6 25	Morn.	After.	3 20	2 36
Feb....10	5 28	4 58	7 22	7 30	6 55	6 39	11 9	11 37	2 44	2 1
20	4 50	4 16	6 25	6 31	6 42	6 23	10 38	11 3	2 9	1 25
March 2	4 45	4 13	5 23	5 17	6 29	6 15	10 0	10 30	1 32	0 43
12	4 54	4 26	4 34	4 24	6 16	6 8	9 26	9 58	0 55	0 11
22	5 7	4 49	4 0	3 48	6 2	6 0	8 54	9 26	0 47	Morn.
April 1	5 45	5 19	3 38	3 24	5 48	5 52	8 22	8 56	After.	10 55
11	5 48	5 38	3 23	3 11	5 34	5 44	7 51	8 25	10 56	10 16
21	6 16	6 46	3 14	3 4	5 19	5 35	7 29	7 56	10 13	9 36
May 1	6 47	7 29	3 8	3 2	5 6	5 26	6 49	7 27	9 35	8 56
11	7 1	7 49	3 3	3 3	4 53	5 19	6 19	6 57	8 54	8 14
21	6 48	7 36	2 59	3 5	4 40	5 10	5 48	6 28	8 12	7 32
31	6 5	6 47	2 56	3 10	4 28	5 0	5 19	6 59	7 30	6 50
June 10	5 9	5 45	2 55	3 17	4 16	4 54	4 49	5 29	6 43	6 8
20	4 26	5 0	2 56	3 34	4 4	4 46	4 19	5 1	6 5	5 25
30	4 11	4 49	3 0	3 34	3 53	4 31	3 49	4 31	5 23	4 43
July 10	4 27	5 11	3 6	3 44	3 43	4 29	3 19	4 1	4 41	4 1
20	5 9	5 55	3 14	3 36	3 33	4 19	2 47	3 51	3 59	3 19
30	6 3	6 41	3 23	4 0	3 23	4 0	2 16	3 0	3 17	2 37
August 9	6 47	7 11	3 37	4 21	3 12	3 58	1 45	2 29	2 37	1 57
19	7 16	7 29	3 51	4 31	3 1	3 47	1 13	1 57	1 56	1 16
29	7 35	7 51	4 4	4 46	2 50	3 34	0 40	1 24	1 17	0 37
Sept....8	7 39	7 25	4 18	4 43	2 30	3 21	0 6	0 50	0 38	After.
18	7 27	7 7	4 29	4 54	2 28	3 6	After.	Morn.	Morn.	11 16
28	6 39	6 21	4 41	4 53	2 14	2 56	10 51	11 38	11 23	10 39
Oct....8	5 20	5 12	4 52	4 56	2 1	2 33	10 13	11 2	10 46	10 2
18	4 42	4 40	5 3	4 57	1 47	2 15	9 33	10 23	10 5	9 23
28	4 54	4 44	5 14	5 0	1 31	1 57	8 52	9 40	9 34	8 50
Nov....7	5 20	4 58	5 27	5 3	1 15	1 37	8 11	8 59	8 59	8 15
17	5 49	5 15	5 41	5 9	0 57	1 15	7 28	8 16	8 24	7 40
27	5 20	5 36	5 50	5 18	0 30	0 43	6 44	7 32	7 49	7 5
Dec....7	6 51	6 1	6 12	5 28	0 19	0 31	5 59	6 47	7 15	6 31
17	7 29	6 30	6 30	5 42	After.	Morn.	5 14	6 2	6 40	5 56
27	7 44	6 38	6 45	5 57	11 32	11 41	4 29	5 17	5 6	5 23
1871.										
Jan....6	7 42	7 4	6 58	6 14	11 15	11 10	3 44	4 33	5 52	4 48

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES OBSERVABLE IN INDIA.

1879.	Madras Mean Time.	Satellite.	Phenomenon.	1879.	Madras Mean Time.	Satellite.	Phenomenon.
Jan. 1	8 12 19 After.	III	Reap.	Sep. 4	1 34 354 Morn.	II	Disap.
1	10 14 17 1/2	II	"	4	4 25 16 1/2	II	Reap.
2	8 13 40 1/2	I	"	11	2 1 29	I	Disap.
3	10 26 35 1/2	III	Disap.	11	4 39 20 1/2	II	"
8	19 33 33 1/2	II	"	18	3 54 25 1/2	I	"
9	0 13 54 1/2 Morn.	III	Reap.	24	0 37 28 1/2	III	Reap.
9	0 50 7 1/2	II	"	25	0 47 49 1/2	I	Disap.
9	10 9 37 1/2 After.	I	"	27	0 16 9 1/2	I	"
17	0 5 36 1/2 Morn.	I	"	28	11 3 20 1/2 After.	II	"
18	0 34 39 1/2 After.	I	"	29	1 33 190 Morn.	II	Reap.
25	8 30 49 1/2	I	"	Oct. 1	2 44 17 1/2	III	Disap.
26	7 19 54 1/2	II	"	1	4 57 28 1/2	III	Reap.
Feb. 1	10 24 30 1/2	I	"	4	3 0 34 1/2	I	Disap.
2	7 28 35 1/2	II	Disap.	6	1 41 46 1/2	II	"
2	9 35 54 1/2	II	Reap.	6	4 12 5 1/2	II	Reap.
9	10 14 24 1/2	I	Disap.	11	4 3 1 1/2	I	Disap.
16	0 51 37 1/2	I	Reap.	12	10 31 26 1/2 After.	I	"
18	0 37 45 1/2	III	Disap.	13	4 15 6 1/2 Morn.	II	"
18	0 28 7 1/2	III	Reap.	20	0 24 58 1/2	I	"
17	8 0 35 1/2	I	"	27	2 18 35 1/2	I	"
20	10 39 26 1/2	III	Disap.	29	8 58 8 1/2 After.	III	Reap.
2	30 43 29 1/2	I	Reap.	30	10 48 11 1/2	I	Disap.
27	0 2 51 1/2	II	"	Nov. 3	4 13 18 1/2 Morn.	I	"
Mar. 5	0 4 29 1/2	I	"	4	10 49 43 1/2 After.	I	"
6	0 38 42 1/2	II	"	5	10 33 21 1/2	III	"
12	0 4 1 1/2	I	"	6	0 18 5 1/2 Morn.	III	Reap.
26	4 47 5 1/2	III	Disap.	7	1 24 15 1/2	II	Disap.
28	7 24 9 1/2	I	Reap.	12	0 34 34 1/2	I	"
28	8 38 52 1/2	II	"	13	2 38 43 1/2	III	"
31	6 46 19 1/2	II	"	13	4 58 31 1/2	II	Reap.
Apr. 20	7 39 1 1/2	I	"	14	4 0 15 1/2	II	Disap.
June 25	3 11 4 1/2 Morn.	I	Disap.	19	3 28 32 1/2	I	"
July 7	4 56 15 1/2	III	Reap.	19	3 57 42 1/2 After.	I	"
9	5 0 43 1/2	III	Disap.	24	7 54 22 1/2	II	"
11	2 57 30 1/2	I	"	26	4 22 39 1/2 Morn.	I	"
18	4 21 18 1/2	I	"	27	19 31 14 1/2 After.	I	"
Aug. 3	2 10 59 1/2	II	"	Dec. 1	11 33 11 1/2	II	"
3	3 37 4 1/2	I	"	5	0 45 32 1/2 Morn.	I	"
16	4 48 0 1/2	III	"	6	7 14 6 1/2 After.	I	"
16	5 30 37 1/2	I	"	9	1 5 57 1/2 Morn.	II	"
19	1 53 28 1/2	I	"	11	6 37 28 1/2 After.	III	"
19	2 51 3 1/2	III	"	12	2 43 0 1/2 Morn.	I	"
19	4 57 58 1/2	III	Reap.	15	3 47 46 1/2 After.	I	Reap.
26	3 43 55 1/2	I	Disap.	15	1 2 34 1/2 Morn.	III	"
28	1 48 2 1/2	II	Reap.	19	7 13 59 1/2 After.	II	"
Sept. 2	3 39 19 1/2	I	Disap.	21	1 13 49 1/2 Morn.	I	"
				22	7 42 36 1/2 After.	I	"
				26	5 3 34 1/2 Morn.	III	"
				26	10 8 38 1/2 After.	II	"
				28	3 8 47 1/2 Morn.	I	"
				29	9 37 30 1/2 After.	I	"

Between conjunction and opposition, i. e., from May 25th to December 13th, the eclipses will occur on the western side of the planet, but in the other portion of the year to the east of the primary. When both the disappearance and reappearance of a satellite are given, it must be remembered the phenomena take place on the same side of the planet but the reappearance always to the east of the spot at which the satellite vanished.

OCCULTATIONS VISIBLE AT MADRAS.

1879.	Name of Star.	Magnitude.	Madras Mean Time.		Angle from North Point.	
			Disappearance.	Reappearance.	Disappearance.	Reappearance.
Jan. 13	31 Tauri.....	4	8 13 After.	9 14 After.	12 East.	63 West.
Feb. 18	3 A C 3056.....	6	4 17 Morn.	4 52 Morn.	178 West.	121 West.
Feb. 22	γ Libra.....	4 1/2	5 5 Morn.	6 18 Morn.	79 East.	27 West.
Mar. 25	α Sagittarii.....	4	1 43 Morn.	2 47 Morn.	80 East.	61 West.
Mar. 28	δ Capricorni.....	5	2 53 Morn.	3 54 Morn.	73 East.	86 West.
Apr. 17	γ Libra.....	4 1/2	9 12 After.	10 7 After.	85 East.	34 West.
Apr. 21	γ Capricorni.....	3 1/2	7 16 Morn.	8 28 Morn.	91 East.	78 West.
May 17	ε Ophiuchi.....	5	3 55 Morn.	5 7 Morn.	107 East.	99 West.
June 11	γ Libra.....	4 1/2	5 59 After.	7 9 After.	99 East.	42 West.
June 12	58 Ophiuchi.....	5	8 51 After.	10 8 After.	126 East.	50 West.
June 14	SATURN.....	—	0 19 Morn.	0 45 Morn.	173 East.	155 West.
June 15	α Sagittarii.....	5	1 40 Morn.	3 5 Morn.	167 East.	114 West.
June 15	α Sagittarii.....	5	2 15 Morn.	3 42 Morn.	94 East.	105 West.
July 16	ε Ophiuchi.....	5	10 20 After.	12 8 After.	108 East.	87 West.
Aug. 8	α Sagittarii.....	5	5 43 After.	6 9 After.	170 East.	143 West.
Aug. 8	α Sagittarii.....	5	5 52 After.	6 54 After.	135 East.	110 West.
Sept. 3	58 Ophiuchi.....	5	8 57 After.	9 44 After.	37 East.	35 West.
Sept. 10	δ Aquarii.....	5	0 4 Morn.	1 15 Morn.	96 East.	167 West.
Sept. 13	α Fiedum.....	4 1/2	4 27 Morn.	4 53 Morn.	156 West.	126 West.
Sept. 15	ζ Tauri.....	3 1/2	0 48 Morn.	1 50 Morn.	74 East.	112 West.
Oct. 16	α Geminorum.....	3 1/2	1 54 Morn.	3 32 Morn.	62 East.	90 West.
Oct. 16	α Geminorum.....	3	8 5 Morn.	9 20 Morn.	89 East.	78 West.
Nov. 20	δ Aquarii.....	5	6 21 After.	A near approach	34 West.	3' from
Dec. 3	α Phœbum.....	4 1/2	12 0 After.	A near approach	30 West.	1' from

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 March 28	1684
3	Juno	Harding	Lilienthal 1804 Sept. 1	1592
4	Vesta	Olbers	Bremen 1807 March 29	1826
5	Astræa	Hencke	Driesen 1845 Dec. 8	1511
6	Hebe	Hencke	Driesen 1847 July 1	1350
7	Iris	Hind	London 1847 Aug. 13	1346
8	Flora	Hind	London 1847 Oct. 18	1193
9	Mets	Graham	Sligo 1848 April 25	1247
10	Eugenia	DeGasparis	Naples 1849 April 12	2041
11	Parthenope	DeGasparis	Naples 1850 May 11	1402
12	Victoria	Hind	London 1850 Sept. 13	1301
13	Egeria	DeGasparis	Naples 1850 Nov. 2	1511
14	Hebe	Hind	London 1851 May 19	1513
15	Eunomia	DeGasparis	Naples 1851 July 29	1571
16	Psyche	DeGasparis	Naples 1852 March 17	1825
17	Thetis	Luther	Bilk 1852 April 17	1420
18	Malpomen	Hind	London 1852 June 24	7273
19	Fortuna	Hind	London 1852 Aug. 32	1398
20	Miasilla	DeGasparis	Naples 1852 Sept. 19	1366
21	Lutetia	Goldschmidt	Paris 1852 Nov. 15	1833
22	Calliope	Hind	London 1852 Nov. 16	1813
23	Thalia	Hind	London 1852 Dec. 15	1554
24	Themis	DeGasparis	Naples 1853 April 5	2034
25	Phocæa	Chacornac	Marseilles 1853 April 7	1359
26	Proserpine	Luther	Bilk 1853 May 5	1551
27	Meterpe	Hind	London 1853 Nov. 8	2314
28	Helena	Luther	Bilk 1854 March 1	1689
29	Amphitrite	March	London 1854 March 1	1492
30	Urania	Hind	London 1854 July 22	1329
31	Euphrosyne	Ferguson	Washington 1854 Sept. 1	2048
32	Pomona	Goldschmidt	Paris 1854 Oct. 20	1520
33	Polyhymnia	Chacornac	Paris 1854 Oct. 28	1778
34	Ceres	Chacornac	Paris 1855 April 6	1610
35	Laucothea	Luther	Bilk 1855 April 19	1806
36	Alauda	Goldschmidt	Paris 1855 Oct. 5	1565
37	Fides	Luther	Bilk 1855 Oct. 5	1569
38	Leba	Chacornac	Paris 1855 Jan. 12	1657
39	Leotia	Chacornac	Paris 1855 Feb. 8	1685
40	Harmonia	Goldschmidt	Paris 1855 March 31	1247
41	Daphne	Goldschmidt	Paris 1855 May 22	1435
42	Ise	Pogson	Oxford 1855 May 28	1392
43	Acidæa	Pogson	Oxford 1857 April 15	1195
44	Nysa	Goldschmidt	Paris 1857 May 27	1379
45	Eugenia	Goldschmidt	Paris 1857 May 27	1640
46	Hestia	Pogson	Oxford 1857 Aug. 16	1470
47	Aglæa	Luther	Bilk 1857 Sept. 15	1788
48	Doris	Goldschmidt	Paris 1857 Sept. 19	1998
49	Pales	Goldschmidt	Paris 1857 Sept. 19	1580
50	Virginia	Ferguson	Washington 1857 Oct. 4	1577
51	Nemausa	Laurent	Marseilles 1858 Jan. 29	1390
52	Europa	Goldschmidt	Paris 1858 Feb. 6	1894
53	Calypso	Luther	Bilk 1858 April 4	1543
54	Alexandra	Goldschmidt	Paris 1858 Sept. 10	1622

Number.	Name.	Discoverer.	Place and Date of Discovery.	Revolution in days.
55	Pandora	Searle	Albany 1858 Sept. 10	1675
56	Metete	Goldschmidt	Paris 1857 Sept. 9	1531
57	Memnosyne	Luther	Bilk 1858 Sept. 22	2049
58	Concordia	Luther	Bilk 1860 March 24	1621
59	Olympia	Chacornac	Paris 1860 Sept. 12	1032
60	Echo	Ferguson	Washington 1860 Sept. 14	1302
61	Danæ	Goldschmidt	Paris 1860 Sept. 18	1874
62	Eryx	Forsier & Lesser	Berlin 1860 Sept. 18	2028
63	Ausonia	DeGasparis	Naples 1861 Feb. 10	1355
64	Angelina	Tampel	Marseilles 1861 March 4	1501
65	Maximiliana	Tampel	Marseilles 1861 March 9	2343
66	Maja	Tuttle	Cambridge, U. S. 1861 April 6	1579
67	Asia	Pogson	Madras 1861 April 17	1371
68	Leda	Luther	Bilk 1861 April 29	1683
69	Esperia	Schisparelli	Milan 1861 April 29	1782
70	Panopea	Goldschmidt	Paris 1861 May 5	1594
71	Nicob	Luther	Bilk 1861 Aug. 13	1671
72	Keronia	Peters	Clinton, U. S. 1862 Feb. 20	1143
73	Hygie	Tuttle	Cambridge, U. S. 1862 April 17	1590
74	Galatea	Tampel	Marseilles 1862 Aug. 26	1510
75	Eurydice	Peters	Clinton, U. S. 1862 Sept. 22	1594
76	Frieda	D'Arrest	Copenhagen 1862 Oct. 21	2276
77	Frigga	Peters	Clinton, U. S. 1862 Nov. 12	1792
78	Diana	Luther	Bilk 1863 March 15	1555
79	Eurynotæa	Watson	Ann Arbor 1863 Sept. 14	1400
80	Sappho	Pogson	Madras 1864 May 5	1271
81	Tarpeia	Tampel	Marseilles 1864 Sept. 30	1753
82	Alcmæa	Luther	Bilk 1864 Nov. 27	1670
83	Beatrice	DeGasparis	Naples 1865 April 26	1382
84	Olio	Luther	Bilk 1865 Aug. 25	1317
85	Io	Peters	Clinton, U. S. 1865 Sept. 19	1579
86	Semole	Tietjen	Berlin 1866 Jan. 4	2095
87	Sylvia	Pogson	Madras 1866 May 17	2386
88	Phibæ	Peters	Clinton, U. S. 1866 June 20	1684
89	Julia	Stephan	Marseilles 1866 Aug. 7	1486
90	Antiope	Luther	Bilk 1866 Oct. 1	2049
91	Egina	Stephan	Marseilles 1866 Nov. 4	1495
92	Undine	Peters	Clinton, U. S. 1867 July 7	2093
93	(Not named)	Watson	Ann Arbor 1867 Aug. 24	1669
94	(Not named)	Watson	Ann Arbor 1867 Sept. 6	2055
95	Arcthusa	Luther	Bilk 1867 Nov. 23	1904
96	Agla	Coggin	Marseilles 1867 Feb. 17	1561
97	Clotho	Tampel	Marseilles 1867 Feb. 17	1592
98	Laetia	Peters	Clinton, U. S. 1867 April 18	1606
99	(Not named)	Earely	Marseilles 1868 May 28	1606
100	Hearte	Watson	Ann Arbor 1868 July 11	1992
101	Helena	Watson	Ann Arbor 1868 Aug. 15	1598
102	Miriam	Peters	Clinton, U. S. 1868 Aug. 23	1567
103	(Not named)	Watson	Ann Arbor 1868 Sept. 7	1636
104	(Not named)	Watson	Ann Arbor 1868 Sept. 13	2071
105	(Not named)	Watson	Ann Arbor 1868 Sept. 16	1311
106	(Not named)	Watson	Ann Arbor 1868 Oct. 10	2062
107	Camilla	Pogson	Madras 1868 Nov. 17	1604
108	Recuba	Luther	Bilk 1869 April 2	2084

TABLE SHOWING THE MEAN TIME OF THE SUN'S CULMINATION, FOR 1870, FOR THE MERIDIAN OF MADRAS.

DATE	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
1	12 12	12 13	12 14	12 15	12 16	12 17	12 18	12 19	12 20	12 21	12 22	12 23
2	12 13	12 14	12 15	12 16	12 17	12 18	12 19	12 20	12 21	12 22	12 23	12 24
3	12 14	12 15	12 16	12 17	12 18	12 19	12 20	12 21	12 22	12 23	12 24	12 25
4	12 15	12 16	12 17	12 18	12 19	12 20	12 21	12 22	12 23	12 24	12 25	12 26
5	12 16	12 17	12 18	12 19	12 20	12 21	12 22	12 23	12 24	12 25	12 26	12 27
6	12 17	12 18	12 19	12 20	12 21	12 22	12 23	12 24	12 25	12 26	12 27	12 28
7	12 18	12 19	12 20	12 21	12 22	12 23	12 24	12 25	12 26	12 27	12 28	12 29
8	12 19	12 20	12 21	12 22	12 23	12 24	12 25	12 26	12 27	12 28	12 29	12 30
9	12 20	12 21	12 22	12 23	12 24	12 25	12 26	12 27	12 28	12 29	12 30	12 31
10	12 21	12 22	12 23	12 24	12 25	12 26	12 27	12 28	12 29	12 30	12 31	12 32
11	12 22	12 23	12 24	12 25	12 26	12 27	12 28	12 29	12 30	12 31	12 32	12 33
12	12 23	12 24	12 25	12 26	12 27	12 28	12 29	12 30	12 31	12 32	12 33	12 34
13	12 24	12 25	12 26	12 27	12 28	12 29	12 30	12 31	12 32	12 33	12 34	12 35
14	12 25	12 26	12 27	12 28	12 29	12 30	12 31	12 32	12 33	12 34	12 35	12 36
15	12 26	12 27	12 28	12 29	12 30	12 31	12 32	12 33	12 34	12 35	12 36	12 37
16	12 27	12 28	12 29	12 30	12 31	12 32	12 33	12 34	12 35	12 36	12 37	12 38
17	12 28	12 29	12 30	12 31	12 32	12 33	12 34	12 35	12 36	12 37	12 38	12 39
18	12 29	12 30	12 31	12 32	12 33	12 34	12 35	12 36	12 37	12 38	12 39	12 40
19	12 30	12 31	12 32	12 33	12 34	12 35	12 36	12 37	12 38	12 39	12 40	12 41
20	12 31	12 32	12 33	12 34	12 35	12 36	12 37	12 38	12 39	12 40	12 41	12 42
21	12 32	12 33	12 34	12 35	12 36	12 37	12 38	12 39	12 40	12 41	12 42	12 43
22	12 33	12 34	12 35	12 36	12 37	12 38	12 39	12 40	12 41	12 42	12 43	12 44
23	12 34	12 35	12 36	12 37	12 38	12 39	12 40	12 41	12 42	12 43	12 44	12 45
24	12 35	12 36	12 37	12 38	12 39	12 40	12 41	12 42	12 43	12 44	12 45	12 46
25	12 36	12 37	12 38	12 39	12 40	12 41	12 42	12 43	12 44	12 45	12 46	12 47
26	12 37	12 38	12 39	12 40	12 41	12 42	12 43	12 44	12 45	12 46	12 47	12 48
27	12 38	12 39	12 40	12 41	12 42	12 43	12 44	12 45	12 46	12 47	12 48	12 49
28	12 39	12 40	12 41	12 42	12 43	12 44	12 45	12 46	12 47	12 48	12 49	12 50
29	12 40	12 41	12 42	12 43	12 44	12 45	12 46	12 47	12 48	12 49	12 50	12 51
30	12 41	12 42	12 43	12 44	12 45	12 46	12 47	12 48	12 49	12 50	12 51	12 52
31	12 42	12 43	12 44	12 45	12 46	12 47	12 48	12 49	12 50	12 51	12 52	12 53

COUNTING HOUSE CALENDAR FOR 1870.

January	February	March	April	May	June	CALENDAR FOR 1870	July	August	September	October	November	December
31	28	31	30	31	30		31	31	30	31	30	31
S.	T.	T.	F.	Su.	W.	1 8 15 22 29	F.	M.	Th.	S.	T.	Th.
Su.	W.	W.	S.	M.	Th.	2 9 16 23 30	S.	T.	F.	Su.	W.	F.
M.	Th.	Th.	Su.	T.	F.	3 10 17 24 31	Su.	W.	S.	M.	Th.	S.
T.	F.	F.	M.	W.	S.	4 11 18 25	M.	Th.	Su.	T.	F.	Su.
W.	S.	S.	T.	T.	Sa.	5 12 19 26	T.	F.	M.	W.	S.	M.
Th.	Su.	Su.	W.	F.	M.	6 13 20 27	W.	S.	T.	Th.	Su.	T.
F.	M.	M.	Th.	S.	T.	7 14 21 28	Th.	Su.	W.	F.	M.	W.

TABLE OF MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Year	Ash Wednesday	Easter Sunday	Ascension Thursday	Whit Sunday	Corpus Christi	1st Sunday in Advent
1870	March 2	April 17	May 26	June 5	June 16	Nov. 27
1871	Feb. 22	April 9	May 18	May 28	June 8	Dec. 3
1872	Feb. 14	March 31	May 9	May 19	May 30	Dec. 1
1873	Feb. 26	April 13	May 22	June 1	June 12	Nov. 30
1874	Feb. 18	April 5	May 14	May 24	June 4	Nov. 29
1875	Feb. 10	March 28	May 6	May 16	May 27	Nov. 28
1876	March 1	April 16	May 25	June 4	June 15	Dec. 3
1877	Feb. 14	April 1	May 10	May 20	May 31	Dec. 2
1878	March 6	April 21	May 30	June 9	June 20	Dec. 1
1879	Feb. 26	April 13	May 22	June 1	June 12	Nov. 30
1880	Feb. 11	March 28	May 6	May 16	May 27	Nov. 28

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 moveable feasts in the year dependent on Easter is Septuagesima Sunday, and it takes its place nine Sundays before Easter.

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

MAY.

22.—**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, Grass-week, and Gang or Procession-week. The parambulations of parishes are made in this week.

23.—**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.

3.—**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 is a time for hiring servants. It is named WHIT, it signifying "White" Sunday, because on this day the catechumens appeared in the ancient Church in white garments.

12.—**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.

16.—**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.

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 peculiar 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.

27.—**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).

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 recognized as St. Andrew's Cross.

DECEMBER.

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 beside Sunday and Good Friday. In many country places the celebration of Christmas begins the latter part of the previous day—Christmas Eve.

HINDU FESTIVALS.

REVISED AND ENLARGED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS PUBLICATION.

THE greater part of the Hindu feasts in Southern India are dependent upon and characterized by the seasons. Religion defines principles, and to bring them within the understanding of the mass of the people, invents human symbols to be worshipped. To all nations dependent upon agriculture the varieties in the seasons form the occasions, while plenty and famine, moisture or drought, harvest or seed-sowing are the principles of which Ganesa, Krishna and Kali are the popular developments. Does the rising of the paddy bring fruit and plenty into every house, then follow rejoicing and festival in honor of happy Krishna. Do famine and pestilence overtake the land, the bloody worship of Kali parades our streets and defiles every village. The latter are of course exceptional occasions to which we cannot more fully refer, but they illustrate the rule which guided pundits and peoples in the establishment of the greater and permanent ceremonies. In the early months of the year are a number of festivals properly so called—times of rejoicing and feasting, visit-paying and present-giving. The most prominent is the Pongol, the prince of Hindu feasts. Connected with it is a series which corresponds with the series of feasts which followed the Hebrew harvest—first fruits, in gathering, tabernacles. Seed-sowing has its feast and prayer for a blessing on the seed. The first and second harvests are equally remembered. We must however turn to the particular feasts and describe their detailed ceremonial.

Pongol.—This is the feast of joy. No particular god presides upon the occasion, although nominally the feast is in honor of the Indra, through whose means the paddy grew and ripened till it became fit for food. In Bengal the great feature is the gift of cakes made of the new rice, while in Bombay hills such emblematic of the sun, passes from hand to hand, but in neither of these districts does the feast occupy so prominent a position as in Madras. A more spectator may mark the preparations which enter in the festival. Houses are "put up" regardless of expense; brooms are repaired, whitewash is freely used; the rude external decorations of the walls are painted afresh and the sacred signs of the Vishnavite faith are carefully "poked out" above the threshold. The potter piles his wheel incessantly, for every home must now be furnished with new utensils. The rice merchant is busy with cadjan and style, having up new grain from needy cultivators, for in every house new rice only may be used. Every expedient is employed to raise the means for the coming expenditure. Creditors become rude, or unexpectedly propose a compromise; the shepherd sells his cow, the brewer his cart; jewels are pledged and heirlooms sold, that the one event of the year may pass off with undiminished éclat. Parents who, during the past year, have given a daughter in marriage and seen her settled in her new home, think of her again now and send her large quantities of grain, fruits and household stuffs, that the Pongol may be kept without troubling the small capital of the young couple. The postman is a welcome messenger long before, for he brings fragments of joy in little letters that tell the wife that her husband will be with her for the "Pongol," and sons "up-country" write to say by what train they will be in for the "boiling." So we may depend upon it, that the Hindu homes around us are very happy for these few days at least, that the pleasure amongst parents and children, amongst crackling fires, cooking fumes and curry stoves, will be of the same kind and perhaps not one whit less in degree than the frenzied gaiety of English kitchens where brothers and sisters snatch kisses from each other over plumcake and mince pie.

Though the feast professedly extends over seven days, the four first only are of importance, and to them we will confine our attention. The first day is termed Bhogi Pongol, or Indra Pongol—that is, the Pongol of Indra and of joy. These phrases permit a kind of paraphrase: "May Indra, the Lord of the sky and of rain, give us joy through his influence." In the spirit of such words the day is given to visiting, hospitality and social joy assume the sovereignty of every family. The second is the great day of the feast and is called the great Pongol and the Pongol of the Sun. In explaining the details of the ceremonies of this day it may be well to remember that the word Pongol signifies "boiling." The deity invoked is the sun, but practically Pillaiyar Sward or the belly-god, is master of the ceremony. A square of ground in the yard of the house is consecrated with cow-dung, and a ball of the same holy material is set up to represent the deity, and to him incense is burned and invocations are offered. But the grand consecrating power of the scene resides in the few cooking pots and their contents. New rice must be used, and it is mixed with milk, sugar, green-gram and other noisettes for the palate. The process of cooking is watched with great interest and when the snowy froth rises to the surface, the house resounds with the cry "Pongol! O Pongol!" "It boils, it boils." This operation must be performed in the open air, and is a thank-offering to the sun, by whose power

the grain has grown and ripened for the use of man. The rice is then presented to the cow-lung deity; a portion of it is given to the cows of the family and then the feast begins, and friends, relatives and servants partake the joy in common. In the evening the best turban is tied, the gayest cloths are put in use. The family stock of jewels is produced and the male members of Hindu Society proceed on a round of calls. They salute each other with the grave enquiry, "Has it boiled?" and receive the answer, "It has boiled." Chant and music follow; every form of Hindu amusement is put in requisition; and the festivity is often prolonged far into the night. The third day is called the Pongol of Cattle. These animals, so useful in the agriculture and husbandry of the East, are treated to a gala day of pomp and pleasure. They are washed and rubbed down; their horns are gilded or painted; garlands of fruits and flowers are suspended from their necks; incense, prayers and handfuls of the pongol rice are presented to them. They are then loosed from the stall and are driven forth with drums and horns from the village, and are allowed at will to wander over pasture, plain and garden, and take their fill of anything that suits their wanderer's appetites. At nightfall they are collected again and driven home to the quiet drudgery of another year. The remaining days have no peculiarity worthy of notice. Generosity and hospitality linger on the homestead to the last, and having introduced our readers to the scene we may leave them there. The fourth day is called *Ugana Pongol*, or *Pezzo* of Calves. On this day all that was done to the cows and bullocks on the previous day, falls to the lot of the calves, who are first bathed, then washed, next adorned with flowers, painted horns (if they have yet budded) cocoanuts, &c. When well loaded they are hunted by the women till all their fiery has been stolen. Lastly they are allowed to wander in field, barn or wherever their instinct leads them.

Ancestral rites.—The new moons in February and July are set apart as the proper period to propitiate the spirits of deceased ancestors, who otherwise might become exceedingly troublesome. Every individual has his own "annual ceremony" to perform, but in addition to this the whole nation must make a united effort to ward off misfortune, worked by *Pitris* or manes. The Brahmans have cunningly managed to divert to themselves the offerings the *Pitris* cannot receive. In the *Vishnu* purana, the *Pitris* are represented as making the Brahmans residuary legatees.—"That enlightened individual who begrudges not his wealth, but presents us with calves, shall be born to a distinguished family. Prosperous and affluent shall that man be, who in honor of us gives to the Brahmans, if he is wealthy, jewels, cloths, land, conveyances, wealth, or any valuable presents, or with faith and humility, entertains them with food according to his means, at proper seasons."

The feast itself is conducted with no little solemnity, befitting its auspicious purpose. The house where the ceremony is performed is smeared with cow-dung, two altars are erected and decorated with sacred grass and flowers. Two Brahmans personate the deceased ancestors and lay their feet upon the altars and receive the adoration of the householder. These are invocations to the fire: oblations of water to the universal gods and the ancestors. Food consisting of rice and milk is offered to the fire with these prayers. "May this oblation to fire, which conveys the offerings to the manes, be efficacious." "May this oblation to the Moon, wherein the progenitors of mankind abide, be efficacious." As many Brahmans are invited now to the feast of the dead as the householder can provide for. In the name of the ancestors of mankind the guests eat fully, express themselves satisfied, and depart. The performer of the rites now offers the funeral cakes, that is, balls of food or rice mixed with ghee. There are three for the dead on the mother's side; three for the dead on the father's side; two large ones for the *Viswadevas*. He invites these invisible guests to take their shares. The cakes are smelt at, consecrated with prayers, sprinkled with water, thrown to the crows; the chief actor walks round the plot of earth exalted by this temporary consecration and so terminates the ceremony. These ceremonies are rendered necessary by the belief that the souls of deceased ancestors can only be relieved from the curse of God, as long as the deity is propitiated by those who remain on earth. Reversion death and transmigration into another body an interval of indefinite but great length occurs, during which the spirit is subject to the god *Yama*, and to the *Pitris*. It is essentially necessary that by due worship and gifts the deities should be gratified, else the disembodied spirit may be kept for ever from proceeding on its course to final beatitude—absorption with the deity.

Few Hindus will dare to omit a careful performance of the ceremonies ordered by the Brahmans. Everybody knows a score of stories relating the grants and mischiefs played by unquieted spirits upon their stingy descendants—evils that become terrible in proportion to the ghostly character of the intruders.

Shiva Arctis.—Long ages ago a mighty but wicked hunter went into the forests for sport, and was so eager in its pursuit, that when night fell he was deep in the jungle. Fearing lest wild beasts should attack him, he climbed a *Fig* tree in which he hoped safely to pass the night. To render himself still more safe, he broke off all the branches near him and threw them on the ground. They fell upon a *Chakra*, emblematic of *Siva*. That god, wishing to claim so great a sinner as a convert, chose to consider this an act of worship, and therefore, without giving him time to repent, sent a chariot of fire to bring him into the shade of the gods, there to dwell for ever. To commemorate this, and in the hope that *Siva* will repeat so great an act of kindness, the Hindus set up all the night watching

for the chariot. An able writer in the *Modern Observer* thus describes the ceremony as kept in Southern India. "Every hour of the twenty-four is laden with the fragrance of sanctity, the sanctity increasing as intensity as the hours pass: until, at the last moment, when, in the morning watch, the crescent moon is robbed of splendour by the bursting dawn, when the last gesture is turned from the hand, the last mantra is thrown from the lips, the last prostration is made before the *Linga*, the sins of a life are purged, and the worshipper secures to himself the aid of *Siva's* hosts when the god of *Hades* shall claim his life."

Few devotees of *Siva* are equal to a devotional fast of twenty-four hours, and in their homes, the tedious of a formal observance is relieved by numerous expedients. The members of the family bathe once, perhaps twice, during the day. At nightfall, a visit is paid to the temple, where holy lamps gleam far up the massive tower and around the shrine of the deity. A little lamp is placed at the threshold of the house in *Siva's* name. Within, a *Linga*, made of clay, represents the god who is both the destroyer and creator of all. It is anointed with oil or ghee; a small garland encircles it and a lamp burns before it. The members of the family pay an occasional obeisance to it. Then there is the fast. Well, the fast is not limited; the custom of grinding, pounding, building, is not heeded; the ordinary culinary operations of the house are suspended. But the heaviest of the sweat-labour is well supplied on this particular night, for those who have a fast upon it, and as fathers, mothers, and little ones have an uncommon treat in the way of spiritual confederacy, and then the vigil commences. Let us imagine the scene done to perfection. In one corner, a withered grandfather takes the *Salvific* rosary from his brow, and its beads through his fingers, and does his best to get through as many of the names of *Siva*, as his memory can furnish him with. At the expiration of a watch (three hours) there follow three varied prostrations, and prayers before the clay deity. The man of ripe years sits contemplatively at the feet of the household guru, who, with no other gesture than the outstretched hand, glances upon the philosophy that barricades the five pathways of knowledge, repulses the five senses, and disciplines the soul for heaven through meditative sight fixed for ever on the *—mover*. It is a hard time for the women and the little ones, and in their difficulty they assist each other. To night, mantras are allowed to them, which their lips are at other times forbidden to utter. So ever and anon, the night stillness is broken by the cry "*Siva, Siva, Siva Nama*." For the rest, they listen to strange stories of *Siva's* sacred sports, and trim the lamp and prostrate themselves before the god, for very weariness, and have a little gossip of the sky and wish for the morning! That is a picture of what might be expected on the night of *Siva*, if faith were tolerably strong and orthodoxy unadvisedly safe in the heart of the householders.

Here and there are found some of orthodox who attempt to keep this festival to the letter; pharisees of *Sivaism* who will pay their duty the minute, arise, and minutia of prescribed observances, and claim the "utmost farthing" of their due from the Lord of *Kailasa*. They have no easy work of it; it is a task to describe, even briefly, the fast which they take upon themselves. There is an abstinence to be performed morning and evening, and a visit to the temple; all with the appropriate prostrations and veneration. At sunset the idolatry of his *Linga* commences, before the clay symbol of *Siva*. The statue his ten fingers, ten toes, and the other members of his body to a sort of alambentia, a process by which he invites the energies of *Siva* to take possession of him; three stages of the universe in the divine stone; and three slaps of the fingers consecrate all, make the consecration service complete. At the commencement of every watch, the *Anga* worship is to be performed: at sunset the symbol is anointed with milk; at nine o'clock, with ghee curds; at midnight with ghee; at the early cock-crowing with honey,—"no slight self-denial to offer these delicacies to a stone, whilst a hungry demon within is crying, "give, give," and a face, lean and haggard with fast and vigil, bends in worship. At daylight the last prostration is made and the last prayer offered. It is an order on the Lord of *Kailasa* to grant health, wealth, and longevity, in return for "value received" in the self-denial, prayers, and offerings of the night of *Siva*. The Puranas speak of fourteen wondrous gems obtained from the sea, when the gods brewed nectar there, and some of these are laid up in the paradise of *Maha-Deva*. The least his godship can do, is to go in search with his followers who, while on earth, have devoutly observed the annual vigil of *Sivamurti*."

New Year's Day.—This occupies a far more important place in the Hindu calendar than in the English. The ceremonies performed vary largely among the different castes, but with all are complex and full of meaning. Upon awaking, each person anoints his body with oil, and then bathes in warm water. The bathing has a peculiar significance to the devout Hindu, for he believes the ordinance to have been appointed as a token and means of cleansing himself from the sin and guilt of the past year. In Western India the chief of each family now adorns a pole, placed in front of his house on the previous day, with flags and colored cloths, surrounding the whole with a *chakra*, or brass vessel. *Indra*, the king of heaven, is worshipped by the gods around him; in that way upon the same occasion, and man cannot do better than imitate his betters. Returning into the house, where a Brahman has already arrived, the more domestic ceremony takes place. The Brahmans pour into the hands of the father a quantity of sacred water containing gingelly seed. At a

token of joy they assemble in the fields among the corn, and offer sacrifices. Under the guidance of the priest, in the place the *Deogha*, the instructions of the deity, is set up, and a small heap made of flowers, fruits, and incense, and a basket of rice is placed upon it while the people around worship and pray. In other places the feast is celebrated at home. The goddess either bestows wealth, strips away their corn, or leaves them destitute, and worship them. In many houses the ceremonies are performed before the basket used as a corn-measure, painted red; the worshippers fill this measure with rice in the house, and put round it a garland of flowers; then cover it with a white cloth, and encircling it with a number of small shells, place before it a box containing incense, a corn, &c. The officiating Brahman performs the usual ceremony, and reports to the goddess at the worship of Vishnu, in the name of the master or mistress of the house. No bloody sacrifices are offered. Brahmins are entertained rather liberally at this festival; but on the day of worship no food must be given to the poor, except cooked food, nor any money; but this goddess, who is supposed to preside over wealth, and to have taken up her abode at the worshipper's house, should be angry at her riches being wasted.

Meanwhile fireworks of every description are gathered for the great rejoicings on the following day, when Vishnu subdued the dreadful giants *Asura-chakras* and *Narakasura*. The latter had rendered the earth one scene of misery and sorrow owing to his cruelities. Vishnu, having vanquished him, ended only with the setting sun, the monster was slain, and Vishnu returned to his home early in the morning, with the palm of victory. The people thronged the city and received him with great joy and acclamations; and the women of the city having adorned themselves, went before him with lighted lamps, shouting his praises. The Hindus keep this day to commemorate this great conquest. They retire early in the morning, fill the house with lights, rub their bodies with perfumed ointment, and bath themselves with hot water. No member of the family is left unbathed; new clothes and ornaments are put on, and the children are decorated. When this is done, the mistress of the house performs a sort of ceremony called *Sarvasat*,—by placing wicks either in silver or brass dishes, surrounded by the removal of all their difficulties and of a happy year,—when each wick is lighted, and a present of money, sweetmeats, and incense, are offered to Vishnu. As however Vishnu had not been able to battle before sunset, a very good Hindu ought to do, the Brahman do not do this till day till night, believing their selfishness infinitely meritorious, as it assists them with the god. The name of the festival is derived from its greatest peculiarity, the kind of lamps which adorn every house, and illuminate every street. Fireworks and Bengal lights add additional brilliancy to the very festive scene.

Deogha or *Deogha* Festival.—Makha, king of the nation, at a certain period overcame the gods to war, and reduced them to such a state of subjection, that they were seen wandering about the earth like common beggars. Indra, at a time, collected them together, and made them a body of Brahmins, and afterwards to Slaves, but not with no return. At last they applied to Vishnu, who was so engaged in bestowing their weakness, that streams of glory issued from his face, from which sprang a female named *Mahamaya* (*Deogha*). Streams of glory issued also from the faces of other gods, and entering *Mahamaya*, she became a body of glory resembling a mountain on fire. The gods then gave their weapons to this female, and with a frightful scream, she ascended into the air.

On the fifth day of the decrease of the moon this festival begins, when the officiating Brahman takes into his joined hands a metal vessel (which contains water, flowers, fruits, sweetmeats, rice, and a blade of khus grass), reading an incantation, and promising that on the succeeding day such a person will perform the worship of *Deogha* or *Kali*. After this, *Deogha* is invoked before a pan of water with the accustomed formulae. On the sixth, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th days of the moon, the same ceremonies are performed before the pan of water; and, with some trifling variations in the offerings, continued on the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th.

On the 21st, early in the morning, the officiating Brahman consecrates the image, placing it on the spot prepared for it in the temple, and repeating the proper formulae. After this the principal ceremony before the image begins. First, the business of giving eyes and life to the image is performed; when they become objects of worship. In this curious ceremony, the officiating Brahman touches with the two fore-fingers of his right hand the brows, the two cheeks, the eyes, and the forehead of the image. When he touches these places, he says, "Let the soul of *Deogha* long continue in happiness in this image." After this, he takes a leaf of the *divya* tree, cuts it with clarified butter, and holds it over a burning lamp till it is covered with wax; of which he takes a little on the stalk of another flower leaf, and touches the eyes, filling up with the soot a small white place left in the pupil of the eye.

The worship of *Ganesha* and other gods is now performed; then that of the semi-god *Deogha*, the companion of *Deogha* in her wars, who are represented by the dots of paint on the category which covers the image of the goddess. The offerings presented to them

* *Deogha*.

consist of very small slices of meat, on each of which are stuck two or three grains of rice, &c. Then follows the worship of the other images set up with that of *Deogha*, to which succeeds the principal worship, that of *Deogha*. First, the officiating Brahman sits before the image, closes his eyes, and repeats the proper formulae, meditating on the form of the goddess, and repeating to himself, "I present to the goddess all these flowers, fruits, &c. There he goes over all the offerings; I slay all these animals," &c. He then calls the goddess, saying, "O goddess, come here, come here; stay here, stay here. Take up thine abode here, and receive my worship." The priest next places before the image a small piece of square gold or silver, for the goddess to sit upon, and asks if she has arrived happily; adding the answer himself, "Very happily." After this, water for washing the feet is offered, by taking it with a spoon from one vessel, and pouring it out into another, while the incantation is repeated. Ten or fifteen blades of grass, a flower, sandal powder, rice, water to wash the mouth, curries, sugar, and laid at the feet of *Deogha*. Next follows the mouth, and to bathe; then cloth or garments; then jewels, or ornaments for the feet, arms, fingers, nose, ears, &c. with sandal wood, and red or white lead; then flowers of different kinds, one at a time, with a separate incantation for each flower; also a silver leaf, with some powder of sandal wood put upon it. Then are offered three successively two handfuls of flowers of different kinds; afterwards incense, a lighted lamp, and meat of petition and praise.

Now the bloody sacrifices are offered. If the animal be a sheep or a goat, as is always the case on the first day, the officiating Brahman, after bathing it either in the river or in the house, puts his left hand on its forehead, marks its horns and forehead with red lead, and reads an incantation, in which he offers it up to the goddess, thus: "O goddess, I sacrifice this goat to thee, and I may live in thy blessing to the end of ten years." He then reads an incantation in its ear, and puts flowers, and sprinkles water on its head. The instrument with which the animal is killed is consecrated by placing upon it flowers, red lead, &c., and reciting it the incantation which is given to the disciples of *Deogha*. The officiating Brahman next puts the instrument of flesh on the neck of the animal, and, after procuring him with a flower or blessing, then into the hand of the person appointed to slay the animal, who is generally the black-smith, but sometimes a Brahman. The assistants put the goat's neck into an upright post, excavated at the top so as to admit the neck without its two sides; the body remaining on one side of the post, and the head on the other. An earthen vessel containing a plantain is placed upon a plantain leaf, after which the black-smith cuts off the head at one blow, and another person holds up the body, and drains out the blood upon the plantain in the basin. If the person who performs the sacrifice does not intend to offer the flesh to *Deogha*, the slayer cuts only a small morsel from the neck and puts it on the plantain; when some one carries it, and the head and have been thus killed, and some of the flesh and the heads carried before the image, the officiating Brahman repeats certain prayers over these offerings, and presents them to the goddess, with the blood which fell on the plantain; then, taking the blood from the basin, he puts it on a plantain leaf, and cuts it into four parts, presenting it to the four goddesses who attend upon *Deogha*.

The Brahmins are entertained either with sweetmeats, or prepared food, by the person at whose house the worship is performed; some of them are expressly invited, and others attend to see the ceremony. The food which has been presented to the goddess, being considered almost as ambrosia, is given to the guests with a sparing hand; some of whom beg to take a morsel home to cure their children, or relatives, or diseases. Food is also sent to the neighbours, and persons of inferior caste carry away great quantities.

MAHOMMEDAN FESTIVALS.

Eed Kayas.—This feast, named after the month in which it takes place (*Eed*, feast, Musliman religion). The story goes that Allah sent the great founder of the religion to pay a visit to the regions that should be his after death. That he might ascend in state, Gabriel brought with him a *booby* or *horn*, (transfusedly borrowed from the scripture account of Elijah) which is thus described: "He had the head and face of a man; ears long; fore-head broad, and shining like the moon; eyes black, like those of a deer; and brilliant as the stars; neck and breast of a swan; loins of a lion; tail of a deer; and brilliant as the stars of a *sooty* or of a male; speed of *bars* (lightening); hence the derivation of his name, *booby*."

* *Ward*.

To the great mass of the prophet's followers, this legend and its commemorative ceremony are altogether unknown. The learned however lay considerable stress upon it, sitting up all night, reading the many stories connected with it, and preparing for a special fast on the next day. During the fast, eating, drinking, and sexual intercourse are entirely abstained, as also chewing betel leaves, smoking, and snuffing. If, however, the observance of any of these rules be inadvertently neglected, the fast still holds good; but if intentionally omitted, the individual so transgressing, must expiate his guilt by the manumission of one male slave for every day that he broke fast; if he cannot afford that, he must feed sixty beggars; and if that be likewise out of his power, he must, independently of fasting, during the month *Ramazan*, fast for sixty days together any time after, for every day, that he has broken fast, and add one day more for the day itself on which he broke it, and then he will receive the reward of his fast.

Sabir-Burak. On the fifteenth night of the month *Shaban*, the Mahomedans believe that the angels write down in a book (*Sabir*, a register) all the actions of each person during the ensuing year. The feast connected with this event commences on the thirteenth evening when the devotee prepares a large quantity of tasty food, which he places on as many plates as he can remember of his ancestors. Over the first plate he then offers the orthodox set of prayers in the name of the prophets and over the rest in the name of his relatives for whom it was placed. Then collecting the whole into one plate, he offers the same set of prayers in the names collectively of patrons, friends, and all from whom favours have been received. The consecrated food is now sent out to the house of friends as a token of regard. Next day a very similar ceremony is performed, with the addition of fireworks and every token of pleasure. That night is a wakeful one, spent in repeating not less than one hundred prayers, reading the *Koran* and appropriate legends, and is prefatory to a day of fasting as previously described. *Sabir*, after receiving a visit and feet, is well content with uproarious rejoicing. Many spend little fortunes in fireworks, feasting, and presents, while accidents are of very frequent occurrence as the excitement grows fast and furious, for as many fires and gunpowder accidents mark this evening in a Mahomedan quarter as on the 31st November in a London suburb.

Ramazan is the 9th month of the Mahomedan calendar, that which witnessed the fall from Heaven of the *Koran*, and is held sacred throughout, such as Roman Catholics regard Lent. The highest places in Paradise are reserved for those who fully perform the required ceremonies. The prophet Mahomed the chief of the race, &c., has said, that those who fast shall be the only privileged persons who at the last day will have the honour of entering the celestial city by the portal termed *Agas* (one of the eight gates of Heaven), and no other; and that the effluvia proceeding from the mouth of him that fasteth is more grateful to God than the odour of roses, ambergris, or musk.

Only two meals are allowed daily, and these must be eaten before sunrise and after sunset, and that sleepers may not lose their meals, gongs, whistles, and other noisy instruments are made full use of, while hungry faiseurs go from house to house, shouting and singing, hoping for alms from the grateful believer. Every day too, after evening prayer, twenty ceremonial prayers of great length have to be recited, though the rich are allowed to shorten this service by employing several priors to repeat for them. Every Friday the Mosques filled with eager worshippers, whom the priests solemnly call to prayer, of which each recites all he can remember, while the priest prepares for the sermon which is to follow the prayers. The last Friday is peculiarly solemn, and as the priest describes the glories of the fast, tears trickle down the faces of the more ardent members of the congregation. Many people also during the whole month, some for fifteen days, while others merely on the last day or during three days and three nights, remain in a corner of the Mosque, and covered by a curtain or screen, and never go out except to obey the calls of nature, or for the legal verifications. They never converse with any one on worldly matters, and never cease reciting the *Koran*, or praising the Almighty. It is highly meritorious to read it in a loud and audible voice. By such actions many have become men of excellence and penetration, and whose words are powerful as a sharp sword. In the case of these professional men, whose pressing avocations afford no leisure, the observance for a day and a night is sufficient. If one individual of one town perform it for the whole population, or a single person out of an assembly, this is equivalent to all having observed it. In the same way as at *Ramazan*, when one man out of a town sits in a corner in a retired place, engaged in the contemplation of the Deity, it is the same as if all the inhabitants did so; and so, if, when one makes a supper to an assembly, any member of the company rise and return it, every one's neck is thereby equally relieved from the obligation.

On the 15th night of the month, no orthodox eye closes, a piece of self-denial that is greatly aided by the incense which perfumes the air. The persons present call each other to prayer in the solemn voice of the book, and respond in petitions differing from the ordinary prayers, and which should represent each individual's aspiration after God. At other times the *Koran* is read, or one and other delivers an address upon the attributes of the Deity. On those who remain awake all that night, there falls from Heaven continuous showering down every hour the peace and blessing of God, even until sunrise next morning. The exaltedness of that night are innumerable.

Herklot.

Burak is the name of the month in which Abraham is said to have offered up Isaac. (The Mussulmans reject Isaac on this occasion.) The ceremony is one of the greatest in the Calendar and is everywhere celebrated with great solemnity. The first day is spent like the first of *Shab-Burak*. Next morning all butake themselves to the Mosque, singing aloud as they go their short and simple creed. After the service, sacrifices are offered; each person of sufficient wealth sacrifices a sheep (carried thither on purpose) in the name of God; or seven individuals, men, women and children conjointly, sacrifice a cow or a camel, for those who offer such sacrifices will be carried by these animals as quickly as a horse goes, or as lightning, over the upturned sabre-bridge that leads into Paradise. The sacrifice finished, the creed is again repeated and the people return home to prepare food from the sacrifices offered, to be given to the poor, after which all partake of breakfast, the rest of the day being occupied in sending presents, performing domestic prayers and the like.

Moharrum. To the Shiekh Mussulmans, no portion of the year is more sacred than that whose title heads this article. The name *Moharrum* is usually given to the first, but in reality it is simply the title of the month, the first of the Mahomedan year, in which the sorrowful events took place which are so bitterly regretted. The feast appears to have been a very ancient one, celebrated by the Arabs long before the birth of Mahomed. The first ten days were then as now the feast or fast days known by the name of *Ashura*. The old historians tell us that much in the same way as the Catholic missionaries change the feast of Krishna to that of some favorite saint, and thus metamorphose every heathen festival into a Christian celebration, Mahomed adopted the ceremonies already common, but added ten others—bathing—wearing fine clothing—anointing the eyes—fasting—prayers—seeking a more than ordinary quantity of victuals—peace-making—talking with holy men—distributing alms to orphans and to the indigent public. With these additions it became after the flight the greatest Mahomedan festival.

Five or six days previous to the *Moharrum*, they prepare the Shrine, by plastering, white-washing, erecting a shed in front, &c., and wait in expectation of the new moon. The moment they see the *Moharrum* new moon, they perform *Kodice mara*. That is, after having offered *fatawa* or prayers over some sugar in the name of the *Hosain*, attended by music, at the spot where they intend digging the *albata*, they strike the *Kodice* (spade) two or three times into the earth, and two or three days afterwards dig a hole from one cubit and a half to eight cubits in diameter, and the same in depth; occasionally, with a small wall round it. These are dug annually on the same spot. Commencing from that day inclusive, they kindle fires in these pits every evening during the festival; and the ignorant, old as well as young, amuse themselves in fencing across them with sticks or swords; or only in running and playing round them, calling out, *Ya Alee!* *Ya Alee!* (*Oh Alee!* *Oh Alee!*); *Shah Hosain!* *Shah Hosain!* (*Shah Hosain!* *Shah Hosain!*); *Goble Hosain!* *Goble Hosain!* (*Goble Hosain!* *Goble Hosain!*); *Shah Hosain!* *Shah Hosain!* (*Shah Hosain!* *Shah Hosain!*); *Hosain doct!* *hosain doct!* (*hosain doct!* *hosain doct!*); *Shah Hosain!* *Shah Hosain!* (*Shah Hosain!* *Shah Hosain!*); every two of these words are repeated probably a hundred times over, as loud as they can bawl out.

On the first, third, or fourth day they deck the shrine with carpets, transparencies, hangings, lamps, lustres, floor lamps, wax-candles, benzoin-pastille, stands, fishes formed of paper or tinsel, ostrich eggs, artificial flowers of paper, fountains, &c. The cage is placed against the wall on the side facing Kacca under a canopy of rich embroidery. A reading-desk or pulpit is placed in a convenient situation for the reader to face Mecca, and his voice to be heard by the whole assembly of people; it is constructed of silver, ivory, ebony, &c., or gilded of black or green if a *Shah's* property, being the colour worn by that race for mourning.

On the walls of the *chambers*, mirrors and looking-glasses are fixed, in suitable situations, to give effect to the brilliant display of light from the magnificent chandeliers suspended from the cupola and cornices. The holders and the wealthy are excited with a desire to emulate each other in the splendour of their display on these occasions. All the mirrors, glass lustres, chandeliers, &c., are brought together to this place from their several stations in the mansion; and the effect is often imposingly grand, and the blaze of light splendid.

Every night the recitation of funeral eulogiums take place in the Shrine of some one or other. They train up for the purpose boys possessing musical voices, invite their friends, *fugers*, and numerous spectators to hear them; and sit up half the night. The day is spent at each Shrine in reading the *Koran*. From the first to the seventh day with the exception of the above-mentioned ceremonies, preparing victuals, *sharbat*, &c., nothing takes place.

The *tabot* or cage is a frame-work of bamboo in the shape of a mausoleum, (intended to represent the one of the plain on Kurbella erected over the remains of Hosain,) made with a sort of net-work of paper nicely clipped (sometimes with plates of mica on the back,) and pasted to it. It is further ornamented with different kinds of coloured paper, formed into various devices, tinsel fringes, &c., with a dome, which is sometimes so contrived as to move round at the slightest breath of air. When the whole is lighted up within and without, it has a beautiful appearance. It is a square edifice, its sides varying from two to

The *Long Poonay Poonay* or *Bont Baw* of the Burmese commences on the full moon in October, and to a stranger it is not only an interesting and beautiful sight, but certainly original. Every wharf and the banks of the river to the very water's edge are occupied by one dense gay throng, men, women and children shining in the radiance of silks, among whom nothing is heard but the clinking of money; every man, woman and child betting with his or her neighbor, clan with clan; or group with group. It is altogether a pleasing, picturesque, and at the same time a grotesque sight. The river's edge up to the Wharf is one mass of umbrellas, while boats either swim quietly in the water or ply along with all the strength of from 35 to 40 men. Here are groups of faces peeping out of windows, or doors, some of them no mean beauties in the whole; ladies and gentlemen of the different stations where this festival is kept up are to be seen as spectators.

The boats are long canoes from 20 to 30 feet long with two planks on the sides to elevate them above the water's edge, and to admit of the weight of a great number of rowers; they are richly painted and have each some distinguishing mark, they are however very lightly constructed and lie very low on the water with their full complement of men, who with their hair knotted above their heads, their bare bodies and their ears of a little more than 3 feet in length, as they dash along, bending their bodies to each stroke, shouting, shrieking and yelling afford one the nearest idea that can be formed of the South Sea Islanders. One dark boat anchored in mid stream with the small insignia of Great Britain at her mast-head, and the bamboo sheaves her bows is the Empire's boat, or winning post, and that bamboo boat at each end a few palm leaves, the emblem of success. The starting point is from Mottag-gunn to this boat which lies in front of the Main Wharf, and the whole space between occupies a line of somewhere about two miles. At high water, two canoes, whose strength is equal, are started from Mottag-gunn, then another pair, and so on until all the boats which had entered had run the course. The rate of velocity of these boats is between eight and ten miles an hour. The Burmese rowing style is well steadily, and together.

On the whole, the affair is very brilliant. As each party will come of them immediately start on their feet and with violent gesticulations and considerable excitement shout their anthems on the oars, the competition is not without some, return the compliment with interest, or skulk away from the arena.

The *Doon Poonay* or *Phoonay* is one of the most interesting of the Burmese religious and national festivals. It is that of performing the funeral rites of their priests, who, after death, are embalmed and preserved during the year. It is not with the Burmese customary to devote themselves in *wee* when their priests pay the last debt of nature, and if they turn round to see the "gathering up" of a public exhibition, in which the people estimate a witness of respect for the priesthood with the gratification of their curiosity to indulge in feelings similar to those of religious character. They perhaps are extremely on the ground of not having yet had their minds imbued with a sacred and mysterious religious faith. In the instance of the preparation for the funeral rites no means are spared to give according to their notions, a magnificent display. The body of the priest is carried with great pomp, and laid on a cloud of ornamental stuff. Wooden boxes of various kinds, from about six to ten feet, which by the way of a more appropriate term may be called rockets, strongly bound with rattan, and filled with the common ingredients of gunpowder, are fastened to the sides of low carriages of four wheels. Some of these are placed in front of men and animals of the most grotesque description, images of eight animals, some of them of enormous size, and in all formation of the whole the study and design of the devices seem to be to deviate from nature rather than to imitate it. Every village or district has its band of young men and women formed into separate bands, and at the head of each band is a *Barman*, chosen for the influence of his wit, or any other attribute he may possess, who, unless him generally, is acknowledged as the soul of the whole. The bands move through the town in a uniform and by that of practice, for a month or two before the ceremony takes place, acquire great skill in advancing, and accompanying the different figures they execute, with music appropriate to the occasion, indicative to the address, and to the particular village to which each separate band belongs. When the time is near for the conclusion of the ceremony, they pass in procession through the town, and visit the house of the head official and of those Europeans who are disposed to by a larger company of men who follow, wearing some badge or dress to distinguish one band from the other. On their way white elephants, bulls, horses, mules, and oxen, and the thousands of young men and women move on in earth beneath the sun. The sound of the drums for the occasion are the same of themselves, their villages, and regions, and with good value for the spectators and other whom they visit. The procession is not a mere display of the whole move off to be ready for the next day. On the succeeding morning the streets of the town are filled with men, women and children in their best day dress, looking through the Burmese burial ground. Great numbers of handkerchiefs, placed on bamboo sticks, are sent, temporary shops covered with leaves, thousands of umbrellas, the varied and brilliant colors of the Burmese dresses with a white tent occupied by

several ladies and gentlemen of the community, pitched in the centre of an animated and easily pleased mass of people, with the sun shining on the glittering golden ornaments worn by the Burmese, form, assisted by the picturesque nature of the country, as pretty and gay a sight as any world wish to see. If we should compute the number of spectators at these scenes at twelve thousand, we should not probably be far from the truth.

The body of the priest is in an ornamented car and placed under a shed decorated with a spirit and situated at a distance of about four to five hundred feet. Each village has a wooden gun about fifteen feet in length, and diameter of bore about nine inches—this gun is stuffed to the muzzle with explosive materials and is mounted on a car, which runs on four wheels; on the top of the gun a figure is placed, sometimes an effigy of an anchor, sometimes a crab, sometimes a *helo* (genie) or any fanciful device, according to the taste of the villagers. These rockets are now fired in rotation being placed opposite the car in which the body of the phoonay lies, sending vast clouds of smoke, hissing louder than a hundred steam engines, and careering across the plain as chance. (for they are not guided,) conducts their rapid movements. When the material is all exhausted, the machine gradually stops, and the men to whom it belongs rush up, dance, and sing around it. The object to be pointed in to strike the car in which the body of the priest lies, and to ignite the combustibles which the car contains, blowing up the body of it. On such an event happening, great is the joy of the chosen band and great will be the luck, for the ensuing year, of the village from whence the gun has been brought. Shortly after the festival is brought to a close, by the few remaining rockets being let off, and the car set on fire by order of the Phoonay. Several deaths and severe injuries to persons from the rockets, which after they are once ignited are not in any way controlled, result, consequently the least inequality of the ground may turn the car (which runs on four wheels and on which the rocket is fixed horizontally) off at an angle, and before the lookers on know where they are, the machine rushes down on them with the velocity of a steam engine, overturning every obstacle and only stopping when the materials with which it is charged, are burnt out.

At Rangoon and Moulmain during the day, the town presents quite a deserted appearance. The ghurris all the reap a plentiful harvest, sowing as much as from 6 to 10 Rupees, and refusing to let their ghurries out unless remunerated at these exorbitant rates.

This interesting and imposing ceremony, which has annually been performed in all its grandeur and magnificence, standing alone without a rival or resemblance in any other portion of the globe, has in a great measure been discontinued by the authorities, who either fear their power and capability of preserving the peace of the town during its continuance, or are repugnant to its being performed on the Sabbath day, a day which is unfortunately chosen for it, and which thus forms a pretext for discouraging and attempting to put an end to this national amusement and religious ceremony.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

(ENGLISH, ARAB, HINDI, CANARAS, KANNADA, AND TAMIL.)

English	Tamil	Malayalam	Kannada	Hindi	Arabic
Monday	Nayir	Alvay	Arshin	Yashwanth	Yashwanth
Tuesday	Thurai	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar
Wednesday	Shenai	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar
Thursday	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar
Friday	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar
Saturday	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar

MONTHS.

(ENGLISH, ARAB, HINDI, CANARAS, KANNADA, AND TAMIL.)

English	Tamil	Malayalam	Kannada	Hindi	Arabic
January	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar
February	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar
March	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar
April	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar
May	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar
June	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar
July	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar
August	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar
September	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar
October	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar
November	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar
December	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar	Ar

HOLIDAYS ALLOWED IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

In their Notification, dated 27th March 1892, published on page 545 of the Fort St. 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	VAISHNAVA SECT.
Christmas with New Year's Day 3 days.	Triplicane Feast in April 1 day.
Easter 4 days.	Sri Jayanti 1 day.
Queen's Birth-day 1 day.	
CHRISTIAN.	SAIVA SECT.
Ascension Day 1 day.	Maha Siva Ratri 1 day.
ROMAN CATHOLIC.	
Corpus Christi Day 1 day.	New Year's Day 1 day.
HINDU.	TAMIL.
Pongal 2 days.	New Year's Day 1 day.
Mahilaya Amavasya 1 day.	WEAVING THREAD.
Dussehra Feast (Ayya Shya Poya) 3 days.	Avani Aratnam 1 day.
Dipavali Feast 1 day.	MAROMEDANA.
Lunar Eclipses 1 day.	Bakeri 2 days.
Solar do 1 day.	Maharaja 1 day.
Mukheri Ekadasi or Valtantha 1 day.	Shabara Feast 1 day.
	Id Ramanam 2 days.

* When between S. A. and C. P. H.

GARDENING CALENDAR.

(Extracted with the permission of the Publisher, from JAMES'S HAND-BOOK OF GARDENING.)

MADRAS.

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, gourd and such like. Nepal spinach should be sown and planted for a supply during the hot months. Attend to keeping the soil hard amongst growing crops, eradicating weeds to prevent their seedling, which they now do freely, continue to earth up celery, choosing a dry day for directions as to nothing. See No. 3, page 38. Plant cuttings of the cabbage tribe in beds, if rooted they will give a good supply of approals 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 deepen the incision till the trench 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 cissampelos 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 neatly 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, as are rooted should be planted out in beds, well-watered, and shaded for a few days. Attend to plants in pots, roses in flower-bud 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. Fruit, such as oranges, pomegranates, guavas, plantains, &c., are to be had.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

FEBRUARY.—As the Horticulture 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 making them with stakes; in forwarding articles for competition 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 decayed 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 inevitably be requisite throughout the month, plant out (if on hand) cuttings of the cabbage tribe. Attend to collecting manure for next season.

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 and put in pots a good supply of verbena and such like, to preserve them during the hot season. Attend to plants in pots, frequently stirring up the soil on the surface. If weevils 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; fruit, such as sapidillas, mangoes, oranges, custard apples, &c., are to be had.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

MARCH.—As the cultivation of European vegetables will no longer give any degree of satisfaction equivalent to the expense incurred, it is not necessary to presume that by giving directions, success will be the reward of carrying them out. The heat is too great to develop seeds of northern climates, indeed it is more chance to succeed in germinating and growing tropical seeds. Attention to the culture of such varieties of country vegetables 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. All vacant spaces in the garden should now be dug, and thrown up in ridges (this is applicable to heavy soils) so as to expose the soil to the influence of the sun during the hot weather. Where the soil is light, let it be dug over level, collect manure without delay; if composed of heating materials, it will require to be watered and turned over frequently; be sure this matter is not overlooked; attend to watering lately planted mango trees, untiring the ligatures round the grafted parts, support the stems securely against high winds, store yams 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; look 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 need to be kept dry; gladioli, schismas 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. Plant pome with the exception of indifferent plantains.

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 until established. Attend to the fruiting pines; if the crowns appear to grow too large let the hearts be taken out neatly; remove all suckers from the bottom of the fruit; after the fruit has swelled a good size, water should be sparingly applied as it tends to injure the flavour.

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 well to the support of young trees, creepers, &c., as pains may be expected early in May. Prepare soil for plants in pots without delay; directions for sowing, see No. 1; look over dahlia roots, &c., in case they are being injured by vermin. Roses in pots should not be rimed at present, or they will be weakened.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is similar to that of last, wind changeable from E. to E. and W., dew is common. A few slight showers of rain sometimes occur; European vegetables are very scarce, native vegetables plentiful. Fruit, such as grapes, pine-apples, and some of the orange tribe are to be had. Plantains are plentiful.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

MAY.—During the month the heat which commences, much difficulty will be experienced in cultivating any but the common varieties of country vegetables; dig over any vacant spaces of ground, no matter how rough; procure manure; repair and build water channels when required; make and store manure and water.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Now is a good time to put walks in good order, and make others where required. If some plants for seeds and plants in pots are not preparing, delay no longer, as they will be required in July. Wash all empty flower pots and order cuttings of new ones; use every endeavour to put down the nightshade in general use, if any be done.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is somewhat less from the prevailing land winds; in most seasons a few slight showers of rain fall; seldom other than country vegetables are to be had; with the exception of cabbage sprouts, which are hard and tough; mangoes and pine-apples are plentiful and cheap; flowers are scarce.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

JUNE.—Although rain frequently occurs during the month, it is scarcely desirable to recommend the sowing of European vegetables. It is more requisite to push forward any new work that may be required; dig over and trench all vacant and new ground that may be taken in for cultivation. Be careful that a good supply of manure is on hand.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Preparing pits for planting trees and ornamental shrubs may be proceeded with, likewise the filling up of all hollows on the lawn where water accumulates during monsoon. Making new flower gardens where required, they should be proceeded with at once; it will save time when the gardeners are required for more active operations in July and August. Repair walks, and make new ones; see that they are broad and level enough for two persons to walk abreast upon them; there is no necessity to raise them up like ridges in the centre; if they are slightly convex to throw off the water, it is sufficient.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is similar to that of last; showers are more frequent; European vegetables are rarely to be had. Fruit is plentiful.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

JULY.—Everything should be prepared during the present month for sowing seeds in August. If the weather is at all favorable, sow a small quantity of celery and parsley for early plants. Pears may be sown towards the latter part of the month, though with but slight chance of success in the generality of seasons; during the last week the levelling of the soil thrown up in ridges may be proceeded with. The manure heap should be in a fit condition for use.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Little can be done during the month further than preparation for the ensuing seed time; let composts be in a perfect state for use before the end of the month. Make up grass edgings with turf. Do not prune roses unless they show signs of growth; this can be easily discovered by the swelling and bursting of the buds; if they show such signs, prune and to be carried into too active operations by a good shower of rain. Look to the roots of dahlias, gladioli and schismas; they may have commenced to grow, retard them as much as possible, but bring them to the light; as dahlias are very impatient, their roots should be divided towards the end of the month into as many divisions as possible with a sharp knife, having placed upon each division.

Remarks.—The rains of the S. W. Monsoon commence during this month in slight showers; the sky is very cloudy; rain is frequent in most seasons. Fruit and vegetables are scarce.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

AUGUST.—As imported seeds should now be on hand, let a first sowing be put in pots or boxes without delay. If the weather is favorable, successive sowings may be put in during the whole course of the month. Care must be taken that the soil is in a proper moist condition as described in No. 1, page 8. Guard against the ravages of red ants; be sparing of water to imported seeds until they germinate. A first sowing of pears and French beans may be put in, likewise carrots, beet, parsnips and radishes; choose a dry day, sow celery in drier line. The reason celery is so apt to run to seed, arises from inattention to keep up a constant luxuriance by the aid of good manure; and a small quantity of pea-coutry vegetables, sow brinjals, scorpas, cucumbers, roselles, greens, spinach, beans, chillies, &c.; plant yams and Jerusalem artichokes. Attend to top-dressing asparagus beds, make a fresh bed of water-cress in a shady spot near a wall or tank where they can be easily supplied with water twice a day. Put in suckers of pine-apples; prepare stock of manures for grafting. Let the garden soil be levelled, well manured and dug over; make sure the manure is well looked after and mixed with lime and ashes before using.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Sow seeds of everything that can be had most suitable for the climate, be careful how small seeds are sown and watered, seed directions in No. 1; look to the roots of dahlias, gladioli, &c.; they should be set a-growing in good soil. If no plan has definitely fixed upon to secure a good supply of flowers, now is the time to look to it; there is no time to increase your stock of chrysanthemums by layers; sow hollyhocks, phloxes, peonies, balsams, &c.; be well dug and manured; dig and manure round the roots of shrubs on lawn, &c.; let a piece of ground be prepared in which to put cuttings of roses, shrubs, &c.; prepare corners where should not be less than 2 feet in diameter and depth. Pits in the soil of Madras are taken of seedlings but 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 potted with fresh soil and manure, re-pot 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 about the failure of vegetables and the display of flowers, in January and February, it can be ascribed to no other cause than neglecting to conduct operations at the right season and in a proper manner. The active gardeners are not so much to blame as they are in general to be for the instructions they receive.

Roses frequent during this month; country vegetables are plentiful; fruit and peas, peas vegetables are very scarce.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

SEPTEMBER. This is the proper time to sow a succession of peas, French beans and spinach; they may be put in every week during this month, one sowing to sow vegetables of all kinds. Onions and leeks in light rich soil in beds protected from the rains by mats and coverable benches from week. Attend to the seedlings sown last month; some of which will be ready for transplanting to the garden, besides, of course, let them be potted carefully; disturb the roots as little as possible. Encourage the growth of celery by slight waterings of liquid manure; look after insects; a slight application of lime over and under the leaves will arrest their ravages; if not used let them be picked off with the hand every morning. Late sowing in the case of the tenderest vegetation, if sown and sown. Sowing vegetables sown at the beginning of last month will be fit for planting out. Continue to graft mangoes; make preparations such as digging trenches, &c. to prevent the garden being flooded during the monsoon near at hand. Marrow plantings, remove the suckers and put them into root.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Petunias, heliopsis, phloxes, &c., &c., sown last month, should during this be fit for planting out, choosing a dull damp day. Continue to sow balsams, hollyhocks, and all showy annuals, not neglecting marigolds. Balsam and French hyacinth in generally good; and from the cuttings there removing the lateral branches they have acquired a peculiar upright habit, show about one foot of blossom in a cluster when well grown. Attend to chrysanthemums and keeping the soil in flower bed open by hoeing the feet of weeds. 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 roses and shrubs, where sowing is required, attend to the preparations given in No. 2, page 16; put in cuttings of cuttings, pines in boxes, filled with fine sand mixed with red earth. Let all creepers be newly fixed 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; clean the hedges, neatly trimmed would be much more round than under any hand on the ground; it is astonishing they are not more generally planted, as they combine neatness with economy, are easily raised if the soil is not too deeply covered with soil.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

OCTOBER. Transplant all vegetable plants, large enough to set in drills where they are to grow. Transplant should be ready to receive every plant; where if the weather is clear: look after tomatoes, onions, leeks, carrots and beet roots; let them be thinned out to proper distances from each other; the thinning 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 salad, such as lettuce, endive, mustard, water-cress, &c. Finish early in the month preparations for planting out vegetables; do not trust all 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 carrots will be well watered. 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 evening, very early, if possible, when it is cool, frequent hoeing up the soil amongst the crops will require to be looked to. 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 piece of ground they were last year; alternate these 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, cosmos, &c., marigolds, &c. Plant

trees and shrubs, attend to training and pruning creepers. This is a good time to get roses, hollyhocks, violas, &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 use three turned ropes for each plant, fix them to the stems, round which should be tied a piece of canvas 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 coarser 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 specially during the latter part of it. Vegetables and fruits will continue scarce.

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 sown this month, as peas sown in December seldom succeed. Sow a small quantity of cabbage, knot-kool, 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, hollyhocks, phloxes and hyacinths, 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 shrubs or four eyes from the bottom. Top-dress all plants in pot not requiring re-potting; 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 re-potted if necessary; they require a heavy soil mixed with well decayed cow-dung. 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.

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 hoed, 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 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 manure. 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 hollyhocks, amaranthus, &c. A last sowing of balsams may be put in. Sow convolvulines 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.

GARDENING CALENDAR FOR BANGALORE

JANUARY.—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. Such apple trees as have finished 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.

Remarks.—The nights and mornings are chill—a clear sky during the day. It seldom rains during this month; but fog falls daily in the morning. The wind blows steadily from the N. E., with occasional variations.

FEBRUARY.—In this month, country raspberries, figs, pomegranates, pine apples, peaches, grapes and strawberries may be had in great abundance and perfection. A few apples remain. Very few vegetables can be sown with advantage this month. Open the roots of peaches and apples, and prune apple trees. As the mango will be in flower, spread, if requisite, some manure round the roots of the tree, slightly stirring the soil.

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

Remarks.—The weather during the whole of this month is very fine. It seldom, if ever, rains. Heavy dew falls in the morning. The wind blows N. E., sometimes changing to the S. E. The first half of the month is rather chilly, about the end it commences to be warm.

MARCH.—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 the roots of vines. Plant tuberous roots. Beet root and celery are in perfection. As the winds and hot air of this month are very injurious to vegetation, as few seeds as possible should be sown.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is clear, hot and unpleasant. Rain is little known. There is less dew. The wind continues to blow from the N. E. There is plenty of dust. It thunders and lightens occasionally.

APRIL.—Sow all flower seeds to come to perfection in July and August. They will be refreshed by the early rains called the mango showers; and there is generally rain in Mysore during June. Sow every kind of vegetable seed. Plant potatoes. Dahlia seeds should be sown in this month, in situations protected from the burning winds.

Remarks.—This is the hottest month. The nights are very sultry, and the sun pours down its fiery rays with unobscured vigour during the day. The dust is almost suffocating. There is thunder and lightning. The mango showers may be expected towards the close of the month. Wind N. E.

MAY.—Repeat the sowing of last month, or may be deferred till this month. Transplant the seeds of vegetables sown last month, and prepare the beds for the final transplanting of knol-khol, cabbage and cauliflower; watering the soil richly. Sow some cotton seeds.

Remarks.—The weather still continues hot. If the mango showers have set in, the heat is not so great as that of April. High winds from the S. W., with rain and clouds, may be expected. Rather dusty.

JUNE.—The directions for this month are very similar in many respects to those given for May and April, in order to have the flowers and vegetables later in the season. Mangos are in great perfection, and pine-apples abundant; jack-fruit in season. The natives plough their ground and sow the earth-cust. This is the best month for sowing seeds from England, &c., provided they were in the two or three preceding months, but in general it is advisable to sow them as soon as they are unpacked. The beds for hay should be scratched by the native plough and manured. Outlings and suckers of chrysanthemums, if taken off and planted in small pots, will flower in September.

Roses often suffer much more from the attacks of the rose-beetle during this month. They should be sought for at night with the aid of a lantern, and while one boy holds the light, another picks off the insects and throws them into a chatty of water. Immense numbers can be killed in a short time in this way. The old roots of the dahlia should be planted in large pots of sand covered with some fermenting vegetable matter, to induce them to send out shoots.

Remarks.—Rain is more frequent. The days begin to get cloudy and pleasant, and the nights cool. Wind from S. W. blows strongly. Plenty of dust.

JULY.—Pine-apples and apples are in season. Mangos still continue till towards the end of the month; young plants should then be grafted, and the trees pruned as soon as they have done bearing, as that is the only time when it can be done with impunity. Outlings of all trees and shrubs should be put in this month, as well as slips of artichokes, which, as soon as they have established themselves should be cut down close to the ground.

The natives generally sow the sugar and clam, and prepare the ground for rice, and plant cuttings of sugar-cane. Flowers and vegetable seeds may still be sown, and in regular seasons the cabbage tribe of the first and second sowings should be finally transplanted. The first crop of hay is cut this month. Sow mango seeds for a supply of seeds for next year's grafting. The dahlia sown last month will require transplanting, and the shoots should be separated from the old roots. The seed (dahlia) should now be turned out of the pots into the open ground in a sandy well-manured soil. A remedy of white grub attacks the roots of flower plants, more especially the annual ranunculus. The only mode of destroying these insects is by uprooting the plants that show any signs of drooping and reentering the grub. Experiments in the cultivation of wheat may be attempted this month.

Remarks.—There is generally much rain this month. The days are cloudy and pleasant, and the nights cool. The wind blows from S. W. Thunder and lightning frequent.

AUGUST.—Apples still continue; young trees should now be grafted, and suckers put down. Grapes, figs, and alligator pears in season. Insects are excessively numerous and destructive. The orange trees should be barked and manured, and propagated by cuttings. Plant beds with early strawberries. Still sow a few vegetable and flower seeds. Begin collecting seeds of early flowering annuals. Propagate carnations and pinks by cuttings. The natives sow different kinds of grain in this and in the following month. Sift the dahlia put into the ground last month.

Remarks.—The early monsoons cease about the beginning of this month. The wind blows from S. W., and the weather is somewhat warm.

SEPTEMBER.—Alligator pears and figs still continue. Grapes in plenty. Sow orange seed and alligator pear seeds. Young peaches 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 cabbages 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, violas, heartsease, &c. Flowers are in great perfection. As most of the peach trees will have lost their leaves, the peaches 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.

Remarks.—This is rather a hot month. The wind blows from S. W., and rain may be expected from the middle of the month, particularly in the evenings.

OCTOBER.—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 a clean dust, they should be packed in boxes of sand till the time for planting arrives. The double tuberous should be similarly treated.

Remarks.—The latter monsoons, which generally commence towards the end of last month, are very heavy during October. The wind veers round to the S. E. The days are pleasant and the nights cool.

NOVEMBER.—Apples begin to ripen towards the end of this month. Cardus apple is plenty. This is the last month in which the generality of vegetables can be sown with stock of manure and prepare composts for the next year. This is a good month to lay in a water flowers should be taken up and reduced in size and replanted. This is a good month to plant potatoes, sweet potatoes, melons, cucumbers, and most vegetable seeds. The raggy crop is cut during this month.

Remarks.—High winds from the N. E., and heavy rain may be expected during the early part of the month. Towards the end, the temperature of the atmosphere is considerably lessened, and the nights begin to be chilly. This is a very pleasant month. Mornings foggy.

DECEMBER.—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 radish and cucumber seeds, as well as peas, radish and spinach; but very few other vegetable seeds. Most of the exotic plants will have ceased flowering; the beds should therefore be dug up and manured with a soil composed of two-thirds vegetable and half well decayed animal manure. Turn out and examine dahlia roots. Prune roses.

Remarks.—This is usually a clear month, with heavy fog in the mornings. Days cool and nights chilly. Wind from the north-east. Heat is scarcely felt even at midday.

This is a very pleasant and healthy month.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The meteorological observation of three years, 1834-5-6—was one very hot and one very rainy season:—this may therefore be regarded as very fair average when taken together.

Bangalore is in lat. 12° 58' N., and long. 77° 39' E. The base of Commissioner's flag staff is 3,030 feet above high water-mark at Madras; and the mean annual temperature is 75° Fahr.: while that of Madras is 85°. Thus confirming the generally received opinion that a rise of 300 feet causes a fall in the thermometer of one degree. The soil, except in the valleys, is a red sandy loam, inclined to gravelly; and the sound rock a finely foliated gneiss with slaty cleavage. It is much used for building purposes.

Average rainfall of twenty-three years is 33-41 inches.

THE LAL BAGH.

THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT GARDEN, commonly known as the LAL BAGH, (from the Hindustani, signifying *red* or *ruby* and *garden*), is under the direction of a Superintendent who is responsible to the Commissioner. The present Superintendent is Mr. W. New. The garden is situated about two miles south-east of the centre of the Cantonment, and covers an area of about 50 acres of ground, which slopes gently from the southern boundary, where there is a tank communicating with water channels which are led through most of the garden. The greater portion of the ground is very tastefully laid out in ornamental lawns and terraced flower gardens with green houses, aviary, and cages for Lions, Tigers, and Cheetahs, enclosure for Deer, &c. The garden is open from 6 A.M., till dusk on week days, free of charge. Carriages and horses are expected to enter by the left hand entrance gate, and return by the one on the right, keeping to the main drive which encircles the garden. Furious driving is strictly prohibited. Visitors are not permitted to pluck flowers or fruits; and are expected not to bring dogs to the garden, as they do much injury to the plants and seed beds. Plants and seeds may be purchased at the garden.

PART II.—CIVIL.

PUBLIC OFFICES AT THE PRESIDENCY.

Accountant General's Office.

Charles and Jansen Street, Fort.

Hours of Business, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

P. Lushington, Esq., M. S. Acct. General.
R. W. Ledwick, Esq., Acct. Gen. Secy.
S. P. P. Esq., Asst. Acct. Gen. Secy.
F. Mackay, Esq., Offg. Asst. Acct. General.
W. Danks, Esq., Examiner of Claims.
D. Kissen Singh, Officiating Chief Assistant.
J. G. Hewson, Esq., Cash. Money Order Office.

Adjutant General's Office.

Fort—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel P. R. Rice, Adjutant General.
Lieut. Colonel E. A. R. Travers, Deputy do. do.
Lieut. Col. T. C. Longcroft, Asst. do. do.
Major A. R. Chapman, Offg. Asst. do.
Captain M. A. J. Nepean, Deputy Asst. do.
Lieut. Col. W. C. Girding, Asst. do. of Arty.
Edwin T. Taylor, Manager.

Army Clothing Agency Office.

Messiah's Garden, Mt. Mount Road.

10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel A. C. Silver, Supr. and Agent for Army Clothing Agency.
Capt. T. R. Church, Acting do.
Mr. T. Beaumont, Head Assistant.

Barrack Master, Presidency.

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

Colonel W. A. Weston, B.A., Barrack Master and Secy. of Govt. Buildings.
Mr. B. Stephens, Barrack Sergeant and Manager.

Brigade Major's Office.

Hammer Square, Fort—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel A. K. C. Kennedy, Brig. Major, Secy.
Major T. Dyer, Acting do.
Mr. R. Fox, Manager.

Board of Revenue.

Office, Chapin—11 A.M. to 3 P.M.

S. B. Sin, Esq., 1st Member, Secy.
G. S. Forbes, Esq., 2nd do. do.
W. Robinson, Esq., C.S., 3rd, Asst. 1st Member.
E. H. E. Fure, Esq., Acting 2nd Member.
P. Thornhill, Esq., Acting 3rd Member.
R. A. Lodge, Esq., Secy. Secy. (on duty).
John Macgregor, Esq., Acting Secretary.
J. P. Esq., Sub-Secretary.
Mr. J. P. Murro, 1st Unattached Assistant.
M. Jordan, 2nd do. do.
T. Haughton, Registrar.

Camp Equipage Depot.

Office next to St. Mary's Basil Ground.

7 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Lieutenant J. Gray, Assistant Commissary.
Lieut. Sullivan, Sub-Conductor.

Central Committee for Examination of Assistants.

Office, College Hall, Nungamburam.

10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

W. Robinson, Esq., C.S., Member and President.
G. Thornhill, Esq., Member.
J. Hunter-Hill, Esq., do.
R. A. Duleva, Esq., do.
J. Yates, Esq., do.
Major T. M. Lane, Telugu Translator.
Lieut. W. F. Wright, Tamil Translator, Secy.
W. Joyce, Esq., Acting do.
Colonel R. S. Wilson, 1st and Persian Translator.
J. Garrett, Esq., Chinese Translator, Secy.
L. Garhwate, Esq., Acting do.
E. Thompson, Esq., Malayalam Translator.
W. Donald, Esq., Secretary.

Central Museum.

Office, Pantheon Road, Hydrabad.

8 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Captain J. Mitchell, Superintendent.

Commissioner of Police.

Office, Pantheon Road—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Major W. S. Devere, Commr. and Mag. of Police.
T. Ramachandran Row, Deputy do.
W. F. Ansell, Esq., do. do.
Mr. G. H. Aubrey, Clerk of the Peace.
C. Sankaravachan Nallan, Manager.

Commissary General's Office.

Back of Sea Customs House—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel E. E. Miller, Commissary General.
Lieut. Colonel J. Gordon, Deputy do.
Captain J. A. Richmond, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.
Lieut. Alex. Clark Kennedy, Ag. do. do. do.
Srinivasa Row, Unattached Assistant.
Mr. W. Burns, Manager, Correspondence Dept.

Executive Commissary's Office.

10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Lieut. Col. A. J. P. Swart, Asst. Comy. General.
B. Srinivasa Iyer, Manager.

Storekeepers General's Office.

Major R. Q. Manwaring, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Mr. C. O'Shaughnessy, Manager.

Commissioner for the U. C. Service Examinations.

Office, Fort, Wadajah Street—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

J. D. Sin, Esq., Commissioner, Secy.
G. S. Forbes, Esq., Acting.
G. Duncan, Esq., Secretary.
Mr. J. H. Ashbur, Manager.

Controller of Public Works Accounts.

Office, Chapin—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

S. Brock, Esq., Controller.
Mr. H. Lacey, Deputy Controller.
Mr. J. K. Newbridge, Chief Assistant.

Conservator of Forests.

Office, Chapank—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Major R. R. Baddeley, Officiating Conservator.
A. Chundawar, Member, Asst. Conservator in charge of office.**Consulting Engineer's Office (Bridges.)**

Nungambakam—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Major J. Mallins, R.E., Consulting Engineer.
Madara Gopal Pillay, Manager.**Consulting Engineer's Office (Railways.)**

Nungambakam—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Major J. H. N. Shaw Stewart, R.E., Consulting Engineer for Railways.
Lieut.-Col. H. N. P. Perera, F.C., R.E., Dy. Consulting Engineer, in charge.
Captain J. G. Lindsay, R.E., Acting do.
Captain G. M. Mohan, S.C., Examiner, Railway Accounts.
Mr. T. Dey, Accountant, Unconv. Assistant.**Court of Small Causes.**

2nd Lane Beach—11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

J. M. Buxford, Esq., 1st Judge.
G. E. Cowie, Esq., Judge.
C. V. Ranganatha Sanyal, Judge.
J. M. Marshall, Esq., Judge and Chief Clerk.**Director of Revenue Settlement.**

Office, Chapank—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

R. E. Master, Esq., Director, (on leave).
Mr. J. Howell, 1st Unconvinced Assistant.
Mr. W. P. Williams, Manager.**REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.**

Office, Chapank—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Lieut.-Colonel F. J. R. Priestley, Superintendent.
Mr. W. Shaw, Assistant.
K. S. Raghavachari, Manager.**Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,
Indian Medical Department.**

Office, Poonmalles Road—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

J. A. Reynolds, Esq., Dy. Insp. Gen. of Hospitals.
Mr. F. Fernandez, Manager.**Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,
British Medical Service.**

Office, Royapettah—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

R. C. Elliot, Esq., M.B., Dy. Insp. Gen. of Hosp.
Mr. J. Fernandez, Manager.**Dy. Judge Advocate Genl. of the Army.**

Office, Fort—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Major Genl. R. Fritchard, Dy. Judge Advocate Genl. of the Army.
Mr. C. Stevens, Unconvinced Assistant.**Educational Department.**

Office, College Hall—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

F. R. Powell, Esq., M.A., Dir. of Pub. Instruction.
Mr. J. H. Burns, Acting Unconv. Assistant.
A. Shanmuga Moorthy, Acting Manager.**Revenue Registrar.**

Office, Bangalore—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Rev. R. Murphy, M.B., Registrar.
Mr. J. R. D'Silva, Manager.**Emigration Department.**J. Hunter-Baird, Esq., Protector of Emigrants.
Surgeon G. J. Rogers, Acting Medical Inspector.
C. G. Conran, Esq., M.B., Alg. Agent and Medical Officer.**General Registry Office.**Office, Back of High Court—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Lt. Col. R. M. Macdonald, Registrar Genl. (R.E.).
Hon'ble V. Ramaswami, Acting do.
D. S. White, Esq., Acting District Registrar.**General Post Office.**

Broadway—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Col. A. C. Peers, Postmaster-General.
M. Percy, Esq., Postmaster.**Government Architect.**

Office, Chapank.

R. F. Chisholm, Esq.

Government Office.

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

POLITICAL AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.
Hon. R. S. Ellis, C.M., Chief Secretary.
H. E. Stokes, Esq., Under-Secretary.
Mr. G. Harnett, 1st Unconvinced Assistant.
Mr. T. G. Brithmont, 2nd do.
Mr. R. Upson, Registrar.
Mr. F. D'Silva, Deputy Registrar.**LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.**J. D. Mayne, Esq., Assistant Secretary.
Mr. C. U. Fernandez, Manager.**REVENUE DEPARTMENT.**W. Buxford, Esq., Secretary, R.E.
E. A. Delyell, Esq., Acting do.
F. Grant, Esq., Under-Secretary, R.E.
H. W. Waller, Esq., Acting do.
S. Veeraraghaviah Chetty, 1st Unconv. Asst.
Mr. L. C. D'Silva, 2nd Unconv. Assistant.
Mr. E. D. Oger, Registrar.**MILITARY DEPARTMENT.**Major General H. Marshall, Secretary, R.E.
Colonel Sir A. T. White, K.C.B., C.M., Acting do.
Lieut.-Colonel C. S. Elliot, Deputy Secretary, R.E.
Major J. Michael, Esq., do.
Mr. F. J. James, 1st Unconvinced Assistant.
Mr. A. A. Lofthouse, 2nd do.
Mr. J. L. Moseley, Registrar.**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**Colonel C. A. Ott, R.E., Secretary.
Lt. Col. J. C. Anderson, R.E., 1st Secy. (on duty).
Colonel J. Carpendale, Acting do.
Captain J. Starny, R.E., Under-Secretary, R.E.
Captain H. Tulloh, Acting do.
Mr. J. Mills, 1st Unconv. Assistant and Registrar.
Mr. D. D'Silva, 2nd do.
Sammuchan Naidu, Deputy Registrar.**GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS.**Rooms of Business—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Mr. Henry Morgan, Superintendent.
Mr. E. Hayes, Deputy do.

Mr. S. T. Anguth, Acting Head Examiner.

GOVERNMENT LITHOGRAPH PRESS.Office, Chapank—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Mr. J. H. Bakry, Superintendent and Manager.**PUBLIC WORKS DEPT. LAB. WORKSHOPS.**J. N. Granger, Esq., General Supt. of Stores and Workshops.
Mr. F. Dodderet, Mathematical Instrument maker.
Mr. James Gray, Blacksmith.**Government Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic
Stipends.**Office, Chapank—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Col. R. S. Wilson, Staff Capt. Genl. Agent and Paymaster.

Meer Mohd Ally Khan, Moonshis.

Mr. G. F. Pascoe, Assistant.

Government Central Book Depot.Office, College Hall—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
V. Krishnaswami Chari, Custodian.**Government Telegraph Department.**

Office, North Esplanade, Town.

P. C. Bailey, Esq., Superintendent.
G. W. W. Barclay, Esq., Asst. do.**High Court of Judicature.**

Office, North Beach—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Sir Colley Harnett Woodland, Esq., Chief Justice.
Sir Adam Dittleton, Esq., 1st Depute Justice.
Hon'ble W. Holloway, Judge.
C. C. Jones, do.
C. Collett, do.
A. M. Ritchie, Esq., Registrar, Civil Side, (R.E.).
J. B. S. Branson, Esq., Acting.
R. Brown, Esq., Assistant do.
H. E. Dalrymple, Esq., Sheriff.
J. P. Hutchings, Esq., Esq. Appl. Side, (on duty).
H. Vernon, Esq., Acting do.
J. Wilkin, Esq., Deputy Registrar.
Mr. A. F. W. Baple, Manager.**ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE.**

High Court Buildings, North Beach.

Hon'ble J. B. Norton, Advocate General.
H. G. Frichard, Esq., Esq. Appl. Side.
J. W. Handley, Esq., Esq. Appl. Side.
J. D. Mayne, Esq., Clerk of the Crown and Court.
Prosecutor.**Her Majesty's Station Depot.**

Office, Fort—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

H. W. Graham, Esq., M.B.S., Asst. Master, (Europe).
F. E. Bell, Esq., Acting do. and Commr. Paper Currency.
Mr. J. Dunne, Head Accountant & Manager.
Mr. G. Peterson, Manager Paper Curr. Dept.**Income Tax Office.**

Office, No. 22, Mount Road.

J. C. Winson, Esq., Collector.

Inspector-General, Madras Police.

Office, Masonic Temple, South Beach.

11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Major G. S. Harris, Inspector-General.
Captain M. W. Carr, Asst. do. (on duty).
Captain W. Robertson, Acting do.
S. Rameschandra Naidu, Manager.**Inspector General Indian Medical Dept.**

Office, Fort—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

W. Mackenzie, Esq., M.B., C.B., & M.B., Inspector General.
W. E. Cornish, Esq., Secy. and Station Officer.
Mr. Robert D'Silva, Manager.**Inspector Genl. British Medical Service.**

Office, Royapettah—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

F. M. Hildaway, Esq., Inspector General.
W. Vernon, Esq., Secy. & Statistical Officer.
Mr. J. Morton, Manager.**Madras and Savings Banks.**

Office, Bank of Madras, Broadway.

10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
J. Malver, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer.
T. E. Francis, Esq., Deputy do.**Master Attendant's Office.**

Office, Sea Canton House, Beach.

11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
J. D. E. Dalrymple, Esq., Master Attendant and Registrar of Shipping.
J. B. Crowther, Esq., Deputy do., Supt. of Mercantile Marine Office, Marine Storekeeper and Conservator of Ports.
J. E. Marshall, Esq., 1st Asst. Master Attendant.
W. H. Bartlett, Esq., 2nd Asst. do.
F. Bayton, Esq., 3rd Asst. do.
Mr. A. J. Ribeiro, Manager.**Military Finance Department.**

Office, Fort—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Lieut. Col. C. W. Henry, Comr. of Mils. Finance.
Lieut. Col. T. G. O'Brien, Mils. Accountant (R.E.).
Lieut. Col. J. G. Touch, Ag. do.
Col. A. J. Greenlaw, Asst. Commr., Pay Department.
Major J. W. Edgout, Auditor, Comptroller & Accounts—Europe.
Major G. A. Walker, Acting do.
Lt. Col. E. T. Parker, Esq., Ordnance Accounts—Europe.
Captain E. Fritchard, Acting do.
Esq. Major G. Mackay, M.B., Esq. Mils. Asst. Comr. Med. Asst. Comr. T. E. Greenfield, Asst. Esq. Mils. Pay Dept. Mr. G. W. Flynn, Personal Asst. to Comptroller. Mr. J. Hendricks, Head Clerk.**Municipal Commissioner's Office.**

Ernadooloo Chetty Street, Black Town.

12 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Col. C. A. Denison, President.
R. Cardoso, Esq., Asst. to do.—Europe.
Kannan Chetty, Ag. do.
Standish Lee, Esq., Civil Engineer.
Mr. W. Stephenson, Asst. do.
S. Jeyaraj Pillay, Collector.
Mr. N. Bandy, Jr., Asst. Collr. & Assessor.
Mr. D. H. Mose, Sanitary Inspector.
Mr. W. H. Axworthy, Manager & Book-keeper.**Observatory—Nungambakam.**

10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

N. K. Pogson, Esq., F.R.A.S., Astronomer.
C. Ranganatha Chetty, 1st Assistant.**Ordnance Department.**

Office, Fort—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Col. J. L. Barrow, Esq., Esq. of Ordnance and Magazine—Europe.
Col. A. T. Cadell, Acting do.
Lieut. Col. A. Stewart, Deput. do.
Mr. J. B. Cardoso, Unconvinced Asst.
Mr. M. Lambert, Manager.**GRAND ARSENAL.**

Office, Fort—8 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Col. E. Cadell, Comr. of Ordn., 1st Class.
Lieut. F. Sanderson, Comr. of Ordn., 2nd Class—Europe.
Lieut. W. E. Lockhart, R.A., Ag. do.
Mr. G. W. M. Taylor, Manager.**ENTREPRENEUR OF SHANTONRY.**

Office, Grand Arsenal, Fort.

11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Col. E. Cadell, Superintendent.
Mr. James Clark, Manager.**GUN CARTRIDGE MANUFACTORY.**

Vepery, Naval Hospital Road.

10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Col. T. H. Campbell, R.A., Superintendent.
Mr. M. Duffy, Conductor.**GUN POWDER MANUFACTORY.**

Veyyapady—8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Col. C. Rowlandson, R.A., Superintendent.
Conductor H. Briggs, Supervisor.**Pay Department.**

Office, Wallajah Street, Fort.

11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Col. A. J. Greenlaw, Military Paymaster, (on duty).
Captain M. W. Carr, Ag. do.
Mr. W. S. W. Pascoe, Manager.**People's Park.**

New Town—8 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Col. C. A. Denison, President.
Mr. J. Fox, Superintendent.

Principal Medical Storekeeper.

Fort—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

F. Day, Esq., Principal Storekeeper, (on duty)
G. Dille, Esq., Acting do.
Mr. E. Hutton, Manager.**Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.**

Office, GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

J. H. Gartin, Esq.
Mr. J. Davis, Manager.**Quarter Master General's Office.**

Rampart Square, Fort—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Col. Crawford Cooke, Quarter Master General.
Lieut. Col. Arthur Leary, Deputy do.
Major R. M. Deane, Assistant do.
Captain J. Spring, Dy. Asst. do. Centre Divn.
Mr. P. D'Silva, Manager.**Staff Officer and Supt. of Details.**

Office, Fort—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Lieut. Col. G. Baldock, Staff Officer and Supt. of
Details.
Mr. H. Fox, Manager.**Sanitary Commissioner's Office.**Commander-in-Chief's Road, Zangore.
10 A.M. to 5 P.M.Surgeon Major J. L. Harding, Commissioner.
Mr. T. C. D'Souza, Manager.**Health Office, Veterinary.**

H. Stachbrough, Esq., Health Officer.

Sea Customs.

Office, Beach—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

J. Hunter Blair, Esq., Collector.
Mr. L. S. Atkinson, Deputy Collector.
Mr. A. B. Shaw, Appraiser.
Mr. T. G. Blake, Deputy Appraiser.
Mr. W. E. Fox, Manager.**Secretary and Examiner in Hindustani.**

Major T. G. M. Lane.

Superintending Engineer, 4th Division.

Office, Nungambakkam—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Col. A. J. M. Latham, R.E., Supg. Engr. (Eur.)
Col. J. Bann, Acting do.
Capt. J. Goldard, Executive Engineer, Fort.
Mr. S. Francis, Head Accountant and Manager.**Superintendent Army Schools.**

Office, BANGALORE.

Major M. L. Grove, M.S.D., Superintendent.

Superintendent of Stamps.

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

Hon. V. Rama Sengar, Esq., (on duty)
J. G. Pittard, Esq., Ac. do.
Mr. J. Luria, Manager.**Supt. of Family Payments and Pensions.**

Office, Fort—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Major J. Michael, Staff Corps, Supt. (on duty)
Major H. J. T. Nield, Acting.
Mr. J. T. Mervin, Manager.**Supt. General of Vaccination.**

Jesumiah's Road, Veterinary.

J. Shewell, Esq., M.D., Supt. Genl. of Vaccination.

Translators to Government.Lieut. Col. E. S. Wilson, Staff Corps, Persian and
Hindustani.Lieut. W. E. Wright, Staff Corps, Tamil, (Eur.)
W. Joyce, Esq., Acting.
L. Garthwaite, Esq., Gujarati.
E. Thompson, Esq., Malayalam.
Major T. G. M. Lane, Staff Corps, Telugu.

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LIST OF
HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN GOVERNMENT SERVANTS,
OF THE MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT,
CORRECTED TO THE 31st OCTOBER 1869.

COUNCIL OF FORT SAINT GEORGE.**GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.**

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

Appointed Governor of the Presidency of Madras, 2nd February 1866; took his seat
27th March 1866.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT. GENL. WILLIAM ANSON MCLEVERDY,

Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council; took his seat 8th November 1867.

THE HON'BLE ALEXANDER JOHN ARBUTHNOT

Third in Council; took his seat 29th October 1867.

THE HON'BLE

Fourth in Council; took his seat

FIRST CLASS OF 35 YEARS' STANDING.**SECOND CLASS OF 20 YEARS' STANDING.****HENRY DAVID COOK**

1835. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 13th 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 1843. Acting Sub Judge, Mangalore, 9th April 1847. Europe, furlough.
5th February 1848. Out of 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, 27th February 1855. Acting Civil and Session
Judge, Madura, 25th September 1855. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Calicut,
19th February 1856. Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, 28th April 1857. Civil and
Session Judge, Coimbatore, 30 July 1868. On two years' furlough to Europe, from
18th September 1868, — 29 years, 9 months, 27 days.

CHARLES WILLIAM READE

1835. Under the principal Collector of Canara, 15th July 1836. Doing duty as an assistant
under the principal Collector of Canara, 1st May 1837. Assistant to the principal
Collector and Magistrate of Canara, 3rd January 1838. Acting head assistant to
the principal Collector and Magistrate of Canara, 7th May 1839. Acting Register
Zillah Court, Chittoor, 19th September 1839. Register 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, 23d June 1841. Acting Register Zillah Court of Canara, 10th August 1842. Acting additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Canara, 17th February 1846. Acting Sub Collector and Magistrate of Canara, 24 February 1847. Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Canara, 6th July 1847. Europe, furlough, 26th December 1848. Without employ, 26th January 1852. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 14th May 1852. Sub Judge, Salem, 22d February 1854. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 8th January 1856. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, 24th March 1857. Collector and Magistrate and Agent to Governor of Port St. George in Virangapatam, 21st July 1857. Without employ, 24th September 1859. On private affairs to Raychand, from 27th October 1859. Out of employ. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Madras, from 11th November 1861. Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, from 30 March 1862.—30 years, 4 months, 3 days.

GORDON SULLIVAN FORBES.

1838. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 26th July 1839. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddalore, 6th April 1840. Register of the Zillah Court of Combaconum, 10th October 1841. Extra assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 10th August 1845. 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, 13th February 1849. Out of employ, 24th March 1852. Acting Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 20th 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, 1d July 1855. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 4th September 1855. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 30th November 1855. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 2d February 1856. On sick leave to Europe, from 25th September 1856 to 25th January 1858. 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 6th January 1866. Third Member of the Board of Revenue, 20th April 1867. Member of the Committee for the Examination of Assistants, 4th June 1867. Additional Member of the Governor-General in Council for making Laws and Regulations, from 22d March 1869. Acting 2d Member of the Board of Revenue, 20th April 1869. Acting Commissioner for the Unconventional Civil Service Examination, 20th April 1869. To be 2d Member but to act as 1st Member of the Board of Revenue, 4th April 1869.—25 years, 2 months, 23 days.

FRANKLYN LUSHINGTON.

1838. Under the principal Collector, Malabar, 1st February 1839. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 7th January 1842. Acting 2d assistant to the Accountant General, 5th January 1841. Second assistant to the Accountant General, 27th January 1842. Europe, 14th January 1845. 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 Sadr and Foujdaree Adawlut, 6th April 1847. Senior deputy Register to the Court of Sadr and Foujdaree Adawlut, 1st May 1849. Acting Register to the Court of Sadr and Foujdaree Adawlut, 2d March 1852. Register to the Court of Sadr and Foujdaree Adawlut, 1st July 1852. Civil Auditor and Superintendent of Stamps, 3th April 1855. Accountant, North-West Provinces, 24th April 1859. Assistant to the Government of Bengal, 9th September 1859. Officiating deputy Accountant General, Madras, 12th May 1860. Officiating deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Madras, 5th September 1861. Accountant General, Madras, 1st May 1863. On sick leave, from 14th May 1862 to 24th May 1864.—25 years, 1 month, 19 days.

RICHARD GWATKIN CLARKE.

1839. Acting head assistant to the Register of Sadr and Foujdaree Adawlut, 28th April 1840. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 2d February 1841. Acting Cashier to the Government Bank, and Assistant to the Sub Treasurer, 31st August 1841. Head assistant to the Register of Sadr and Foujdaree Adawlut, 11th January 1842. Civil Auditor and Superintendent of Stamps, 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, 23d December 1851. Out of employ, 20th October 1857. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, 30th November 1857. Subordinate Judge, Combaconum, 23rd June 1858. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 27th July 1858. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, 1st October 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Combaconum, 27th April 1860. Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, 19th July 1860. On sick leave to Europe, from 24th May 1861 to 2d June 1861. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Combaconum, from 20th April 1867 to 6th August 1868.—25 years, 4 months, 25 days.

GEORGE HENRY ELLIS.

1839. Assistant to Chief Secretary to Government, 20th July 1841. 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, 30th March 1844. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 15th March 1847. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 15th May 1849. Acting Sub Judge, Madras, 1st January 1850. Europe, furlough, 26th April 1851. Out of employ, 24th 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 Sadr and Foujdaree Adawlut, 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, from 17th October 1866 to 25th March 1867. Acting Commissioner for obtaining into the debts of Prince Azem Jah, Bandoor, from 20th March to 26th April 1867. Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, from 27th April 1867 to 3d January 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, from 24th February 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam from 7th April 1869.—27 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 1843. Senior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 21st March 1843. Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Virangapatam, 24th July 1843. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Virangapatam, 27th November 1844. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 25th May 1850. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Virangapatam, 16th February 1851. Principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Virangapatam, 19th September 1857. England, 10th May 1858. Out of employ, from 8th November 1858. Acting Post Master General, Madras, 3rd January and 9th June 1859. Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Virangapatam, 7th October 1860. On sick leave, from 14th May 1862 to 22d May 1864. Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, from 23d May 1864. Acting Member of the Board of Revenue, from 5th July to 8th August 1866 and from 16th August to 6th November 1866. On special leave to Europe, from 6th May to 27th November 1867. On sick leave to the Cape, &c., from 10th April to 3rd December 1868. Acting Third Member, Board of Revenue, from 3rd August 1869.—25 years, 8 months, 14 days.

GEORGE NOBLE TAYLOR.

1840. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Manipal, 3rd August 1841. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Cuddalore, 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 Virangapatam, 13th March 1843 and 3rd January 1845. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Virangapatam, 1st April 1845. Europe, 15th October 1845. Out of employ, 2nd 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, 20th February 1851. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 1st July 1851. Acting deputy Secretary to Government and Secretary to the Local Examiners,

24th January 1850. Europe, furlough, for 6 months, 15th August 1855. Acting deputy Collector of Customs, 31st March 1857. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 15th April 1857. Acting Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 1st September 1857. Inspect Commissioner of the Madras Presidency, 16th November 1858. Services temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India, 17th April 1862. 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 Viceroy and Governor General of India, 10th March 1865. On sick leave to Europe, from 27th March to 16th September 1869.—25 years, 7 months, 4 days.

JAMES FRASER.

1840. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 25th July 1841. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 3rd 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 1843. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 4th July 1843. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 18th November 1845, 8th January 1850, 11th March 1852 and 24th 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 sick leave to Europe, from 14th February 1857 to 20th December 1858. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 4th March 1859. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, 3rd December 1859. Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 28th February 1860. On sick leave, from 24th October 1861 to 23rd January 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from February 1862. Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act at North Arcot, 28th April 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Godavari District, from 28th May 1864. Collector and Magistrate of the Godavari District, 10th March 1865. On special leave, from 8th March to 23rd September 1868.—25 years, 7 months, 12 days.

JAMES DOUGLAS ROBINSON.

1840. 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, 25th April 1847. Europe, furlough, 21st February 1848. Out of employ, 14th February 1852. Acting additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Canara, 21 March 1852. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 10th October 1853. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 2nd November 1852. Acting Sub Judge of the Zillah of Mangalore, 24 June 1854. Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Canara, 17th June 1854. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Canara, 16th May 1856. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 18th April 1857. On special duty in connection with the disturbances in the frontier of the Canara District, 12th March 1858, No. 238, Judicial Department. Acting Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 3rd May 1859. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, 2nd February 1860. Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 26th June 1861. On sick leave, from 15th February 1862 to 8th December 1863. On special leave, from 16th July 1864 to 12th July 1865. On sick leave to Europe, from 5th April to 23rd October 1868.—22 years, 9 months, 10 days.

WILLIAM MOLLE CAPELL.

1840. 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, 3rd 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, 6th February 1847. Out of employ, 31st January 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, and Acting Head Assistant of that District, 22nd February 1850. Europe, 10th May 1850. Out of employ, 12th December 1851. Acting Sub Judge, Chingleput, 4th 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. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, from 24th June 1867 to 9th September 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, from 12th September 1868.—25 years, 14 days.

WILLIAM HODGSON.

1840. Under the Principal Collector of Malabar, 2d April 1841. Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 18th April 1843. Europe, 20th February 1844. Out of employ, 3d March 1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 21st March 1848. Europe, 16th July 1848. Out of employ, 23th 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, 14th August 1852. Acting Sub Judge, Salem, 15th February 1853. Acting Sub Judge, Salem, 17th July 1854. Acting Sub Judge, Mangalore, 22d May 1855. England, 26th September 1855. Out of employ, 20th October 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Salem, 2nd December 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Salem, 28th March 1858. Sub Judge, Bellary, 11th January 1859. Sub Judge, Salem, 22nd August 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chittoor, 22nd March 1861. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 26th July 1861. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 10th June 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, from 1st October 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore, 16th February 1864. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 15th August 1864. Civil and Session Judge of Guntur, 10th January 1865. On sick leave to Europe, from 7th June 1867 to 2nd April 1868. Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, 31st March 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, from 10th September 1868.—18 years, 9 months, 6 days.

HON'BLE DAVID ARBUTHNOTT.

1841. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 23rd January 1843. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 15th April 1843. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 24th October 1845. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 9th 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 1848. 11th September 1849. 29th March 1850 and 17th December 1850. Magistrate of the District of Kurnool, 10th June 1852. On sick leave to England, 10th June 1852. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, from 1st October 1853. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Kurnool, on 5th March 1852. Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 28th March 1852. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Madras, from 15th January to 2d April 1857. Collector and Magistrate of Madras, from 24th April 1857. On two years furlough to Europe, from 24th January 1858.—25 years, 7 months, 3 days.

ANDREW WEDDERBURN.

1841. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 4th July 1842. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 18th May 1845. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 30th October 1846. Europe, 14th February 1847. Out of 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, 24th February 1850. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddapah, 23rd March 1851. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddapah, 23rd August 1851. Europe, furlough, from 14th February 1857 to 7th February 1860. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, from 14th April to 25th June 1861. Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 6th April 1863. On sick leave to Europe, from 15th February 1861 to 22nd June 1863. Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, from 15th January 1865. Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 21st June 1865. Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 15th February to 2nd March 1868. On one year's furlough to Europe, from 25th June 1869.—22 years, 11 days.

JAMES LAW LUSHINGTON.

1841. Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 23rd January 1843. Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 28th May 1844. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 22nd September 1845. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 15th June 1846. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 29th January 1847.

Second assistant to the Accountant General, 3rd December 1847. Acting head assistant to the Accountant General, 2nd September 1848. Cansero Translator to Government, and head assistant to the Accountant General, 3rd July 1850. Acting first assistant to the Accountant General, 16th December 1851. First assistant to the Accountant General, 1st August 1852. 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, 15th February 1859. Civil Auditor, 21st April 1859. Accountant, North Western Provinces, 1859. On sick leave to England, from 12th April 1860 to 7th January 1863. Acting Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Madras, from 10th 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 1st January to 25th May 1864. Accountant General, Bombay, 27th February 1865. On private affairs to Europe, from 12th April to 11th October 1865. On duty in England. On two years' furlough to Europe, from 13th March 1869.—24 years, 11 months, 22 days.

ALEXANDER JOHN ARBUTHNOT.

1842. Acting assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 6th June 1843. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 27th February 1844. Head assistant to the Register to the Court of Sadr and Foujdaree Adalat, 18th March 1845. Officiating Secretary to the College Board and Madras University, 27th October 1846. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddalore, 26th 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 1851. Acting Deputy Register to the Court of Sadr and Foujdaree Adalat, 2nd March 1852. Deputy Register to the Court of Sadr and Foujdaree Adalat, 1st July 1852. Acting Register to the Court of Sadr and Foujdaree Adalat, 20th May 1853. Member and Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 21st July 1854. Director of Public Instruction, 13th March 1855. Commissioner for the Unconvenanted Civil Service Examinations, 3rd May 1861. Acting Chief Secretary to Government, from 1st May 1862. Fellow of the University of Madras, 23rd 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. Member of Council, 28th October 1867.—27 years, 3 months, 10 days.

JAMES DUNCAN SIM, C.S.I.

1842. Acting head assistant to the Register of the Sadr and Foujdaree Adalat, 30th May 1843. Europe, 23rd September 1844. Out of 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, 23rd December 1851. Acting Telugu Translator to Government, 29th April 1853. 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 1859. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 1st May 1861. On special leave to Europe, from 14th May to 26th November 1865. Acting Chief Secretary to Government, from 2d June to 26th July 1866. Third Member of the Board of Revenue, 10th January 1867. Commissioner for the Unconvenanted Civil Service Examinations. Director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras, 15th January 1867. Second Member of the Board of Revenue, 20th April 1867. On eight months' furlough to Europe, from 19th April 1869. To be First Member of the Board of Revenue, 4th August 1869.—21 years, 9 months, 5 days.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, C.S.I.

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 1851. Acting Sub Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 23rd June 1862. On furlough to England, 13th November 1862. Out of employ, 2nd December 1865. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 4th

July 1853. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 2nd January 1856. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 2nd September 1856. Inspector-General of Police for the Madras Presidency, 19th May 1856. Acting 2nd Member of the Board of Revenue, from 9th December 1867 to 2nd April 1868. On special leave to Europe, from 15th May to 8th November 1868. Resumed his seat as Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue on 11th November 1868. To be Third Member, but to act as Second Member of the Board of Revenue, 4th August 1869. 21 years, 6 months, 27 days.

GEORGE THORNHILL.

1842. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 2nd 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, Cuddalore, 5th September 1849. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 30th October 1846. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 30th May 1847. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Ganjam, 9th January 1852. On furlough to England, 21st May 1853. Out of employ, 13th November 1854. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 2nd December 1856. Principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 21st March 1857. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 21st September 1859. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 13th December 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Masulipatam, 27th April 1860. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 2nd 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. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, from 30th May to 29th November 1867, and from 30th April 1868. On special duty, 22nd December 1868. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, from 7th August 1869.—21 years, 10 months, 1 day.

MORETON JOHN WALHOUSE.

1842. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 2nd April 1844. Acting head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 22nd 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, 15th September 1849. Acting Sub Judge, Salem, 19th July 1851. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 2nd March 1852. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 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, 9th November 1856. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Honore, 4th January 1856. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 18th August 1861. On furlough to Europe, from 23rd April 1859 to 11th 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 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 12th January 1864. On special leave, from 7th to 22nd July 1864. On sick leave to Europe, from 4th May 1867 to 20th April 1869.—21 years, 5 months, 11 days.

LEWIS CHARLES INNES.

1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 3d January 1846. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 23d June 1847. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 10th December 1847. Europe, furlough, 16th July 1849. Out of employ, 14th June 1852. Assistant and acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 29th January 1852. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 15th April 1853. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 20th December 1853. Acting Sub Judge, Coimbatore, 5th December 1855. Sub Judge, Coimbatore, 12th February 1856. Civil and Session Judge, Nivdial, 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 of Madras, 21st March 1865. On sick leave to Europe, from 23rd April 1867 to 2nd January 1869.—20 years, 7 months, 14 days.

FREDERICK SAMUEL CHILD.

1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 7th April 1846. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Thiruvellur, 23d March 1847. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 27th March 1849. Assistant to the Collector

and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 23d 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. Out of employ, 1st December 1852. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 20th December 1852. Acting Sub Judge, Madras, 19th February 1855. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 3d April 1855. On furlough to England, 14th October 1855. Out of employ, 26th October 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Malabar, 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 1855, 12th April 1859. Twelve months' sick leave in extension, 29th September 1859 and 23d March 1861. Returned to the Presidency, 26th 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 Guntur, from 7th April, 1862, and Civil Judge of Guntur, from 19th April 1862. Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, from 18th June 1862. Civil and Session Judge of Tinnevely, 26th September 1865. On sick leave, from 26th December 1862 to 2d April 1868. On one year's furlough to Europe, from 8th September 1865.—10 years, 5 months, 13 days.

JAMES INNES MINCHIN.

1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 8th July 1845. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 15th 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, Cuddalore, 5th April 1853. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 25th July 1853. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 15th February 1856. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Masulipatam, 26th July 1859. Officiating Collector and Magistrate, Burdwan, 27th April 1860 and 7th March 1862. Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 1st March 1865. On sick leave to Europe, from 15th April 1866 to 7th November 1867. To be Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 26th April 1867. On special duty, Calcutta, from 15th November 1867 to 14th April 1868.—24 years, 1 month, 22 days.

CLARENCE ARMSTRONG ROBERTS.

1844. Student at the College, permitted to prosecute his studies under the Collector of Salem, 11th July 1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 11th May 1847. Acting assistant to the Accountant General, 23d September 1843. 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 Commission, 7th May 1852. Acting head assistant to the Accountant General, and acting Concrete Translator to Government, 15th April 1855. Member of the Board of Revenue, 26th July 1856. Acting first assistant to the Accountant General, 12th September 1854. Revenue, 14th January 1857. Out of employ, 24th January 1858. Secretary to the Mine Commission, 26th March 1859. 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, Cuddalore, 9th April 1859. Off. Post Master General, 25th October 1859. On sick leave to England, from 18th April 1861 to 7th 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, Cuddalore, from 15th September 1863. Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, 26th September 1863. Commissioner for the Settlement of the debts of His Highness Prince Anson Sah Bahadur, 26th April 1867. 29 years, 1 month, 28 days.

ROBERT STANTON ELLIS, C.E.

1844. Under the principal Collector, Coimbatore, 18th March 1848. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 24th November 1846. Europe, Turin, 14th October 1848. Out of employ, 26th September 1851. Head assistant to the Registrar to the Court of Suits and Pleadings, Madras, 7th October 1851. Head assistant to the Registrar to the Court of Suits and Pleadings, Madras, 1st July 1852. Acting deputy Registrar of the Court of Suits and Pleadings, Madras, 8th November 1853. Deputy Commissioner of the 2d Class, Nagpur Commission, 15th September 1854. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 9th May 1853 to 6th November 1859. 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, 6th August 1860 and 27th August 1861. Acting Superintendent of Stamps, from 6th March 1862. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Department under the Chief Secretary, from the 31st 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 the 1st 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 5th May 1866. Chief Secretary to Government, 29th October 1867.—14 years, 5 months, 5 days.

EDWARD BROMLEY FOGG.

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 1859. Acting Subordinate Judge, Chittoor, 29th November 1856. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 17th April 1860. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 19th April 1861. On Medical Certificate, India, from 24th June 1861 to 10th April 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 10th April 1862. Acting Collector and Civil and Session Judge of Chingleput, from 15th September 1862 to 27th December 1863. Acting Magistrate and Agent to the Governor at Ganjam, 13th September 1864. Acting Collector and Session Judge of Bellary, 10th January 1865. Civil and Session Judge of Berhampore, 13th October 1865. Civil and Session Judge of Chingleput, from 6th October 1866.—20 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, Collett, 10th February 1853. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 14th April 1855. Acting Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 8th August 1859. On furlough to Europe, 29th July 1856. Out of employ, 12th October 1857. On furlough to Europe, 29th July 1856. Out of employ, 12th October 1857. Acting deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 26th 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 Tax, 27th August 1861. Sub Judge, Cuddalore, 30th August 1861. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chittoor, from 2d 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 5th February 1864.—21 years, 24 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 assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 14th January 1851. Special principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 6th September 1851. Acting Saint George in Vizagapatam, 17th November 1854. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 24th September 1855. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 26th September 1855. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 26th September 1855. On furlough to Europe, from 18th December 1855. Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Chittoor, 2d December 1857. Director of Revenue Settlement, Bellary, 24th June 1859. Deputy expired portion of the three years' furlough obtained by him on the 26th December 1856, 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, 28th 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. Acting Resident of Travancore and Cochin, from 24th March 1863. Resident in Travancore and Cochin, 8th June 1863. 21 years, 2 months, 2 days.

ROBERT EDWARD MASTER

1845. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 11th 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, 24th June 1850. Acting Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 22nd October 1851, 15th August 1851 and 1st April 1852. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 8th November 1851. Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 20th March 1852. On furlough to Europe, 15th March 1856. Out of employ, 8th November 1857. Acting 2nd assistant to the Accountant General, 8th December 1857. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 18th March 1858. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavari District, without prejudice to his appointments of Deputy Director, Revenue Settlement, 1st February 1861. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavari District, and to officiate as Deputy Director, Revenue Settlement, March 1861. Acting Director, Revenue Settlement, April 1861. Officiating Director, Revenue Settlement, 18th March 1862. Director of Revenue Settlement, from 15th March 1862. 22 years, 3 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 Sadr and Fardars, Adalat, 21st March 1854. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 30th May 1854. Head assistant and acting Deputy Register to the Court of Sadr Adalat, 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, 10th February 1855. Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 27th March 1855. On furlough to Europe, 29th January 1856. Out of employ, 21st September 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, 10th July 1858. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 22d August 1859 and 30th November 1860. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 5th April 1861. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 12th May to 26th November 1861. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 2d June to 21st July 1862. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 16th January 1867. On two years' furlough to Europe, from 10th October 1865. 21 years, 5 months, 11 days.

JOHN HENTER BLACK

1845. Under the principal Collector of Coimbatore, 11th April 1846. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 9th November 1847. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 7th March 1848. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 4th February 1851. England, 15th January 1852. Out of 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 Port Saint George in Vengalpetam, 15th March 1853. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Port Saint George in Vengalpetam, 20th December 1853. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Port Saint George in Vengalpetam, 18th December 1854. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 20th April 1855. Acting Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 20th September 1856. Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 21 December 1856. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madras, 11th January 1859. On furlough to Europe, from 10th May 1859 to 7th November 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, 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 Sept. 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, C. O., 14th August 1866. Protector of Emigrants, Madras, from 23d July 1868. On special duty at Bangalore, from 14th July to 19th September 1869. 19 years, 4 months, 19 days.

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, 22d 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, 2nd April 1856. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 20th September 1856. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 30th September 1857 to 21st August 1859. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 18th May 1858. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 1st December 1858. Acting Collector, Tanjore, from 14th April 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, from 7th July 1863. Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 8th March 1864. Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 17th March 1865. On special leave, from 15th March to 25th September 1866. 19 years, 3 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 December 1851. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 5th February 1855. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 19th February 1855. Acting Sub Judge, Mangalore, 22nd April 1855. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 9th September 1856. Acting Sub Collector and the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Port Saint George in Vengalpetam, 31st March 1857. Senior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Port Saint George in Vengalpetam, 16th March 1859. Sub Judge, Coimbatore, 3rd May 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, 23rd August 1860. Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Coimbatore, but to act as Civil and Session Judge of Nandial, 9th June 1863. Special leave, from 15th September 1863 to 9th March 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madras, 15th March 1864. Civil and Session Judge of Nellore, 10th May 1865. On furlough to Europe from 28th August 1867 to 29th July 1869. Civil and Session Judge of Calicut, from 7th Aug. 1863. 18 years, 4 months, 28 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, Mangalore, 2nd June 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Mangalore, 2nd June 1852. On Medical Certificate to England, 3rd August 1852. Out of employ, 27th January 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 6th February 1855. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 2d March 1855. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, but acting Sub Judge, Mangalore, 24th July 1855. 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 Port Saint George in Ganjam, 22nd August 1858. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nandial, 4th November 1859. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, 7th June 1860. On furlough to Europe, from 6th January 1861 to 7th January 1861. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, 12th January 1861. Acting Civil and Session Judge of 1865. Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, 15th September 1866. Services rendered at the disposal of the Government of Port Saint George, from 11th November 1867. Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, 2nd April 1868. 16 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, 1st April 1850. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 18th July 1854. Sub Judge, Mangalore, 6th March 1855. On furlough to Europe, from 25th October 1856 to 1st December 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, from 8th January 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, from 25th 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, 30th 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, 28th March 1866. Civil and Session Judge of Vizagapatnam, 17th April 1866. Civil and Session Judge of Berhampore, from 18th April 1869.—18 years, 5 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 Registrar to the Court of Sudr and Poudarase Adalat, 20th May 1853. Acting head assistant to the Registrar to the Court of Sudr and Poudarase Adalat, 8th November 1853. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Mambalam, 14th March 1854. Acting Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 2nd January 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 3rd April 1855. Acting Sub Judge, Calicut, 14th April 1855. Head 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, 23rd December 1856. Sub Judge, Calicut, 28th April 1857. Secretary to the Commission for inquiring into the present system of Judicature in the Madras Presidency, 9th 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 16th April 1863. Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 5th May 1863. On sick leave to Europe, from 22nd March 1868 to 7th November 1868.—15 years, 2 months, 16 days.

WILLIAM THOMAS BLAIR.

1848. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 14th 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, 2nd April 1852. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 31st August 1853. Acting Sub Judge, Cuddapah, 4th January 1856. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddapah, 16th February 1857. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 30th September 1858 to 25th September 1860. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 17th April 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, 22nd April 1863. To be Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, but to continue to act as Inam Commissioner, 13th October 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Coimbatore, from 6th to 18th November 1865. To be Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, but to continue to act as Inam Commissioner, 17th April 1866. To be Civil and Session Judge of Chingleput, but to continue to act as Inam Commissioner, 4th December 1866. To be Civil and Session Judge of Berhampore, but to continue to act as Inam Commissioner, 25th August 1868. Member of the Committee for the Examination of Assistants, 22nd September 1868. Civil and Session Judge of Vizagapatnam, 31st March 1869.—19 years, 7 months.

HENRY MORRIS.

1848. Student at the College, 5th December 1848. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 18th March 1851. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 2nd January 1855. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 2nd February 1856. Inspector of Schools, 31st July 1857. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntur, 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 Nandyal, from 3rd February 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Godavary District, from the 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, Chittoor, 13th September 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 6th January 1865. Principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Gajum, but to act as Civil and Session Judge of Rajahmundry, 7th March 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, 15th April 1866.—11 years, 3 months, 16 days.

GEORGE FANBURY.

1848. Student at the College, 2nd January 1849. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 30th July 1850. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 10th July 1854. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 10th May 1856. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 16th March 1858. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1859 to 4th August 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate, 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, North Arcot, from 5th August 1864. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, from 31st January to 30th June 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 23rd July 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Rajahmundry, 13th 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, from 5th March to 12th September 1866. On sick leave to Europe, from 14th March 1867 to 16th October 1868.—16 years, 11 months, 12 days.

CHARLES NORMAN POCHIN.

1848. Student at the College, 5th December 1848. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 9th July 1850. Officiating head assistant to the Registrar to the Court of Sudr and Poudarase Adalat, 18th 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, North Canara, 16th December 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, 14th March 1860. Subordinate Judge, Mangalore, 19th July 1860. Officiating Collector and Magistrate, North Canara, 7th December 1860. On furlough, from 13th April 1861 to 24th May 1864. Out of employ, 23rd May 1864. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 16th 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, from 21st September to 25th December 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Salem, from 15th January to 7th April 1867. Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 8th April 1867.—17 years, 9 months, 11 days.

ROBERT BLAIR SWINTON.

1849. Student at the College, 12th June 1849. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 22nd July 1851. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 3rd April 1855. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 3rd 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 23rd January 1858. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 2nd 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, 2nd July 1859. Acting Sub Judge, Ootacamund, 10th August 1859. Subordinate Judge, Mangalore, 22nd 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, Negapatnam, from 26th March 1865. On furlough to Europe, from 25th January 1864 to 23rd January 1867. Out of employ, from 4th January to 8th July 1867. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, from 19th December 1867 to 2nd April 1868. Civil and Session Judge, Guntur, from 29th June 1868.—18 years, 5 months, 28 days.

JAMES WILKINSON BREEKS.

1849. Student at the College, 3rd December 1849. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 24th 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, 23rd September 1856 and 5th March 1857. Canara, 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, Madras, 9th June 1859. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 19th July 1859. Acting Subordinate Judge, Bellary, 8th November 1859. On furlough to Europe, from 16th December 1859 to 23rd April 1861. Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, 23rd April 1861. Special leave, from 15th 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 1863. On sick leave to Europe, from 13th November 1864 to 27th November 1867. Out of employ. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chittoor, from 4th January to 27th July 1868. Acting Commissioner, Neilgherry Hills, from 1st August 1868. Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills, 25th August 1868. -15 years, 3 months, 5 days.

THIRD CLASS OF 12 YEARS' STANDING.

THOMAS ALEXANDER NICHOLAS CHASE

1850. Student at the College, 2nd April 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 19th October 1851. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 30th January 1853. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 20th March 1855. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 3rd April 1855. Acting Sub Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 4th March 1859. Head assistant and acting Sub Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 3rd December 1859. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1860 to 11th April 1862. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavary, from 22nd April 1862. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Kistna District, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavary District, 11th August 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, from 2nd October 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavary, from 1st February 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavary District, 11th January 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 25th July 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chittoor, 28th February 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 30th May 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 27th August to 30th November 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, from 31st December 1866. To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 15th January 1867. To be Civil and Session Judge of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 5th February 1867. Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, from 17th January 1867. -17 years, 7 months, 1 day.

LOUIS FORBES.

1850. Student at the College, 31st December 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 18th May 1853. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 4th May 1854. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 26th July 1854. Acting head assistant to the Registrar to the Court of Sadr and Foujdaree Adalat, 3rd 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, 25th 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 16th April 1861 to 8th December 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Nandial, 21st February 1865. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Nandial, 10th January 1865. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Nandial, 2nd July 1866. Civil and Session Judge of Nandial, from 14th October 1866. On one year's furlough to Europe, from 7th March 1867. -14 years, 6 months, 14 days.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER DALYELL.

1850. Student at the College, 31st December 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 18th January 1851. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 21st February 1855 to 27th March 1859. Out of 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 Fort Saint

George in Vinnagatum, but acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, 5th August 1859. Principal assistant to the Collector and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vinnagatum, set to act as Sub Collector, South Arcot, 17th April 1860. Acting Subordinate Judge, Chittoor, 14th September 1860. Officiating Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 15th September 1861. Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 15th 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. 20th September 1864. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, from 2nd February to 2nd May 1865. and from 13th May 1865. Officiating President of the Income Tax Commission, 26th May 1865. Acting Secretary, Board of Examiners, 3rd November 1865. Secretary Board of Examiners, 23rd January 1866. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 2nd June 1866. Acting Income Tax Commissioner, 2nd October 1866. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 4th December 1866. Secretary, Board of Revenue, 15th January 1867. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, from 8th to 20th July 1867. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 9th July 1868. -14 years, 5 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, 13th March 1855. Acting Sub Judge, Madras, 26th 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, 13th April 1859. On Medical Certificate, from 27th February 1861 to 26th January 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, from 9th March 1865. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bellary, from 7th August 1865. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, from 1st August 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 11th October 1864. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 2nd April 1865. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Chittoor, 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 Madras, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 14th September 1866. To be Civil and Session Judge of Chittoor, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 4th December 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 2nd to 5th March 1867. Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 10th March 1868. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 27th September 1862. -16 years, 11 months, 15 days.

JOHN RENNIE COCKERELL.

1850. Student at the College, 1st December 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 6th April 1852. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 24th April 1853. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 28th September 1853. Acting Sub Judge, Madras, 26th February 1856. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 20th September 1856. Acting Sub Judge, Madras, 17th March 1857. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 31st March 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Combaconum, 23rd May 1859. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 18th December 1859. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 19th July 1860. Officiating Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 15th January 1861. On furlough, from 20th March 1861 to 19th January to 31st May 1856. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna District, 13th January 1865. Acting Collector of Sea Customs at Madras, from 1st June to 2nd August 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madras, August 1865. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Chittoor, 4th May 1866. Acting Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 20th January 1866. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, Madras District, 9th July 1866. Revenue, 2nd July 1867. Civil and Session Judge, Nellore, 13th August 1867. -15 years, 1 month, 28 days.

DAVID FREEMANTLE CARMICHAEL.

1851. Student at the College, 2nd March 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 14th November 1851. Acting head assistant and Registrar to the Court of Sadr and Foujdaree Adalat, 13th June 1854. Head assistant and Registrar to the Court of Sadr and Foujdaree Adalat, 19th February 1855. On Medical Certificate to England, from 28th March 1855 to 25th October 1856. Deputy Se-

cretary to Government in the Department under the Chief Secretary and Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 24th October 1866. Private Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor, 28th March 1869 and 8th June 1869. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 24th June 1869 to 25th November 1869. 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, 10th January 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, from 17th April 1862. Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, 24th July 1863. Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Ganjam, 18th April 1867. Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature from 14th April to 6th July 1869. On two years' furlough to Europe, from 8th July 1869, — 15 years, 4 months, 6 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 1853. Special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 16th May 1856. Acting Sub Judge, Calicut, 22nd October 1858. Acting Sub Judge, Calicut, 20th 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, 6th November 1860. On furlough to Europe, from 12th October 1862 to 2nd July 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, but to act as Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, 5th September 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 22nd December 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 3rd July 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, 2nd October 1865. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, 11th December 1865. Civil and Session Judge of Madras, 23rd April 1867. Civil and Session Judge of Madras, from 20th May 1867. Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, from 22nd July 1868. On six months' sick leave, from 22nd September 1868 to 25th March 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 25th March 1869. Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 6th June 1869. Civil and Session Judge of Vizagapatam, from 6th September 1869. — 14 years, 1 month, 27 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 1853. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 16th May 1856. Acting assistant to the Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint 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, 20th March 1858. Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 5th March 1858. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 2nd April 1859. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 13th November 1860 to 3rd February 1862. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 17th 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 of Revenue Settlement, Salem, 27th February 1863. Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 24th April 1864. On special duty at the Board's Office, from 7th January 1865. On eighteen months' furlough to Europe, from 2nd July 1869. — 16 years, 4 months, 4 days.

JOHN HENRY MASTER.

1852. Student at the College, 24th May 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 1st April 1853. Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Nagpur Commission, 15th September 1864. Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 4th April 1866. Officiating deputy Commissioner, Chindwara, 6th April 1868. In charge of the district of Raipore, 24th January 1869. Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 12th November 1869. Officiating deputy Commissioner, Chindwara, 21st December 1869. Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, at Chindwara, 10th November 1869. Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, Bhavnagar, 24th January 1869. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1864 to 4th April 1867. Sub Collector of Bellary, 5th April 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George at Vizagapatam, from 1st May 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, 8th May 1868. To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery District, but to continue to act as Collector of that District, 11th August 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Berhampore, 25th August 1868. To be Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Berhampore, 4th September 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Vizagapatam, from 17th April 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, from 27th September 1869. — 14 years, 5 months, 15 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 Saint George in Ganjam, 29th August 1856. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 17th November 1854. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 30th September 1856. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 31st March 1857 to 5th January 1858. 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, 15th April 1859. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, from 18th January 1860. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Vizagapatam, 17th October 1859. Officiating Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Ganjam, 24th January 1860. Subordinate Judge, Cuddalore, 17th April 1860. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, 1st February 1861. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 10th June 1862. Acting Judge of the Court of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 10th June 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madras, 1st July 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, from 17th September 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, from 12th August 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, 27th February 1864. To be Civil and Session Judge of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Tanjore, 20th April 1867. On furlough to Europe, from 18th September 1868. — 14 years, 8 months, 18 days.

GEORGE VANS AGNEW.

1852. Student at the College, 29th March 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 30th January 1854. Acting assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 19th February 1856. Acting special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 20th September 1856. Special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 2nd December 1856. Acting Sub Judge, Coimbatore, 24th January 1859. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George at Vizagapatam, 23rd May 1860. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 12th October 1859. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery, 3rd December 1859. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery, 17th April 1860. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 29th March 1861 to 25th March 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 3rd April 1861. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 11th May 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, from 11th May 1863. On special leave to Europe, from 11th June to 19th November 1864. Sub Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 4th September 1864. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 4th September 1864. On furlough, October 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, 4th September 1866. Acting Magistrate of North Arcot, from 20th March 1867. Acting Collector and of Cuddalore, from 18th November 1868. Acting Collector and Magistrate, 25th May 1869. — 15 years, 1 month, 28 days.

JOHN DALRYMPLE GOLDINGHAM.

1853. Student at the College, 8th September 1853. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 11th March 1855. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddalore, 4th January 1856. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 5th May 1857. Officiating Sub Judge, Bellary, 26th March 1858. Officiating Sub Judge, Madras, 19th July 1858. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 24th January 1861. Sub Judge, Madras, 17th May 1861. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, 12th July 1861. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 1st October 1861. On special leave to Europe, from 14th June to 7th December 1862. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 10th July 1862. On furlough to Europe, from 14th August 1863 to 23rd September 1868. Civil and Session Judge of Madras, 20th April 1869. — 13 years, 12 days.

CHARLES THOMAS LONGLEY.

1853. Student at the College, 26 December 1853. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 17th July 1855. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 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 2nd August 1860. Officiating Sub Judge, Chicacole, 23rd August 1860. Senior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Vizagapatam, 6th October 1860. Principal assistant at Vizagapatam, 17th

May 1861. Acting Collector and Magistrate at Tanjore, from 20th October 1860. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Chittoor, from 28th January 1861 to 21st December 1861. On furlough to Europe, from 7th January 1862 to 16th December 1867. Out of employ. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 20th December 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, from 1st October 1868. To be Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, but to continue to act as Collector of Tinnevely, till June 1869. — 12 years, 12 days.

CHARLES GILBERT MASTER.

1853. Student at the College, 31st May 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 1st July 1851. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 18th May 1852. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 3d December 1852. Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, 12th December 1852. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 31st August 1854. Official Secretary, Board of Examiners, 12th April 1855. Secretary, Board of Examiners, 11th April 1856. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 21st August 1856. Acting Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 17th April 1857. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 5th August 1857 and 1st August 1858. 20th September 1858. Acting Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 15th February and 2nd May 1859. On furlough to Europe, from 15th April 1859 to 2nd April 1860. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Chittoor, from 1st May 1860. On special duty in Coimbatore and Kistna, from 25th May 1860. To act as Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 15th October 1860. — 11 years, 4 months, 27 days.

EDWARD FREDERICK ELLIOT.

1854. Student at the College, 20th January 1854. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddalore, 17th July 1854. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 24th September 1854. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 16th May 1855. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 5th May 1857. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 19th April 1859. Acting Subordinate Judge, Chittoor, 22d August 1859. Officiating Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 13th 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, 20th March 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nellore, from 20th September 1862. On furlough to Europe, from 6th March 1861 to 14th March 1867. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Kistna District, 5th April 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, 2nd April 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Chittoor, from 1st August 1865. To be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge, Chittoor, 20th April 1866. Civil and Session Judge of Salem, from 4th June 1869. — 12 years, 3 months, 27 days.

HENRY SULLIVAN THOMAS.

1855. Student at the College, 26th June 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chennai, 3d March 1857. On Medical Certificate to the St. Alberty Hills, from 2nd October 1858 to 19th July 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 29th June 1860. Acting head assistant, Madras, 30th 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 22nd June 1862 and from 2d April 1863. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 8th September 1863. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 10th July 1864. Member of the Board of Examiners, 7th September 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, 28th September 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 4th December 1866. Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 7th May 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 4th December 1868. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 7th May 1867. — 13 years, 7 months, 5 days.

JOHN ALEXANDER CORRIE BOSWELL.

1855. Student at the College, 26th April 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 5th May 1856. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 20th September 1856. Acting assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Port Saint George in Vinnapattam, 15th June 1858. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 15th February 1859. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 9th April 1859. Officiating Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore, 13th December 1859. On Medical Cer-

fence to Europe, from 26th January 1860 to 4th October 1862. Out of employ. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madras, 27th November 1863. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor, Vinnapattam, from 1st February 1864. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, but to continue to act as principal assistant, Vinnapattam, 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 Vinnapattam, 7th January 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Vinnapattam, 7th January 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 5th March 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, from 9th December 1868. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kistna, from 4th March 1869. — 10 years, 9 months, 27 days.

WILLIAM DOWDESWELL HORSLEY.

1855. Student at the College, 27th January 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 11th November 1855. 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, Cuddalore, but to continue to act as head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, 11th March 1862. Head assistant of Kurnool, but to continue to act as head assistant at Godavery, 2nd 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, 3d May 1862. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of that District, 12th December 1862. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, from 21st December 1862. On special leave, from 16th March to 6th July 1864. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Cuddalore, 10th January 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, from 15th August 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, from 15th June to 18th October 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, from 10th October 1866 to 14th January 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, from 12th August 1866. — 14 years, 6 months, 5 days.

GEORGE ROBINSON SHARPE.

1855. Student at the College, 10th November 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 26th May 1856. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 15th January 1857. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Mahabul, 16th June 1857. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Mahabul, 2nd April 1859. Acting Subordinate Judge, Chittoor, 18th August 1859. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chingleput, from 1st July 1860. On special leave to Europe, from 14th April to 19th October 1861. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chittoor, 25th July 1861. Civil and Session Judge of Chittoor, from 24th April 1867. Civil and Session Judge of Madras, from 4th July 1868. On two years' furlough to Europe, from 22 October 1868. To be Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, 20th April 1869. — 12 years, 4 months, 18 days.

FRANCIS MARTIN KINDERSLEY.

1855. Student at the College, 3d December 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 18th January 1857. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 5th March 1857. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 15th 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 29th January 1864. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Coimbatore, 15th July 1866. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Coimbatore, 21st July 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, 11th January 1867. On furlough to Europe, from 7th July 1867 to 30th June 1868. Out of employ. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, from 13th July 1869. — 11 years, 11 months, 5 days.

FRANCIS CULLING CARR.

1855. Student at the College, 23rd December 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 5th 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 Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, from 4th July 1862. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, from 18th January 1865. On furlough to Europe, from 7th September 1865. — 10 years, 6 months, 9 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 28th March 1863 to 24th November 1864. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 16th January 1865. Head assistant to the Collector and Joint 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, 23d 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 1864. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 25th September 1866. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 15th January 1867. Acting Resident of Travancore, 15th July 1867. On private affairs leave, from 2nd June 1867 to 15th January 1868. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, from 15th January 1868. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, from 18th April 1868. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Protector of Emigrants, Madras, from 13th July to 24th September 1868. Resumed duties in the Board's Office, 21st September 1868. — 11 years, 6 months, 3 days.

JOHN WILLIAM REID.

1856. Student of the College, 30th October 1856. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 15th July 1856. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 21st October 1861. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 27th August 1863. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, and acting Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore, 9th April 1859. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavari, 3d December 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, 12th 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 of Bellary, 1st March 1864. Sub Collector, Kistna, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Bellary, 30th January 1866. On furlough to Europe, from 30th April 1866 to 3d June 1866. Out of employ. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, from 8th June 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, from 9th August 1868. — 10 years, 79 months, 28 days.

WILLIAM SOUTHEY WHITESIDE.

1855. Student at the College, 29th December 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 3d March 1857. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 7th September 1859. 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 Department under the Chief Secretary, 7th 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 5th August 1866. Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Coimbatore, 28th August 1865. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Coimbatore, 14th October 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 3th March 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, from 1st January 1867. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Chingleput, 31st March 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Tanjore, from 29th September 1868. — 10 years, 10 months, 3 days.

RICHARD WELLESLEY BAYLOW.

1856. Student at the College, 11th September 1856. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 15th January 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 20th February 1858. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 25th July 1858 to 18th September 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 6th October 1860. Officiating head assistant, Nellore, 3rd May 1861. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 2nd November 1861. Head assistant to the Collector, North Arcot, 21st March 1863. Acting Sub Collector, North Arcot, from 15th May 1863, 24th February and 5th May 1864. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, from 30th January 1864. On special leave, from 30th May to 24th November 1864. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, 22nd November 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, 15th October 1866. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1867 to 8th October 1869. Out of employ. Acting Judge, Small Cause Court, Tellicherry, 30th October 1862. — 11 years, 6 months, 1 day.

CHARLES GEORGE PLUMER.

1856. Student at the College, 15th March 1856. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 21st April 1857. Acting head assistant Collector, Tinnevely, 26th September 1856. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 1st March 1859. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 15th November 1859 to 6th 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 1862. 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 1860. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 3rd March 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 17th April 1866. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1867 to 7th April 1869. Out of employ. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, from 21st April 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, from 26th April 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chittoor, from 26th June 1869. — 9 years, 6 months, 27 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, 6th August 1859. Head assistant, Bellary, 24th January 1861. Acting Sub Collector, Coimbatore, from 30th June 1862. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 12th September 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 17th April 1866. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 26th March 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, from 15th May 1867 to 7th May 1869. On furlough to Europe, from 15th May 1869. — 12 years, 2 months.

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, 13th December 1861. On sick leave to Europe, from 28th June 1862 to 27th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 3rd Feb. 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, South Arcot, 5th July 1866. Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, 31st August 1866. Sub Collector, South Arcot, 1st October 1866. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 5th March 1867. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 18th April 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Chittoor, from 4th May 1867 to 4th January 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, from 17th March 1868. — 10 years, 1 month, 3 days.

ROBERTSON JOHN MELVILLE.

1856. Student at the College, 29th January 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatan, 30th March 1858. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatan, 4th March 1859. Assistant and acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 3rd December 1859. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 16th 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 23rd January to 2nd April 1863. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavari, 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. To be Sub Collector of Malabar, but to continue to act as Deputy Director, Revenue Settlement, 15th December 1866. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1867 to 7th April 1869. Out of employ. Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Vellore, from 16th April 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, from 4th June 1869. To act as Sub Collector of Nellore, 19th October 1869. — 10 years, 9 months, 9 days.

for 5th April 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Dilliberry, from 11th August to 25th September 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Calcutta, from 5th October 1868 to 17th April 1869. On two years' furlough to Europe, from 24th May 1869. 10 years, 6 months, 15 days.

PHILIP PERCEVAL HUTCHINS.

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 1859. Acting deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, from 4th May 1857. 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, 3d June 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chittoor, from 2d September to 25th September 1863. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, from 7th October 1863. To be head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, but to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 20th January 1864. Acting Registrar on the Appellate side of the High Court, 28th March 1865. On sick leave to Europe, from 11th March 1867 to 29th October 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nandial, from 28th February 1869. 10 years, 24 days.

WILLIAM FREDERICK HATHAWAY.

1858. Student at the College, 29th 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, 10th September 1862. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, from 12th April to 23rd May 1864. On furlough to Europe, from 15th July 1865 to 24th November 1866. Acting Sub-Collector, North Arcot, 27th November 1866. To be head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector, North Arcot, 14th December 1866. Acting Sub-Collector of South Arcot, 4th January 1867. To be Sub-Collector of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector of South Arcot, 15th February 1867. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of South Arcot, 18th April 1867. On sick leave, from 2d to 31st July 1868. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 23rd May 1868. 9 years, 11 months, 1 day.

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 to the 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, 25th December 1865. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 2nd January 1866. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 3d July 1866. Acting Sub-Collector, Madras District, 15th January 1867. To be head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector, Madras, 23rd January 1867. To be Sub-Collector of Bellary, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector, Madras District, 4th April 1867. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 4th June 1867. In charge of the Collectorate, Madras District, from 4th to 30th May 1867. On two years' furlough to Europe, from 10th October 1868. 4 years, 10 days.

JAMES GHOSL, n. 2.

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 15th May 1862. Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, from 24th February 1863. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, but to continue to act as Under-Secretary to Government, 31st March 1863. 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, 11th April 1865. Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 11th April 1865. Acting Sub-Secretary, Board of Revenue, 2nd July 1867. Sub-Secretary, Board of Revenue, and Receiver of the Customs, Property under Act XXX of 1867, 26th August 1867. Resigned appointment of Secretary to the Committee for the Examination of Assistants and to the Commission U. O. S. Examination on the 16th June 1868. Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 1st to 26th June 1868, and from 14th July to 20th September 1869. 9 years, 25 days.

WILLIAM WILSON, M.A.

1860. Student at the College, from 25th 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, 31st March 1865. Deputy Director, Revenue Settlement, for a period of six months, 20th December 1865. Acting Sub-Collector, Kistna District, 16th April 1866. Acting Collector, Kistna District, 18th June 1867. Acting Sub-Collector, Kistna District, 20th November 1867. In charge of the Collectorate, Kistna District, from 23rd April to 9th June 1868. On two years' furlough to Europe, from 30th December 1868. 8 years, 2 months, 2 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 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, 3rd January, 1866. Acting Sub-Collector, Bellary, 30th March and 9th October 1866. To be head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector, Bellary, 22nd January 1867. To be Sub-Collector, Coimbatore District, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector of Bellary, 23rd April 1867. In charge of the Collectorate, Bellary, from 25th February to 2nd March 1868, and from 9th June to 24th July 1868. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, 14th August 1868. On two years' furlough to Europe, from 21st February 1869. 7 years, 2 months, 12 days.

JAMES HENRY NELSON, M.A.

1861. Student at the College, from 25th January 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, from 20th March 1863. Acting head assistant, Madras, 25th September 1863. Acting head assistant, Madras, 15th 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, 23rd February 1866. Head assistant, Collector of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 23rd April 1866. To be head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 14th December 1866. Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, 2nd April 1867. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Coimbatore, but to continue to act as Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, 18th June 1867. Acting Registrar, High Court, from 15th April to 9th December 1867. 7 years, 9 months, 7 days.

FIFTH CLASS OF 4 YEARS' STANDING.

PHILIP LYDDON ROBERTS.

1862. Student at the College, 8th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, from 26th 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, 3rd July 1866. Head assistant, Collector, Cuddapah, 31st August 1866. Acting Sub-Collector, Cuddapah, 9th October 1866, 20th April and 11th August 1868. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, from October 1865. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of South Arcot, from 12th June 1869. 6 years, 10 months, 24 days.

JAMES HUEN PENNINGTON, M.A.

1862. Student at the College, 30th November 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, from 11th May 1863. Acting head assistant, Nellore, 31st March 1864. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, but to continue to act as head assistant, Nellore, 12th April 1865. Head assistant, Nellore, 31st August 1865. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 2nd October 1866. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 8th April 1867. In charge of the Collectorate, Tinnevely, from 6th to 21st October 1867. On special duty at Madras, from 24th February to 1st March 1868. On special leave to Europe, from 5th May to 25th November 1868. 6 years, 6 months, 9 days.

FRANCIS HENRY WOODROFFE, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, 14th January 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, from 2nd May 1863. Acting senior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor at Vinnagadam, from 24th April 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent of Vinnagadam, 15th December 1864. On sick leave to Europe, from 15th March 1865 to 5th January 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 15th January 1867. Acting head assistant Collector of Salem, from 15th March to 16th November 1867, and from 4th March 1868. To be senior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, but to continue to act as head assistant at Salem, 4th September 1868. Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Coimbatore, from 1st November 1868. To be head assistant Collector of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Small Cause Court Judge, Coimbatore, 20th April 1869. In charge of Small Cause Court, Coimbatore, on 31st July 1869. Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Coimbatore, from 5th August 1869—5 years, 24 days.

JAMES HOPE, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, from 7th November 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, from 18th May 1863. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kalladghoe, 2nd December 1864. Third assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kalladghoe, but to continue to act as second assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kalladghoe, 31st January 1866. Second assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kalladghoe, 31st April 1866. Acting first assistant Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, 4th May 1866. Acting second assistant Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, 27th November 1866. Services replaced at the disposal of Madras Government. To be assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, but to act as Sub Collector of that District, 21st May 1867. To be head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of that District, 16th July 1867. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, from 12th January 1868. To be senior assistant, but to continue to act as principal assistant in Ganjam, 20th April 1869. 6 years, 11 months, 24 days.

JOHN READ DANIEL

1862. Student at the College, from 27th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, from 1st June 1863. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Ganjam, 24th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Dharwar, 21st December 1864. Supplementary third assistant at Dharwar, 26th January 1865. Acting assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, 1st November 1865. Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, 1st April 1866. To act as Sub Collector of Cuddapah, 2nd July 1867. To be assistant Collector of Cuddapah, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of that District, 30th July 1867. Services replaced at the disposal of Madras Government. To be head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Cuddapah, 21st August 1867. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, from 15th February 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madras, from 29th September to 15th October 1868. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Small Cause Court Judge of Madras, 7th October 1869.—6 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. Supplementary 3d assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgum, 9th September 1865. Acting second assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, 28th 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 Belgum, 14th September 1866. Second assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgum, 13th February 1867. Acting first assistant Collector of Belgum, 5th July 1867. To be second assistant Collector of Sholapoor, continuing to act as First Assistant Collector, Belgum, 16th August 1869.—5 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 3rd June 1863. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 15th October 1864. Acting special assistant, Cuddapah, from 1st November 1864. Acting head assistant, Kurnool, from 1st

March 1863. Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 19th April 1863. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 2nd June 1863. 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, 15th September 1866. Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 28th August to 28th November 1867. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, from 10th August to 21st November 1868. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 25th January 1869. Eighteen months' furlough to Europe, from 9th April 1869.—6 years, 6 months, 2 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. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, 5th April 1867.—6 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, 15th 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, 2nd February 1866. On sick leave to Europe, from 11th July 1866 to 17th January 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 24th January 1868. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, from 4th February to 31 March 1868. Acting Sub Collector of Tanjore, from 3rd March 1868. To be Head Assistant Collector of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Tanjore, 1st February 1869. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 31 July 1869. In charge of Collector's Office, Coimbatore, from 28th August to 27th September 1869.—5 years, 4 months, 5 days.

FRANCIS RAWDON HASTINGS STARR.

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, 2nd March 1865. Assistant Collector of Kurnool, but to continue to act as head assistant Collector of that District, 15th January 1867. Head assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 15th January 1867. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Kurnool, 5th April 1867. Acting January 1868. Acting Sub Magistrate of Bellary, from 2nd April 1867 to 18th November 1867 and from 6th February 1869. Head Assistant Collector, Salem, from 21st July 1869. Acting Sub Collector, Salem, from 13th October 1869.—4 years, 10 months, 5 days.

JOHN FREDERICK PRICE.

1862. Student at the College, from 25th October 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 9th October 1863. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 16th October 1864. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 17th April 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Salem, from 14th July 1866. To be head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Salem, 11th February 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, Salem, from 19th February to 23rd March 1869.—7 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, but acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 24th July 1866. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 22nd January 1867. On sick leave to Europe, from 14th October 1867. In charge of Collector's Office, Cuddapah, from 29th May to 12th July 1869.—5 years, 2 months, 7 days.

WILLIAM SAMUEL LILLY, LL.B.

1862. Student at the College, from 14th January 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 2nd October 1863. Acting Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 28th October 1864. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 24th July 1866. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Combaconum, 15th January 1867. Head assistant Collector of Tanjore, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Combaconum, 22nd January 1867. To be head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Combaconum, 25th April 1867. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, from 16th December 1867. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, from 25th January 1868. Acting Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 30th January 1869. To be Head Assistant Collector of Tanjore, 26th April 1869. On 9 months' leave to Europe on Medical Certificate, from 21st March 1869.—6 years, 5 months, 13 days.

WILLIAM HORATIO COMYN.

1862. Student at the College, 9th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, from 1st September 1863. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 22nd 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, 14th July 1866. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, 23rd October 1866. Head assistant Collector of Trichinopoly, 15th December 1866. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 7th June to 19th December 1867. In charge of Collector's Office, North Arcot, from 17th June to 16th July 1867. Took charge Sub-Collector's Office, North Arcot, on 15th January 1868. Acting Sub-Collector, Kistna, from 15th December 1868 to 3rd March 1869. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, from 18th June 1869.—4 years, 10 months, 24 days.

JEREMIAH GARNETT HORSFALL, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, from 25th November 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavary, 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 Charge, 10th April 1866. Senior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Charge of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 14th December 1866. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavary District, 1st March 1867. In charge of Collector's Office, Godavary, from 22nd February to 17th May 1868. To be Head Assistant, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector, Godavary, 11th August 1868.—3 years, 11 months, 5 days.

LESLIE SEWELL, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, from 20th November 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 18th October 1863. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 26th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 16th March 1865. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 26th May 1866. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 23d January 1866. To be head assistant Collector of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as head assistant Collector of South Canara, 15th January 1867. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, 26th February 1867. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 7th June 1867. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, from 21st September to 21st December 1867. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 23rd December 1867. Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, from 15th May to 16th August 1868 and from 20th August to 21st November 1868. Acting principal assistant Collector and Agent at Vizagapatam from 7th February 1869.—5 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 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 26th March 1865. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Karnool, from 15th April 1867 to 25th January 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Karnool, 26th January 1868. Acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, 30th June 1868.—5 years, 10 months, 24 days.

HUNTLY FRYSE GORDON

1862. Student at the College, from 3rd January 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Combaconum, from 28th August 1863. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Combaconum, 2d March 1866. Acting assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Combaconum, 24th July 1866. Head assistant to

the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Combaconum, 14th September 1866. Acting Joint Magistrate, Combaconum, 18th November 1866. Special assistant Collector, Combaconum, 15th January 1867. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, from 1st May to 26th December 1867. Assistant Commissioner of the Neighbourhood, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 24th July 1868. Acting Sub-Collector, North Arcot, from 24th April to 28th May 1869. Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Vellore, from 31st May 1869. To be senior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as Small Cause Court Judge, Vellore, 26th October 1869.—6 years, 9 months, 24 days.

BOYD HORSBUGH.

1862. Student at the College, from 16th January 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Vizagapatam, 22nd January 1864. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, from 2nd October 1865 to 2nd February 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 20th March 1863. Acting head assistant Collector of Trichinopoly, from 8th to 23rd March 1869. Acting Sub-Collector, Combaconum, from 24th March to 1st June 1869. Acting Sub-Collector, Kistna, from 21st June 1869.—6 years, 9 months, 18 days.

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, from 20th May 1866. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, from 17th December 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, Kistna, from 19th to 25th December 1868. Acting Sub-Collector, Tinnevely, from 13th April 1869.—6 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. Acting head assistant Collector of Nellore, from 17th December 1867 to 15th February 1868, and from 16th March to 18th June 1868 and from 4th July to 30th September 1868 and from 3rd October 1868 to 30th March 1869. Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 31st March 1869. Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 24th August 1869.—4 years, 7 months, 7 days.

HENRY WILLIAM BLISS, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 10th 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 September 1866. To be head assistant Collector and Magistrate of Karnool, but to continue to act as head assistant Collector of Salem, 5th February 1867. Acting first assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Vizagapatam, 5th March 1867. To be head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, but to continue to act as principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, 5th April 1867. Head assistant Collector of Tinnevely, from 3rd February 1868. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madras, from 27th May 1868. Head assistant Collector of Salem, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madras, 27th October 1868. To be head assistant Collector of Karnool but to continue to act as Sub-Collector of Madras, 25th May 1869.—5 years, 10 months, 17 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. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 1st March 1867. To be head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector of Tanjore, 18th April 1867. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna District, 25th June 1867. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore, from 1st July 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, Nellore, from 1st to 4th June 1869. 5 years, 10 months, 23 days.

JAMES FREDERIC SNAITH, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 23rd November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 14th February 1865. On sick leave to Europe, from 14th May 1867.—3 years, 5 months, 16 days.

WILLIAM HENRY GLNNY.

1863. Student at the College, 26th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kanna District, 19th May 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 6th June 1864. On special duty, South Arcot, from 26th January to 17th March 1868. — 5 years, 11 months, 3 days.

HENRY NEWMAN.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kanna District, 5th September 1865. In charge of head assistant Collector's Office, Kanna, from 12th to 23rd March 1869. Assistant Collector, Godavary District, 26th April 1869. — 5 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, 2nd March 1867. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 26th January 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as head assistant of that District, 26th February 1867. Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, from 13th July 1867. In charge of Collector's Office, Bellary, from 16th to 27th September 1869. — 6 years, 6 days.

JOHN WALLACE.

1863. Student at the College, 7th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 26th August 1865. In charge of head assistant's Office, Tanjore, from 27th January to 11th March 1869. Out of employ, 15th September 1869. — 6 years, 1 month, 25 days.

CHARLES STEWART COLE.

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, 3rd July 1866. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 6th April 1867. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 16th April 1867. To be head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 16th June 1867. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 16th July 1867. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 25th October 1867. Acting Registrar of Assurances, Trichinopoly, 16th January 1868. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, from 17th April 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, Madras, from 21st to 29th April 1868. To be head assistant Collector of Chinglepat, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Madras, 25th May 1869. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 15th July to 20th September 1869. In charge of Collector's Office, Madras, from 8th November 1869. — 5 years, 10 months, 23 days.

SAMUEL TRANT MCCARTHY.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kanna, 27th October 1865. On sick leave to Bangalore, from 26th July to 14th September 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 21st July 1866. Acting head assistant Collector, North Arcot, from 21st March 1869. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 20th October 1869. — 5 years, 9 months, 4 days.

HARRY ST. AUBYN GOODRICH.

1863. Student at the College, 7th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 7th July 1865. Acting junior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 23rd March 1866. Junior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 18th September 1866. To be senior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vinsagapatam, 26th June 1868. On sick leave to Europe, from 10th July 1868 to 7th October 1869. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 22nd October 1869. Sub Collector of Salem, jurisdiction extending only to cases connected with Survey and Settlement, 2nd November 1869. — 4 years, 9 months, 27 days.

HERBERT WICKAM, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 26th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 11th April 1865. Acting District Registrar of Assurances, Chinglepat District, 21st November 1865. Acting head assistant to the Collector

and Magistrate, Godavary District, 12th April 1866. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Godavary District, 15th January 1867. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 13th April 1867. Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, from 23rd December 1867. To be junior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, but to continue to act as Registrar, High Court, 11th August 1868. Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 26th January to 23rd February 1869. Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, 23rd February 1869. — 5 years, 11 months, 3 days.

JOHN CAMERON, M.A.

1863. Student at the College, 10th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 11th April 1865. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 1st July and 9th October 1866, and 1st May 1868. Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Tellicherry, from 11th June to 9th November 1869. — 5 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, Vinsagapatam, 13th July 1866. Acting assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 27th July 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, from 7th January 1868. In charge of Sub-Collectorate, South Arcot, from 14th April to 15th May 1868. In charge of head assistant's Office, from 9th to 21st November 1869. — 5 years, 9 months, 27 days.

GEORGE ARTHUR PARKER.

1863. Student at the College, 9th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 9th May 1865. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 19th February 1867. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 16th April 1867. On sick leave to Europe, from 22nd March 1868. — 4 years, 3 months, 13 days.

FRANCIS HENRY WILKINSON.

1863. Student at the College, 10th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 3rd February 1865. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 16th July 1866. To be head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 20th April 1867. Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 27th August to 29th November 1867. Acting head assistant, North Arcot, from 16th December 1867. In charge of Sub Collectorate, North Arcot, from 26th December 1867 to 15th January 1868. Head assistant, North Arcot, 11th February 1868. On special leave to Europe, from 24th March to 9th September 1868. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, North Arcot, from 22nd December 1868 and from 7th to 24th April 1869. Acting Sub Collector, Madras, from 22nd May 1869. Acting Sub Collector, Madras, from 27th July to 17th September 1869. — 5 years, 5 months, 17 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, Godavary District, 16th October 1867. Acting head assistant Collector, Kanna, from 26th March 1869. — 4 years, 7 months, 4 days.

ALLEN LINDSAY LISTER.

1863. Student at the College, 26th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 27th October 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 18th April 1866. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 9th April 1867. To be assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, but to continue to act as head assistant of that District, 18th June 1867. In charge of the Sub Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 27th June to 21st July 1868. To be head assistant of Bellary, but to continue to act as head assistant of South Arcot, 30th April and 4th August 1869. — 5 years, 11 months, 3 days.

GEORGE DUNCAN IRVINE.

1863. Student at the College, 27th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 2nd May 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 18th May 1866. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of

Salem, from 17th October 1868. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Salem, from 16th February 1869. Acting head assistant to the Collector of Coimbatore, from 24th June to 15th September 1869. Acting head assistant to the Collector of Tinnevely, 19th October 1869. —6 years, 5 days.

CHARLES WILLIAM WALL MARTIN.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 5th September 1865. Acting assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 27th July 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 16th April 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 27th October 1867. Acting head assistant Collector, Trichinopoly, from 11th February 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, from 14th to 19th October 1868. —8 years, 9 months, 28 days.

GEORGE McWATTERS, 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 Madurai, 24th July 1866 and 16th July 1867. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madurai, 25th May 1869. —6 years, 9 months, 28 days.

NORTON AYLMER ROUFFEL, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 4th February 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 6th September 1865. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department for employment in the Mysore Commission, 31st March 1866. Services resumed at the disposal of the Madras Government, 17th April 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 17th April 1867. Acting special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 25th April 1867 and 28th February 1868. Acting assistant Commissioner of the Nilgerry Hills, 24th July 1868. Acting head assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 25th October 1869. —6 years, 8 months, 24 days.

JOHN BROWNIEGG SPEDDING, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 16th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 8th August 1865. Acting Senior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Canjiam, 1st March 1867. Assistant Collector but to continue to act as Senior Assistant in Canjiam, 2nd March 1867. In charge of Principal Assistant Collector's Office, from 31st July to 4th October 1869. —5 years, 10 months, 17 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, 20th October 1866 and 31st February 1867. To be assistant, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of Coimbatore, 3rd January 1868. Asst. Commissioner, Nilgcherries, from 11th November 1869. —5 years, 11 months, 21 days.

CHARLES JOHN CROSTHWAITE.

1863. Student at the College, 27th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 2nd May 1865. Acting head assistant Collector of Tinnevely, from 1st May 1866. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Tinnevely, from 26th January to 11th March 1867. On six months' furlough, from 6th July 1867. —5 years, 8 months, 6 days.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER HAPPELL.

1864. Student at the College, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavari District, 7th November 1865. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavari District, 19th April 1867 and 16th March 1869. —4 years, 11 months, 4 days.

JOHN STURROCK.

1864. Student at the College, 20th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 23rd January 1866. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 26th February 1867. —4 years, 11 months, 11 days.

DAVID BUICK, B.A.

1864. Student at the College, 21st October 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 27th October 1865. Acting Cantonment Magistrate of Bellary, from 26th April to 24th June 1867. Acting head assistant Collector, Malabar, from 14th June 1868. Assistant Collector, Malabar, 26th October 1869. —5 years, 7 days.

HENRY GRIBBLE TURNER.

1864. Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatnam, 13th April 1866. Acting assistant Superintendent of Police, Second Class, Vizagapatnam, 13th July 1869. Acting Superintendent of Police, Jeypore, 4th December 1866. Probationary Superintendent of Police, Jeypore, 19th February 1867. District Superintendent of Police, Karnool, from 9th to 17th December 1867. On special duty, Madras District, 1st January 1868. Acting Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatnam, from 5th March 1866. Assistant and acting senior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatnam, 3rd July 1868. —4 years, 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. —4 years, 11 months, 24 days.

LORNE AUGUSTUS CAMPBELL.

1864. Student at the College, 10th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 13th April 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 12th March 1867. On special leave to Europe, from 14th January to 16th July 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madurai, 4th August 1869. —4 years, 5 months, 20 days.

HENRY WILLIAM WELLESLEY.

1864. Student at the College, 20th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madurai, 13th April 1866. Acting assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 27th July 1866. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for employment in the Mysore Commission, 14th March 1867. Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Class, under the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, but to officiate as Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 2nd March 1869. —5 years, 11 days.

HENRY EIDEWELL GRIGG, B.A.

1864. Student at the College, 8th January 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Canjiam, 10th April 1866. Acting Inspector of Schools, 1st Division, 5th February 1867. Acting Junior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatnam, from 22nd June 1868. On one year's furlough to Australia, from 30th December 1868. —3 years, 11 months, 19 days.

THOMAS VANDONOP HARDINGE, B.A.

1864. Student at the College, 25th October 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 26th March 1867. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, from 21st June 1867 to 18th July 1868, and from 15th August 1868 to 24th April 1869, and from 2nd June 1869. —5 years, 7 days.

WARE PLUMTRE AUSTIN.

1864. Student at the College, 23rd December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 13th April 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 16th October 1866. Assistant Collector, Malabar, from 4th January 1868. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Malabar, from 9th to 11th June 1869. —4 years, 10 months, 4 days.

HERBERT FREDERICK CLOSTOUN.

1864. Student at the College, 21st November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 17th January 1866. Acting assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 27th July 1866. On sick leave, from 1st August to 31st October 1866. Acting 1st Class assistant Superintendent of Police, Cuddapah, 5th April 1867. Acting 1st Class Superintendent of Police, Kanne, from 4th December 1867 to 16th April 1868. Assistant Collector, Bellary, 25th March 1869. Acting head assistant Collector, Madurai, from 11th October 1869. —4 years, 10 months, 5 days.

GEORGE KENNAWAY CHAMBERLAIN.

1864. Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 13th April 1866. On sick leave, from 1st August to 31st October 1866. On sick leave to Europe, from 12th March 1867 to 7th October 1869. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Madras District, 12th October 1869. —4 years, 2 months, 6 days.

CHARLES JEFFREY KNOX.

1864. Student at the College, 28th February 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 12th April 1863. Acting head assistant Collector, Nellore, from 29th March 1863. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Nellore, from 17th to 24th September 1863. — 4 years, 8 months, 1 day.

JOHN LEE WARNER.

1864. Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 18th April 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 20th April 1865. Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, St. Thomas' Mount, 21st September 1865. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 1st March 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 5th April 1867. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 12th April 1867. Assistant but acting head assistant, North Arcot, 22nd November 1867. On special duty in North Arcot, January 1868 and 22nd July 1868. Assistant to the Collector of Madras District, 27th November 1868. Acting head assistant Collector, Trichinopoly, from 2nd March to 1 November 1869. Acting Cantonment Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 21st March to 14th April 1869. Assistant to the Collector of North Arcot, 17th May 1869. Acting head assistant to the Collector of North Arcot, from 17th May 1869. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, North Arcot, from 24th May to 14th June 1869. — 4 years, 11 months, 24 days.

LEONARD ROBERT HURDOWNS.

Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 7th November 1865. Acting head assistant Collector of Tanjore, from 25th February 1868. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Tanjore, from 27th July to 26th August 1869. — 4 years, 11 months, 24 days.

EDWARD TURNER.

Student at the College, 29th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Arcot, 13th April 1865. On sick leave to Bangalore, from 23rd May to 10th September 1866. — 4 years, 5 months, 15 days.

ROBERT RICE, B.A.

Student at the College, 29th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 12th January 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 6th April 1865. On sick leave to Europe, on Medical Certificate, from 30th August 1868. — 4 years, 7 months, 21 days.

EDWARD NOEL OVENBURY.

864. Student at the College, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 18th November 1865. Acting assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 27th July 1866. On sick leave, from 26th January to 14th May 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 16th April 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 21st September 1867. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Coimbatore, from 6th to 21st August 1868. Assistant Collector of Salem, 1st November 1868. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Salem, from 10th February to 24th March 1869. From 2nd June to 20th July 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Salem, from 26th October 1869. — 4 years, 7 months, 12 days.

EDWARD GIBSON.

1864. Student at the College, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 22nd January 1865. Acting assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 27th July 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 1st March 1867. On special duty in North Arcot, January 1868. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Bellary, from 14th July 1868. — 4 years, 11 months, 8 days.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON BRUCE ATKINSON.

1864. Student at the College, 13th October 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 1st March 1866. Services temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, 1st May 1867. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Madras, from 1st to 26th July 1869. — 5 years, 12 days.

JOSEPH BIRDSALL JONES.

Student at the College, 14th February 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 11th May 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, 18th July 1867. In charge of Collector's Office, Madras, on 19th and 20th April 1869. Assistant Collector of Nellore, 13th July 1869. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Nellore, from 18th September 1869. Assistant to the Collector of North Arcot, 19th October 1869. — 5 years, 6 months, 17 days.

ARUNDELL TAGG, B.A.

1865. Student at the College, 18th November 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 12th July 1866. Acting head assistant Collector, North Arcot, from 29th February to 21st March 1868. On special duty, South Arcot, June 1868. Assistant Collector, South Arcot, from 2nd July 1868. Assistant Collector, Tanjore, from 12th October 1868. — 3 years, 11 months, 13 days.

WILLIAM JOSEPH HENRY LaFANU.

1845. Student at the College, 29th October 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 16th October 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, 22d May 1867. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Tanjore, from 2d August to 29th September 1869. On furlough to Europe, from 30th September 1869. — 3 years, 11 months, 2 days.

EDWIN LANGFORD PEARSE.

1865. Student at the College, 6th November 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Viragapattam, 16th October 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate at Garjan, 19th February 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Viragapattam, 2d July 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 13th October 1868. — 3 years, 11 months, 25 days.

CHARLES DONALD MACLEAN, B.A.

1865. Student at the College, 19th December 1865. Acting Inspector of Schools, S. Division, 9th October 1866. Assistant Collector, Madras District, 24th December 1867. On special duty, Madras District, January 1868. Acting Cantonment Magistrate, Saint Thomas' Mount, from 2d September to 15th November 1868. As Collector, Coimbatore, 19th January 1869. — 3 years, 10 months, 13 days.

SIXTH CLASS UNDER 4 YEARS' STANDING.

EVANS CHARLES JOHNSON.

1867. Arrived 29th November 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Viragapattam, 24th December 1867. In charge of Principal Assistant Collector's Office, Viragapattam, from 4th January to 6th February 1869. — 1 year, 11 months, 2 days.

FREDERICK EDWARD GIBSON.

1867. Arrived 29th November 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 24th December 1867. Assistant Collector of South Arcot, 15th September 1868. On six months' furlough, from 23d October 1869. — 1 year, 10 months, 21 days.

CHARLES LENNOX BRUCE CUMMING.

1867. Arrived 29th November 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Godavari District, 24th December 1867. Assistant Collector, Kistna District, 7th March 1869. — 1 year, 11 months, 2 days.

THOMAS WEIR.

1867. Arrived 8th December 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 24th December 1867. Assistant Collector, Madras, 19th January 1869. Services placed at the disposal of the Public Works Commission, 13th March 1869. To be Assistant Collector, Bellary, 12th October 1869. — 1 year, 10 months, 24 days.

CHARLES ROUGH.

1867. Arrived 8th December 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 24th December 1867. — 1 year, 10 months, 16 days.

THOMAS JAMES MALTBY.

1867. Arrived 29th November 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 24th December 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 11th May 1868. — 1 year, 11 months, 2 days.

JOHN ARCHIBOLD ROYLE.

1867. Arrived 25th November 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Nellore. 26th December 1867. Assistant Collector of Cuddapah, from 25th April 1868. - 1 year, 11 months, 2 days.

HUBERT THOMAS KNOX.

1868. Arrived 4th December 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem. 15th December 1868. - 10 months, 12 days.

HENRY RICHARD FARMER.

1868. Arrived 4th December 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 15th December 1868. - 10 months, 28 days.

LEWIS McIVER.

68. Arrived 31st November 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 1st December 1868. - 11 months, 30 days.

JAMES ACWORTH DAVIES.

Arrived 3d January 1869. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tirunelveli, 1st January 1869. - 9 months, 29 days.

MATTHEW RICHARD WELD, B.A.

Arrived 21st November 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 1st December 1868. - 11 months, 10 days.

ROBERT SEWELL.

Arrived 19th December 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 31st December 1868. On 8 months' leave to Europe on Medical Certificate, from 21st November 1869. - 3 months, 9 days.

HENRY MARTIN WINTERBOTHAM.

Arrived 19th November 1868.

GORDON THOMSON MAUKENZIE.

1869. Arrived 19th November 1869.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER WILLOCK.

1869.

LEWIS MOORE.

1869. Arrived 7th November 1869.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS NICHOLSON.

1869. Arrived 4th December 1869.

SCALE OF CIVIL ALLOWANCES.

	Monthly	As	Rs.	P.	Monthly	As	Rs.	P.	
Governor	12,000	0	0		District Registrar of Assurances	500	0	0	
Chief Justice	5,000	0	0		Supt. Govt. Telegraph Madras Divn.	1,125	0	0	
Bishop	3,125	0	0		Assistant do	400	0	0	
Member of Council	3,250	0	0		Registrar High Court of Appeals	1,200	0	0	
Palace Judges	3,750	0	0		Deputy do	700	0	0	
Chief Secretary to Government	4,100	0	0		Attorney General	2,250	0	0	
Under do	4,100	0	0		Advocate General	1,200	0	0	
Secretary to Govt. in the Rev. Dept.	1,500	0	0		Administrator General	1,000	0	0	
Deputy Secretary to do	1,500	0	0		Government Headmaster	400	0	0	
Secretary Public Works Department	1,500	0	0		Registrar High Court of Appeals	2,200	0	0	
Joint-Secretary to do	1,500	0	0		Assistant do	800	0	0	
Asst. Secy. Legislative Department	1,500	0	0		Law Reporter	250	0	0	
Private Secretary to the Governor	1,500	0	0		Sacristan	250	0	0	
Accountant General	1,500	0	0		Chief of the Crown and Glass Process	1,000	0	0	
Deputy Accountant General	1,500	0	0		Deputy Clerk of the Crown	1,000	0	0	
1st Assistant to do	1,500	0	0		Judges Clerk	500	0	0	
Examiner of Claims	1,500	0	0		Commissioner and Tax Officer	250	0	0	
Controller Money Order Office	500	0	0		Coroner	1,000	0	0	
Secretary to the Committee for the	100	0	0		Chief Clerk, Insolvency Court	1,000	0	0	
Examination of Assistants	100	0	0		Judge, Court of Small Causes	2,000	0	0	
Secretary to the Comr. for the U. C.	250	0	0		Chief Clerk do	1,000	0	0	
Commissioner of Land, Paper, Cur-	2,500	0	0		Assistant do and Collector	500	0	0	
rency	1,500	0	0		Inspector General of Madras Police	2,500	0	0	
Astronomer and Meteorological Super-	1,500	0	0		Assistant do	800	0	0	
intendent	1,500	0	0		Deputy Inspector General	1,000	0	0	
Assay Master	1,500	0	0		Superintendent of Police	700	0	0	
Resident of Transvaal	2,500	0	0		Assistant do	500	0	0	
Assistant do	1,000	0	0		Inspector General of Jails	1,000	0	0	
Consulting Engineer for Railways	2,000	0	0		Superintendent of Central Jails	2,000	0	0	
Deputy to do	1,000	0	0		Commissioner of Police	1,500	0	0	
Consulting Engineer for I and C. Co.	1,500	0	0		Deputy do	800	0	0	
Agent, Changanassery	500	0	0		Magistrate of Police	800	0	0	
Tamil, Telugu and Per-	300	0	0		Joint do	700	0	0	
sian	250	0	0		Cantonment Magistrate	700	0	0	
Canaries and Malaya-	300	0	0		Civil and Session Judge	2,000	0	0	
lam	250	0	0		Principal Sudder Ameer	2,000	0	0	
Joint of Central Museum	300	0	0		District 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes	500	0	0	
Quinchona Plantation	200	0	0		Moonsiffs	200, 250 and	300	0	0
Dioecese & Archdeaconry	218	0	0		First Member Board of Revenue	400	0	0	
Registrar for the Town of	50	0	0		Second Member do	300	0	0	
do	50	0	0		Third do	200	0	0	
do	50	0	0		Secretary	2,000	0	0	
do	50	0	0		Sub-Secretary	1,000	0	0	
do	50	0	0		Deputy Collector of Sea Customs	700	0	0	
do	50	0	0		Inspector	500	0	0	
do	50	0	0		Deputy Assistant	300	0	0	
do	50	0	0		Deputy Collector, 1st, 2nd and 3rd	500	0	0	
do	50	0	0		Classes, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and	300	0	0	
do	50	0	0		5th Classes	200	0	0	
do	50	0	0		Head Clerk	500	0	0	
do	50	0	0		Curator of Government Works	200	0	0	
do	50	0	0		Assessor and Collector of Income Tax	300	0	0	
do	50	0	0		Director of Revenue Settlement	2,000	0	0	
do	50	0	0		Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement	1,000	0	0	
do	50	0	0		Assistant do	500	0	0	
do	50	0	0		Asst. do 1st and 2nd Classes, 3rd and	400	0	0	
do	50	0	0		4th Classes	300	0	0	
do	50	0	0		Probationary Asst. Rev. Settlement	200	0	0	
do	50	0	0		Superintendent of Revenue Survey	1,000	0	0	
do	50	0	0		Deputy do	500	0	0	
do	50	0	0		Assistant do 1st and 2nd Classes and	400	0	0	
do	50	0	0		3rd Classes	300	0	0	
do	50	0	0		Preservatory	600, 625 and	650	0	0
do	50	0	0		Superintendent of Stamps	1,000	0	0	
do	50	0	0		Deputy do	500	0	0	
do	50	0	0		Inspector of Stamps	1,000	0	0	
do	50	0	0		Conservator of Forests	1,000	0	0	
do	50	0	0		Deputy do	500	0	0	
do	50	0	0		Assistant 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes	400	0	0	
do	50	0	0		Sub-Assistant Conservator	300 and	400	0	0
do	50	0	0		Collector and Agent of Ganjam	100	0	0	
do	50	0	0		Collector and Agent of Tanjore	2,000	0	0	
do	50	0	0		Collector	2,000	0	0	

Per Rupees 100.
 Rupees of Rupees 115.
 An allowance of Rupees 50.
 This appointment will be reduced to Rupees 1,500 on the occurrence of a vacancy.

SCALE OF CIVIL ALLOWANCES.

PART II.

	Monthly	Rs.	A.	P.
Sub and Special Assistant	1,300	10	0	0
Head and Senior Assistant	800	4	4	0
Head and Senior Assistant	500	5	4	0
Assistant Collector	350	0	0	0
Master Attendant and Registrar	1,400	0	0	0
Shipping, Madras	300	0	0	0
Deputy do.	400	0	0	0
Assistant do.	300	0	0	0
Assistant for Landing and Shipping	200	0	0	0
Government consignments	150	0	0	0
Superintendent of Mercantile Marine	150	0	0	0
Superintendent of Indian S.S.	200	0	0	0
Master, Assistant and Superintendent	200	0	0	0
Head Clerk, Collectors	200	0	0	0

Judges of Small Cause Court

First and Second Class Deputy Collectors

Third and Fourth Class do.

Servants below 8 Rupees per diem

Do. above 8 and below 10 Rupees

Do. 10 and above

Do. 20 and above

Do. 30 and above

Do. 40 and above

Do. 50 and above

Do. 60 and above

Do. 70 and above

Do. 80 and above

Do. 90 and above

Do. 100 and above

Do. 110 and above

Do. 120 and above

Do. 130 and above

Do. 140 and above

Do. 150 and above

Do. 160 and above

Do. 170 and above

Do. 180 and above

Do. 190 and above

Do. 200 and above

Do. 210 and above

Do. 220 and above

Do. 230 and above

Do. 240 and above

Do. 250 and above

Do. 260 and above

Do. 270 and above

Do. 280 and above

Do. 290 and above

Do. 300 and above

Do. 310 and above

Do. 320 and above

Do. 330 and above

Do. 340 and above

Do. 350 and above

Do. 360 and above

Do. 370 and above

Do. 380 and above

Do. 390 and above

Do. 400 and above

Do. 410 and above

Do. 420 and above

Do. 430 and above

Do. 440 and above

Do. 450 and above

Do. 460 and above

Do. 470 and above

Do. 480 and above

Do. 490 and above

Do. 500 and above

Do. 510 and above

Do. 520 and above

Do. 530 and above

Do. 540 and above

Do. 550 and above

Do. 560 and above

Do. 570 and above

Do. 580 and above

Do. 590 and above

Do. 600 and above

Do. 610 and above

Do. 620 and above

Do. 630 and above

Do. 640 and above

Do. 650 and above

Do. 660 and above

Do. 670 and above

Do. 680 and above

Do. 690 and above

Do. 700 and above

Do. 710 and above

Do. 720 and above

Do. 730 and above

Do. 740 and above

Do. 750 and above

Do. 760 and above

Do. 770 and above

Do. 780 and above

Do. 790 and above

Do. 800 and above

Do. 810 and above

Do. 820 and above

Do. 830 and above

Do. 840 and above

Do. 850 and above

Do. 860 and above

Do. 870 and above

Do. 880 and above

Do. 890 and above

Do. 900 and above

Do. 910 and above

Do. 920 and above

Do. 930 and above

Do. 940 and above

Do. 950 and above

Do. 960 and above

Do. 970 and above

Do. 980 and above

Do. 990 and above

Do. 1000 and above

Do. 1010 and above

Do. 1020 and above

Do. 1030 and above

Do. 1040 and above

Do. 1050 and above

Do. 1060 and above

Do. 1070 and above

Do. 1080 and above

Do. 1090 and above

Do. 1100 and above

Do. 1110 and above

Do. 1120 and above

Do. 1130 and above

Do. 1140 and above

Do. 1150 and above

Do. 1160 and above

Do. 1170 and above

Do. 1180 and above

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No.	Rank	NAME.	Service	Date of Appointment	Non-Residence	Age	Pay grade	Remarks
1	1st. Hia.	Henry David Cook	1835	26 June 35	5 Feb. 45 to 30 Dec. 50 18 Sep. 58	28	9 27	Dec. 50 18 Sep. 58
2	2nd. Hia.	Charles William Reade	1836	26 June 36	26 Dec. 42 to 25 Dec. 51 26 Dec. 51 to 27 Jan. 52	5	9 27	Dec. 50 18 Sep. 58
3	3rd. Hia.	Gordon Sullivan Forbes	1838	22 June 38	14 Feb. 49 to 13 Feb. 53 14 Feb. 53 to 23 Mar. 58 27 Sep. 58 to 23 Jan. 59 23 Oct. 54 to 9 Jan. 55	39	4 25	2 Aug. 58 3 408
4	4th. Hia.	Franklyn Lockington	1839	22 June 39	1 Feb. 43 to 29 Nov. 45 14 May 52 to 24 May 54	36	5 10	4 200
5	5th. Hia.	Richard Swatton Charles	1839	3 Jan. 39	23 Dec. 54 to 25 Oct. 57 25 May 61 to 2 June 63	33	6 30	1 Aug. 59 2 433

6	1st. Hia.	George Henry Ellis	1839	9 Jan. 39	9 Apr. 51 to 4 Apr. 54	27	4 7	2 833 5 615 10 2 87 8 0	Civil and Session Judge of Chittagong, 5th Mar. 1863. Acting Colr. and Mag. and Agent to the Govt. of Fort St. George, in Calcutta, 31st March 1862. — CHITTAGONG.
7	1st. Hia.	Edward George Robert Fane	1839	9 Jan. 39	10 May 55 to 9 May 58 10 May 58 to 7 Nov. 58 14 May 62 to 24 May 64 9 May 67 to 27 Nov. 67 19th April to 3 Dec. 68	23	7 18	2 833 5 483 5 4	Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, 7th March 1864. Acting Second Member of the Board of Revenue, 2nd Nov. 1863. — MADRAS.
8	1st. Hia.	George Noble Taylor	1839	15 Jan. 40	13 Oct. 45 to 1 Jan. 49 27 Mar. 59 to 19 Sept. 60	25	9 4	4 555 10	Member of the Council of the Viceroy and Governor General of India, 10th March 1865.
9	1st. Can.	James Fraser	1839	15 Jan. 40	13 Feb. 57 to 30 Dec. 58 24 Oct. 61 to 25 Jan. 62 8 Mar. 68 to 9 Sep. 68	26	9 12	2 420 12	Colr. and Mag. of the Galatery District, 1st Mar. 1865. — COCHIN.
10	1st. Can.	James Douglas Robinson	1839	15 Jan. 40	21 Feb. 48 to 15 Feb. 52 15 Feb. 52 to 3 Dec. 53 5 Apr. 55 to 23 Oct. 55	22	11 10	2 420 13	Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 21st June 1864. — CHITTOOR.
11	1st. Can.	William Melle Cadell	1839	31 July 40	5 Feb. 47 to 30 Jan. 50 10 May 50 to 11 Dec. 51 1 Mar. 52 to 27 May 53	25	2 14	2 420 13	Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 17th March 1865. — One month's privilege leave, from 18th Dec. 1865.
12	1st. Hia.	William Hodgson	1839	31 July 40	20 Feb. 44 to 2 Mar. 45 10 July 45 to 24 July 51 15 Sep. 55 to 29 Oct. 57 7 June 57 to 3 Apr. 58	18	11 6	2 833 5	Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, 21st March 1863. Acting Colr. and Session Judge of Cuddalore, 4th Aug. 1863. — CUDALORE.
13	1st. Can.	Honorable David Arbuthnot	1841	20 Jan. 41	26 Feb. 60 to 2 Feb. 67 23 Jan. 69 to	25	7 3	7 July 61 1 000 0	Colr. & Mag. of Madras 5th Apr. 1867. — Ten years' leave, to Feb. 1868.
14	1st. Can.	Honorable David Arbuthnot	1841	20 Jan. 41	26 Feb. 60 to 2 Feb. 67 23 Jan. 69 to	25	7 3	7 July 61 1 000 0	Colr. and Mag. of Coimbatore, 10th March 1868. — One year's leave, to Dec. 1868.

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SECOND CLASS OF 20 YEARS' SERVICE.

No.	Language.	Name.	Com- mencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Actual Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and allowances.	Remarks.
29	Tel. Tam.	William H. Hatcher.	25 Feb. 45	6 Sep. 46	29 Jan. 55 to 29 Sep. 67 10 Oct. 58 to	6	11	1,900 0	Secretary to Government in the Port- land Dept. 15th Jan. 1897. Transfer to Europe under the Rules of 1893, 7th July 1898.
31	Tel. Tam.	John Hunter Blair.	2 Aug. 45	8 Jan. 46	14 Jan. 52 to 24 Dec. 59 15 May 59 to 9 May 62 10 May 62 to 1 Nov. 62	13	10	2,333 5	Collector of Sea Customs, 18th March 1884. Prosecutor of Emigrants, 1941. Central Committee for the Examina- tion of Applicants, 30th Nov. 1893. One month and sixteen days privilege leave, 30th Nov. 1893. Madras.
32	Tel. Tam. Cm.	George Lee Morris.	21 July 47	4 Jan. 48	20 Sep. 57 to 21 Aug. 59 15 Mar. 66 to 8 Sep. 66	19	7	2,333 5	Collector and Magistrate, and Agent to Europe, 17th March 1895. Madras.
33	Tel. Tam.	Charles Raymond Pelly.	21 July 47	30 Oct. 47	10 June 55 to 18 Aug. 56 16 Sep. 55 to 9 Mar. 64 28 Aug. 67 to 27 July 69	18	6	2,333 5	Civil and Session Judge of Calcutta, 28th June 1893. Calcutta.
34	Tel. Tam.	John Robert Kingdomey (Barister at Law).	31 July 47	23 Dec. 47	3 Aug. 52 to 20 Jan. 53 5 Jan. 61 to 7 Jan. 63	16	6	2,333 5	Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 13th Oct. 1896. Civil, Judicial Commis- sioner, 20 April 1897. Bangalore.
35	Tel. Tam. Hk.	John George Thompson.	26 Jan. 48	23 May 48	28 Oct. 55 to 27 Oct. 62 23 Dec. 62 to 7 Dec. 62	18	5	2,333 5	Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 1st Mar. 1893. Bangalore.
36	Tel. Tam. Hk.	William Holloway.	21 Jan. 48	6 Jan. 49	22 Mar. 58 to 7 Nov. 59	19	5	2,333 5	Judge of the High Court of Judica- ture, Madras, 2nd May 1893. Madras.
37	Tel. Tam.	William Thomas Blair.	14 Jan. 48	5 Apr. 48	30 Sep. 58 to 25 Sep. 59	19	5	2,333 5	Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 17th Aug. 1896. Agent, Coltr. and Magis- trate of the Madras District, and Nov. 1899.

COVENANTED SERVANTS—2D CLASS.

[PART II.]

CIVIL.]

COVENANTED SERVANTS—3D CLASS.

99

No.	Language.	Name.	Com- mencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Actual Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and allowances.	Remarks.
38	Tel. Tam.	Henry Morris.	19 July 48	4 Dec. 48	14 Mar. 59 to 13 Mar. 62 15 Apr. 62 to 21 Oct. 62	19	5	2,333 5	Civil & Session Judge of Raghunadhy 17th April 1895. Bangalore.
39	Tel. Tam.	George Banbury.	19 July 48	1 Jan. 49	14 Apr. 55 to 13 Apr. 59 14 Apr. 62 to 4 Apr. 62 14 March 67 to 9 Oct. 68	12	1	2,420 13	Collector and Magistrate of Trichino- poly, 30th Jan. 1896. Trichinopoly.
40	Tel. Tam.	Charles Norman Poole.	19 July 48	4 Dec. 48	13 Apr. 61 to 12 Apr. 64 13 Apr. 64 to 24 May 64	17	11	2,420 13	Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 5th April 1897. Salem.
41	Tel. Tam. Hk.	Robert Blair Swinton.	25 Jan. 49	8 June 49	14 Feb. 57 to 29 Jan. 58 28 Jan. 64 to 23 Jan. 67	15	7	2,420 13	Civil & Session Judge of Guntur, 1st March 1896. Guntur.
42	Tel. Tam. Cm.	James Wilkinson Breckin- ridge.	15 Aug. 49	8 Dec. 49	29 Mar. 56 to 23 Apr. 61 15 Apr. 63 to 28 Oct. 63 19 Nov. 64 to 12 Nov. 67 19 Nov. 67 to 27 Nov. 67	15	5	2,420 13	Commissioner of the Nellore Hills, 25th August 1896. Ootacamund.
43	Tel. Tam.	Thomas Alexander Nicholas Chase.	2 Jan. 50	2 Apr. 50	14 Apr. 59 to 11 Apr. 62 17 9 1	2	2	2,420 13	Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 20th April 1897. Kurnool.
44	Tel. Tam. Cm.	Louis Forbes.	14 Aug. 50	21 Dec. 50	16 Apr. 61 to 15 Apr. 64 16 Apr. 64 to 8 Feb. 64 7 Mar. 69 to	15	6	2,420 13	Civil and Session Judge, Nellore, 14th September 1896. One year's privilege to Europe on Medical Certificate, 16th February 1899.
45	Tel. Tam. Cm.	Robert Austruther Dalrymple.	11 Aug. 50	21 Dec. 50	21 Feb. 55 to 20 Feb. 58 21 Feb. 58 to 23 Mar. 59	14	10	2,420 13	Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 14th January 1897. Acting Secre- tary to Government, Revenue Dept., 7th July 1898. Madras.
46	Tel. Tam. Cm.	Henry Edward Sullivan.	14 Aug. 50	20 Dec. 50	27 Feb. 61 to 25 Jan. 63 17 1 15	1	1	2,420 13	Coltr. & Mag. of Bellary, 10th March 1898. Coltr. & Mag. of Coimbatore, 17th Aug. 1899. Coimbatore.
47	Tel. Tam.	John Bennie Cockrell.	14 Aug. 50	1 Dec. 50	29 Mar. 61 to 28 Mar. 63 29 Mar. 63 to 29 Dec. 63	15	3	2,420 13	Civil and Session Judge of Nellore, 13th August 1897. Nellore.
48	Tel. Tam.	David Pyramatic Caruthers.	31 Dec. 50	2 Mar. 51	28 Mar. 55 to 25 Oct. 55 24 Jun. 60 to 25 Nov. 60 24 Nov. 60 to 25 Nov. 61 5 July 69	15	4	2,420 13	Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Govt. of Fort St. George, Madras, 20th April 1897. Two years' privilege to Europe, 6th March 1899.
49	Tel. Tam.	Edward Croft Greenway Thomas.	17 Sep. 51	29 Dec. 51	6 June to 31 Oct. 60 18 Oct. 60 to 28 July 63 29 Sep. 63 to 23 Mar. 69	4	2	2,333 5	Civil and Session Judge, Vizagapatnam, 17th August 1895. Vizagapatnam.

THIRD CLASS OF 12 YEARS' SERVICE.

THIRD CLASS OF 12 YEARS' STANDING.

No.	Language.	Name.	Age at admission.	Date of admission.	Non-Residence.	Actual Service up to date.	Salary and Allowances.	Remarks.
1			5	6	7	8	10	11
50	Tel. Tam.	Richard Keye Fuchs.	17	21. 23. 1866.	10 Nov. 60 to 3 Feb. 62. 25 July 60.	10 + 4	1,000 0	Collector and Magistrate of Tinavelly, 20th April 1866. Eighteen months' leave to Europe, 6th July 1869.
51	Tel. Tam.	John Henry Walter.	18	14 Jan. 22. 26 May 52.	14 April 64 to 4 April 67. 14	7 15	2,335 5	To be Civil and Session Judge of Tinavelly, 1st Feb. 1868. Acting Civil and Magistrate of Madras, 17th Aug. 1869.
52	Tel. Tam.	Robert Davidson.	14	14 Jan. 27. 29 Mar. 52.	61 Mar. 67 to 7 Jan. 69. 14	9 13	2,335 5	Civil & Session Judge of Tinavelly, 20th April 1869. Jussurawon.
53	Tel. Tam.	George Van Agnew.	14	14 Jan. 27. 29 Mar. 52.	23 Mar. 61 to 27 May 62. 14	9 13	2,335 5	Collector and Magistrate of Cuddalore, 20th May 1869. Cuddalore.
54	Tel. Tam.	John Dalrymple Giddings.	18	27 July 53.	14 Aug. 65 to 13 Aug. 68. 14	2 12	2,335 5	Civil and Session Judge of Madras, 20th April 1869. Madras.
55	Tel. Tam.	Thomas Longley.	15	27 July 53.	15 Sep. 58 to 21 Aug. 60. 12	2 12	2,335 5	To be Civil and Magistrate of Madras, but to continue to act at Cuddalore and Magistrate of Tinavelly, 1st Feb. 1868. Madras.
56	Tel. Tam.	Charles Gilbert Martin.	18	20 Dec. 23. 31 May 53.	15 April 60 to 11 April 62. 14	6 20	2,335 5	Acting Collector and Magistrate of Madras, 19th Dec. 1867. Madras.

No.	Language.	Name.	Age at admission.	Date of admission.	Non-Residence.	Actual Service up to date.	Salary and Allowances.	Remarks.
57	Tel. Tam.	Edward Frederick Elliott.	15	15 Dec. 38. 26 Jan. 54.	6 Mar. 64 to 4 Mar. 67. 12	10 27	2,335 5	Civil and Session Judge of Salem, 20th May 1869. Salem.
58	Tel. Tam.	Henry Sullivan Thomas.	18	15 Dec. 54. 26 June 55.	19 Oct. 58 to 20 July 59. 13	9 6	2,335 5	Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 18th September, 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 7th May 1867. Mangalore.
59	Tel. Tam.	John Alex. Currie Ennall.	21	21 Dec. 54. 26 Apr. 55.	28 Jan. 60 to 4 Oct. 60. 10	11 27	2,335 5	Joint Magistrate and Magistrate of Salem, 20th May 1869. Mangalore.
60	Tel. Tam.	William Downesell Hensley.	15	15 Dec. 54. 27 Jan. 55.	14 Aug. 60 to 11 Oct. 62. 12	4 13	2,335 5	Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, 20th April 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, 4th Aug. 1868. Cuddalore.
61	Tel. Tam.	George Robinson Sharpe.	1	1 Aug. 55. 15 Nov. 55.	14 Aug. 60 to 11 Oct. 62. 12	4 13	2,335 5	Civil and Session Judge of Tinavelly, 20th April 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Tinavelly, 20th Aug. 1868. Madras.
62	Tel. Tam.	Francis Martin Kinderley.	1	1 Aug. 55. 2 Dec. 55.	7 July 67 to 30 June 69. 12	1 6	2,335 5	Acting Civil and Session Judge of Tinavelly, 20th April 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Tinavelly, 20th Aug. 1868. Madras.
63	Tel. Tam.	Francis Olling Carr.	1	1 Aug. 55. 29 Dec. 55.	7 Sep. 65 to 6	10 8 0	2,335 5	Acting Civil and Session Judge of Tinavelly, 20th April 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Tinavelly, 20th Aug. 1868. Madras.
64	Tel. Tam.	Abdull MacGregor.	1	1 Aug. 55. 29 Dec. 55.	33 Mar. 63 to 21 Nov. 64. 11	8 3	2,335 5	Acting Civil and Session Judge of Tinavelly, 20th April 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Tinavelly, 20th Aug. 1868. Madras.
65	Tel. Tam.	John Williams.	1	1 Aug. 55. 29 Dec. 55.	60 April 66 to 4 June 69. 11	0 22	2,335 5	Acting Civil and Session Judge of Tinavelly, 20th April 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Tinavelly, 20th Aug. 1868. Madras.
66	Tel. Tam.	William Southey.	1	1 Aug. 55. 29 Dec. 55.	14 Sept. 65 to 18 Sep. 69. 9	8 1	2,335 5	Acting Civil and Session Judge of Tinavelly, 20th April 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Tinavelly, 20th Aug. 1868. Madras.
67	Tel. Tam.	Richard Wellesley Davis.	1	1 Aug. 55. 29 Dec. 55.	14 April 67 to 8 Oct. 69.	0 0	2,335 5	Acting Civil and Session Judge of Tinavelly, 20th April 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Tinavelly, 20th Aug. 1868. Madras.

FIFTH CLASS OF 8 YEARS' STANDING. (continued.)

Age	Signature	Name	Comm. to Ministry	Date of Arrival	Non-Residence	Actual Service up to Present Date	Date of Promotion to present grade	Salary and Allowances	Appointments—STATIONS.
100	Tal. Tm.	William Harbison	13 Aug. 63	13 Nov. 63		7 0 0	7 Oct. 63	82 2 0	Head Asst. to the Collector & Mag. of Trincomalee, 14th December 1860—Serving as Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, 15th May 1862—Vellore.
101	Tal. Tm.	James Edward Stoker	29 Aug. 63	29 Nov. 63		7 0 0	"	82 2 0	Head Asst. to the Collector and Mag. of the Collector District 11th August 1863. Joint Sub. Collector for District Bangalore, Godevaru Dist. 1st March 1867—Ramanagara.
102	Tal. Tm.	Henry Edward Stoker	28 Aug. 63	28 Nov. 63		7 0 0	"	82 2 0	Head Asst. to the Collector and Mag. of the Collector District 11th August 1863. Joint Sub. Collector for District Bangalore, Godevaru Dist. 1st March 1867—Ramanagara.
103	Tal. Tm.	James Edward Stoker	29 Aug. 63	29 Nov. 63		7 0 0	"	82 2 0	Head Asst. to the Collector and Mag. of the Collector District 11th August 1863. Joint Sub. Collector for District Bangalore, Godevaru Dist. 1st March 1867—Ramanagara.
104	Tal. Tm.	Henry Edward Stoker	29 Aug. 63	29 Nov. 63		7 0 0	"	82 2 0	Head Asst. to the Collector and Mag. of the Collector District 11th August 1863. Joint Sub. Collector for District Bangalore, Godevaru Dist. 1st March 1867—Ramanagara.
105	Tal. Tm.	James Edward Stoker	29 Aug. 63	29 Nov. 63		7 0 0	"	82 2 0	Head Asst. to the Collector and Mag. of the Collector District 11th August 1863. Joint Sub. Collector for District Bangalore, Godevaru Dist. 1st March 1867—Ramanagara.
106	Tal. Tm.	Henry Edward Stoker	29 Aug. 63	29 Nov. 63		7 0 0	"	82 2 0	Head Asst. to the Collector and Mag. of the Collector District 11th August 1863. Joint Sub. Collector for District Bangalore, Godevaru Dist. 1st March 1867—Ramanagara.
107	Tal. Tm.	James Edward Stoker	29 Aug. 63	29 Nov. 63		7 0 0	"	82 2 0	Head Asst. to the Collector and Mag. of the Collector District 11th August 1863. Joint Sub. Collector for District Bangalore, Godevaru Dist. 1st March 1867—Ramanagara.
108	Tal. Tm.	Henry Edward Stoker	29 Aug. 63	29 Nov. 63		7 0 0	"	82 2 0	Head Asst. to the Collector and Mag. of the Collector District 11th August 1863. Joint Sub. Collector for District Bangalore, Godevaru Dist. 1st March 1867—Ramanagara.
109	Tal. Tm.	James Edward Stoker	29 Aug. 63	29 Nov. 63		7 0 0	"	82 2 0	Head Asst. to the Collector and Mag. of the Collector District 11th August 1863. Joint Sub. Collector for District Bangalore, Godevaru Dist. 1st March 1867—Ramanagara.
110	Tal. Tm.	Henry Edward Stoker	29 Aug. 63	29 Nov. 63		7 0 0	"	82 2 0	Head Asst. to the Collector and Mag. of the Collector District 11th August 1863. Joint Sub. Collector for District Bangalore, Godevaru Dist. 1st March 1867—Ramanagara.
111	Tal. Tm.	James Edward Stoker	29 Aug. 63	29 Nov. 63		7 0 0	"	82 2 0	Head Asst. to the Collector and Mag. of the Collector District 11th August 1863. Joint Sub. Collector for District Bangalore, Godevaru Dist. 1st March 1867—Ramanagara.
112	Tal. Tm.	Henry Edward Stoker	29 Aug. 63	29 Nov. 63		7 0 0	"	82 2 0	Head Asst. to the Collector and Mag. of the Collector District 11th August 1863. Joint Sub. Collector for District Bangalore, Godevaru Dist. 1st March 1867—Ramanagara.
113	Tal. Tm.	James Edward Stoker	29 Aug. 63	29 Nov. 63		7 0 0	"	82 2 0	Head Asst. to the Collector and Mag. of the Collector District 11th August 1863. Joint Sub. Collector for District Bangalore, Godevaru Dist. 1st March 1867—Ramanagara.
114	Tal. Tm.	Henry Edward Stoker	29 Aug. 63	29 Nov. 63		7 0 0	"	82 2 0	Head Asst. to the Collector and Mag. of the Collector District 11th August 1863. Joint Sub. Collector for District Bangalore, Godevaru Dist. 1st March 1867—Ramanagara.
115	Tal. Tm.	James Edward Stoker	29 Aug. 63	29 Nov. 63		7 0 0	"	82 2 0	Head Asst. to the Collector and Mag. of the Collector District 11th August 1863. Joint Sub. Collector for District Bangalore, Godevaru Dist. 1st March 1867—Ramanagara.
116	Tal. Tm.	Henry Edward Stoker	29 Aug. 63	29 Nov. 63		7 0 0	"	82 2 0	Head Asst. to the Collector and Mag. of the Collector District 11th August 1863. Joint Sub. Collector for District Bangalore, Godevaru Dist. 1st March 1867—Ramanagara.

106	Tal. Tm.	Andrew John Stuart	1483 31 Aug 55 27 Oct. 63	17 Nov. 63		6 0 21	7 Dec. 63	83 7 0	Head Asst. to the Collector & Mag. of North Arcot, 25th Oct. 1860—Vellore. Months being on Private affairs from 1st Nov. 1860.
107	Tal. Tm.	Henry Edward Stoker	31 Aug. 63	4 Jan. 64	13 Nov. 64 to 6 Feb. 65	1 9 4	"	1,050 0	Under Secretary to Govt. in the Depts. under the Chief Secretary 24th Aug. 1862.—MADRAS.
108	Tal. Tm.	Henry William Bliss	31 Aug. 63	10 Dec. 63		6 0 17	"	705 3 4	Head Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Sub. Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madras, 20th May 1870.—MADRAS.
109	Tal. Tm.	Joseph Charles Hughes	29 Aug. 63	9 Dec. 63		6 0 23	"	810 0 0	Head Asst. to the Collector & Mag. of North Arcot, 25th Oct. 1860—Vellore.
110	Tal. Tm.	James Frederick Smith	31 Aug. 63	28 Nov. 63	14 May 65 to	8 5 16	"	206 3 4	On 15 months' sick leave to 1st May 1867. Extension of 6 months, 21st Aug. 1868.—Further extension of 6 months, 2nd Feb. 1869. Further extension of 4 months on 1st May 1869.
111	Tal. Tm.	William Henry Glenay	31 Aug. 63	28 Nov. 63		6 1 3	"	497 0 0	Head Asst. to the Collector & Mag. of Madras, 20th April 1867.—MADRAS.
112	Tal. Tm.	Henry Newman	31 Aug. 63	28 Nov. 63		6 1 3	"	497 0 0	Head Asst. to the Collector & Mag. of Madras, 20th April 1867.—MADRAS.
113	Tal. Tm.	John Kishall	31 Aug. 63	28 Nov. 63		6 1 3	"	497 0 0	Head Asst. to the Collector & Mag. of Madras, 20th April 1867.—MADRAS.
114	Tal. Tm.	John Wallace	31 Aug. 63	28 Nov. 63		6 1 3	"	497 0 0	Head Asst. to the Collector & Mag. of Madras, 20th April 1867.—MADRAS.
115	Tal. Tm.	Charles Stewart Cole	31 Aug. 63	28 Nov. 63		6 1 3	"	497 0 0	Head Asst. to the Collector & Mag. of Madras, 20th April 1867.—MADRAS.
116	Tal. Tm.	Samuel Trant McCarthy	31 Aug. 63	28 Nov. 63		6 1 3	"	497 0 0	Head Asst. to the Collector & Mag. of Madras, 20th April 1867.—MADRAS.

FIFTH CLASS OF 4 YEARS' HANDING. (Continued.)

No.	Language of the Servant.	Name.	Commenced Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Actual Service up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	Attorney-General's Office.
136	Ind. Tem.	John, Thomas	1863	30 July 64		5 1 24	6 Oct. 64	127 0	0 Assistant to the Collector and Mag. of Tanjore, 18th May 1863. — Tanjore.
137	Ind. Tem.	John, Thomas		2 Aug. 64	10 July 65	1 5 29		103 6	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 4th Aug. 1869. Asst. Asst. Collr. Tanjore, 7th Dec. 1866. — Tanjore.
138	Ind. Tem.	Henry, William		1 Aug. 64	10 Nov. 64	3 4 11		560 0	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 10th Dec. 1866. — Tanjore.
139	Ind. Tem.	Henry, William		10 Sep. 64	10 Dec. 64	1 6 17		446 10 6	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 10th Dec. 1866. — Tanjore.
140	Ind. Tem.	Henry, William		10 Sep. 64	10 Dec. 64	1 6 17		446 10 6	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 10th Dec. 1866. — Tanjore.
141	Ind. Tem.	Henry, William		10 Sep. 64	10 Dec. 64	1 6 17		446 10 6	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 10th Dec. 1866. — Tanjore.
142	Ind. Tem.	Henry, William		10 Sep. 64	10 Dec. 64	1 6 17		446 10 6	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 10th Dec. 1866. — Tanjore.
143	Ind. Tem.	Henry, William		10 Sep. 64	10 Dec. 64	1 6 17		446 10 6	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 10th Dec. 1866. — Tanjore.
144	Ind. Tem.	Henry, William		10 Sep. 64	10 Dec. 64	1 6 17		446 10 6	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 10th Dec. 1866. — Tanjore.
145	Ind. Tem.	Henry, William		10 Sep. 64	10 Dec. 64	1 6 17		446 10 6	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 10th Dec. 1866. — Tanjore.
146	Ind. Tem.	Henry, William		10 Sep. 64	10 Dec. 64	1 6 17		446 10 6	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 10th Dec. 1866. — Tanjore.
147	Ind. Tem.	Henry, William		10 Sep. 64	10 Dec. 64	1 6 17		446 10 6	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 10th Dec. 1866. — Tanjore.
148	Ind. Tem.	Henry, William		10 Sep. 64	10 Dec. 64	1 6 17		446 10 6	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 10th Dec. 1866. — Tanjore.
149	Ind. Tem.	Henry, William		10 Sep. 64	10 Dec. 64	1 6 17		446 10 6	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 10th Dec. 1866. — Tanjore.
150	Ind. Tem.	Henry, William		10 Sep. 64	10 Dec. 64	1 6 17		446 10 6	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 10th Dec. 1866. — Tanjore.
151	Ind. Tem.	Henry, William		10 Sep. 64	10 Dec. 64	1 6 17		446 10 6	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 10th Dec. 1866. — Tanjore.
152	Ind. Tem.	Henry, William		10 Sep. 64	10 Dec. 64	1 6 17		446 10 6	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 10th Dec. 1866. — Tanjore.
153	Ind. Tem.	Henry, William		10 Sep. 64	10 Dec. 64	1 6 17		446 10 6	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 10th Dec. 1866. — Tanjore.
154	Ind. Tem.	Henry, William		10 Sep. 64	10 Dec. 64	1 6 17		446 10 6	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 10th Dec. 1866. — Tanjore.
155	Ind. Tem.	Henry, William		10 Sep. 64	10 Dec. 64	1 6 17		446 10 6	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 10th Dec. 1866. — Tanjore.
156	Ind. Tem.	Henry, William		10 Sep. 64	10 Dec. 64	1 6 17		446 10 6	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 10th Dec. 1866. — Tanjore.
157	Ind. Tem.	Henry, William		10 Sep. 64	10 Dec. 64	1 6 17		446 10 6	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 10th Dec. 1866. — Tanjore.
158	Ind. Tem.	Henry, William		10 Sep. 64	10 Dec. 64	1 6 17		446 10 6	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 10th Dec. 1866. — Tanjore.

147	Ind. Tem.	Edward, James	20 July 64	20 Nov. 64	26 July to 30 Sep. 65	1 11 16		602 0	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 12th April 1864. — Tanjore.
148	Ind. Tem.	Robert, Robert	30 July 64	25 Dec. 64	21 Aug. 65 to 6 Nov. 69	3 9 18		602 0	0 Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Madras, 9th Nov. 1869.
149	Ind. Tem.	Edward, James	4 Aug. 64	25 Nov. 64	30 Jan. to 13 May 67	4 9 12		602 0	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 3rd Nov. 1869. Asst. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 10th Oct. 1869. — Tanjore.
150	Ind. Tem.	Edward, James	30 July 64	25 Nov. 64		3 1 6		602 0	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 3rd Nov. 1869. Asst. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 10th Oct. 1869. — Tanjore.
151	Ind. Tem.	Arthur, James	8 Aug. 64	13 Oct. 64		5 2 19		602 0	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 8th July 1864. — Tanjore.
152	Ind. Tem.	Joseph, Richard	1 Aug. 64	14 Feb. 65		3 10 15	26 Oct. 65	602 0	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 1st March 1867. Asst. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 10th Oct. 1869. — Tanjore.
153	Ind. Tem.	August, James	25 July 65	18 Nov. 65		4 1 13		602 0	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 15th Sep. 1865. — Tanjore.
154	Ind. Tem.	Wm. James	20 July 65	28 Oct. 65	30 Sep. 1865 to	3 11 2		602 0	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 25th May 1867. — Tanjore.
155	Ind. Tem.	Edwin, James	11 Aug. 65	6 Nov. 65		4 1 25		602 0	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 13th Oct. 1865. — Tanjore.
156	Ind. Tem.	Charles, James	29 July 65	19 Dec. 65		4 6 13		602 0	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 14th Jan. 1869. — Tanjore.
157	Ind. Tem.	Francis, Charles	14 Oct. 67	20 Nov. 67		2 1 2	22 May 68	602 0	0 Assistant to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 25th Dec. 1867. — Tanjore.
158	Ind. Tem.	Frederick, Edward	24 Sep. 67	29 Nov. 67	23 Oct. 69 to 10 Dec. 69	1 10 24		602 0	0 Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madras, 24th Dec. 1867. — Tanjore.

SIXTH CLASS UNDER 6 YEARS' HANDING.

COMBACOSUM.

Judge..... 86 J. H. Nels. s.

CUDDALORE.

Judge..... 78 E. F. Webster, (on duty.)
 Acting..... 59 F. H. Woodhoffs.

MADRAS.

First Judge..... Thomas Mortimer Heston, (on duty at Madras.)
 Judge..... George Evelyn Cowie.
 Judge..... Calahoor Vetravally Ranganatha Shastri.
 Judge..... John Morris Maskell.

MADURA.

Judge..... 66 W. S. Whiteside, (on duty.)
 Acting..... 91 J. R. Dugdel.

MANGALAPET.

Judge..... James Withers.

MEGAPATAN.

Judge..... Maurice Crow.

MELLICHAMPE.

Judge..... 79 J. C. Hannayton (absent.)
 Acting..... 67 R. W. Radlow.

VELLORE.

Judge..... 70 O. B. Irvine, (on duty.)
 Acting..... 104 H. P. Gordon.

Special Appointments.

Accountant General..... 4 F. Lushington.
 Deputy Accountant Genl..... R. W. Ledwick, B.A. C.S.
 Resident in Travancore and Cochin..... 28 G. A. Ballard.
 Assistant..... Captain Woulfe Hay, J.C.
 Collector of Sea Customs..... 31 J. Heaton-Blair.
 Director of Revenue Settlement..... 29 R. R. Misser.
 Deputy..... 117 E. St. A. Goodrich.
 Inspector General of Police..... Lieut. Col. W. J. Wilson, (Retd. List.)
 Commr. for the Settlement of the Debt of
 H. H. Prince Azem Jah, Bahadur..... 24 C. A. Roberts.

Employed in other Presidencies.

Member of the Council of the Viceroy and
 Governor General of India..... 8 G. N. Taylor.
 Assistant General Secretary..... 15 J. L. Lushington, (absent.)
 Joint Asst. Secy. to the Comr. of the
 Mag. of Bangalore, Bangalore Presidency..... 20 H. J. Stoken.
 Offg. Judicial Commissioner, Mysore..... 74 J. R. Kindersley.
 Asst. Member of the Legislative Council of
 the Viceroy & Governor Genl. of India..... 3 G. S. Forbes.

1st Member..... 17 James Duncan Sim, esq., (absent.)
 2nd Member..... 3 (Charles Sullivan Forbes on duty.)
 2nd Acting 1st Member..... 18 W. Robinson, esq.
 Acting 2nd Member..... 7 E. C. R. Fane.
 Acting 3rd Member..... 19 G. T. Marshall.
 Secretary..... 45 Robert Austruther Dwyll, (on duty.)
 Acting Secretary..... 64 A. MacIntyre.
 Sub-Secretary..... 22 James Crane.

Collectors and Magistrates, &c.

Collector and Magistrate..... BELLARY.
 Acting Collector and Magistrate..... 46 H. E. Sullivan, (on duty)..... Coimbatore.
 Sub-Collector..... 51 J. H. Master..... Bellary.
 Assistant—Acting Sub-Collector..... 85 W. S. Foster, (absent.)..... Karage.
 Head Assistant..... 113 J. Kelsall..... Annampore.
 Acting Head Assistant..... 97 J. F. Price, (absent.)
 Assistant..... 159 R. Gibson..... Cooty.
 Assistant..... 143 R. Her.....
 Assistant..... 160 T. Wier, (on duty)..... Madras.

Collector and Magistrate..... COIMBATORE.
 Acting Collector and Mag..... 14 A. Wedderburn, (absent.)..... Europe.
 Sub-Collector..... 46 H. E. Sullivan..... Coimbatore.
 Acting Sub-Collector..... 77 A. McEl Webster, (on duty)..... Calcutta.
 Head Assistant..... 93 J. W. Hest..... Bangalore.
 Assistant—Acting Head Assistant..... 128 N. A. Knapell..... Coimbatore.
 Assistant..... 125 C. D. Macdon..... Coimbatore.
 Assistant..... 165 H. A. Farmer..... Coimbatore.
 Assistant..... 170 H. H. Winterbottom..... Coimbatore.

Collector and Magistrate..... CUDDALORE.
 Sub-Collector..... 53 G. Vansagnew, J..... Cuddalore.
 Acting Sub-Collector..... 60 W. D. Barclay, (on duty)..... Cuddalore.
 Head Assistant..... 98 E. Scott..... Madras.
 Assistant..... 115 G. E. Cole, (on duty)..... Madras.
 Assistant—Acting Head Assistant..... 145 B. Hornsby, (on duty)..... Coimbatore.
 Assistant..... 110 P. Smith, (on duty)..... Coimbatore.
 Assistant..... 161 J. A. Rege..... Coimbatore.

Collector and Magistrate, and Agent..... CHENNAI.
 Acting..... 48 T. F. Carmichael, (absent.)..... Europe.
 Principal Assistant..... 5 G. H. Ellis..... Chatterpore.
 Senior Assistant—Acting Principal Asst..... 70 G. D. Fenner, (on duty)..... Madras.
 Junior Assistant..... 90 J. Hore, (absent.)..... Chatterpore.
 Acting..... 116 H. Wigram, (on duty)..... Madras.
 Assistant—Acting Senior Assistant..... Captain A. M. Igo, M.S. Co., Bangalore.
 Assistant..... 121 J. H. Spedding..... Bangalore.

Collector and Magistrate..... COCHIN.
 Acting..... 3 J. Finney..... Cochin.
 Head Assistant—Acting Sub-Collector..... 74 W. McArthur, (absent.)..... Cochin.
 Assistant—Acting Head Assistant..... 101 J. G. Dorell..... Rajahmundry.
 Assistant..... 122 W. A. Huppell..... Rajahmundry.
 Assistant..... 127 W. Newman..... Rajahmundry.
 Assistant..... 123 W. E. Graham, (on duty)..... Rajahmundry.

Collector and Magistrate..... ERISSE.
 Acting..... 19 G. T. Marshall, (on duty)..... Madras.
 Sub-Collector..... 45 J. A. C. Brown..... Mangalore.
 Acting Sub-Collector..... 44 W. Wilson, (absent.)..... Europe.
 Head Assistant..... 105 R. Hoesmer..... Coimbatore.
 Assistant..... 124 A. L. Ester, (on duty)..... Coimbatore.
 Assistant..... 125 W. F. Graham..... Rajahmundry.
 Assistant..... 127 C. L. B. Cunningham..... Rajahmundry.

KURNOOL.

Collector and Magistrate	13 T. A. N. Chase	Kurnool.
Head Assistant	108 H. W. Bliss (on duty)	Dindigul.
Acting Head Assistant	116 S. T. McCarthy	Channarayana.
Assistant	105 A. Cruickshank	on duty.
Assistant	147 E. Turner	Kurnool.

MADRAS.

Collector and Magistrate	7 E. G. R. Fane (on duty)	Madras.
Acting Collector and Mag.	37 W. T. Blair	Sydney.
Sub Collector	64 A. McGregor (on duty)	Madras.
Acting Sub Collector	115 C. S. Crole	Chingleput.
Assistant	108 W. H. Wellesley (on duty)	Madras.
Assistant	151 A. J. B. Atkinson	Sydney.
Assistant	143 G. K. Chamberlain	Sydney.
Assistant	105 E. Miller	Sydney.

MADURAI.

Collector and Magistrate	19 Mrs. D. Arbuthnot (absent)	Madurai.
Sub Collector—Ag. Coll. and Mag.	13 J. H. Arbuthnot	Madurai.
Acting Sub Collector	108 H. W. Bliss	Dindigul.
Head Assistant	137 G. McWaters (absent)	Ramnad.
Assistant	137 L. A. Campbell (on duty)	Tinnevely.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant	142 H. F. Clouston	Ramnad.
Assistant	146 L. K. Burton (on duty)	Madurai.
Assistant	151 W. J. H. McFann (absent)	Europe.

MALABAR.

Collector and Magistrate	32 W. T. Blair (on duty)	Sydney.
Acting Collector and Mag.	77 A. Mc-C. Webster	Calicut.
Sub Collector	94 W. Logan	Tellicherry.
Head Assistant	102 H. Sewell (on duty)	Stampanam.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant	129 J. Cameron	Calicut.
Assistant	141 W. B. Glenn	Calicut.
Assistant	144 D. Buick	Calicut.
Assistant	141 W. F. Austin	Calicut.

NELLORE.

Collector and Magistrate	53 C. F. Langley (on duty)	Palmernath.
Acting do.	54 C. G. Master	Nellure.
Sub Collector	55 A. C. Burnett (absent)	Europe.
Ag. Sub Collector	71 R. J. McVillie	Ramapatnam.
Head Assistant	143 J. C. Hagoodon	Nellure.
Assistant	144 G. J. Knox	Nellure.
Assistant	171 G. F. Mackinnon	Vellure.

NORTH ARCOOT.

Collector and Magistrate	10 T. D. Robinson	Chittoor.
Sub Collector	54 Mrs. J. C. St. Clair (absent)	Europe.
Acting Sub Collector	140 W. H. Conyn	Vellore.
Head Assistant	122 F. H. Wilkinson	East.
Assistant	104 A. J. Stuart (on duty)	Shenmudary.
Assistant	116 S. T. McCarthy (on duty)	Channarayana.
Assistant	150 E. Glenn (on duty)	Coaty.
Assistant	152 J. B. Jones	Chittoor.
Assistant	153 E. L. Paine	Chittoor.
Assistant	149 R. Sewell	Chittoor.

SALEM.

Collector and Magistrate	40 C. N. Fordin	Salem.
Sub Collector	58 H. S. Thomas (on duty)	Mangalore.
Acting Sub Collector	97 J. P. Price (absent)	Europe.
Head Assistant—Acting Sub Collector	99 E. R. H. Sharp	Channarayana.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant	149 E. N. Overbury	Tamilnadu.
Assistant	145 G. D. Irvine (on duty)	Tamilnadu.
Assistant	161 C. Kouch	Channarayana.
Assistant	167 H. T. Kent	Salem.

SOUTH ARCOOT.

Collector and Magistrate	2 C. W. Reade	Channarayana.
Sub Collector	87 F. A. Roberts	Vindachellam.
Head Assistant	89 E. H. Woodcock (on duty)	Channarayana.
Acting Head Assistant	124 A. L. Lester	Tamilnadu.
Assistant	129 J. D. H. O'Connell	Channarayana.
Assistant	148 R. Rice (absent)	Europe.
Assistant	150 F. E. Jackson (absent)	Australia.

SOUTH CANARA.

Collector and Magistrate	11 W. M. Cason (absent)	Tritchinopoly.
Acting Collector and Magistrate	28 H. S. Thomas	Mangalore.
Head Assistant	83 J. W. Ross (on duty)	Kannur.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant	133 J. Sturrock	Channarayana.
Assistant	145 J. L. Wain	Channarayana.
Assistant	168 M. H. Ward	Mangalore.

TANJORE.

Collector and Magistrate and Agent	32 G. L. Moss	Tanjore.
Sub Collector	81 W. F. Heston	Negamangalam.
Head Assistant	59 W. S. L. Heston	Europe.
Acting Head Assistant	145 L. P. Harrison	Europe.
Assistant	141 G. A. Carter (absent)	Europe.
Assistant	186 C. A. Heston	Tanjore.
Assistant	193 A. L. Heston	Tanjore.

TINNEVELLY.

Collector and Magistrate	50 R. K. Packer (absent)	Europe.
Acting Collector and Magistrate	35 C. T. Long	Palmernath.
Sub Collector	83 J. B. Pennington (absent)	Europe.
Acting do.	106 A. J. Stuart	Shenmudary.
Head Assistant	81 J. B. Daniel (on duty)	Shenmudary.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant	125 G. D. Irvine (absent)	Europe.
Assistant	139 H. B. Galt	Tamilnadu.
Assistant	177 L. A. Campbell	Palmernath.
Assistant	167 J. A. Baines	Palmernath.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Collector and Magistrate	39 G. Benbury	Trichinopoly.
Head Assistant	100 W. H. Conyn (on duty)	Vellore.
Assistant—Acting Head Assistant	126 C. W. W. Martin	Musery.
Assistant	162 T. J. Mally	Trichinopoly.
Assistant	173 L. Moore	Trichinopoly.

VIZAGAPATAN.

Collector and Magistrate and Agent	23 J. L. Stockin	Vizagapatnam.
Principal Assistant	58 J. A. C. Dowell (on duty)	Masulipatnam.
Acting Principal Assistant	102 H. S. S. S.	Masulipatnam.
Senior Assistant	104 H. P. Gordon (on duty)	Vellore.
Junior Assistant	103 A. C. C. C.	Vellore.
Assistant—Acting Junior Asst.	125 H. G. Turner	Europe.
Assistant	157 H. C. Johnson	Vizagapatnam.

NEILCHERRY HILLS.

Commissioner	42 J. W. Burtis	Detached.
Asst. do.	150 C. A. C. C.	Detached.

Dates on and the order in which the Assistant Collectors have passed the Standards.

PART 3.

SECOND STANDARD.	SECOND STANDARD.	1 July 1860
111 Starnack, J. 21 January 1857	120 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
110 Smith, J. F. 1857	119 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
116 Burrows, L. P. 21 June 1857	118 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
113 Crutcher, A. 1857	117 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
112 Roop, N. A. 11 Dec. 1857	116 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
110 Harding, T. 1857	115 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
112 Huppell, W. A. 1857	114 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
116 McCarthy, S. 1857	113 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
110 Stuart, A. J. 1857	112 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
114 Knox, C. J. 1857	111 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
115 Warner, J. 1857	110 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
121 Parker, G. A. 1857	109 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
114 Beich, D. 1857	108 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
111 Gibson, E. 1857	107 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
116 Rice, H. 1857	106 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
121 Turner, H. G. 27 Mar. 1857	105 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
120 Grigg, H. H. 1857	104 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
118 Kelsell, J. 1857	103 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
111 Cameron, J. 1857	102 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
120 Martin, C. W. 1857	101 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
112 Clouston, R. F. 1857	100 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
116 Irvine, G. D. 1857	99 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
111 Farg, 1857	98 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
114 LeFane, W. S. 1857	97 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
112 Jones, J. B. 1857	96 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
111 Crosthwaite, A. J. 1857	95 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
110 Overbury, E. S. 1857	94 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
113 Horsburgh, B. 1857	93 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
112 Graham, W. F. 1857	92 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
111 Austin, W. P. 1857	91 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
116 Maclean, C. D. 1857	90 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
117 Turner, E. 1857	89 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
115 Cumming, C. L. B. 1857	88 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
117 Johnson, E. C. 1857	87 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857
118 Wellesley, H. W. 1857	86 Gifford, A. D. 1857	1857

* Exempted from testing.

Dates when leave expires.

PRIVILEGE.

124 McWaters, G. 2 Jan. 1870	121 Turner, H. G. 27 Mar. 1857
98 Price, J. F. 17 May 1857	120 Grigg, H. H. 1857
11 Cadell, W. M. 1857	119 Gifford, A. D. 1857

RICE AND FURLOUGH.

52 Davidson, R. 11 Dec. 1857	50 Macdonald, W. 1857
110 Smith, J. F. 1857	49 Davidson, R. 1857
99 Lilly, W. S. 1857	48 Davidson, R. 1857
121 Parker, G. A. 1857	47 Davidson, R. 1857
120 Grigg, H. H. 1857	46 Davidson, R. 1857
112 Crosthwaite, G. J. 1857	45 Davidson, R. 1857
62 Carr, J. C. 1857	44 Davidson, R. 1857
72 Hutchins, A. R. 1857	43 Davidson, R. 1857
44 Forbes, L. 1857	42 Davidson, R. 1857
17 Sun, J. D. 1857	41 Davidson, R. 1857
118 Gibson, E. 1857	40 Davidson, R. 1857
11 Woodbury, A. 1857	39 Davidson, R. 1857
1 Cook, H. D. 1857	38 Davidson, R. 1857
61 Sharpe, G. 1857	37 Davidson, R. 1857
95 Brandt, F. 1857	36 Davidson, R. 1857

PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

106 Stuart, A. J. 10 March 1870

On Leave under the Rules of 1864.

ON LEAVE IN EUROPE RETAINING APPOINTMENT.

121 Parker, G. A.

ON FURLOUGH IN EUROPE FORFEITING THEIR APPOINTMENTS

63 Carr, F. C.

110 Smith, J. F.

On Furlough under the Rules of 1868.

IN EUROPE.

10 Arbuthnot, G. D.	122 Crosthwaite, G. J.	72 Hutchins, A. R.	50 Packle, R. K.
71 Brandt, F.	44 Forbes, L.	79 Hennington, J. C.	61 Sharpe, G. R.
82 Burt, A. C.	85 Foster, W. S.	124 LeFane, W. S. H.	17 Sun, J. D.
45 Caradoc, D. F.	153 Gibson, E. F.	99 Lilly, W. S.	69 St. Clair, J. C.
22 Child, F. S.	128 Grigg, H. H.	15 Lushington, J. L.	14 Wedderburn, A.
1 Cook, H. D.	30 Hamilton, W.	74 McQuhan, W.	84 Wilson, W.

ON PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

11 Cadell, W. M.	25 Minchin, J. F.
9 Price, J. F.	138 Page, A.
127 McWaters, G.	

OUT OF EMPLOY.

67 Malow, R. W.	55 Plomer, C. G.
61 Kinsley, F. M.	60 Reid, J. W.
30 Water, C. G.	114 Wallace, J.
71 Weyble, R. J.	

RETIRED ON ANNUITIES.

1857 Anderson, Finlay	1841 Eden, Robert	1864 Onslow, Thomas
1859 Anstey, J. T.	1854 Elliot, Daniel	1859 Parker, Robert Dean
1850 Anstruther, Thomas Andrew	1850 Elliot, Walter	1846 Paterson, John
1846 Ashton, William	1859 Elliot, William	1857 Pelly, Charles
1838 Baskerville, (late Vivian) H.	1860 Elton, F. H.	1860 Phillips, Alex. William
1859 Baynes, Charles Robert	1854 Fisher, William	1859 Phillips, H. D.
1852 Bayley, William Henry	1852 Forbes, Henry	1825 Piele, J. H.
1852 Beauchamp, George Thomas	1851 Friesse, Arthur	1855 Porter, Robert Tindal
1855 Black, Alexander Douglas	1861 Glass, Edward Gung	1853 Prandergast, Thomas
1851 Bird, George	1855 Goldie, J. H.	1853 Purvis, Arthur
1859 Bird, Charles James	1860 Goldingham, J.	1857 Pyerell, W. Thomas
1860 Bird, John	1851 Goodwin, Thomas William	1853 Ratcliffe, John
1854 Bird, Edward Walter	1844 Grant, R.	1856 Reade, John
1857 Bishop, John Hamilton	1858 Grant, Patrick	1859 Reapell, Thomas Boone
1847 Blair, Henry Martin	1850 Hailey, George John	1849 Scott, J. C.
1859 Blair, W. T.	1862 Hall, Arthur	1859 Scott, Septimus
1854 Blane, Thomas Lay	1855 Hamilton, J.	1857 Shubrick, Charles John
1851 Bonville, James Dewart	1866 Harris, Geo. Anstruther	1855 Silver, James
1847 Bratt, Henry Augustus	1844 Hatt, J.	1844 Sinclair, J.
1854 Brown, Charles Philip	1856 Inghis, Wm. Arthur David	1856 Smalley, Edward
1852 Bruce, Alexander Farlie	1852 Irvine, Patrick	1855 Smith, E.
1845 Castfield, Rowland Windey	1855 Knox, Thomas John	1858 Smellie, Patrick Boyle
1845 Clementson, Frederick Penny	1857 Lancelles, Francis	1854 Stokes, John
1849 Clarke, Thomas	1857 Levinge, Vero Henry	1856 Stokes, Hadleston
1844 Clerk, Robert	1847 Lewis, Frederick Mortimer	1855 Story, Edmund
1850 Cockburn, Montagu Dundas	1848 Lewis, Malcolm	1853 Strange, Thomas Lunaden
1856 Comby, R.	1855 Lushington, S. R.	1853 Thomas, John Fryer
1852 Connors, Thomas Barlow A.	1850 Maclean, A.	1852 Thomas, Edward Brown
1852 Cooper, Francis	1841 Macleod, John MacPherson	1852 Thompson, Edward Patton
1843 Cotton, Charles Robert	1852 Maithy, Francis Newcombe	1840 Turnbull, John George
1857 Cotton, Robert Rolland	1854 Maithy, Edward	1840 Underwood, William L.
1853 Crawford, Stewart	1859 Mathison, Archibald Stirling	1853 Ward, Samuel David
1852 Crozier, F. H.	1851 Meller, Alan	1848 Waters, George Jenkin
1853 Cumliffe, Brooks	1852 Mole, William Macquarie	1844 Wheatley, Thomas Randall
1859 Dalzell, J. A.	1858 Montgomery, Sir R. C. Barr	1852 Whittingham, Charles
1853 Douglas, William	1852 Morris, Henry	1852 Williamson, Robert H.
1852 Dowdall, W.	1851 Hurry, Mackenzie	1855 Wood, Henry
1850 Drury, George Dominica	1852 Ogilvie, George Mackenzie	1854 Woodcock, T. Humphrey
1859 Dykes, J. Wm. Balfour	1855 Onslow, Arthur Percy	

RETIRED ON INVALID PENSION.

1854 Ames, C. H.	1858 Grant, H. M. B.	1859 Neill, W. S.	1855 Pannofate, R.
1855 Arbuthnot, W. H.	1858 Hodgson, A. P.	1855 Nisbet, W.	1844 Sun, W. C.
1855 Chase, C. C.	1857 Kerr, W. H.		

RETIRED ON GRATUITY.

1857 Smith, George

List of Deputy Collectors and Magistrates.

No.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Date of previous appointment.	Age.	District.	Duty.	Station, &c.	REMARKS.
First Class.									
1	W. F. Jeffries	35	M.	1859	35	Vizagapatnam	Treasury	Vizagapatnam	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
2	Alexander Smith	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
3	O. Ganesan	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	Treasury	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
4	H. B. Bhatnagar	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
5	S. R. L. L. L.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	Treasury	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
Second Class.									
1	W. F. Underwood	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
2	W. L. Wright	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
3	P. O. Longate	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
4	D. S. N. N. N.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
5	E. L. N. N.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
6	K. R. N. N.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
7	K. R. N. N.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
8	K. R. N. N.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
9	K. R. N. N.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
10	K. R. N. N.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
11	K. R. N. N.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
12	K. R. N. N.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
13	K. R. N. N.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
14	K. R. N. N.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
15	K. R. N. N.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
16	K. R. N. N.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
17	K. R. N. N.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
18	K. R. N. N.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
19	K. R. N. N.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
20	K. R. N. N.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

No.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Date of previous appointment.	Age.	District.	Duty.	Station, &c.	REMARKS.
First Class.									
1	K. Jaganmohan	35	M.	1859	35	Vizagapatnam	Treasury	Vizagapatnam	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
2	D. Bhatnagar	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
3	P. S. S. S.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
4	T. V. V. V.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
5	A. S. S. S.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
6	A. S. S. S.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
7	A. S. S. S.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
8	A. S. S. S.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
9	A. S. S. S.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
10	A. S. S. S.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
11	A. S. S. S.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
12	A. S. S. S.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
13	A. S. S. S.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
14	A. S. S. S.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
15	A. S. S. S.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
16	A. S. S. S.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
17	A. S. S. S.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
18	A. S. S. S.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
19	A. S. S. S.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
20	A. S. S. S.	35	M.	1859	35	Madras	General duties	Madras	Also in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

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

Special Appointments.

E. S. Atkinson, Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras—(absent.)

G. E. Shaw, do.

Comptroller, Special Deputy Collector for giving over land to the Irrigation Company—Acting on other duty.

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126		TAHSILDARS.		[PART II]	
Districts and Taluqs.	Head Quarters.	Tahsildars.	Pay.	Date of Appointment.	
TRICHINOPOLY.					
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	T. Panabhiram Pillay	225	14 June	1893
Kallidai	Kallidai	T. Gopaswamy	225	1 Dec.	1897
Masur	Masur	M. Setai Reddy	225	1 Nov.	1893
Wengalpet	Wengalpet	O. Kalar Sahib	150	28 Dec.	1893
Parambathur	Parambathur	B. Venkataswamy Sastry	175	24 June	1893
TANJORE.					
Tanjore	Tanjore	V. Venkata Naidu	250	10 Sept.	1893
Nagapattinam	Nagapattinam	V. Venkata Naidu	225	30 Aug.	1893
Nutkal	Nutkal	Ch. Venkateswara Sastry	225	18 Nov.	1893
Chidambaram	Chidambaram	M. Sivaram Pillay	225	1 July	1893
Mayavaram	Mayavaram	V. Venkata Naidu	225	18 Jan.	1893
Tiruvannamalai	Tiruvannamalai	V. Venkata Naidu	225	18 Jan.	1893
Sholingur	Sholingur	V. Venkata Naidu	225	18 Jan.	1893
Palani	Palani	T. Thangammal Pillay	225	7 Dec.	1897
MADRAS.					
Tiruvannamalai	Tiruvannamalai	V. Venkata Naidu	225	8 Jan.	1893
Madurai	Madurai	M. Anandachandrasekhar	225	8 Jan.	1893
Madurai	Madurai	V. Venkata Naidu	225	2 May	1897
Madurai	Madurai	V. Venkata Naidu	225	10 Feb.	1893
Madurai	Madurai	V. Venkata Naidu	225	4 Sept.	1893
Madurai	Madurai	V. Venkata Naidu	225	15 Nov.	1893
TIRUVALLUR.					
Tiruvallur	Tiruvallur	W. K. Ganesan Pillay	225	18 Aug.	1893
Tiruvallur	Tiruvallur	M. Rajagopal Pillay	225	22 Aug.	1893
Tiruvallur	Tiruvallur	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Aug.	1893
Tiruvallur	Tiruvallur	V. Venkata Naidu	225	10 Nov.	1893
Tiruvallur	Tiruvallur	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Aug.	1893
Tiruvallur	Tiruvallur	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Aug.	1893
Tiruvallur	Tiruvallur	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Aug.	1893
Tiruvallur	Tiruvallur	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Aug.	1893
Tiruvallur	Tiruvallur	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Aug.	1893
Tiruvallur	Tiruvallur	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Aug.	1893
CHIDAMBARAM.					
Chidambaram	Chidambaram	V. Venkata Naidu	225	8 Aug.	1893
Chidambaram	Chidambaram	V. Venkata Naidu	225	25 July	1893
Chidambaram	Chidambaram	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Aug.	1893
Chidambaram	Chidambaram	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Aug.	1893
Chidambaram	Chidambaram	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Aug.	1893
Chidambaram	Chidambaram	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Aug.	1893
Chidambaram	Chidambaram	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Aug.	1893
Chidambaram	Chidambaram	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Aug.	1893
Chidambaram	Chidambaram	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Aug.	1893
Chidambaram	Chidambaram	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Aug.	1893
SALAM.					
Salam	Salam	R. Venkateswara Sastry	225	1 Dec.	1893
Salam	Salam	R. Venkateswara Sastry	225	1 Dec.	1893
Salam	Salam	R. Venkateswara Sastry	225	1 Dec.	1893
Salam	Salam	R. Venkateswara Sastry	225	1 Dec.	1893
Salam	Salam	R. Venkateswara Sastry	225	1 Dec.	1893
Salam	Salam	R. Venkateswara Sastry	225	1 Dec.	1893
Salam	Salam	R. Venkateswara Sastry	225	1 Dec.	1893
Salam	Salam	R. Venkateswara Sastry	225	1 Dec.	1893
Salam	Salam	R. Venkateswara Sastry	225	1 Dec.	1893
Salam	Salam	R. Venkateswara Sastry	225	1 Dec.	1893
SOUTH CANARA.					
South Canara	South Canara	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Dec.	1893
South Canara	South Canara	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Dec.	1893
South Canara	South Canara	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Dec.	1893
South Canara	South Canara	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Dec.	1893
South Canara	South Canara	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Dec.	1893
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South Canara	South Canara	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Dec.	1893
South Canara	South Canara	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Dec.	1893
South Canara	South Canara	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Dec.	1893
MALABAR.					
Malabar	Malabar	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Dec.	1893
Malabar	Malabar	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Dec.	1893
Malabar	Malabar	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Dec.	1893
Malabar	Malabar	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Dec.	1893
Malabar	Malabar	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Dec.	1893
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Malabar	Malabar	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Dec.	1893
Malabar	Malabar	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Dec.	1893
Malabar	Malabar	V. Venkata Naidu	225	1 Dec.	1893

CIVIL.]		SUPERINTENDENTS OF SEA CUSTOMS.		127	
LIST OF MUZUR AND SUB-COLLECTORS SERIKHTADARS.					
Districts and Divisions.		Sub-collectors.		Salary.	Date of Appointment.
				RS.	
Chidambaram	T. Panabhiram Pillay	225	13 Nov. 1893		
	M. S				

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF SEA CUSTOMS.

District.	Name of Ports.	Name of Superintendents.	Salary.	Date of Appointment.
			Rs.	
Chidambaram.	Muniswariotti	Mr. M. K. K.	150	4 Nov. 1893
	Chidambaram	Mr. J. B. K.	115	1 July 1893
	Chidambaram	Mr. T. K. K.	100	28 June 1893
Chidambaram.	Chidambaram	Mr. K. K. K.	100	1 Aug. 1893
	Chidambaram	Mr. K. K. K.	100	1 Aug. 1893
	Chidambaram	Mr. K. K. K.	100	1 Aug. 1893
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	Chidambaram	Mr. K. K. K.	100	1 Aug. 1893
	Chidambaram	Mr. K. K. K.	100	

Districts and Divisions.	Name.	Salary.	Date of Appointment.
NELLORE			
Nellore Town.	K. Nambudraiah	75	28 Dec. 1884
Athure	M. Ramaswamy Naidu	75	5 Aug. 1885
Adilabad	V. Sanga Reddy	75	1 Aug. 1885
Venkatagerry	T. Jayaram Naidu	100	1 July 1885
Pudur	T. Jayachandrasekhar	100	7 April 1885
Sribailota	K. Pitaraswamy	65	18 Jan. 1885
Pudili	O. Venkataswamy	100	20 Nov. 1885
Duru	T. Narayana Reddy	100	25 April 1885
GANJAM			
Parlapeta	P. Jagannatha Reddy	100	1 May 1885
Teekall	M. Tirumala Reddy	75	1 May 1885
Ichhapur	G. K. K. Reddy	100	2 May 1885
Peruchatapur	G. Narayana Reddy	100	1 May 1885
Aska	P. Lakshminarayana Reddy	100	5 Nov. 1885
Narasimhapeta	P. Narayana Reddy	75	12 Dec. 1885
Canjara	M. V. S. Reddy	75	23 Mar. 1885
Sompeta	D. Balaji Reddy	75	19 Aug. 1885
Sarda	K. K. Reddy	100	2 May 1885
Berampore	P. Srinivasan Reddy	75	25 Feb. 1885
MALABAR			
Tamrumbandha	B. Reddy	100	11 Oct. 1885
Udayagiri	M. Reddy	100	25 Jan. 1885
Bannagan	M. Reddy	100	10 Nov. 1885
CHITTOUR			
Conjor	E. Georgepada Reddy	75	10 Mar. 1885
PALEM			
Servay Hills	M. P. J. Reddy	100	2 April 1885
Salem Town	C. Rajagopal Reddy	100	4 Oct. 1885
Parvathy	A. M. Reddy	75	4 Aug. 1885
Sachigery Droog	P. Venkataswamy Reddy	75	1 Dec. 1885
Tharamangalam	T. Reddy	75	25 Mar. 1885
Varambady	C. Reddy	75	25 Mar. 1885
Devanahalli	A. Venkataswamy Reddy	75	25 Mar. 1885
Amudavathi	M. Reddy	75	25 Mar. 1885
Perampore	M. Reddy	75	25 Mar. 1885
Harur	K. Reddy	75	16 July 1885
SOUTH ARUN			
Mannargudi	V. Reddy	75	10 April 1885
Bowampore	J. Reddy	75	10 April 1885
Viluppuram	K. Reddy	75	10 April 1885
Vilachellum	J. Reddy	75	10 April 1885
Elavankott	T. Reddy	75	10 April 1885
Chengam	T. Reddy	75	10 April 1885
Tiruvadi	T. Reddy	75	10 April 1885
Chengam	T. Reddy	75	10 April 1885
Mechum	T. Reddy	75	10 April 1885
KURNOOL			
Peapally	R. Reddy	75	5 Aug. 1885
Kurnool	P. Reddy	75	5 Aug. 1885
Alur	P. Reddy	75	5 Aug. 1885
Chavara	P. Reddy	75	5 Aug. 1885
Chavara	P. Reddy	75	5 Aug. 1885
TINSUKIA			
Palam	A. Reddy	75	10 April 1885
Kalag	S. Reddy	75	10 April 1885
Vishakh	A. Reddy	75	10 April 1885
Turk	V. Reddy	75	10 April 1885
Kal	S. Reddy	75	10 April 1885
Vishakh	S. Reddy	75	10 April 1885
Vishakh	S. Reddy	75	10 April 1885
Vishakh	S. Reddy	75	10 April 1885

CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

Rules for the grant of leave of absence for regulating deductions from Salaries and Deputation Allowances; and for limiting the period of Service of Covenanted Civil Servants, Judges of the High Court, Chaplains and Military and Medical Officers.

APPLICATION THROUGH WHAT CHANNEL IT BE SUBMITTED, AND WHAT TO BE DONE, &c.

Applications for leave of absence from Civilian, Chaplains, or Military and Medical Officers in Civil Service, are to be forwarded by Heads of Departments in every case, in original, to the Secretary to Government, who will submit the application to Government with a report as to the eligibility of the applicant to the leave selected. If the application be from a Military Officer in Civil Service for leave to Europe, it has to be transmitted through the Secretary to Government. Under this arrangement the application to Government is necessary. On the leave being granted, it will be notified in the Fort St. George Gazette. If the applicant be deemed ineligible to the leave, or the Government declines 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, 10th January 1885.*

Applications for leave from Officers who receive their appointments from the Government are to be submitted to that Government for leave except in cases of urgent cases, as reported for the consideration of the Government, which precedes the consideration of the Government of India. — *Government of India, 1885.*

When any Officer of Government applies for leave, he should distinctly state under what Section of the Leave Rules he wishes to be considered, and be submitted to the Secretary to Government. — *Government of India, 2nd September 1885, No. 2,084, General.*

In order to obtain the prescribed Certificate from the Secretary to Government in the Public Department, Civil Servants must previously submit to their authorities Certificate from the Treasury of the Civil Fund, that they will receive no allowance from that Fund during their absence; and also a Certificate from the Accountant General of the Public Department, that they will receive no allowance from that Fund during their absence. — *Notification, 11th December 1885, and 2nd September 1886.*

Note: The Accountant General's certificate is not required, when the applicant proceeds to Europe without his appointment, but should be submitted with applications for permission to resign the service. — *Notification, 22nd March 1886.*

EXTENSION OF LEAVE OF ABSENCE 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 sickness certified to their satisfaction, or in cases in which it shall be proved that a further allowance 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 35th, Geo. III, Chapter 52, Sec. 70, as it respects Civil Servants applying only to cases of sickness, or inevitable accident or infirmity, and no Civil Servant is entitled 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 No. 31 of 1886.]

When a Member of the Covenanted Service is permitted by the Home Authorities to return to duty by a particular vessel, it is incumbent on him to obtain an extension of leave with the arrival of that vessel in India. — *Notification, 19th December 1882.*

CANCELLMENT OF LEAVE—RETURN TO DUTY.

The resumption of the duties of office at a date previous to that which leave of absence was granted, virtually cancels the unexpired portion of leave, and renders unnecessary special application for such leave being cancelled. — *Notification, 22nd September 1887.*

But in case of absence on Medical Certificate 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 1881.*

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 1881.*

Unbroken leave should be cancelled by the following dated Government G. O. No. 11544 August 1886, No. 173—*General, 14th September 1886, p. 236.*

COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE RULES OF 15th JUNE 1888

- I. The Madras Government is empowered to grant Furlough.
- II. A registry shall be kept at the office of the Chief Secretary to Government of all grants or extensions of Furlough and of all return to duty from Furlough.
- III. Every application for Furlough must be made in public through the proper channel in the Department to which the applicant may belong and will be finally submitted to Government, through the Assistant Secretary, who will certify upon it by endorsement, whether the applicant is eligible to the leave applied for or not.
- IV. The term of a Furlough can only be altered with the permission of the Government.
- V. Every Officer who obtains a Furlough shall supply himself with a last pay certificate and with a statement showing the pay which he is entitled to draw while absent. It shall be the duty of the Assistant Secretary to furnish these documents, and no Furlough allowance will be payable without their production.—*General, 15th March 1888, No. 17, and Notification, 6th September 1882, p. 107, vide page 128.*
- VI. A statement of the Officers absent on the tour, with the date of the expiry of their respective Furloughs, will be published quarterly in the *Ann. Genl. Charge Quarts*, brought up to the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December of each year.
- VII. Every Officer applying for Furlough must at the same time state the probable date on which he intends to avail himself of his leave, should he not avail himself of it within 30 days of such date, the grant of such Furlough will be held to have lapsed.—*Notification, Government of India, No. 4,124, 18th June 1888, p. 87.*

Definitions.

- I. In the following Rules:—
 - "Actual Service" includes the period during which an Officer, in duty, the period spent on Furlough and the period during which he is absent on leave.
 - "Extraordinary Leave" means any leave granted otherwise than under these Rules.
 - "Long Extraordinary Leave" means extraordinary leave extending beyond a period of three months.
 - "Long Furlough" means furlough extending beyond a period of three months.
 - "Salary" includes acting allowances.
 - An Officer's "Station" means that station to which he was appointed, or such other place as the Government to which he is subsequently duly determined.

Chapter I.—Furlough.

- II. The maximum period of furlough which can be granted to any Officer during his whole period of actual service shall be six months.
- III. Subject to the above limit, furlough shall be allowed to every Officer at the proportionate rate of one year's furlough for every three years of actual service (a).
 - (a) Junior Furlough does not form part of the maximum allowance under this rule, and is limited to 100 days, No. 4,127, *Financial, 1888.*
 - A Covenanted Civil Servant who has been on furlough for more than one year prior to the date of his appointment shall not be entitled to the benefit of the rule applied to him, unless he has been on furlough for less than one year. All such cases shall be referred to the Assistant Secretary for consideration.—*G. O. No. 1,174, 18th June 1888, p. 87.*
 - (b) A civil servant who has been on furlough for a period of more than one year prior to the date of his appointment shall not be entitled to the benefit of the rule applied to him, unless he has been on furlough for less than one year. All such cases shall be referred to the Assistant Secretary for consideration.—*G. O. No. 1,174, 18th June 1888, p. 87.*

IV. No furlough shall be taken before the completion of eight years' actual service, except under Rule VIII.

V. Furlough shall not be repeated until three years from the date of the last return from long extraordinary leave, or long furlough except under Rule VIII. Leave taken under Chapters II and III, but no other leave shall be reckoned as part of the said three years.

VI. The maximum term of furlough to be taken at any one time shall be two years.

VII. Except as hereinafter provided, an Officer when on furlough shall retain a lien on his substantive appointment or on an appointment of similar character, and not his salary, and he shall be granted allowances at the rate of 50 per cent. of his average salary for the previous three years, or for the period which has elapsed since his last return from long furlough, or long extraordinary leave if that period be less than three years (c).

In calculating such average, the time spent and the allowances drawn under any leave, excepting Privilege Leave under Chapter II, shall be omitted.

Provided that no Officer on furlough shall draw more than £1,500 (d) or less than £300 per annum (e).

VIII. Under Medical Certificate (f).

(a) Furlough may be taken on the above-mentioned conditions, without reference to the amount of credit under Rule III.

(b) Furlough for a period not exceeding one year may be taken, even if less than three years have elapsed since the last return from long extraordinary leave or long furlough. When on furlough under this clause, an Officer will not retain a lien on his appointment, and will be entitled only to subsistence allowance, unless he has completed six months' actual service since his last return from long extraordinary leave or long furlough, and there remains some leave to his credit under Rule III, in which case the Officer will retain a lien on his appointment, and will draw allowances as calculated under Rule VII, until that credit be exhausted, but in no case for a period exceeding two years (g).

(c) Furlough taken without Medical Certificate, or under clause (a) of this Rule, may be extended beyond two years for a period not exceeding one year. When on furlough under this clause, an Officer will not retain a lien on his appointment, and will be entitled only to subsistence allowance.

IX. Furlough taken or extended under Rule VIII, and subject to the provisions of Rule II, shall be reckoned from the date of the Officer's departure from the date of his return to his station. Furlough taken out of India will be reckoned from the date of embarkation or the date of return.

In the event of the furlough being taken partly in India and partly out of India, the reckoning and termination of the furlough will be determined by the above Rules, according as the furlough begins or ends in or out of India.

X. For the interval elapsing between departure from his station and the commencement of furlough, and between the termination of furlough and his return to his station, an Officer shall be allowed Privilege Leave not exceeding in each case thirty days. During these periods, his allowances shall be extended on the same basis as his furlough.

Leave on urgent private affairs taken under former rules, and which was allowed to be reckoned as service and residence, shall be considered as actual service under the new rules.—*G. O. No. 1,174, 18th June 1888, p. 87.*

Furlough allowances should be calculated on the average salary of the absentee for the three years immediately preceding the date on which he makes over charge of his office.—*G. O. No. 1,174, 18th June 1888, p. 87.*

A Covenanted Civil Servant cannot retain a lien on an acting appointment during absence in any other than privilege leave.—*G. O. No. 1,174, 18th June 1888, p. 87.*

The average allowances of Officers who may be granted leave after the 1st August 1888, should not in any case exceed the rate of Rs. 800-0-0 a month or Rs. 9,600 a year.—*G. O. No. 1,174, 18th June 1888, p. 87.*

(d) Salaries and allowances in India must always be paid monthly. The only exception to this rule is the case of an Officer proceeding on other than privilege leave out of India. In this case draw pay when on duty up to the end of the month preceding that in which he makes over charge of his office. If he be employed at the station of the Assistant Secretary of the Government of India, or that station on his way to the port of embarkation or embark at that station, he will be paid by that Assistant Secretary up to the date of his leaving such station. If he embark at a port in the other than the Presidency in which he is employed, he will be paid up to the date of his embarkation by the Assistant Secretary or Treasurer of the port of embarkation.—*G. O. No. 1,174, 18th June 1888, p. 87.*

(e) In any case where the subsistence allowance under Sections 3, 5 and 6 exceeds the Furlough allowance under Section 7, the latter amount only shall be drawn under Section 3, 5 and 6.—*G. O. No. 1,174, 18th June 1888, p. 87.*

(f) When a Covenanted Civil Servant forfeits his appointment by proceeding on Furlough under this clause, the forfeiture reckons from the date on which he makes over charge of his office.—*G. O. No. 1,174, 18th June 1888, p. 87.*

dated 5th November 1862, which indeed relates only to qualification for furlough not more a portion be considered as applying to qualification for pension, since what is actual service for furlough must be held to be "pensionable" service. Rule 10, will, however, be strictly construed as regards leave granted after 1st July 1861. (Govt. of India, 4th January 1869, No. 47, 1869.)

Form of Medical Certificate to be furnished by an Applicant for Furlough or Sick Leave.

I, *A. B.*, Surgeon, &c. or of _____, do hereby certify on Honor that *C. D.*, of the Civil Service, is in a bad state of health, and I sincerely declare that, according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and do therefore recommend that he may be permitted to proceed to and reside at such place as the Surgeon may think proper, expressing it in the certificate. — Medical Department, 10th November 1861, No. 2,811, Revenue Department.

The following form shall be observed by the Principal Medical authority at the nearest principal station, in countersigning the Surgeon's certificate:—

We [or I] do hereby certify that, according to the best of our [or my] professional judgment, after careful personal examination of the case, we [or I] consider the state of health of *C. D.*, to be such as to render leave of absence for a period of _____ absolutely necessary (or highly desirable) for his recovery.

If the applicant for an extension of leave on medical certificate be residing within twenty miles of London he must produce a certificate from the Medical Board, attached to the Local Office, showing the necessity for such extension. If residing beyond that distance from London, certificates in the usual of the above form must be produced from two Medical practitioners. — Govt. of India, 3d January 1865, No. 7, 1865, Revenue Department, 10th Nov. 1861, No. 2,811.

Last Pay Certificate

NOTIFICATION.—Sd. Secy. to the Govt. of India, 18th Nov. 1861.—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, No. 409.

REGULATION.—The following rules with regard to last pay certificates are established for those now in force:—

2. Last pay certificates are given:—

- 1st.—To an Officer proceeding on leave to Europe, and embarking for Europe at a port in the Presidency or Province in which he is employed;
- 2nd.—To an officer proceeding on leave to Europe, and embarking for Europe at a port in another Presidency or Province;
- 3rd.—To an Officer proceeding on leave from one Presidency or Province to another;
- 4th.—To an Officer proceeding on leave from one Presidency or Province to another;
- 5th.—To an Officer proceeding on duty from one Presidency or Province to another;
- 6th.—To an Officer proceeding on duty from one District to another of the same Presidency or Province;

3. In the first case, the Accountant General of the absentee's Presidency or Province should furnish him with a last pay certificate in the form A appended to this Resolution, and simultaneously forward a duplicate of the form to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, unless the absentee embark at a port in British India, in which case the Accountant General should forward the duplicate of the form at once to the Financial Department of the Government. In the second case the Accountant General should forward the duplicate form to the Financial Department after filing up his books in the month certificate in the case of it.

4. In the second case, the procedure should be as follows:—

a. If the absentee be employed at, or have to pass through, the station of the Accountant General of his Presidency or Province, the Accountant General must pay him up to the date of his departure from that station, and furnish him with a document in the form B, appended to this Resolution, leaving the first seventh and eighth spaces on the face of the form blank, and sending a duplicate of it to the Accountant General or District Officer at the station from which he last drew pay. The Accountant General or District Officer at the station of embarkation, to which the letter on the back of form B should be addressed, must set up to the instructions contained in that letter, and return the original form with the absentee. If he is an Accountant General, he must, moreover, forward the duplicate of the form to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and address a

letter in the form C, appended to this Resolution to the Accountant General of the absentee's Presidency; but if he be a District Officer, he must forward a duplicate of form B to the Accountant General of his own Presidency, who must forward it on to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and send a letter to the Accountant General of the absentee's Presidency in the form D, appended to this Resolution.

b. If the absentee be not employed at the station of the Accountant General of his Presidency, and have not to pass through that station on his way to the port at which he intends to embark for Europe, the Accountant General must send him a document in the form E, appended to this Resolution, leaving the first seventh and eighth spaces on the face of the form blank, and forward a duplicate of it to the Accountant General or District Officer at the port at which the absentee intends to embark for Europe. Before the absentee's departure from his station, the District Officer in charge of the Treasury from which he last drew pay must fill up and attach the certificate at the end of the original form B. The Accountant General or District Officer at the port at which the absentee intends to embark for Europe must set up to the instructions in the letter to his address on the back of form B, must copy the entire original form from the certificate at the end of the original form into the duplicate, and must return the original form to the absentee. If he be an Accountant General, he must, moreover, forward the duplicate form to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and forward a copy of the certificate at the end of the form to the Accountant General of the absentee's Presidency, with a letter in the form F, appended to this Resolution; but if he be a District Officer, he must forward the duplicate form B, to the Accountant General of his own Presidency, who must send it on to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and forward a copy of the certificate at the end of the form to the Accountant General of the absentee's Presidency, with a letter in the form G, appended to this Resolution.

7. In the third and fourth cases the Accountant General of the absentee's Presidency must furnish him with a certificate in the form A, appended to this Resolution; but in the fourth case the form may be left blank.

8. In the fifth case the transferred Officer should be furnished with a certificate in the form H, appended to this Resolution. If he be employed at the station of the Accountant General of his Presidency, the certificate should be given by that officer. If he have to pass through that station on his way to his new Presidency, the certificate should be given by the District Officer in charge of the Treasury from which he last drew pay, and countersigned by the Accountant General. If he be not employed at, and have not to pass through, the Accountant General's station, the certificate should be given by the District Officer in charge of the Treasury from which he last drew pay, and a duplicate of it should be forwarded by the District Officer to the Accountant General for countersignature and transmission to the Accountant General of the transferred officer's new Presidency.

9. In the sixth case the transferred officer should be furnished with a last pay certificate in form H, by the District Officer in charge of the Treasury from which he last drew pay.

FORM A.

Last pay certificate of (*title and name*) of the (*corps or service*) proceeding on (*leave and period of leave*) to (*place*).

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Government under which employed. | 1 |
| 2. Substantive appointment. | 2 |
| 3. Acting appointment, if any. | 3 |
| 4. Period of leave. | 4 |
| 5. Date of commencement of leave. | 5 |
| 6. Rate of absentee allowance, and place of payment. | 6 |
| 7. Date from which first payment is to be made. | 7 |
| 8. Amount, if any, paid in advance. | 8 |
| 9. Source from which absentee allowance is payable. | 9 |
| 10. Period for, and terms on, which leave may be extended or curtailed. | 10 |

(Place the date)

(Signature)
Accountant General

NOTE.—In the case of officers on other than privilege leave embarking for Europe at Calcutta, the entry in the fifth and seventh spaces should be the date of the Pilot quitting the vessel as certified below, and the certificate below should be in the following form:—
"This is to certify that (*title and name*) as a passenger on board the (*name of vessel*) proceeding to (*destination*) and left by me at Sea this day.

SANDEARS,
The (date)

(Signature)
Pilot

Form B.*

Last pay certificate of (title and name) of the (corps or service) proceeding on (notice of leave) to Europe.

1. Government under which employed. 1
2. Substantive appointment. 2
3. Acting appointment, if any. 3
4. Period of leave. 4
5. Date of commencement of leave. 5
6. Rate of absence allowance, and place of payment. 6
7. Date from which first payment is to be made. 7
8. Amount, if any, paid in advance. 8
9. Source from which absence allowance is payable. 9
10. Period for, and terms on, which leave may be extended or continued. 10

(Place) the (date).

(Signature)

Accountant General.

Certified that the above-named officer appeared before me on this date; that he stated his intention of embarking for Europe on the (name of vessel) which leaves this port on the (date); that he drew an (or no) advance of salary, and that the fifth, seventh and eighth spaces in the above certificate have been filled up by me accordingly.

(Place) the (date).

(Signature)

Accountant General or Collector.

From

The Accountant General

(place)

To

The Accountant General (or Collector of)

(name of port of embarkation).

Dated (place) the (date).

Sir,

I have the honor to request that when (title and name of officer) produces this letter, you will pay him at the rate of _____ per month from the (date of departure from Accountant General's station) to the date not later than the date of expiry of subsidiary or preparatory leave) proceeding his departure from (name of port of embarkation), that you will grant him an advance of _____ if required, and will fill up the certificate on the reverse accordingly. The date to be shown in the fifth and seventh spaces of the last pay certificate is that of (title and name) departure from (name of port of embarkation).

(Place) the (date).

I have, &c.,

(Signature)

Accountant General.

(place).

Form C.*

From

The Accountant General

(name of port of embarkation).

To

The Accountant General

(name of officer's Presidency).

Dated (place) the (date).

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. _____ of the _____ I have the honor to state as follows:—(title and name of officer) appeared before me on the _____ and received pay at the rate of _____ per month from the _____ to the _____ amounting to _____; he drew an (or no) advance of pay, and his last pay certificate was filled up as follows:—

5. Date of commencement of leave. 5
7. Date from which first payment is to be made. 7
8. Amount, if any, paid in advance. 8

(Place) the (date).

I have, &c.,

(Signature)

Accountant General.

See page 143

Form D.

From

The Accountant General

(name of Presidency from which the officer embarked for Europe).

To

The Accountant General

(name of officer's Presidency).

Dated (place) the (date).

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. _____ of the _____ to the (description of the District Officer of the port of embarkation), I have the honor to state as follows:—(title and name of officer) appeared before the above-named Officer on the _____ &c., see in Form C.)

Form E.

From

The Accountant General

(name of officer's Presidency).

To

The Accountant General (or Collector of)

(name of port of embarkation).

Dated (place) the (date).

Sir,

I have the honor to request that when (title and name of officer) produces this letter, you will pay him at the rate of _____ per month from the (date of departure from Accountant General's station) to the date not later than the date of expiry of subsidiary or preparatory leave) proceeding his departure from (name of port of embarkation), that you will grant him an advance of _____ if required, and will fill up the certificate on the reverse accordingly. The date to be shown in the fifth and seventh spaces of the last pay certificate is that of (title and name of officer) departure from (name of port of embarkation).

I have, &c.,

(Signature)

Accountant General.

(Title and name of officer) received his salary from the _____ Treasury at the rate of _____ less the deductions shown in the above margin up to the _____ and for the month of the _____ on the fore (Place) the (date).

From

The Accountant General

(name of port of embarkation).

To

The Accountant General

(name of officer's Presidency).

Dated (place) the (date).

Sir,

I have the honor to forward a copy of the District Officer's certificate submitted to me under Form D. of the _____ with the following information:—(title and name of officer) appeared before me on the _____ and received pay at the rate of _____ per month from the _____ to the _____ amounting to _____; he drew an (or no) advance of pay, and his last pay certificate was filled up as follows:—

5. Date of commencement of leave. 5
7. Date from which first payment is to be made. 7
8. Amount, if any, paid in advance. 8

I have, &c.,

(Signature)

Accountant General.

Form G.

From The Accountant General
(name of Presidency from which the absentee embarked for Europe.)

To The Accountant General
(name of absentee's Presidency)

Dated (place) the (date)

Sir,
I have the honor to forward a copy of the District Officer's certificate submitted to your letter No. _____ of the _____ to the information of District Officer at the port of embarkation, with the following information:—(title and name of absentee) appeared before the above-named Officer on the _____ and received, &c. (as in Form F).

Form H.

Last pay certificate of (title and name) of the (name of service) proceeding to (place) to join the appointment of _____ as _____ at _____ or on duty.

_____ has drawn salary as _____ at the rate of _____ per month, and acting allowance as _____ at the rate of _____ per month, less the deductions shown below on to the _____. He made over charge of the Office of _____ on the fore (or after) noon of the _____.

Deductions.

	Rs.	A.	P.
_____	0	0	0
_____	0	0	0
_____	0	0	0
_____	0	0	0

Notification, Sd/-, the 25th June 1885, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, No. 1,317.

RESOLUTION.—In the resolution mentioned above, it is provided that the rate of absentee allowance admissible to a Civil Officer proceeding on leave shall, in all cases, be shown in his last pay certificate by the Accountant General of his Presidency; but in the case of a Government Civil Servant or Military Officer in civil employ, whose appointment has been changed within the three years preceding his departure, the rate of furlough allowance will sometimes depend on the date at which he may make over charge of his office, and the Accountant General of his Presidency will not be aware of that date at the time the last pay certificate is prepared if the absentee is to embark at a port in a Presidency other than that in which he is employed, and has not to pass through the Accountant General's station on his way to that port. For cases in which for these reasons, the Accountant General is unable to specify the rate of absentee allowance, the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following in lieu of the rules prescribed in the 6th paragraph of the above-mentioned resolution:—The Accountant General of the absentee's Presidency must send him a document in the Form A, appended to this resolution, leaving the fifth, sixth, eighth and ninth spaces on the face of the form blank, and forward a duplicate of it to the Accountant General or District Officer at the port at which the absentee intends to embark for Europe. Before the absentee's departure from his station, the District Officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay must fill up the sixth space on the face of the original form, and fill up and attach the certificate at the end of that form. The Accountant General or District Officer at the port at which the absentee intends to embark for Europe must act up to the instructions in the letter to his address on the back of the form, must copy the entry in the sixth space on the face of the original form, and the entries and signature in the certificate at the end of that document into the duplicate form, and must return the original form to the absentee. If he be an Accountant General, he must, moreover, forward the duplicate form to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and forward a copy of the certificate at the end of the form to the Accountant General of the absentee's Presidency with a letter in the Form B, appended to this resolution; but if he be a District Officer, he must forward the duplicate Form A, to the Accountant General of his own Presidency, who must send it on to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and forward a copy of the certificate at the end of the Form A, to the Accountant General of the absentee's Presidency with a letter in the Form C, appended to this resolution.

Form A.

Last pay certificate of (title and name) of (name of service) proceeding on furlough of leave to Europe.

1. Government under which employed. 1
2. Substantive appointment. 2
3. Acting appointment, if any. 3
4. Period of leave. 4
5. Date of commencement of leave. 5
6. Date of absence allowance. 6
7. Place of payment. 7
8. Date from which first payment is to be made. 8
9. Amount, if any, paid in advance. 9
10. Source from which absence allowance is payable. 10
11. Period for and terms on which leave may be extended or commuted. 11

NOTE.—(Title and name) salary and acting allowance for the three years preceding this date, were—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Rs. _____ per mensem from the (date) to the (date) _____	0	0	0
Rs. _____ per mensem from the (date) to the (date) _____	0	0	0
Total _____	0	0	0

The rate of absentee allowance admissible to him may be ascertained by adding to (or deducting from) the above amount the difference between the amount of his salary and acting allowance for the period from this date to the date on which he may make over charge of his office, and the amount of his salary and acting allowance for an equal period at the commencement of the three years mentioned above, and dividing the total (or remainder) by 72.

(Place) the (date)

(Signature)

Accountant General.

Certified that the above-named officer appeared before me on this date; that he stated his intention of embarking for Europe on the (name of vessel), which leaves this port on the (date) that he drew on (or not) advance of salary, and that the fifth, eighth and ninth spaces in the above certificate have been filled up by me accordingly.

(Place) the (date)

(Signature)

Accountant General or Collector.

Form B.

From The Accountant General
(name of absentee's Presidency)

To The Accountant General (or Collector of)
(name of port of embarkation)

Dated (place) the (date)

Sir,

I have the honor to request that when (title and name of absentee) produces this letter, you will pay him at the rate of _____ per month, less the deduction shown in the margin from the date up to which he last drew pay from the _____ Treasury to the date on which he may make over charge of the office of _____ as shown below, and at the rate shown in the sixth line of the last pay certificate on the reverse for the period not exceeding (name of service) of (name of service) or (name of service) from the date on which he may make over charge of that office to the day preceding his departure from (name of port of embarkation), that you will grant him an advance of _____ if required, and fill up accordingly the certificates on the reverse. The date to be shown in the fifth and seventh spaces of the last pay certificate is that of (title and name of vessel) departure from (name of port of embarkation).

I have, &c.,

(Signature)

Accountant General.

(Title and name of absentee) received his salary from the _____ Treasury at the rate of _____, less the deductions shown in the margin up to the _____, and to no later date. He made over charge of the office of _____ on the fore (or after) noon of the _____, and the sixth space in the certificate on the face of this form has been filled up accordingly.

(Place) the (date)

Collector of _____.

Third.—When an Officer who is temporarily promoted from a lower to a higher acting appointment, is relieved of the higher, and within the time allowed by the rules rejoins the lower acting appointment for which he was promoted, or joins any other acting appointment of not inferior emolument, his allowances from the date of his being so relieved to the date of his so joining shall be paid at the rate at which he was drawing to the officiating appointment for which he was taken to officiate in the higher appointment. — *G. L. 8th December 1863, No. 1,422, Financial; and G. L. 25th May 1863, No. 743, Financial.*

Rule second is applicable to every case of transfer to another appointment, whether substantive or acting, of not inferior emolument. No Officer shall draw acting allowances for any office after the substantive incumbent of that office has resumed charge. — *G. L. 10th September 1864, No. 3,345, Financial.*

Rules regarding Acting allowance to Officers in the Financial Department.

The 7th August 1863.

The following Resolution, No. 1,376 of 25th July 1863, will be substituted for that bearing the same number and date which was published in the *Civilian Gazette*, dated 1st August 1863, page 2199:—

No. 1,300, 21st July 1863.

Read again the Financial Resolution No. 60, dated the 25th 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 15th May 1862.

Resolved. The Hon'ble the President in Council directs that, under the Financial Resolution of the 15th May 1862, Government Officers who entered the General Department of Account before this date are entitled to retain their privileges, and therefore when such Government Officers are appointed to act for other Government Officers in the Department, they are entitled to draw the acting allowances on the same terms as they are allowed to Government Officers in other branches of the Service.

But this Rule cannot be held to apply to Government Officers entering the Financial Department after this date, nor can it be proper to promulgate a separate Rule for calculating the acting allowances of Government Officers in the Department, as by the Resolution above mentioned all distinction between the Government and Government 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 Allowances Rules of the Government Service are based upon a simple arithmetic 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 who are referred to in the last paragraph.

His Honor in Council desires accordingly that the following Rules be observed in future:—

1st.—No Officer will receive any Dependent 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, in addition to his acting allowance, the salary of the appointment in which he officiates, less the salary of his own appointment, with an additional allowance at the rate of 25 per cent. on the gross between the minimum and maximum salary of the class in which he officiates, provided the total allowance so to be drawn shall not exceed the maximum salary of the class in which he is.

3rd.—When an Officer is appointed to act in the rank of the maximum salary of his own class, he will receive no additional allowance, on his first appointment to act, amounting to the maximum salary of his own class, but he will receive the same as the minimum of that class, and as he will be entitled to the yearly increase of salary allowed to those permanently appointed in the higher class.

4th.—An Officer officiating at the same station for an interval of a higher class than his own, will not be entitled to any Dependent Allowance during the first month he may thus officiate according to the Government Civil Service Rules.

5th.—Any person holding a substantive appointment in another Department of the Government Service, and officiating as incumbent of the District of Accountancy, will draw salary and acting allowances at the rates prescribed in Rule 2.

6th.—Any person not holding a substantive appointment in the Financial Service, and officiating in the Financial Department, will receive at the rate of 50 per cent. on the mean between the maximum and minimum salary of the class in which he is appointed.

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, returning their appointments, shall not be taken. Security shall be taken in cases of furlough or of resignation of the Service as hereinafter.—*Notification, Gazette, 20th February 1864.*

Every party who may be entrusted with the Agency of 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 Saint George Gazette Press.—*Notification, 25th May 1864.*

Retiring Annuities to Civilian 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. 186.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

My Lord.—1. The Memorials from the Government of 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 8th February 1861, No. 2, the Public Letter from Bombay, dated the 15th April 1861, 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, &c.

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 of salaries, which will continue at 4 per cent., the amount of subscriptions to accumulate, as at present, at 5 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 £500, 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, on adding to his subscriptions such a sum as will purchase an annuity of any amount which, added to the £500, 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 Government Civil Servants who have retired from service since the Memorials were sent in, be admitted from thence 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 provision for Government 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, and deprived of the fruits of their labor by sickness, which may compel them to resign the

8. The term of residence has been altered to twenty-one years by Rule XVI of the Regulations of 1861, and service is reckoned as explained in the "Definitions" of these Regulations and Rule XVI of 1861.—*See page 136.*

service before they have become entitled to an annuity. In any such cases, with the exception of Medical Certificates, the following pension may be granted:—

- If under 5 years' service, a grant of annuity of £250.
- Of 5 years' service and under 10, an annuity of £300.
- Of 10 years' service and under 15, an annuity of £350.
- Of 15 years' service and under 20, an annuity of £400.
- 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 arrears of salary and to the date of death, with the same option as to payment in India or England as is present.

9. These changes will inevitably derange the calculations on which the Civil Service Funds were constituted. It is therefore important to consider whether any advantage could arise from reorganizing Boards of Managers and the machinery of the Funds. Practically, all that will be required under the changes now sanctioned will be, at some time during the current financial year, the raising of new funds, and the raising of these funds, 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, Charitable Bazaar, the Bombay Civil Fund, and the Civil Fund.

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 authorities. 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 wish to remain for the future. In the event of a further increase in the funds, it would appear to be no objection to granting, in lieu of the present interest only, 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 used as a reserve, and the maintenance of the same required by the Funds in England being met by the same rate of exchange as that used heretofore for the adjustment of transactions with the British Government.

13. These changes may separately be brought into immediate operation, and a copy of this Dispatch will be forwarded to the Governments of Madras and Bombay respectively, for their information and guidance of their Governments. Published by Order, His Majesty's Secretary, 1863, page 17.

Revised Rules for the Examination of Assistants in the Civil Service.

Enacted originally by Government Regulation, dated 26th May 1854, and amended by G. O. No. 1375, dated 25th November 1857, Public Department.

I. *Half-yearly Examination of Assistants.*—Half-yearly Examinations of Assistants shall be held at such times and at such places as may be fixed by the Government. The examination shall be held at such times and at such places as may be fixed by the Government.

II. *Two Qualifying Standards.*—At these half-yearly examinations, there shall be two standards of qualification, according to the rank or the grade 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 any 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 month.

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 first 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 month, although he may not have served six years.

IV. *Promotion of Assistants.*—The Government will promote to Head Assistantships any Assistant who shall not have been examined under these Rules and found qualified.

ing 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 shall be examined 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 Collector 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 nevertheless be entitled, when called upon to attend for examination within their own Districts, to draw the usual 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 postage whenever their services 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, also 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.

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.

IX. *Duty of the Divisional Examination Committee, and Reports of the Examinations.*—The examination shall be conducted by the Divisional Examination Committee, 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

§ The Divisional Committees are relieved from the duty of assigning marks to the answers to the Revenue and Judicial question Papers. R. M. C. No. 1375, dated 25th November 1857.

§ Travelling allowance will only be paid on presentation for each standard of examination.

Board of Examiners, 2nd January 1876, para. 3. 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 conduct of the examination. The written answers of the Assistant, and the other papers written by him either in the Vernacular or in English, shall be forwarded with the record. The Central Examination Committee, after taking of 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 capabilities according to one or other of the standards in force, noticing especially in the order of their merit, any Assistant who, with reference to the length of their residence in India, may have passed with great distinction.

"No Assistant shall be permitted to appear at the first or second standard, unless he is not fully qualified in every respect according to the standard under which he is examined."

E. M. C., No. 22, dated 15th January 1877.

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, or such at hazard, and written by different persons in a plain handwriting, 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 document 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 divide it into parts, with some freedom, the translation into the Vernacular of an English report, or other Official paper, also to be furnished by the Central Committee, and the translation will be written down correctly as dictated. The dictated paper must in this 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 of Cutcherry, and not to intricate 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.

Order from Government of India, No. 455, communicated to E. M. C., No. 542, dated 25th April 1879.

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 the scope 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 Criminals shall be furnished by the Central Committee. These questions should be so framed as not to involve points of difficulty or controversy, and to show rather the possession, on the part of a general and intelligent acquaintance with the subjects of examination and the fundamental laws applicable thereto, than a knowledge of a series of points of detail and dates of orders, which may be soon learned for the occasion, and are generally a poor representation. 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 House, and the Native Accounts, Taluk and Village—of the Revenue of his District, and of its past revenue history as far as he can learn 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 may have acquired to deal with conflicting arguments and evidence, in actual cases. For this purpose two decided cases, with the final proceeding in each written down, which the Assistant has never before seen, one from the Collectors, 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 Officer, 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 as his officer. 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 abstracts 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 to points 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 transcribe correctly an official paper read to him, so dictee orders in the language, and read the duties of a Magistrate and Collector; but they shall be arranged in two classes, one class comprehending important and leading points, and answering which as broken shall be answered with the assistance of books shall be allowed. No guides, digests, or summaries, 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 involved; the object being not to evoke ability or ingenuity, but only to ascertain whether the acquisitions and capacity of the person examined are adequate to enable him to perform fully the important functions of an Indian Magistrate and Collector, or not. The trial ability to master all ordinary difficulties and especially to test the power of a minute attention to, and just appreciation of evidence.

XV. *Object of the second Standard.*—It shall be the object to make the second standard one, that a man who has passed a College examination, being of ordinary understanding and capability, who fairly applies himself with proper diligence to his business and makes it his daily object to familiarize himself with the languages of the country, may find in after two or three years of Mofussil experience.

Rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the Junior Members of the Madras Civil Service.

The Rules for the examination and control of the newly appointed Members of the Madras Civil Service, passed under date the 15th March and 25th April 1861, are modified.

"These Rules do not in any way affect the Departmental Examinations in law, language, &c., which Junior Officers have to pass under the Order of Government according to what are called first and second Standards."

2. The following Rules are prescribed for the encouragement of the study of oriental languages among the Junior Members of the Madras Civil Service.

3. The standards of examination, and the degree to be given to successful candidates, will be as follows, viz.:

	Languages	Degrees to be given to successful candidates.	
		Class	Rupiah
I. High Proficiency	Tamil	1,000	
	Telugu	1,000	
	Chandrasekhara	1,000	With Certificate
	Malayalam	1,000	from the President
	Urdu	1,000	ing Examination
II. Honors	Hindustani	1,000	
	Tamil	2,000	With Diploma
	Telugu	2,000	issued by the
	Chandrasekhara	2,000	Head of the Co-
	Malayalam	2,000	mmunity of Ma-
III. Proficiency	Hindustani	4,000	drum
	Urdu	4,000	

In respect of the classical languages Sanskrit and Persian, there will also be a "Preliminary Examination" intended to test the attainment of a knowledge of the language, which must be passed by all those who have not previously passed in the same language at any of the Indian Civil Service Examinations in England, before they can be admitted to examination for higher distinctions.

4. The first language in which a Civil Servant will be permitted to offer himself for examination by the two higher standards must be the one of which he is best acquainted, and in a second after a language of High Proficiency shall have been obtained in such language that a third language will be eligible to present himself for distinctions in other languages.

5. No Civil Servant will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice as a candidate at any examination. But if a special recommendation be made by the examiners, a third date will be allowed to appear at a third examination.

6. No Civil Servant will be permitted to present himself for any "Preliminary Examination" after the expiration of four years counted from the date of his first arrival in India, or for the High Proficiency or Honors Examinations after the expiration of seven or ten years, respectively, similarly counted. No exception of this rule will be made on account of leave or any other cause.

7. Examinations will be held generally on the first Monday in January, April, July and October of each year at Madras. Civil Servants desiring to attend examinations must apply for leave to do so to the local Government at least three months before the date of examination.

8. The following is the Test for the Preliminary Examination:—

I.—Composing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books:—

Sanskrit	1. Kila Pitha.
Persian	1. Kila Pitha.
	2. Kila Pitha.

II.—Translating into English with accuracy a passage, in an easy narrative style, not taken from the Test-book.

III.—Translating from English with accuracy a passage, in an easy narrative style, not taken from the Test-book.

IV.—Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

9. The following is the Test for High Proficiency Examination:—

I.—Composing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books:

Tamil	1. Third Book of Tiruvalluvar, published by the Public Instruction Department.
	2. The fourth and fifth parts of Tiruvalluvar.
	3. Veda Vyasa, Section of the Mahabharata in Prose.
	4. Veda Vyasa.
	5. Tiruvalluvar.
Telugu	1. Tiruvalluvar.
	2. Tiruvalluvar.
	3. Tiruvalluvar.
	4. Tiruvalluvar.
	5. Tiruvalluvar.
Chandrasekhara	1. Tiruvalluvar.
	2. Tiruvalluvar.
	3. Tiruvalluvar.
	4. Tiruvalluvar.
	5. Tiruvalluvar.

Malayalam	1. Veda Vyasa.
	2. Tiruvalluvar.
	3. Kural, first half.
Oorish	1. Tiruvalluvar.
	2. Tiruvalluvar.
	3. Tiruvalluvar.
Hindustani	1. Tiruvalluvar.
	2. Tiruvalluvar.
	3. Tiruvalluvar.
Sanskrit	1. Tiruvalluvar.
	2. Tiruvalluvar.
	3. Tiruvalluvar.
Persian	1. Tiruvalluvar.
	2. Tiruvalluvar.
	3. Tiruvalluvar.

II.—Translating from and into English, as prescribed in the Test from the Preliminary Examination, but from papers of a more difficult nature, and with greater accuracy of idiom and richness of expression.

III.—Composing in the Vernacular language, with accuracy and fluency.

10. The following is the Test for the Honors Examination:—

I.—Composing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books:—

Tamil	1. Sabha Parvam, (Section of the Mahabharata in Prose).
	2. The first hundred stanzas of Kristna Tada.
	3. The first twenty-four chapters of Kural.
Telugu	1. Niti Chandrika (Mithra Chetana).
	2. Kila Pitha.
	3. Sabha Parvam of Maha Bharata.
Chandrasekhara	1. Sabha Parvam of Maha Bharata, by Bhaskara.
	2. Sabha Parvam, the whole.
	3. Sabha Parvam, the whole.
Malayalam	1. Sabha Parvam, the whole.
	2. Sabha Parvam, the whole.
	3. Sabha Parvam, the whole.
Oorish	1. Sabha Parvam, the whole.
	2. Sabha Parvam, the whole.
	3. Sabha Parvam, the whole.
Hindustani	1. Sabha Parvam, the whole.
	2. Sabha Parvam, the whole.
	3. Sabha Parvam, the whole.
Sanskrit	1. Sabha Parvam, the whole.
	2. Sabha Parvam, the whole.
	3. Sabha Parvam, the whole.
Persian	1. Sabha Parvam, the whole.
	2. Sabha Parvam, the whole.
	3. Sabha Parvam, the whole.

II.—Translating into English with accuracy two passages, one in prose and the other in poetry, selected from such difficult work not being a Test-book.

III.—Translating a difficult passage from English, with accuracy, elegance and richness of expression and perfect correctness of spelling and grammar.

IV.—Composing in the Vernacular language, with accuracy and fluency.

11. The Honors Examination will be of a searching nature, and the examiners, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

12. Civil Servants, who may have obtained a reward for High Proficiency in any language under the Rules of 1859, (enacted in para. 1) will be eligible for the Honors Examination now laid down, and on passing it will be entitled to receive the difference between the reward already paid to them and the aggregate rewards now offered for the High Proficiency and Honors Examinations.

Public Officers interdicted from pecuniary dealings with Natives residing within their jurisdiction.

With reference to the Notification dated the 24th July 1884, No. 2281, "absolutely prohibiting the Officers of Government, of whatever rank or class, from acting 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 position, 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, who are 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 11th October 1881 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. — *Regulations, Gazette, 7th March 1884.*

Possession of landed property in India by the Public Servants of the State.

1.—*Extract from the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 29, dated the 15th August 1883.*

I have had under my consideration in Council your Excellency's letter dated the 25th, 26th, and 31st October 1882 (Nos. 47, 48, and 23), and Sanction No. 3139, 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 required on the part of Her Majesty's Government to lay down the following Rules for your future guidance. I should remark that these Rules refer only to the acquisition or possession of lands intended to be applied to agricultural purposes, and do not to be construed to include lands occupied merely by buildings for residence and their actual appurtenances.

5. Officers of the Government Civil Service are at liberty to acquire and possess land anywhere out of the limits to which they are attached, but are absolutely precluded from holding lands within their own jurisdiction. Thus, an Officer of the Bengal Civil Service may hold lands in Madras or Bombay, but cannot be permitted to hold land in any part of the Bengal Presidency, notwithstanding that at the time of their appointment, he may himself be actually employed in a distant subordinate Government, from which it may be supposed that the lands may happen to be situated.

6. Regulated 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 his policy employment in any Civil capacity in the District within which his land is situated, but Military Officers who are placed in permanent appointments in the Civil administration must, like the Officers of the Government Service, be precluded from holding land in the Presidency or any part of which they may be sent.

7. No restriction can be placed on the acquisition or disposition of lands by Executive or Judicial Officers of any description, whether of European, Indian, 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 land of their being in possession of, or of their having acquired landed property, within the jurisdiction which is a subject of, with such other particulars, as you may consider necessary, of which a return should be sent to the Government of each Presidency or Government, as the case may be. And since I recommended that applications to be precluded from holding land, it may, nevertheless, be understood that applications which necessarily require a consideration of power and influence on their behalf, such as those of *Amir-ul-Umra*, Deputy Commissioners, Talukdars, should be dealt with 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 his 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 periods of absence are not to be permitted on that account.

2.—*Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 29, dated 30th November 1881.*

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 Governments of the Division in which their lands are situated.

REVISED FURLOUGH AND LEAVE RULES FOR JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.

(*Contd., page 258, dated 31st August 1883.*)

Rules for the regulation of Leave of Absence to the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature in India, sanctioned by His Grace the Secretary of State for India in Council, under the provisions of the Statute 34 and 25 Vic., Chap. 194, Section 6, in his Despatch No. 13, dated 24th June 1869.

DEFINITIONS.

I. In the following Rules, "actual service" includes the period during which a Judge is carrying on his duties in a High Court, also periods spent on privilege and subsidiary leave, and periods of vacation during which the Judge is not on furlough or "extraordinary leave."

"Extraordinary Leave" means any leave granted otherwise than under these Rules.

CHAPTER I.—FURLOUGH.

II. One year's furlough shall be placed to the credit of each Judge after the completion of every four years of actual service.

III. Except under Rules VI and VII, no furlough shall be granted until at credit under Rule II.

Provided that any Judge who may have been already in the service of the Government at the time of taking office in the High Court, and who was at that time entitled under the Rules applicable to the branch of the service to which he belonged to furlough without medical certificate, may be granted furlough for a term not exceeding that to which he was entitled upon the condition that such furlough shall not be taken until the completion of two years' actual service in the High Court, and shall not exceed one year.

IV. Except under Rule VII, furlough shall not be repeated until after the completion of three years' actual service from the date of the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave.

V. The maximum term of furlough to be taken at any one time shall be fifteen months.

VI. Under medical certificate, furlough may be granted before it is at credit under Rule II.

VII. On urgent private affairs, furlough may be granted before it is at credit under Rule II, and although three years of actual service have not been completed since the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave. Provided that furlough under this section shall not exceed six months, and shall be granted only once during the whole period of a Judge's service in the High Court.

VIII. The aggregate amount of furlough which can be granted to a Judge during the whole period of his service in the High Court shall not exceed two years and a half.

IX. Furlough taken in India shall be reckoned from the date of the Judge quitting his office to the date of his return thence. Furlough taken out of India shall be reckoned from the date of embarkation to the date of return.

In the event of the furlough being taken partly in India, and partly out of India, the commencement and termination of the furlough shall be respectively determined by the above rules, according as the furlough begins or ends in or out of India.

X. For the interval elapsing between the date of quitting his office and the commencement of furlough out of India, and between the termination of furlough out of India and resuming his office, a Judge may be allowed subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding thirty days which in special cases may be extended.

XI. A Judge, when on furlough or subsidiary leave, shall receive allowances at the rate of Rs. 832-5-4 per mensem, or £1,060 per annum.

XII. Except under medical certificate, the number of furloughs to be granted at any one time, and the grant of furloughs to individual Judges shall be subject to, and limited

by the exigencies of the service, when exigencies shall be determined exclusively by the authority granting the furlough.

XIII. If, owing to the exigencies of the service, it may be necessary to place any fault on the number of Judges who may be absent on furlough in the same time, applications not supported by medical certificates will be granted in the following order:—
The Judge to whom credit the greatest amount of furlough remains under Rule II, shall have the preference.

If two or more applicants are on an equality in this respect, the preference shall be given to the applicant whose actual service in a High Court is longest, reckoning in the case of a Judge who has not taken furlough or extraordinary leave from the date of his commencement of service in the High Court, and in the case of a Judge who has taken furlough or extraordinary leave from the date of his last return from such furlough or leave. If two or more applicants are equal in both respects, the preference shall be given to the senior in the Court.

CHAPTER II.—PREFERENCE AND LEAVE.

XIV. Subject to the provisions of these rules, a Judge who has completed eleven months' continuous duty, including of course any day, if the Government is satisfied that there is no urgent necessity, but not otherwise, be granted privilege leave for one month without deduction from his salary or acting allowances.

XV. In the same manner and under the same conditions, an additional month of privilege leave shall be held to accrue to a Judge after each further period of eleven months' continuous duty.

XVI. Privilege leave shall not be taken in instalments, but any balance of privilege leave that may not have been taken shall be added to the next privilege leave which may accrue. Provided that the whole privilege leave taken at any one time shall not exceed three months, and that any accumulation of privilege leave beyond that period shall be forfeited.

CHAPTER III.—GENERAL.

XVII. Furlough and privilege leave shall not be taken on such a condition of each other, but if a Judge absent on one of these classes of leave be allowed to change it for another, the whole period of his absence shall be held to terminate the date of leave for which it was changed.

XVIII. Applications for leave shall in all cases be submitted in such manner as the Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

XIX. Leave allowances shall be payable monthly if payment is taken in India, and quarterly if payment is taken in England.

XX. No accumulation of privilege leave shall be granted merely by reason of leave being granted under these rules.

XXI. If a Judge shall exceed any leave he shall forfeit all salary during the time of his remaining so absent, and if he shall so forfeit salary for more than one week his office shall be held to be vacant.

XXII. In cases where privilege leave and leave extraordinary for furlough shall count as service for pension, the period of service at present qualifying for pension in a High Court Judge shall be determined by six months for full pension, and by three months for half pension.

XXIII. Each Judge at present residing, appointed to a High Court shall, on the first occasion of his taking leave, be given the option of retaining his office or retiring by those at present in force for Judges of the High Courts or Justices.

XXIV. If a Judge, who is a Covenanted Civil Servant, shall be permitted to resign his office and remain in the service, all leave which he may have taken in a Judge of the High Court shall be reckoned as if it had been taken under the rules for the leave of absence of Covenanted Civil Servants.

The above rules may, with the sanction of His Excellency the Secretary of State for India in Council, be modified, applicable, with the modifications here stated, to the following persons:—

1. The Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

2. The Judges of the Chief Court of the United Provinces.

3. The Judges of the Chief Court of the North-West Frontier Province.

4. The Judges of the Chief Court of the Baluchistan District.

5. The Judges of the Chief Court of the Sindh District.

6. The Judges of the Chief Court of the Hyderabad District.

7. The Judges of the Chief Court of the Bombay District.

8. The Judges of the Chief Court of the Madras District.

9. The Judges of the Chief Court of the Carnatic District.

10. The Judges of the Chief Court of the Tanjore District.

11. The Judges of the Chief Court of the Coimbatore District.

12. The Judges of the Chief Court of the Malabar District.

13. The Judges of the Chief Court of the Travancore District.

14. The Judges of the Chief Court of the Cochin District.

15. The Judges of the Chief Court of the Mysore District.

16. The Judges of the Chief Court of the Bangalore District.

17. The Judges of the Chief Court of the Dindigul District.

18. The Judges of the Chief Court of the Madurai District.

19. The Judges of the Chief Court of the Tirunelveli District.

20. The Judges of the Chief Court of the Thanjavur District.

21. The Judges of the Chief Court of the Karaikal District.

22. The Judges of the Chief Court of the Pondicherry District.

23. The Judges of the Chief Court of the Karaikal District.

24. The Judges of the Chief Court of the Pondicherry District.

25. The Judges of the Chief Court of the Karaikal District.

26. The Judges of the Chief Court of the Pondicherry District.

27. The Judges of the Chief Court of the Karaikal District.

28. The Judges of the Chief Court of the Pondicherry District.

29. The Judges of the Chief Court of the Karaikal District.

30. The Judges of the Chief Court of the Pondicherry District.

RETIRING PENSIONS.

1. A Chief Justice, after an actual service of twelve 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 Servants, 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 Servants, 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 Servants, 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 Fund.

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 £500. 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 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 salaries than Rs. 4000 per annum, and 24 and 25 Vic. Cap. 101, Sec. 2, Part II.

George's Gazette Supplement, dated 10th September 1861.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

All the Officers and servants of the High Court of 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, rests 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 Government of India is necessary.

George's Gazette Supplement, dated 10th September 1861.

Privilege Leave—Judicial Officers.

1. Except in the case specified in Rules III and IV, service in Judicial offices, whether or not the holders voluntarily remain at the Court Stations during the appointments, shall not be counted towards privilege leave.

2. If any Officer having privilege leave be appointed to act temporarily in a judicial office, and if the Court be adjourned during his tenure of it, so much of the recess employed as has not been counted by his service in judicial office, shall be deducted from the privilege leave accumulated to his credit. The portion accrued will bear to the entire recess the same proportion which the Officers' term of judicial service bears to the whole year less the recess. Should the portion to be deducted calculated in this manner equal or exceed the accumulated privilege leave, the accumulation will be cancelled.

3. If the Court be not adjourned during the Officer's tenure, or if any sitting Officer be relieved of his judicial appointment during the recess, he shall be entitled to privilege leave for his service in judicial office, or for such term of it as is not counterbalanced by the portion of the recess enjoyed, the calculation being made as in Rule II.

Similarly a Judicial Officer whether sitting or not, who by transference to another Court otherwise, loses a portion of this leave which he had earned by his judicial service, shall be entitled to have placed to his credit privilege leave equivalent to such portion of his service as is represented by the portion of leave lost.

IV. If a Judicial Officer be specially detained on duty during the recess, he shall be entitled to privilege leave at the ordinary rate.

V. In the foregoing rules, the terms Judicial Officer and Judicial Office shall include all servants of whatever grade who, and all offices the holders of which, are paid from State funds not ordinarily tenable by the Government of the Courts.

Law Officers.

At the new regulations of the Government Civil Service have not been extended to Law Officers their leave will until further orders, be governed by the Government Civil Rules of 1855. O. F. 22nd January 1859, No. 178, Part III.

GOVERNMENT CIVIL RULES OF 1855

POST OFFICE GENERAL GAZETTE, Supplement, dated 22nd June 1855.

CHAPTER I. RULES FOR APPLICATION FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

NOTE.—This Rule must be read in connection with Section I. No leave of absence from any Office is considered as suspending the Statute, can be granted, but by the Government upon Rules under which Commission, which the employment is held, and on the application of one of the Lord Rectors and the party applying such leave, saving in such cases as may other Officers have heretofore, hereafter be specially excepted. The application must be made in writing to the Secretary of the Department, and the regular channel to the Department in Bengal.

Section II. The official attendance of the holder of a Civil Office, quitting his Station, without leave will entirely cease from the date of his quitting, until his return, or, in the event of his subsequently obtaining leave, to the date of such leave being granted to him.

Section III. No leave of absence shall have any retrospective effect, except in cases of severe illness, to be attested by Medical Certificates, concerning in every respect to the directions contained in Section V.

CHAPTER II.—RULES FOR SICK LEAVE.

Section IV. Upon application duly made, the Government may grant Leave of Absence on Medical Certificate to any Civil Servant, in any place in India, in Europe, or elsewhere, as he may consider most conducive to the restoration of his health, without any restriction whatever as to the place to which he may resort.

Section V. When an application for Leave of Absence is made on the ground of Ill Health, it must be accompanied by a Certificate and a Statement of the facts from the Medical Officer by whom the applicant has been examined, distinctly stating, from personal observation, the nature of the disease, the symptoms by which it is manifested, the period during which it has existed, so far as the knowledge of the Medical Officer extends, and the necessity for temporary removal to some other place in India, or in Europe, or elsewhere, as laid down in Section IV, and in case of the applicant residing in the Presidency preparatory to obtaining leave, the Certificate must be countersigned by the Members of the Medical Board, in their being satisfied, on a period of the Medical Assistant's statement of the case, that the leave applied for is absolutely necessary towards his recovery. Should the applicant's Medical Assistant be of opinion that he ought to proceed to a Sanatorium, or other place without leaving the Presidency, the Certificate must, in the first instance, be countersigned by the Superintending Surgeon of the Division in which the applicant may be located, and afterwards submitted with the statement of the case for the consideration and countersignature of the Members of the Medical Board.

The Certificate shall be given in the following form:—

I, A. B. Surgeon at or of ———— do hereby certify on Oath, that E. F., of the Civil Service, is in a bad state of health, and I sincerely desire that, according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and do therefore recommend that he may be permitted to proceed to San, or to such place as the Surgeon may think proper, expressing it in the Certificate.

The following form shall be observed by the Members of the Medical Board or the Superintending Surgeon, in countersigning the Surgeon's Certificate:—

We (or I) do hereby certify, that, according to the best of my (or my) professional judgment, after careful personal examination of his case, we (or I) consider 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.

An application for extension of leave must, if the applicant be in India, be accompanied by a Certificate as aforesaid from the Medical Officer by whom the applicant is attended, together with a statement showing sufficient reason for the extension solicited; and such Certificate must be countersigned by the Members of the Medical Board, or by the Superintending Surgeon of the Division, in which the applicant may be located, as the case may be, on receipt of the statement. In like manner, if the applicant shall have proceeded beyond the Territories under the Government of the East India Company, he must furnish a Certificate and Statement to the registered 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 by the Examining Physician of the East India Company if the applicant is in England, or if not in England by the principal Medical authority of the Colony or Country to which the Absentee may have proceeded, or some sufficient reason stated for the want of such countersignature if the Certificate be not so countersigned. The Medical Board or Superintending Surgeon, before countersigning a Certificate as above-mentioned, must either personally examine the applicant or state some sufficient reason why they or he, have or have been unable to do so. When any of the required particulars are neglected, leave will be refused.

Section VI. The following conditions will be future, as to Leaves of Absence granted to Civil Servants who may be declared by a sufficient Medical Certificate to require such leave for the recovery of their health:—

1st.—The total period of absence, with the privilege hereinafter provided, shall not leave as specially excepted in Clause 5 of this Section and in Section VII of these Rules, exceed eighteen months in the whole, nor shall it exceed fifteen months during any one occasion.

2nd.—The effect of the absence will be considered to be vacated, if he shall be absent beyond eighteen months together, or beyond fifteen months at any one time unless he shall obtain leave under Clause 5 of this Section, such absence to be computed, if he shall proceed to a Sanatorium within the Presidency, from the date of his arrival thereat to the date of his quitting the Sanatorium; if to any place beyond the Presidency, but within the Continent of India, from the date of his leaving the frontier of his own Presidency to the date of his return thereto; and if he shall proceed to Sea, from the date of the sailing of the Vessel on which he may have embarked from any Port in India which is not more distant from his Station than the Ports of his own Presidency, to the date of his arrival at any Port within the Presidency to which he belongs, or at any other Port which is not more distant from his Station than the Ports of his own Presidency.

3rd.—The absentee will be entitled to draw a moiety of his salary, and the same will be paid to him during such period of absence, provided that he shall in no case draw a larger sum than Rupees 10,000 (£1,000) per annum, during that period. In cases in which the emolument of the absentee's office does not exceed Rupees 5,000 per annum, no deduction therefrom shall be made for the period of eighteen months, nor shall such a deduction be made in other cases as shall reduce the allowance below Rupees 5,000 (£500) per annum. In cases in which the salary of the absentee may not be of that amount, the full salary will be granted.

4th.—For the interval elapsing between departure from Station to the commencement of reckoning absence or between the end of reckoning absence and re-arrival at Station, the absentee will be allowed a special leave for an additional period of one month, two months or three months according to the distance to be travelled as prescribed in Section XX of these Rules, and during this additional period the absentee will be entitled to draw the same salary as is allowed by Clause 5 of this Section.

5th.—If the absentee shall apply under Medical Certificate, to remain absent for a longer period than eighteen months at fifteen months at any one time, and if shall appear to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to be absolutely necessary after examination by their Medical Officer in England, that he should so do, the leave which may have been granted in India will, under the order of the Hon'ble Court, be extended to the limit of two years, with permission to re-visit Office, and half salary within the limits enjoined, during such extension.

6th.—If the absentee be compelled by the state of his health, under due Medical Certificate, to remain absent for a longer period than eighteen months, or fifteen months at any one time, or beyond two years in the case of an extension under Clause 4, he will, at the rate of £500 per annum if above ten years standing at the time when the leave was granted, or of £250 if not above ten years standing at the time when the leave was granted, for such further period of absence as shall not exceed the entire term of three years in the whole. At the expiration of that term, all allowance must cease until he reports his return to his Presidency.

Section VII. If a Civil Servant of more than fifteen years' service, after having been absent on Sick Leave for eighteen months in the whole, or for fifteen months at one time, at whatever period of his service such Sick Leave shall have been taken, shall be again compelled by the same cause to apply for Leave of Absence, the Government of India will

the subordinate Governments may, on special grounds, grant leave of absence for one further period not exceeding six months, during which the absentee may retain his office, and half his salary under the limits above enjoined.

Section VIII. If a Civil Servant after fifteen years' service, shall be compelled by ill-health to apply for further Leave of Absence, he may be permitted on special grounds to obtain it, but his absence will involve the loss of office and salary; the Government of India and the subordinate Governments will however, respectively, exercise a discretionary power to grant, in such last-mentioned cases, a sick absence allowance, not exceeding Rupees 1,000 or £200 per annum, for a further period not exceeding twelve months.

Section IX. A Civil Servant who has taken Sick Leave under the Rules of the 17th May 1843, will not be debarred by that circumstance from taking such Leave again under the above Rules, with the provision of retaining Office, provided the leave be not granted till three years have expired after his return from his leave under the Rules of the 17th May 1843.

Section X. None of the above mentioned Rules will be applicable to Members of Council. Each Member may, however, with the special sanction of the Government, be permitted to be absent under medical certificate, for a period not exceeding six months, retaining his Office and receiving half his salary, which shall be paid to him during such absence, but if his absence shall exceed six months, his Office will be vacated.

Section XI. Civil Servants who may desire to draw their allowances while absent on account of sickness under the above Rules, will be required to give security in such amount and form as may be fixed by the Government or the refusal of any excess that may be drawn either by the Agents at the Presidency or by themselves in case of their coming under retrenchment.

CHAPTER III.—RULES FOR SHORT LEAVE ON PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

Section XII. The Government may grant to Civil Servants Leave of Absence to any place in India, Europe or elsewhere, without any restrictions whatsoever as to the place to which they may resort for one month in any 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 intervention will result from the departure of the officer seeking it. No second leave can be granted under this Rule until the completion of eleven months from the expiration of the first leave; but servants not availing themselves of the privilege in any one year, may, under the like conditions, leave of absence for two successive months, to commence at or after the expiration of twenty-two months from the termination 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 thirty-three 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 absent without leave, and if he shall so continue absent for more than one month beyond the term granted, his office shall become vacant.

Civil Servants absent from their stations under medical certificates cannot be admitted to leave under this Rule in consequence 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 such absence in medical certificate for the whole period of their absence.

Civil Servants who have been absent on medical certificate during any portion of a calendar year are not entitled to leave under this Rule during that year; but in determining the interval necessary to enable a servant to leave under this Rule, no reference will be made to any intermediate leave of absence that may have been granted under Section XII.

(Clause 1.)

Section XIII. And general rules when leave is granted under Section XII, such leave will be for one period only, whether for a whole month or less, and on detached furlough to complete one month within the year, and the term year shall be held to run from the calendar year commencing with the 1st of January and ending with the 31st of December; but at exception to this Rule it shall be discretionary with the several Local Governments, where good cause is shown for the indulgence, and it is attended with an public inconvenience, to sanction leave of absence under this Rule to such extent as may not have occasion to apply for the whole of one, or two, or three months, not to exceed in the aggregate one month within the calendar year, on the understanding that no leave can be granted for any fresh calendar year until the expiration of three months from the expiration of the entire leave or of the last instalment of leave taken in the past calendar year.

Section XIV. (Clause 2.) The Government may, on sufficient cause being shown, grant to a Civil Servant special leave of absence on Private Affairs for six months, to any place in India, Europe or elsewhere, without restrictions whatsoever as to the places to which he

may resort, provided, however, that if any Officer to whom such leave shall be granted shall be absent from his station for any period exceeding that to which he may be entitled without deduction under Section XII, the absentee shall, for the period in excess, draw no more than one-half of his salary and allowances. After an absence of six months (exclusive of any period which may be granted under Section XII,) any Office held by the absentee shall become vacant.

Clause II. The leave granted under this Section will be computed from the date of the absentee's quitting his station to the date of his return thereto; and a second leave of the same description cannot be taken till the expiration of six years from the date of return to duty from a former leave. No portion of the half salary allowed to be drawn will be claimable till the absentee shall have returned to his duty.

Clause III. It will be understood that leave under this Section is not to be granted as a matter of course to every applicant, but that it will be the duty of the Government to consider and determine whether the grounds of the application are sufficiently urgent to justify the concession of the leave.

CHAPTER IV.—FURLOUGH ON PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

Section XV. In the place of the period of three years in one term, for which furlough has hitherto been granted, Civil Servants will be allowed the option of taking a furlough of three years and present, or of dividing the furlough into three periods of one year each, or be taken after successive periods of seven years' service or into two periods, which may either be of one or two years respectively, or of eighteen months each, provided that, in every case, the Civil Servant shall declare, on taking his furlough, whether he intends it to be for twelve, eighteen, twenty-four or thirty-six months, in order that the Government may make its arrangements accordingly. In case of a division into two periods, the first furlough must be taken after a residence of not less than ten years, and the second furlough after a further residence in India of ten years from the date of return from the first furlough; but Civil Servants returning on furlough to Europe will continue, as at present, to vacate their offices.

Section XVI. The furlough allowance granted during the periods mentioned in the last Section will be at the rate of £500 per annum, and the receipt of it will not, on any grounds whatever, be permitted for any longer period than three years.

Section XVII. Civil Servants who may have been compelled by absence to quit their duty on medical certificate, before completing seven years' residence in India, will be entitled to receive during their furlough on Private Affairs, taken subsequently to their completion of that period of residence, the ordinary furlough allowance of £500 per annum, for three years.

CHAPTER V.—RULES FOR JOINING STATIONS.

CHAPTER VI.—RULES FOR DEPUTATION ALLOWANCES.

FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE RULES FOR CHAPLAINS.

Dated the 31st July 1863, No. 1491.

Explanation.

I. In the following index, "Actual Service" includes the period during which a Chaplain is on duty, also periods spent on privilege and subsidiary leave, and periods during which a Chaplain not on leave may be out of employ in India.

"Extraordinary Leave" means any leave granted otherwise than under these Rules.

"Long Extraordinary Leave" means extraordinary leave extending beyond a period of three months.

"Long Furlough" means furlough extending beyond a period of three months.

"Salary" includes acting allowances.

"Station" means that station to which he stands appointed, or such other place as the Government to which he is subordinate may determine.

CHAPTER I.—FURLOUGH.

II. The maximum period of furlough which can be granted to any Chaplain during the whole period of his service, is limited to six years.

III. Subject to the above limit, furlough shall be placed to the credit of each Chaplain at the rate of one fourth of his actual service after adding thereto one year.

Example.

A Chaplain who has completed nine years actual service will be credited with one fourth of ten years, i. e. two and a half years furlough. — G. I., 17th March and 25th July 1893, 1, 117 and 1, 340, *Financial*.

IV. Subject to the same limit leave on Medical Certificate to the extent of one year taken prior to the promulgation of these rules, shall not be deducted from the furlough credited to a Chaplain under Rule III.

IVa. Except under Rule VIII, furlough shall not be taken until the completion of seven years' actual service, not in excess of the period of furlough at credit under Rules III and IV.

V. Except under Rule VII, furlough shall not be repeated until three years from the date of the last return from long extraordinary leave, or long furlough. Leave taken under Chapter II and I, and no other leave, shall be reckoned as part of the said three years.

VI. The maximum term of furlough to be taken at any one time shall be two years.

	Per annum.	
Archdeacon and the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland.	£400	VII. Except under Rule VIII, a Chaplain when on furlough shall be granted allowances at the rates noted in the margin.
Senior Chaplains and Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland.	£300	
Junior do.	£200	

VIII. Under Medical Certificate.

(a.) Furlough may be taken on the above conditions without reference to the amount at credit under Rule III.

(b.) Furlough for a period not exceeding one year may be taken, even if less than three years have elapsed since the last return from long extraordinary leave or long furlough.

	Per annum.	
Archdeacon and the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland.	£400	Where, a Chaplain shall be entitled to only the allowances noted in the margin, unless he has completed six months' actual service since his last return from long extraordinary leave, or long furlough, and there remains some leave to his credit under Rule III, in which case a Chaplain shall have the full allowance mentioned in Rule VII, until that credit is exhausted, but in no case for a period exceeding one year.
Senior Chaplains	£300	
Junior do.	£200	

(c.) Furlough taken without medical certificate, or under clause (a) of this Rule, may be extended beyond two years for a period not exceeding one year. During the period of extension of furlough, a Chaplain shall be entitled to the allowances mentioned in the margin of Rule VII.

(d.) Furlough taken or extended under Rule VIII, shall be subject to the provision of Rule II.

X. Furlough taken in India shall be reckoned from the date of the Chaplain quitting his station to the date of his return thereto. Furlough taken out of India shall be reckoned from the date of embarkation to the date of return.

In the event of furlough being taken partly in India and partly out of India, the commencement and termination of the furlough shall be determined by the above Rules, according as the furlough begins or ends in or out of India.

XI. For the interval elapsing between departure from his station and the commencement of furlough, and between the termination of furlough and the re-arrival at his station, a Chaplain shall be allowed subsidiary leave not reckoning in each case thirty days. During those periods his allowance shall be the same as during the furlough to which the said leave is subsidiary.

XII. Subject to the exigencies of the service, both as regards the number of furloughs available at any one time, and as regards individual applications, of which exigencies the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, as the case may be, shall be exclusively the judge, furloughs shall be granted under these Rules.

XIII. All applications for furlough under medical certificate, in accordance with these Rules, shall be granted without restriction.

XIV. If owing to the exigencies of the service, it may be necessary to place any limit on the number of Chaplains who may be absent on furlough at the same time, applications not supported by medical certificate shall be granted in the following order:

The applicants to whose credit the greatest amount of furlough remains under Rule III, shall have the preference.

If two or more applicants are on an equality in this respect, the preference shall be given to the applicant whose actual service in India is longest, reckoning in the case of a Chaplain who has not taken long extraordinary leave, or long furlough, from the date of his arrival in India, and in the case of a Chaplain who has taken long extraordinary leave, or long furlough, from the date of his last return from such leave or furlough.

If two or more applicants are equal in both respects, the preference shall be given to the senior in the Ordinary list.

CHAPTER II.—PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

XV. Subject to the exigencies of the State, a Chaplain who has completed five months' continuous duty may take privilege leave for one month, without deduction from his salary or house-rent, but with loss of conveyance and full allowances (a).

XVI. In the same manner and under the same conditions, two or three months' privilege leave may be taken when a Chaplain has completed continuous duty of ten months and fifteen months respectively.

XVII. If a Chaplain shall overstay his privilege leave, he shall forfeit all salary during the time of his remaining so absent.

CHAPTER III.—SPECIAL LEAVE.

XVIII. Special leave on urgent private affairs may be granted at the discretion of the Government for a period not exceeding six months. In respect of allowances to be drawn during the leave and of subsidiary leave, the conditions of special leave shall be the same as those prescribed for furlough under Rules VII and XI.

XIX. Rule XVII shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to a Chaplain overstaying special leave.

XX. Special leave may be repeated without allowances after intervals of at least six years' actual service.

CHAPTER IV.—GENERAL.

XXI. Applications for leave shall in all cases be submitted in such manner as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time prescribe.

XXII. Furlough, privilege leave and special leave shall not be taken as such in continuation of each other, but if a Chaplain absent on one of these classes of leave be allowed to change it for another, the whole period of his absence shall be held to be under the class of leave for which it was changed.

XXIII. Subject to considerations of State, there shall be no restriction as to the place where a Chaplain may reside when on leave.

XXIV. Leave allowance shall be payable monthly, if payment is taken in India, and quarterly, if payment is taken in England. When furlough is taken in England an advance of the first quarter's allowance may be made in India. Such advance shall not be recoverable in case of death.

XXV. The term of service qualifying for pension shall be, in the case of Chaplains appointed before the 11th January 1864, fifteen years; and in the case of Chaplains appointed on or after that date, seventeen years, but no leave, except privilege leave and subsidiary leave, shall count as service.

XXVI. The term of service qualifying for pension shall be, in the case of Chaplains appointed before the 11th January 1864, eighteen years; and in the case of Chaplains appointed on or after that date, twenty years. Leave of absence in India taken prior to 15th August 1864, shall count as service for pension, and shall not be reckoned as furlough under these rules.

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 for highly desirable for his recovery.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE TO BE GIVEN BY ACCOUNTANTS GENERAL TO ADVERTISE PROCEEDING ON LEAVE ON FURLOUGH TO EUROPE.—VIDE PAGE 132.

(a) Chaplains can draw their salaries during absence on privilege leave in the same way as Chaplains do under the orders of the G. I., dated 18th July 1893, No. 1254, *Financial*.

RESOLUTION.—The general questions submitted in the above letter are—

First.—Whether, after the periods of residence and service specified in Sections XXV and XXVI of the Rules of July 1868 have been completed, retirement is optional or compulsory;

Second.—Whether a Chaplain may retire after completing either the period of residence specified in Section XXV, or the period of service specified in Section XXVI;

Third.—Whether privilege leave and subsidiary leave are the only leaves which can be reckoned as residence for pension;

Fourth.—Whether furlough for three years and all leave taken in India before the 25th August 1864, can be reckoned as service for pension;

Fifth.—Whether leave taken in India prior to the 25th August 1864, shall be reckoned as furlough under the Rules of July 1868.

2. With reference to the first question, the Governor-General in Council observes that after the specified periods of residence and service have been completed, retirement is optional, not compulsory, until the completion of 25 years' service, when, under the orders of the Secretary of State, No. 32, dated 17th February 1865, retirement is compulsory, unless a Chaplain is specially retained in the service by the Secretary of State.

3. As regards the second question, His Excellency in Council observes that by the orders of the late Court of Directors quoted in the margin, Chaplains were allowed to retire on pension after completing the specified period of residence without completing the prescribed period of service, but that this indulgence is at variance with the rules in the analogous case of Covenanted Civil Servants, and may be appropriately withdrawn now that various concessions in respect to furlough and furlough allowance have been made to the Ecclesiastical Service in the Rules of July 1868. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to rule that a Chaplain shall not be permitted to retire on pension until he has completed both the period of residence specified in Section XXV of those Rules, and the period of service specified in Section XXVI.

4. The third question is answered in the affirmative.

5. With reference to the fourth question, His Excellency in Council observes that for the Civil Service all periods spent on leave count as service qualifying for pension, and with reference to the withdrawal of the indulgence referred to in paragraph 3 of this Resolution the same Rule may be held to apply to Chaplains.

6. As regards the fifth question, His Excellency in Council observes that on the 25th August 1864, it was first ruled that a Chaplain's absence on leave in India should not be reckoned as service qualifying for pension, and on the 3rd September 1865, it was decided that this Rule should not have retrospective effect. The interpretation of Section XXVI of the Rules of July 1868, was intended merely to repeat the decision of September 1865, but 1869 was misprinted in it for 1864. As, however, it is now ruled that all periods spent on leave shall be reckoned as service qualifying for pension, His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct that for the last sentence of Section XXVI, the following shall be substituted:—

"All periods spent on leave of any description shall be reckoned as service qualifying for pension, and periods spent on leave in India prior to the 25th August 1864 shall neither be reckoned as furlough nor as actual service qualifying for furlough."

Advances will be given to Chaplains appointed to Military stations, for building, when no house is obtainable at a convenient distance from the Church.—G. I., 23rd July and 7th September 1865, Nos. 338 and 340, and 1866, Financial.

Chaplains, when employed at a station beyond sea will not be allowed a free passage when they may be obliged to retire to their Presidencies, in preference to a Hill station on leave on medical certificate, nor, when they take their station on return from that leave.—G. I., 19th January 1869, No. 411, Financial.

The Government to defray, in every case of a Chaplain who may resign while out of Europe, his remuneration to Her Majesty's Indian Service, his personal travelling expenses to the station to which he may first be posted.—G. I., 21st July 1869, No. 2144, *Ministry Gazette*, p. 165.

The Governor-General in Council observes that in a Despatch from the Court of Directors, dated the 14th January 1865, it was remarked "that as Roman Catholic Priests form part of the public establishment

* Financial Despatch from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, No. 78, dated the 25th September 1865, paragraph 4.

the general rule must be maintained to wit, that they are to receive no stipends from your Government except for services actually rendered to the troops."

In view of these orders, which in principle appear correct, His Excellency in Council thinks that it would be objectionable to prescribe any rules recognizing a right to privilege or other leave on the part of Roman Catholic Chaplains. But so long as the sanction of Brigadier Commanding is obtained to the absence of a Roman Catholic Chaplain, and arrangements are made for the performance of his duties during his absence, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that no objection should be taken to the passing of the sanctioned allowances. Any application to the Brigadier Commanding for leave of absence on the part of a Roman Catholic Chaplain, should be endorsed with the approval of the Ecclesiastical Superiors.—*Gazette*, page 157, dated 16th August 1861.

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 Chaplaincies, and who would consequently only receive a pension of £232 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.

2. On a reconsideration of the whole question, and the inconvenience shown to be likely to arise from not limiting the period of Chaplains' 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 the Financial Despatch of the 30th July last, No. 186, to take effect on 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 twenty-five 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, or 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 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 short period of service, shall remain as at present.

DESPATCH FROM THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, FINANCIAL, INDIA OFFICE, LONDON, 30th July 1865, No. 187.

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 16th 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.

* Financial Despatch from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, No. 78, dated the 25th September 1865, paragraph 4.

Promotion from the Junior to the Senior Rank.

Hons. Despatch, Fort William, the 30th November 1865, No. 856.

The following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, Ecclesiastical, No. 19, India Office, London, 27th November 1866, is published for general information:—

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—I have considered in Council your Despatch in the Financial Department, dated 11th of July, No. 161 of 1866, in which you submit, for my consideration, a proposal by the Bishop of Calcutta that the period of service entitling Chaplains to promotion from the Junior to the Senior rank should be fixed at ten years.

2. I have resolved to accede to this proposal in accordance with the recommendation of your Excellency's Government. This rule will not deprive any Chaplain who may attain to the grade of Senior Chaplain before the expiration of ten years, from the pay and the privileges of the higher class.

NOTE.—The above Rules apply to Chaplains of the Church of Scotland.

Travelling Allowances to Chaplains.

NORTH-COTE.—SIMLA, the 11th August 1863, No. 1,653.

I. Travelling allowance at the rate of 5 Annas a mile per road, and 3 Annas a mile per rail, will be allowed to a Chaplain who has already no charge for his joining a station to which he may be appointed either substantively or officiating, also to a Chaplain on his permanent transfer from one appointment to another under the orders of Government, and not at his own request. Provided that on return from furlough or any other leave, a Chaplain will join his station at his own expense. If his appointment has been changed during his absence, he will draw travelling allowance for the excess distance, if any, between his old and new station from the Presidency at the rates above mentioned.

II. If, while absent on privilege leave, a Chaplain is required to perform duty for an absence at a station other than his own, he will draw travelling allowance at the rates in Rule I from his own station to that at which he is required to do duty.

III. Travelling allowance at 12 Annas a mile by road, and 3 Annas a mile by rail, will be given to a Chaplain sent to officiate at other stations, or visiting out-stations, provided he proceeds farther than 3 miles if in receipt, at his own station, of conveyance allowance, or farther than 2 miles if not in receipt of that allowance. This rule is applicable to Chaplains of the Church of Scotland, Clergymen of the Additional Clergy Society, Missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Church Missionary Society, and Roman Catholic Priests when visiting out-stations.

IV. If any Chaplain or other person to whom Rule III applies, obtains a free pass on any railway for visiting railway stations on the line, his travelling allowance by rail will be limited to 12 Annas per mile.

V. A Chaplain officiating at a station to which a conveyance allowance is attached, will draw that allowance during his stay at the station.

VI. A Chaplain on exchange or on leave admissible under Rule III for an allowance of Rs. 6 a day for the period of absence from his principal station; but should he do so, he will not be entitled to any conveyance allowance under Rule V.

VII. A Chaplain in receipt of conveyance allowance for a station will forfeit it when absent from his station on privilege leave, but not when visiting another station and retaining substantive charge of his own.

Rules for the Examination of Chaplains.

NORTH-COTE.—Fort St. George, 14th October 1862.—With the view of encouraging the acquisition of the native languages by Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains on the Madras Establishment, members of the Church of England, or established Church of Scotland, the Governor in Council has sanctioned the following Rules for the examination of Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains:—

1. The languages from which candidates shall be at liberty to select are the following:—SANSKRIT; PERSIAN; HINDUSTANI; TAMIL; TELUGU; CANARESE; MALAYALUM.
2. The following Test Books in the several languages have been prescribed:—
IN SANSKRIT.—1. Nisapakhyanam, edited by Monier Williams. 2. Selections from the Mahabharata, edited by Francis Johnson. 3. Himpadew. 4. M. ghadita.
IN PERSIAN.—1. Gulistan. 2. Bustan. 3. Anwar-us-shekar.
IN HINDUSTANI.—1. Chahar Durrah. 2. Gool Bakhsh. 3. Ultrasoon-hurle.
IN TAMIL.—1. Gopala.
IN CANARESE.—1. Eppa Pallas. 2. The Third Book of Lessons [for the present, Kathamangli. 3. Panchastotra. 4. To be substituted when published.]
IN TELUGU.—1. Pope's Verse Reading Book. 2. Third Book of Lessons.
IN MALAYALUM.—1. First Book of Lessons. 2. Second Book of Lessons. 3. Third Book of Lessons. 4. Brown's Reader.

IN MALAYALUM.—1. Arzhinotti Malayalam Selections. 2. Pilgrim's Progress, Part I, edition published at Bellcherry.

3. The candidates will not be permitted to have access to any dictionary, or other book, or to receive any kind of assistance in the performance of his exercises, either written or oral.

4. The written exercises will consist of—

I.—A paper not less than an ordinary octavo printed page in length in the language in which Examination is held, to be translated into English.

II.—A paper in English of the same length to be translated into the selected language in such a manner as to evince a decided familiarity with the language and some elegance of style.

III.—A paper of short sentences in English to be rendered into the language in which the Examination is held accurately and idiomatically.

5. The Candidates will then be called upon to read fluently and translate correctly portions of any of the test books, and also a fairly written manuscript in the language selected, and, when that is still a spoken language of the country, he shall further be required to carry on a conversation with the Examiners or with one or more natives in presence of the Examiners, on such subjects proposed by them, as are calculated to test his colloquial facility both as regards scholar-like expression and knowledge of the terms and phrases commonly used by the poorer and uneducated classes.

6. At the close of each Examination, under these Rules, the Examiner shall furnish the Board with a report prepared in the tabulated form, together with the written Translations, Exercises, Native letters, and the opinion of the Examiners on the matter in which the Candidate has passed the *vidua* examination.

7. Marshi allowances for six months, or one hundred and eighty Rupees will be allowed to every Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain who shall pass an Examination as Interpreter in any Native language.

8. When the Board of Examiners are of opinion that the Candidate has made creditable progress—evincing diligent attention to the study of the language for not less than six months—they are authorized to recommend him for the Marshi allowance, though they may not pass him as Interpreter.

9. Every Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain who may pass a satisfactory Examination in two of the languages above mentioned, provided that one of the two languages shall be either Hindustani, or one of the four principal Hindu languages spoken in the Presidency, shall receive an honorary reward of Rupees 100.

Form.

Report upon the Examination in the Hindustani language of the Reverend—
(Here enter Station and Date.)

Written Exercises.

I. Hindustani into English.	An ordinary octavo page.	Exercise attached marked A.—Time occupied.
II. English into Hindustani.	Extracts of an ordinary Wellington's despatches.	Exercise attached marked B.—Time occupied.
III. English into Hindustani.	A paper of short sentences.	Exercise attached marked C.—Time occupied.
IV. Hand-writing.		As shown in exercise B.
N. B.—The aggregate time allowed for the written exercises is not to exceed five hours.		

Viva Voce Examination.

V. Reading and translating portion of the "Hindustani Selections."	Read fluently, or as the case may be.—Time occupied.
VI. Reading and translating written manuscripts in Hindustani, Urdu, Native letters, or as the case may be.	This was correctly done, or as the case may be.—Time occupied.
VII. Pronunciation.	Good—requires improvement, or as the case may be.
VIII. Conversation with the Examiners or with two or more Natives.	Understood all that was addressed to him and replied in idiomatic and good language, or as the case may be.—Time occupied.

Opinion of the Committee.

If at the College.
If at an Out-Station.(Here enter details.)
(The opinion of the Committee on the Candidate's *vidua* examination.)

The foregoing Form is equally applicable to Examination in other languages mentioned in the Rules.

Published by order of the Governor in Council.
T. PYCROFT, Chief Secretary.

XV. An Officer entitled to furlough, whose health may necessitate his absence from India, will be compelled to take leave as furlough under Rule IX, but without forfeiting any passage money, to which he may be entitled under Military Fund Rules, or, if a Subaltern, by Regulation when proceeding on medical certificate.

Any extension of this furlough, beyond the period to which he may be entitled under Rule IX, will be regarded in all respects, as furlough on medical certificate. Such extension will not be allowed to take effect until the Officer shall have exhausted the entire amount of his available furlough on private affairs. If the aggregate of two years' leave is exceeded, the Officer will after that date come under the provisions of Rule XIV.

XVI. The aggregate amount of furlough with pay and retention of appointment, whether on private affairs or on Medical Certificate, that may be granted to an Officer during his service, will be limited to eight years.

XVII. If taken in India, furlough will be reckoned from the date of the absence, quitting his station to the date of his return thereto: if taken out of India, from the date of the sailing of the vessel in which he may have embarked to the date of his disembarkation in India.

XVIII. Preparatory leave to embark for Europe or elsewhere on furlough, will be granted for any period not exceeding 15 days. Leave to re-embark, to enable him to rejoin on his return from furlough, will be granted from the date of his disembarkation in India.

XIX. Furlough allowances shall be payable monthly if payment is taken in India; and quarterly, if payment is taken in England.

XX. Advances of furlough pay will continue to be made in India to those Officers who desire it, for three months from date of embarkation. Payments in continuation will be made in England on the expiration of six months from that date.

XXI. The last pay certificate issued to each Officer who may be granted furlough, whether on private affairs, or on medical certificate, will specify the rate of the pay and Staff salary of his last substantive appointment, and the rate to which he will be entitled in Europe in virtue of Rule V.

XXII. An Officer acting in India for an absence will be re-entitled for the entire period of such acting to the half Staff salary of the appointment in which he may be acting, in addition to the full pay of his rank, and the half Staff salary of his own appointment, if he possesses one. The Staff salary granted to an acting Officer will, however, in no such case be less than Rs. 100 per mensem.

XXIII. The privilege heretofore granted to Military Officers of counting the proportion of leave noted in the margin as service for Pension, is retained. The periods of service qualifying for Pension remain unaltered.

Illustration of the mode of computing service for Pension in any case.

Total Service from date of arrival in India, &c. Years. 10

Less: Leave Years. Months. 6 7

In Europe, &c. 6 7

In India 3 3

Of which he can reckon 4

Remaining to be deducted 6 6

Service counting for Pension 24

XXIV. In computing the furlough on private affairs to which an Officer who has already enjoyed some portion of such furlough will be entitled under these Rules, it will be necessary to deduct the total amount of the furlough on private affairs of which he may have availed himself during his service, from the total periods to which under Rule IX, he may lay claim. The balance will represent the leave to which he will be entitled on the expiration of not less than three years from his last return to duty.

Illustration.

(1.)—An Officer who had obtained under the existing Rules, two years' furlough after ten years' service, returns to India on the date on which this order is promulgated. He accepts his conditions, and serves four years longer in India. On the expiration of that term, he can take one year's furlough thus—

Total Service in India 14 years.

Leave to which that Service entitles him 3 "

Already enjoyed 2 "

Balance 1

(2.)—An Officer of four years' service has proceeded on sick certificate to England for twenty months, extended afterwards to two years. He returns, serves six years in India, takes two years' furlough, and returns to India about the time of the promulgation of these Rules, which he accepts. He must serve four years before he can take an additional year's furlough, thus—

Total Service up to return from furlough 14 years.

Total Service in India 10 "

Furlough enjoyed on that Service 2 "

Further period of Service to entitle him to one year's furlough 4 "

CHAPTER II.—GENERAL LEAVE ON PRIVATE AFFAIRS AND SICK CERTIFICATE IN INDIA.

XXV. An Officer will be eligible, as at present, to take leave on Private Affairs or Medical Certificate in India, for any period not exceeding six months, at the discretion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, or of the Government under which he may be serving. During the entire period of his absence on this account, the Officer will be entitled, as at present, to his full pay, and a moiety of his Staff salary. Leave taken under this Rule will form no part of the eight years' aggregate furlough. If this indulgence should be taken advantage of for a third year consecutively, the Officer will lose his Staff appointment.

XXVI. Leave on Sick Certificate for a period exceeding six months, capable of extension, under renewed Medical Certificate, to a limit of one year, may be granted to any Officer who, in the opinion of a Medical Board, may require it. Leave of this nature, taken after the promulgation of these Rules, will be held to constitute a part of the maximum period of eight years' leave of absence to which an Officer is entitled in his entire period of service, but will not be regarded as Furlough, nor will it affect the intervals existing to furlough and down in Rule IX. During this leave the Absentee will draw a moiety of his Staff salary in addition to the pay of his rank.

XXVII. Short leave not exceeding three months on Private Affairs or Sick Certificate, may also be taken to sea, on the above condition, but absence from India for any longer period will be treated as Furlough.

Rule XXVII.—The condition referred to is that leave granted under this rule will not be reckoned as furlough, and that the absence will draw a moiety of his staff salary.

The leave will not be included in the maximum period of eight years prescribed in Rule XVI, unless it be extended beyond three months.

XXVIII. All general leave taken in India counts as part of the leave reckoning against service for Pension.

CHAPTER III.—PRIVILEGE LEAVE

XXIX. Privilege Leave may be granted, as at present, for sixty days in each year, to all Officers in Military employ, without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by them. General Leave, in extension of Privilege Leave, can only be granted on the ground of sickness, or some other serious emergency which could not have been foreseen when the Officer proceeded on Privilege Leave. Privilege Leave may, however, be converted into General Leave with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief or the Government.

XXX. In the case of the Stations noted in the margin, Privilege Leave may, as at present, be granted for ninety days to Officers of local Corps, or of Corps which are usually employed in one or other of the Districts named.

XXXI. An Officer is at liberty to proceed wherever he may desire on Privilege Leave, provided he can ensure his return before the expiration of his leave.

Assam
Shillong
Eringpora
Doolet
Kharwar
Khetra
Punjab
Dera Ismael Khan
Dera Ghazee Khan
Bajapur
Jacobabad

XXXII. Privilege leave cannot be taken in continuation of Furlough, nor can Furlough be obtained in continuation of Privilege Leave. If Furlough be obtained by an Officer while absent on Privilege Leave, the Privilege Leave will be converted into General Leave, the Officer for that period sacrificing a moiety of his Staff salary.

Military Officers in Civil Employ.

XXXIII. Military Officers in Civil or Political employ taking leave in India come, as respects periods of leave obtainable and amount of pay to be granted under the Civil Leave Rules. When they take leave out of India, they come under the Military Leave Rules.

Subsidiary Rule.

XXXIV. Officers of the Indian Military and Medical Services will be required generally to notify their intention to accept these Rules, or to adhere to those now existing, on the first occasion of their taking Furlough or General Leave after the publication of this Order. Such election must be considered final, and under no plea whatever will an Officer be subsequently relieved from the choice thus made.

Officers who may determine to abide by existing Rules, will be allowed to proceed on Furlough on the conditions laid down in Rules VII, VIII and XIII to the extent to which they may be entitled under the Furlough Regulations of 1854, and on the rates of pay contemplated in those Regulations, but retaining their appointments. The Principles laid down in Rules XV must, however, be applied in those cases.

If an Officer under the Furlough Rules of 1796 elects the present Rules, his service for pension will be reckoned under the former Rules, up to 1st July 1868, and thenceforward under the Rules of 1868.

The foregoing Rules will take effect from the 1st July 1868, as respects retention of appointments and terms under which leave will be granted, but half Staff allowances will not be available for Officers now on leave in cases where the acting Officer has already come into receipt of the full Staff salary. Nor can Officers who have vacated appointments which have since been permanently filled up, have any claim to be restored to them.

CONSOLIDATED, STAFF AND CIVIL SALARIES TO MEDICAL OFFICERS.

No. 379 of 1867.—In continuation of Government General Order No. 1,060* of 23rd December 1864 and in accordance with instructions received from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to lay down the following revised scale of consolidated salaries for Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service.

2. The number of Medical Officers allowed for each Presidency town, with its immediate suburbs, and the allotment of duties amongst them, are based on the recommendations of the Commission appointed to take this subject into consideration; but it will be open to the local Governments to modify the proposed allotment of duties, in such manner as from time to time may seem most desirable, with reference to the convenience of the service, provided the prescribed number of Officers and the aggregate of salaries is not exceeded.

3. The appointments of Presidency Surgeons in Calcutta will eventually cease to exist, the duties being performed by the several Medical Officers holding appointments at the Presidency, who are not debarred from private practice. These Officers will be required to attend those patients of Government entitled to gratuitous aid, who may seek the service, and also to serve in rotation as Members of Standing and other Medical Committees.

4. Present incumbents of these or other appointments which it is proposed to abolish or absorb, will not necessarily be affected at present, and during the gradual introduction of the new arrangements, the cases of any Medical Officers who are unable to take up the whole of the duties assigned to them, will be individually and specially considered.

5. Officers holding the appointments marginally noted, are debarred from private practice. This rule will not, however, be enforced in the case of any present incumbents who may have received authoritative permission to engage in such practice.

Principals of Medical College.
Principal Medical Store-keeper.
Resident Medical Officers in Colleges and Hospitals.
Secretaries and Statistical Officers to Inspectors-General.
Secretaries, Sanitary Commissioners.
Examiners, Medical Accounts.

* Madras G. O. G., 6th January 1868, No. 9.

6. Medical Officers holding appointments at the Presidency, and not provided with public quarters, will be granted Presidency house-rent according to relative rank, and on the scale granted to Officers of the Staff Corps holding appointments at the Presidency towns. (a)

The grant of Presidency house-rent is limited, however, to salaries not exceeding Rupees 1,400 per annum. (b)

7. The allotment of Civil Stations and Residency charges to their respective classes will be notified hereafter.

8. In order to render this scale of Indian Medical salaries more complete, the salaries of the administrative appointments and regimental charges already provided for in Government General Orders, No. 1,060 of 1864 and No. 907 of 1866, have been included.

9. Officers of the Indian Medical Service will be on the same footing as Military Staff Officers as regards pay and allowances to be drawn while absent on leave—the pay of their rank as laid down in para. 29 of Government General Order, No. 1,060 of the 23rd December 1864, being in all cases taken as the basis of the calculation of the moiety due to the absence and to the Officer effecting—present incumbents being allowed the privilege of receiving, during such absence, either the allowances thus due to them under the Military Regulations under the revised scale of Regimental pay and Staff salary, or that to which they would have been entitled under the old scale both of pay and Staff allowance. (c)

10. The scale of salaries now sanctioned, will be brought into operation from the 15th of November 1866, the date of the receipt of the instructions of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, and be made to apply in all cases where there is no reduction in the present aggregate salary. (d)

11. Present incumbents whether drawing the old regimental rate of pay with, or the new regimental rate of pay without, Staff salary, will have the option of retaining such cases, if more beneficial than those now ordered, except in cases where the salaries have been specially fixed, pending the revision now brought into effect.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Administrative Staff.

Appointments.	Salaries.			
	Surgeon Major.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon above 5 years.	Assistant Surgeon under 5 years.
Inspector-General		Rs. 2,500		
Deputy Inspector-General		Rs. 1,800		
Secretary and Statistical Officer to the Inspector-General				
Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner	1,200	1,200	1,000	850
Principal Medical Store-keeper and Professor of Materia Medica in the Medical College	1,200	1,050	850	700
Garrison Surgeons at other stations	1,050	850	650	500
Garrison Asst. Surgs. when in substantive charge			600	450
Garrison Asst. Surgeons when under a Surgeon.			600	450
Staff Surgeon and Medical Store-keeper.	1,200	1,000	800	650

* Madras G. O. G., 15th November 1866, No. 421.

(a) Surgeon Majors of 25 and 26 years... 4,125 a month.

Surgeons of 15 and 16 years... 4,100 "

Asst. Surgeons of 15 and 16 years... 4,750 "

Do. of 5 and under... 4,400 "

(b) Presidency house-rent can be passed to Medical Officers holding permanent posts and drawing in addition to the pay of that post an allowance for any temporary charge though the total sum of both exceeds Rupees 1,400 a month.—M. G., 29th July 1867, No. 323, P. 106.

(c) The pay and allowances of Medical Officers in Civil employ, when absent on leave on Medical certificates, or Private Affairs or Privilege Leave, as also the emoluments of any Government Medical Officer who may act for them, are to be regulated by para. 9 of these orders. Medical Officers in Civil employ are entitled to full pay during absence on privilege leave, provided certain expense is entailed on the State.—G. O. G., 18th May 1867, No. 105, P. 1.

(d) Medical Officers who were in the service on the 7th November 1864, are allowed the option of the full rate pay of their rank in lieu of any consolidated Civil salary prescribed in Order No. 316, dated 6th April 1867.—G. O. G., 23rd March 1868, No. 1,733, P. 1.

For these charges, the following allowances are sanctioned:—

I.—*Superintendent of Principal of Medical College or School.*
When a sole charge.

WHEN HELD BY	SALARY.
Assistant Surgeon	Rs. 800
Surgeon	1,050
Surgeon-Major	1,200

When held as an additional charge, as at Agri and Nagpore.

II.—*Superintendent of a Central Jail.*

If the Jail be built for above 1,000 prisoners, as a Civil Surgeon of the 1st Class. }
If the Jail be built for 1,000 prisoners or under that number. } As a Civil Surgeon of the 2nd Class. } House free.

The above to include Medical as well as Administrative charge.

III.—*Superintendent of a District Jail, always an additional charge, and including Medical charge.*

DESCRIPTION OF JAIL.	SALARY.
1st Class.—Containing 300 prisoners and upwards.	Rs. 150
2nd Class.—Containing less than 300 prisoners.	100

IV.—*Superintendent of Thuggee Jail and School of Industry.*
1st Class Subaltern.

If a sole charge, as a 2nd Class Civil Surgeon.

* If an additional charge, Rs. 350.

2nd Class.—Mewat and Lahore, additional Rs. 100.

V.—*Superintendent of a Lock-up.*—Constituted to contain not less than 50 prisoners, exclusive of persons under trial.

As an additional charge, Rs. 50.

VI.—*Isaatic Asylum.*—Excluding those at Presidency Towns, which have been separately dealt with.

If a sole charge (in such case the number of patients to be not less than 200, as a 2nd Class Civil Surgeon. (House free.)

If held as an additional charge, Rs. 250 if the Asylum is built for more than 100 patients, and Rs. 150 when for less than 100 patients.

VII.—*Superintendent of a Botanical Garden.*—Botanical Gardens at Calcutta, as a 1st Class Civil Surgeon; at other places, as 2nd Class Civil Surgeon. (House free.)

VIII.—*Charges (Master) of Colleges.*—This refers only to Colleges, or to endowed Colleges, managed by Government.

If above 75 students... Rs. 100
If under 75... 50

In the above classification some cases are not provided for, as that of the Mifflord Hospital at Dacca, or the King's Hospital at Lucknow. These institutions, however, are managed by Government rather as Trustees and should be the subject of private arrangement.

There are still a few cases omitted; but these will be separately considered as brought to notice.

The Calcutta Jails, now under Dr. Lynch, required special orders. He is an Uncommissioned Officer, but a future incumbent may not belong to that class. A Commissioned Officer appointed to the charge will be allowed, like all other Medical Staff Officers at the Presidency, house-rent according to his relative Army rank, provided he is not furnished with free quarters.

A Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station should, when proceeding on Furlough retain a lien on some similar appointment, i.e., the charge of a Civil Station of the same class, or some other Civil charge of equal emolument. He should not, as a general rule, have any claim to re-appointment to the same Station. *Order No. 10000, dated June 1869.*

In cases in which the Furlough Allowance of a Medical Officer in Civil employ, calculated according to Rule V of the Military Regulations, on the average salary drawn by him for three years prior to his proceeding on Furlough does not equal half of his unemployable pay, the difference shall be added to the Furlough Allowance. *G. O., 17th June 1869, No. 1,224, Financial.*

* This will not affect the existing restriction Major Rankin.

ACT VII, PASSED 3RD DECEMBER 1869.

AN ACT TO CONTINUE ACT NO. XX OF 1859, (AN ACT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF OUTRAGES IN THE DISTRICT OF MALABAR IN THE PRESIDENCY OF PORT SAINT GEORGE.)

WHEREAS Act No. XX of 1859 will expire on the 31st day of December 1869, and whereas it is expedient to continue the said Act beyond that period; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Act No. XX of 1859 (An Act for the suppression of Outrages in the District of Malabar in the Presidency of Port Saint George) shall continue in force from the passing of this Act until the Governor of Port Saint George in Council shall, by an order published in the Port Saint George Gazette, declare otherwise.

Section 13 of that Act repealed.

II. Section 13 of the said Act is hereby repealed.

Short title.

III. This Act may be called "The Moplah Outrages Act Continuance Act."

ACT VIII, PASSED 8TH DECEMBER 1866.

AN ACT TO PREVENT DOUBTS AS TO THE TRUE INTENT AND MEANING OF CERTAIN WORDS USED IN THE TITLE DEEDS OF INAMS HERETOFORE FURNISHED TO INAM-HOLDERS BY THE INAM COMMISSIONER OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, AND TO REPEAL THE TRANSFER AND ASSIGNMENT OF INAMS ACT IV OF 1862 AND IV OF 1866.

WHEREAS, under the Rules sanctioned by the Local Government in the year 1859, and published in the Port of Madras Gazette, under the title of "Circular 1859, for the attestation and assignment of Inams made in the Madras Presidency," the Inam Commissioners of the said Presidency are required to furnish Inam-holders with Title Deeds in respect of their Inams, prepared according to certain forms prescribed by the said Government; and whereas the terms of the Title Deeds so prepared appear in many cases to have a more extensive right than was intended to be given, or than would be properly given, and whereas it is apprehended that the terms of the Title Deeds may be so construed as to affect the rights and interests which other persons may have in Inams, in which the Inams are devised or drawn, in cases where the Inam-holders do not possess the proprietary right in the soil, but only the right of receiving the rent or tax payable to Government in respect of the Inam lands as tenants of the Government, and it is therefore expedient to remove all doubts as to the true intent and meaning of the words used in the said Title Deeds; and whereas the words "land" and "landholder" used in Madras Acts IV of 1862 and IV of 1866, in connection with Inams, in a sense not applicable to Inams, and it is expedient to explain the true intent and meaning of such words in the said Acts; It is enacted as follows:—

I.—Nothing contained in any Title Deed heretofore issued to any Inam-holder shall be deemed to drive, limit, enlarge, or destroy the rights of any description of holders or occupiers of Inam land; from which any Inam is derived or drawn, or to affect the interests of any person other than the Inam-holder named in the Title Deed; and nothing contained in Madras Act IV of 1862, or in Madras Act IV of 1866 shall be deemed to confer on any Inam-holder any right which he would not otherwise possess.

II.—Nothing contained in any Title Deed heretofore issued to any Inam-holder shall be deemed to drive, limit, enlarge, or destroy the rights of any description of holders or occupiers of Inam land; from which any Inam is derived or drawn, or to affect the interests of any person other than the Inam-holder named in the Title Deed; and nothing contained in Madras Act IV of 1862, or in Madras Act IV of 1866 shall be deemed to confer on any Inam-holder any right which he would not otherwise possess.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE REGULATIONS.

AGE OF ADMISSION INTO THE SERVICE.

Fort St. George, November 28, 1856.—The following Notification by the Government of India is re-published for general information:—

NOTIFICATION.—FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 29th October 1856, No. 49.—With reference to instructions received by 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. Fremont, 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:—

I. 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 20, 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 the vernacular figures.—Notification, Gazette, 27th February 1856, 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 20 per mensem. For exceptions to this Rule, see pp. 178 and 179.

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 each person, 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 2.

VII. The examination shall be held annually, both in 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 Exams 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 persons, whose age may exceed 18 years, on presenting an application prepared in the prescribed form, and paying a fee of Rupees [sic].

XII. The general direction of the system of examinations 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 Council 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.

Hospital Writers must pass the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination.—Order of Madras Government, 27th January 1862, No. 113, Public.

Certain classes admissible without examination.

NOTIFICATION.—*Fort St. George, August 11, 1862.*—In continuation of former orders on the subject, the following Rules are laid down with reference to the re-employment of persons who have lost their posts, consequent on the reduction of establishments:—

I. All persons thrown out of employment, consequent on a reduction of revenue of establishments, who come within the following classes, are eligible for re-employment in posts of which the salaries exceed Rupees 25, on proof, in each case, of the qualification claimed:—

1st.—Persons who have passed the General Test Examination.

* This is no longer the case, the time for holding the University Examinations has been altered.

† Not printed in this Appendix, as not necessary for general information. Printed form being furnished to candidates on payment of the prescribed fee.

2nd.—Persons who have been continuously in Government employment from the 1st January 1836 to the time of the reduction which threw them out of employ, the break in whose service, if any, have been caused by previous reductions.

3rd.—Persons who have been generally exempted by order of Government from the operation of the General Test Rules.

II. Persons who have been exempted by Government with a view to appointment to a particular post will not be eligible to an employment in posts above Rupees 25, unless again exempted, or after passing the examination.

3. These rules refer only to persons, candidates for appointments of greater value than Rupees 25. For appointments of lower value, no examination is required.

RULES FOR THE SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATION.

List of Tests.

I. Judicial Test—Civil.	VII. Translation Test.
II. Do. do.—Criminal.	VIII. Free-writing Test.
III. Revenue do.—General.	IX. Test for Pleaders in District Munsif's Courts.
IV. Do. do.—Salt Department.	X. Police Test.
V. Do. do.—Sea Customs.	
VI. Account Test.	

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE NATURE OF THE TEST AND THE DESIGNATION OF THE OFFICES FOR WHICH THEY ARE PRESCRIBED.

I. A.—Judicial Test—Civil—Higher Grade.

Offices.

1. Principal Sadler Ameen.
2. District Munsif.
3. Pleader in Civil and Session Courts, Principal Sadler Ameen's Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.

Nature of Test.

	Min. Marks	Max. Marks
a. Norton's Law of Evidence.....	50	100
b. Code of Civil Procedure.....	20	100
c. Rules of Practice (Civil).....		50
d. Sayer's Manual of the Law of Contracts.....		50
e. Collett's Manual of the Law of Torts and Measure of Damages.....		50
f. Strange's Manual of Hindu Law, and first Volume of Strange's Hindu Law.....		50
g. Sadagopa Chandra's Manual of Mohammedan Law.....		50
h. Goldsmid's "Doctrines and Practice of Equity," pages 55 to 242 and 267 to 361.....		50
Total.....	320	640

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 Sadler Ameen's Courts.
2. Chief Clerk or Manager, Royapettah Police Court.
3. Nazir in Civil and Session Courts, and Principal Sadler Ameen's Courts.

* By Orders of 18th May 1867, Judicial Department, and 10th May 1869, Revenue Department, Government have twice decided that except under very special circumstances, a departure from this rule cannot be permitted, a knowledge of English being deemed essential for the higher posts for which the Special Tests have been prescribed.

Nature of Test.					
	Min. Marks	Max. Marks		Min. Marks	Max. Marks
a. Code of Civil Procedure.....	20	100	c. Stamp Act.....		60
b. Rules of Practice (Civil).....		80	d. Kindsley's Manual of the Law of Evidence.....	50	100
c. Limitation Act.....		80			
				Total.....	190 350

Remarks.

1. Vide Remarks 1 and 2 under I. A.

II—A—Judicial Test—Criminal—Higher Grade

Offices.

1. Principal Sudder Ameen.
2. District Magistrate.
3. President in Civil and Session Courts, Principal Sudder Ameen's Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.
4. Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
5. Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class.
6. Uncovenanted Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police.
7. Chief Clerk or Manager, Royapettah Police Court.

Nature of Test.

	Min. Marks	Max. Marks		Min. Marks	Max. Marks
a. Norton's Law of Evidence.....	50	100	c. Code of Criminal Procedure.....	30	100
b. Mayne's Indian Penal Code.....	20	100	d. Rules of Practice (Criminal).....		60
				Total.....	180 350

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. (See note, p. 8.)

II—B—Judicial Test—Criminal—Lower Grade

Offices.

1. Tahsildar and 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate, Taluk Sheristadar and 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate, 3rd Class Sub-Magistrate and Deputy Tahsildar, 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate.
2. Sheristadar in the High Court (Appellate Side), Civil and Session Courts, and Principal Sudder Ameen's Courts.
3. Taluk Sheristadar.
4. Naib in Civil and Session Courts, and Principal Sudder Ameen's Courts.

Nature of Test.

	Min. Marks	Max. Marks		Min. Marks	Max. Marks
a. Kindsley's Manual of the Law of Evidence.....	50	100	c. Criminal Procedure Code.....	20	100
b. Indian Penal Code.....	20	100	d. Rules of Practice (Criminal).....		60
				Total.....	180 350

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.

* This test is for Magistrate, 2nd Class, and for the persons with which Sub-Magistrates are invested under the Criminal Procedure Code.

* This test refers to the persons with which Sub-Magistrates are invested under the Criminal Procedure Code.

III—A—Revenue Test—General—Higher Grade

Offices.

1. Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
2. Uncovenanted Assistant in the Office of the Board of Revenue.
3. Sheristadar to the Board of Revenue.

Nature of Test.

	Min. Marks	Max. Marks
a. Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of the Revenue.....		100
b. Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue.....		100
c. Manual of Taluk and Village Accounts.....		80
d. Rules of the Stamp Department.....		60
		Total..... 170 340

Remarks.

1. The examination will be in English, except in the case of candidates permitted by a special order of Government, to pass in a Vernacular. (See note, p. 8.)
2. Persons who have passed in either grade of the General Revenue Test (III A. or III B.) will not be required to pass in the Sea Customs Test, the Salt Test, or the Account Test, in order that they may be eligible for the appointment of Salt Superintendent, Sea Customs Superintendent, or Accountant in any office.

III—B—Revenue Test—General—Lower Grade

Offices.

1. Huzar Sheristadar.
2. 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate.
3. Tahsildar and Deputy Tahsildar.
4. Taluk Sheristadar.
5. Sub-Collector's Sheristadar.
6. Head Assistant's Head Clerk.
7. Abkarry Superintendent, and Deputy Superintendent, Madras.

Nature of Test.

	Min. Marks	Max. Marks
a. Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of Revenue.....		100
b. Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue.....		100
c. Manual of Taluk and Village Accounts.....		80
		Total..... 140 280

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 abovenamed, to which this test is made applicable.
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.

IV—Revenue Test—Salt Department

Offices.

1. Superintendent, or Assistant Superintendent of a Salt Division on Rupees 50 and upwards.

Nature of Test.

	Min. Marks	Max. Marks		Min. Marks	Max. Marks
a. The Salt Laws.....	80		b. Salt Manual.....		80
				Total.....	80 160

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; but candidates who may have been continuously in the public service since the 1st January 1859, may pass this Test in English or in a Vernacular at their option.

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.

1. Superintendent of Sea Customs.
2. Assistant Superintendent of Sea Customs, when the duty of the office involves a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem, or more.

Nature of Test.

	Min. Marks	Max. Marks
1. The Law relative to the collection of Sea Customs, and the necessary of Ports.	80	
2. The Sea Customs Manual.	100	
Total.	20	180

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

Office.

1. (a) Accountant in the Accountant General's Office.*
2. (b) Accountant in the Revenue Office.
3. (c) Accountant in the English Department of Collectors' Offices, drawing salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards.*
4. (d) Superintendent and Clerk to Accountant General's Office.
5. (e) Accountant, Deputy Accountant, and Book-keeper in the Mint and Assay Office.
6. (f) Accountant, Marine Office.
7. (g) Accountant in the Sea Customs Office.
8. (h) Accountant in the Stamp Office.
9. (i) Accountant in the Office of Conservator of Forests.

Nature of Test.

	Min. Marks	Max. Marks		Min. Marks	Max. Marks
1. Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry.	60		2. Town Manual.	80	
3. Rural Manual.	80		3. Village Manual.		60
			4. Budget Manual.		60
Total.			Total.	160	200

* The whole of the Budget Manual was subject of examination for Accountants in the Accountant General's Office, and Section 4, Section 5 to the end of Chapter 15, Section 6 to the end of Chapter 6, and Section 7 for Accountants in the English Department of Collectors' Offices drawing salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards. The same question paper will be given to all candidates, but candidates for the post of Accountant in Collectors' Offices will be required to answer such questions only as relate to the part of the Manual prescribed for their examination.

- (a) For these Offices the Rural, Village, and Town Manuals are omitted from the Account Test.
- (b) For the Office the Budget Manual is omitted from the Test.
- (c) For these Offices the Test comprises Book-keeping only.

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 the Vernacular, by special order of Government.
3. Candidates for this Test may pass in the same examination, but in no other Test.
4. 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 General Rule 4, 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.

1. Translation and Interpreters in the High Court, Civil and Session Courts, and Office of Board of Revenue.
2. Interpreters in the Court of Small Causes, Madras; Office of the Commissioner of Police; and Police Courts.

Nature of Test.

	Min. Marks	Max. Marks
Ability to translate an Ordinary Official paper from Vernacular into English.		60
Ditto from English into Vernacular.		60
Total.	60	120
Ability to translate a paper of greater difficulty from Vernacular into English.		80
Ditto from English into Vernacular.		80
Total.	80	160
Interpretation and vice versa from Vernacular into English.		50
Ditto from English into Vernacular.		50
Total.	50	100

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, 2.—Tamil, 3.—Hindustani, 4.—Canarese, 5.—Malayalam.
3. Candidates for this Test are required to execute 4 to 6 sets of papers in two different languages.
4. Candidates must obtain certificates in the particular languages, required in the offices for which they are applying, or intend to apply.
5. In sending in applications for examination, candidates must specify the languages in which they desire to obtain certificates.
6. The Test cannot be taken up with any other Test.
7. Examinations in this Test will be held from time to time under instructions from the Government. Applications for examination must be accompanied by certificates from the Heads of Departments in which employment is sought, recommending the applicant for examination.

VII.—B.—Translation Test—Lower Grade

Office.

1. Principal Sudder Ameen.
2. District Munsiff.
3. Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
4. Translators in Offices of Government, Board of Revenue, Office of the Director of Revenue Settlement and Collectors' Offices.

5. English Record-keeper in Collectors' Offices.
6. Sub-Collector's Sheristadar.
7. Head Assistant's Head Clerk.
8. Head Writer, and Nazirs, Civil and Session Courts, and Principal Sudr Amee's Courts.
9. Head Clerks, Small Cause Courts.
10. Head Clerks in Police Courts, and Assistant Head Clerks, Royapettah Police Court.
11. Uncovenanted Superintendent, and Assistant Superintendents of Police.
12. All the other 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 Rs. 50 and upwards, in case the candidate has not passed in the vernacular language of the District in which he seeks employment in an Examination of the Madras or other University.

Nature of Test.

	Min. Marks.	Max. Marks.
Ability to translate an ordinary official paper from Vernacular into English.....		50
Do. Do. English into Vernacular.....		50
Total.....	60	100

Remarks.

1. Vide VII A. Remarks 2, 3 and 4, which are also applicable to this grade.
2. Candidates for this test can only pass in one language at the same examination.
3. Candidates for offices designated under II. B., III. B. and IV., who extend their papers in the language of their Districts, will not be required to pass this test, as also 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.

VIII.—A.—Precis-Writing—Higher Grade.

Offices.

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 Rs. 50 and upwards.
2. Manager, Record-keeper, Examiner of Correspondence, and Clerks in receipt of Rs. 50 and upwards in the High Court, Appellate Side.
3. Any office for which passing in Test I., II., III., and VI., is required.
4. Also the following appointments, in the following departments:—

Departments.	Appointments.
Offices of Government and Board of Revenue.....	Indexers, Deputy Indexers, Deputy Record-keepers, Managers, Clerks, Deputy Examiners, and Bachelors.
High Court, Appellate Side.....	Indexers.
Accountant General's Office.....	Superintendents and Clerks.
Mint and Assay Office.....	Accountants, Deputy Accountants, & Book-keeper.
Marine Office.....	Manager, Examiner, Deputy Examiner, Record-keeper, Accountants, and Clerks.
Sea Customs Office.....	Manager, Clerks, and Accountants.
Stamp Office.....	Accountants.
Office of Cheque Agent and Paymaster of Customs, Stamps.....	Manager, Record-keeper, and Clerks.
Court of Small Causes, Madras.....	Manager, Record-keeper, Examiner, & Clerks.
Office of the Director of Revenue Settlement.....	Manager, Indexer, Examiner, Clerks, Record-keeper, and Gomastahs.
Office of the Conservator of Forests, Clerks and Accountants.	
Office of the Commissioner of Police, Madras.....	Clerks, Book-keepers, Assistant Book-keepers, and Head Auditor.
Do. Inspector General of Police.....	Head Auditor.
Do. Registrar General of Assurances.....	Head Clerk.

Police Courts.....	Chief Clerk or Manager Royapettah, Police Court. Head Clerks & Assistant Head Clerk in Royapettah. Record-keepers.
Office of the Director of Public Instruction.....	Managers and Clerks.
Presidency and Medical Colleges.....	Clerks.
Office of the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examination.....	Manager and Clerks.
Do. Central Committee for the Examination of Assistants.....	
Revenue Department, Collector's Office.....	Clerks and Record-keepers, Sub-Collector's Sheristadar, & Head Assistant's Head Clerk.
Do. Akbary.....	Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, Madras.
Civil and Session Courts, Principal Sudr Amee's Courts.....	Head Writers.
Small Cause Courts.....	Head Clerks.
Political Government Agency Department, Vizagapatnam.....	Manager.
Signal Pay Office, Arcot.....	Manager.
Special Agency Dept., Cuddalore.....	Head Clerk.

Nature of Test.

	Min. Marks.	Max. Marks.
Writing a precis of a set of official papers.....	50	100

Remarks.

1. This examination will be conducted in English.
2. Graduates of an English or Indian University are exempt from this Test.
3. Accountants in the Accountant General's Office, and in other offices in the Presidency and Provinces, whose salaries do not exceed Rs. 75 per mensem, are exempted from passing in this Test.

VIII.—B.—Precis-Writing—Lower Grade.

Offices.

1. For list of offices for which this Test is prescribed, see under the corresponding heading under VIII. A.

Nature of Test.

	Min. Marks.	Max. Marks.
Writing a precis of a set of official papers.....	50	100

Remarks.

This examination will be in the Vernacular and will be confined to the case of those persons who, having been continuously in the public service since 1st January 1858, 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.

IX.—Test for Pleaders in District Munsiffs' Courts.

Nature of Test.

	Min. Marks.	Max. Marks.
a. Kinderley's Manual of the Law of Evidence.....	50	100
b. Code of Civil Procedure.....	50	100
c. Strange's Manual of Hindu Law.....	27	50
d. Sadagopal Chetty's Manual of Mahomedan Law.....	27	50

Total..... 154

Exemption fee..... 50

Remarks.

1. Candidates for this Test are not required to pass the General Test Examination.
2. The Examination is held in English or in a Vernacular at the option of the Candidate.
3. This test cannot be taken up with any other test.

List of Appointments in the several Departments, &c.—continued

DEPARTMENT	OFFICERS	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
		Typical Test (A)	Typical Test (B)	Revenue Test (A)	Revenue Test (B)	Revenue Test (C)	Revenue Test (D)	Revenue Test (E)
Revenue	Board of Revenue: Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Inspectors, Examiners, Record-keepers, Referencers, and Clerks in the Correspondence Department, drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards.							1
	Office of the Director of Revenue Settlement: Manager, Inspector, Translator, Clerks, Record-keepers, and Clerks.							1
	Collector: Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Assistant, English Department, Collector's Office.							1
	Deputy Collector: Translator in Collector's Office, Clerk and Record-keeper in Collector's Office, English Record-keeper in Collector's Office, Sub-Collector's Subordinate, and Head Assistant's Head Clerk.							1
	Talukdar: Subordinate Magistrate, 1st Class, Talukdar and 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate, Talukdar and 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate.							1
	1st Class Sub-Magistrate and 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate.							1
	Magistrate: Superintendent and Deputy, 1st Class, 2nd Class, and 3rd Class.							1
	Magistrate: Superintendent and Deputy, 1st Class, 2nd Class, and 3rd Class.							1
	Magistrate: Superintendent and Deputy, 1st Class, 2nd Class, and 3rd Class.							1
	Magistrate: Superintendent and Deputy, 1st Class, 2nd Class, and 3rd Class.							1
Educational	Magistrate: Superintendent and Deputy, 1st Class, 2nd Class, and 3rd Class.							1
	Magistrate: Superintendent and Deputy, 1st Class, 2nd Class, and 3rd Class.							1
	Magistrate: Superintendent and Deputy, 1st Class, 2nd Class, and 3rd Class.							1
	Magistrate: Superintendent and Deputy, 1st Class, 2nd Class, and 3rd Class.							1
	Magistrate: Superintendent and Deputy, 1st Class, 2nd Class, and 3rd Class.							1
	Magistrate: Superintendent and Deputy, 1st Class, 2nd Class, and 3rd Class.							1
	Magistrate: Superintendent and Deputy, 1st Class, 2nd Class, and 3rd Class.							1
	Magistrate: Superintendent and Deputy, 1st Class, 2nd Class, and 3rd Class.							1
	Magistrate: Superintendent and Deputy, 1st Class, 2nd Class, and 3rd Class.							1
	Magistrate: Superintendent and Deputy, 1st Class, 2nd Class, and 3rd Class.							1
Miscellaneous	Magistrate: Superintendent and Deputy, 1st Class, 2nd Class, and 3rd Class.							1
	Magistrate: Superintendent and Deputy, 1st Class, 2nd Class, and 3rd Class.							1
	Magistrate: Superintendent and Deputy, 1st Class, 2nd Class, and 3rd Class.							1
	Magistrate: Superintendent and Deputy, 1st Class, 2nd Class, and 3rd Class.							1
	Magistrate: Superintendent and Deputy, 1st Class, 2nd Class, and 3rd Class.							1
	Magistrate: Superintendent and Deputy, 1st Class, 2nd Class, and 3rd Class.							1
	Magistrate: Superintendent and Deputy, 1st Class, 2nd Class, and 3rd Class.							1
	Magistrate: Superintendent and Deputy, 1st Class, 2nd Class, and 3rd Class.							1
	Magistrate: Superintendent and Deputy, 1st Class, 2nd Class, and 3rd Class.							1
	Magistrate: Superintendent and Deputy, 1st Class, 2nd Class, and 3rd Class.							1

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 Telugu, the first 50 stories of Morris' Selections.
in Tamil, the whole of Kathumanjiri.
in Canarese, the first 50 stories of Esop'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 read over to the Examiners, a Vernacular letter or notice (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 the 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 testimonials of character.

All students will be required to pay a monthly fee of 16 Rupees, and to provide themselves with the text books in use, and 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 recommended 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, 25th 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 examination 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 that the Vernacular language in which they elect to be examined.

The examinees will be asked 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 2 Rupees, and to purchase the text-books and drawing instruments, &c., prescribed for their respective class.—*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, ration, and clothing as those 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 arrest 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 of 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 well 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. 178.*

Admission to the College will usually take place in 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 in 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 Surgeons. Admission is restricted to matriculated Students and Graduates in Arts of the Madras or other recognized University.—*Notification, 8th April 1866.*

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 65. 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 3rd idem, page 537*, 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 by 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 paper, 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 lads will be drafted into the Medical College on the following rates of College pay:—

Hospital Apprenticeship, 1st year	Rs. 16 per mensem.
Do. 2nd year	20 do.
Do. when in College, 1st year	20 do.
Do. do. 2nd year	25 do.
Do. do. 3rd year	30 do.
Passed Hospital Apprenticeship	50 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 lads to be transferred, on the following stipends:—

First year	Rs. 8
Second year	10

Notification, Gazette, 28th August 1866, page 273.

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—

Native Medical Pupil, 1st year	Rs. 7 per mensem.
Do. do. 2nd year	8 do.
Do. do. in College, 1st year	9 do.
Do. do. do. 2nd year	16 do.
Passed Medical Pupil	16 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 certificates 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—

- In English*—a fair knowledge of which is required, to be tested by writing to dictation, and parsing of words.
- In Arithmetic*—an acquaintance with the four Simple and Compound Rules, and Rule of Three.
- 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 passed as "Paid Medical Pupils," upon the following rates of pay—

First year	Rs. 5 per mensem.
Second year	8 do.

Lads on admission, will be attached to Hospitals, No. 13, dated 1st April 1866. *Notification, Gazette, 2nd June 1866, page 2123.*

Examination of Hospital Apprentices and Pupils.

No. 112.—With the sanction of Government, the following rules are published for the pre-collegiate examination of "Hospital Apprentices," and "Native Medical Pupils."

For the pre-collegiate course of "Hospital Apprentices," Hospital Apprentices will be examined periodically, as follows:—

1. First examination, at the close of six months.

Subjects.—The sensible properties, names, uses, and doses of the more common medicines in the dispensary.

2. Second Examination, at the close of twelve months.

Subjects.—The whole subject of practical pharmacy, and the reading of prescriptions.

3. Third Examination, at the close of eighteen months.

Subjects.—The pharmacopoeia, and the essentials of minor surgery.

4. Fourth Examination, at the close of the pre-collegiate course.

Subjects.—Practical pharmacy, the pharmacopoeia, minor surgery, and osteology, i.e., the names of all the bones in the body, and their most marked processes.

At this final examination, Hospital Apprentices will further be required to give proof of their competency to make out correctly the usual Hospital "Returns," in the preparation of which they should be instructed during the second year of their pre-collegiate course.

For the pre-collegiate course of "Native Medical Pupils," Native Medical Pupils will be examined periodically, as follows:—

1. First Examination, at the close of six months.

Subjects.—The sensible properties, names, uses, and doses of the more common medicines in the dispensary.

2. Second Examination, at the close of twelve months.

Subjects.—The whole subject of practical pharmacy, and the reading of prescriptions.

3. Third Examination, at the close of eighteen months.

Subjects.—The pharmacopoeia, and the essentials of minor surgery.

4. Fourth Examination, at the close of the pre-collegiate course.

Subjects.—Practical pharmacy, the pharmacopoeia, minor surgery, reading of prescriptions, and the elements of osteology.

At this final examination, Native Medical Pupils will further be required to give proof of their competency to make out correctly the usual Hospital "Returns," in the preparation of which they should be instructed during the second year of their pre-collegiate course.

Sub-Medical Department—Preliminary Examination.

No. 117.—The following is substituted for para. 4 of G. O. C. C. No. 55, dated 21st June 1866, page 133, which is cancelled:—

4. Candidates will be required to undergo an examination in the following subjects:—

A.—As in the Candidates for the Second Department, add

Candidates will also be required to translate into English a short exercise in their own Vernacular, and to translate into their own Vernacular, a short exercise in English.

B.—Candidates will be examined in the leading facts of the History of India.

C.—Candidates will be examined in the Geography of India.

D.—Candidates will be examined in the first four rules of Arithmetic and in Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

E.—Candidates will be required to read and write their own Vernacular with fluency and accuracy.

The following is substituted for para. 4, G. O. C. C. No. 34, dated 28th August 1866, page 134, which is cancelled:—

4. The following is the standard of Examination:—

A.—A portion not exceeding 30 lines in length, selected from a standard English Author, will be given as an exercise in dictation. Ten errors in spelling (exclusive of technical and other unusual words, which will not be counted) will exclude the candidate from further competition. Bad marks will be assigned to defective hand-writing.

B.—Candidates will also be examined in the meaning of words and phrases in Grammatical construction of sentences, and in Grammar generally.

C.—Candidates will undergo a colloquial examination in their own Vernacular, at their option:—

Hindustani,--Tamil,--Telugoo.

Care will be taken to ascertain the facility possessed by each Candidate of making himself understood in the Vernacular which he has selected.

D.—Candidates will be examined in the leading facts of the History of England and of India.

E.—Candidates will be examined in General Geography and in the Geography of India in particular.

F.—Candidates will be examined in the first four rules of Arithmetic in Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and in Proportion.

G.—Candidates will be examined in Algebra, including Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Simple Equations.

H.—Candidates will be examined in the first book of Euclid.

The 7th October 1863, No. 945.—The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to determine that the qualification in the English language which will entitle Hospital Assistants and Passed Medical Pupils to the increased rates of pay annexed in paragraph 30 of Government General Order, No. 569 of 1863, shall be as follows:—

I.—The ability to read fluently and intelligently ordinary English prose; for instance, a page of any standard History of England or India.

II.—A fair knowledge of orthography, and the ability to write from dictation with a reasonable amount of correctness.

* Native G. O. C. C. 196, June 1863, No. 232.

III.—A competent knowledge of simple arithmetic as far as the Rule of Three.

IV.—The ability to read and write English prescriptions intelligently.

2. The qualification of unpassed pupils must be judged of by the Medical Officers under whom they are placed, and should be such as to afford the prospect of their being qualified as above on passing their professional examination.

3. His Excellency in Council is further pleased to direct that the admission to an Hospital Assistant of the increased rate of pay (Rs. 40) after seven years' service, and again to a 1st Class Assistant of that (Rs. 66) after fourteen years' service, can only be sanctioned on the certificate of the Medical Officer under whom the candidate may be serving, that he has not only maintained his previous knowledge, but also made fair progress in his acquaintance with the English language.

4. The allowance will be passed to Native Doctors new in the service (after they have been appointed to the grades mentioned in the order) whenever they shall be duly certified to be qualified as above required.

VOLUNTEERS IN PUBLIC OFFICES

Notification, August 31, 1859.—The following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Revenue Department, dated 30th August 1859, No. 1,123, is published for the information and guidance of subordinate Officers:—

In their Order of 31st March 1849, No. 265, 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 Sadar Usutur has recently, in their Circular, dated 11th June 1859, prohibited the employment of such persons in the Courts.

2. The Honourable the Governor in Council now resolves to extend the Rule of March 1849 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 Collectors' 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 shall be allowed but such as are registered after examination as to qualification and character; and none should be engaged who have not passed the Ungovernated 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 UNGOVERNATED SERVANTS

(Published in the *Port St. George Gazette*, 30th May 1864, p. 8513)

These Rules are applicable to all Officers of the Ungovernated Civil Service receiving salaries of not less than Rs. 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 forward 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.

(Unalien leave shall be cancelled by the authority which sanctioned it.)

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.

[An order which grants leave of absence without specifying the date from which the leave is to commence, will be current for one month from the date of its receipt by the Officer concerned.—*Notification, Gazette, 23rd July 1867, page 192.*]

6. Applications for leave on Medical Certificates must be accompanied by a statement from the applicant's Medical attendant distinctly stating,

Applications for leave on from personal observation, the nature of the disease, its symptoms, causes and duration, and by a Certificate from the Civil 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 case of leave beyond six months, the Certificate must be also submitted with the statement of the case, for the countersignature of the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department. (c)

[Persons employed on temporary establishments have no claim to benefit by the Absence Rules which are part of the conditions of permanent service, but applications for leave from such servants may be dealt with according to the discretion of Heads of Departments, provided that no compensation shall be payable out of Government. Provisions as to the cost of leave under the rules.—*G. O., 15th Mar. 1867, No. 824, P. D.*]

7. Application for extension of leave must, if the applicant be in India, be accompanied by a certificate to the like effect from his Medical

Extension of leave on Medical Certificate. 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

(a) Under Proceedings of the Madras Government, 11th October 1861, No. 566, the High Court, Civil and Session Judges, Board of Revenue and the Controller, Public Works Department, are vested 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 above-named authorities through the prescribed channel, and be attested by them after reference to the Examiner of Claims.

Inspector-General of Police, Master Attendant of Madras, Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department, as regards Civil Medical Officers, Director of Revenue Settlement, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Nam Commissioners, Conservator of Forests.

(b) *G. O. O., 11th January 1866, No. 10, Gazette, page 76.*—Soldier-Clerks may be excused at their pay and allowance, 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, the modification of this rule, which requires the countersignature of the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department to the Medical Certificate in cases of leave beyond six months may be granted on the Medical Certificate being countersigned by the Local Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, when, from the nature of the illness of the applicant, delay may be harmful.—*G. O., 30th Sept. 1868, No. 2778, P. D., Gazette, p. 510.*

(d) It will be sufficient for the Local Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals to countersign the Certificate when from the nature of the illness of the applicant, delay would be harmful. *No. 10, P. D., Gazette, 10th October 1868, page 517.*

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.

9. Leave on private affairs and furlough will be granted by Government or by authorized officers, on sufficient cause being shown, and when the possession of the independence 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 furlough, with intention of office, may be granted as follows:—

(a). Leave on private affairs—for six months in one period, which leave may be repeated after intervals of six years.

(b). 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, 24 September 1865.* Nor can it be allowed to accumulate and taken for one year after 12 years' service. *Gazette, page 139, dated 25th January 1867.*

(c). On a furlough—for one year after ten years' service, and a second furlough also for one year, after eighteen years' service in India—such absence being limited to two years during the whole period of service.

(d). The ten years' service to qualify an Uncovenanted Servant for a year's furlough, commencing from date of enlistment, without regard to any leave afterwards obtained. *Order of Government of India, 5th July 1864, No. 1339, Financial Department.*

(e). Two years' furlough is obtainable after eighteen years' service. *Gazette, page 139, dated 25th January 1867.*

(f). Furlough is not obtainable in continuation of sick leave. *Government Proceedings, 2nd July 1864, 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 furlough, 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. Furlough and leave on private affairs taken in India, will reckon from the date of leaving office to the date of return thereto. Furlough 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. Furlough or leave on private affairs, cannot be taken in continuation of privilege leave.

16. But when an Officer is, at the expiration of his furlough, prevented by illness from returning to duty, the grant of an extension of leave without pay is not prohibited. *Government Order, 7th January 1865, No. 1.*

17. Privilege leave, when it can be granted without injury to the public service, and without unduly appearing 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 instal-

(a). The mere fact of the presentation of a Medical Certificate is no bar to the grant of privilege leave. *Gazette, 11th May 1866, page 189.*

(b). The privilege leave of Uncovenanted Servants shall hereafter be regulated according to the new Uncovenanted Civil Rules of 10th June 1867. *G. I., 10th January 1867, No. 400, Fin.*

(c). Privilege leave must be refused as incompatible with the extension of the public service if the Acting Allowances (25 per cent.) mentioned in this order is not sufficient to procure a substitute. *G. I., 4th January 1867, No. 121, Fin.*

ments. This leave is not allowed to accumulate, and will, therefore, elapse if not taken within the year. [The portion of leave has been superseded by subsequent orders, which are cited below.]

(d). Extension interrupts the continuity of service qualifying for Privilege leave.—*G. I., 21st September 1862, No. 2523, Fin.*

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.

[An Uncovenanted Servant who returns to duty within the period of privilege leave granted to him by the Head of his Office, must address his application for the cancellation of the balance of his leave to the same authority instead of to the Government.—*Gazette, page 831, dated 15th February 1867.*]

(e). 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.—*Order of Government of India, 28th November 1864, No. 3531; Board of Revenue, Standing Circular, No. 6, 1865.*

18. Preparatory or additional leave, is allowed to Officers proceeding to or from a Sanatorium on medical certificate, or to or from the port of embarkation from India to Europe on private affairs, furlough, 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.

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.

[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 discretionary power to be placed in the Heads of Offices is not abused. Such casual absence from office are not to be reported to the Accountant General 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.—*Proc. of Supreme Government, 22nd Sept. 1858, Fin. Dept., No. 3,670.—Port Saint George Gazette, 16th November 1858.*]

[This leave is confined to only those employed in Office Establishments and not to gazetted Officers.]

An Uncovenanted Servant will be considered to be out of the Government service after a continuous absence from duty for five years.—*G. I., 12th August 1869, No. 2,515, Financial.*

Absentee Pay.

20. Absentee pay, if at half salary, shall in no case exceed Rupees 833-5-4 or £1,000 per annum (*G. I., 7th August 1863, No. 2,527, Financial.*) 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 in allowances.

[This allowance may be drawn during absence and is not required to be refunded in case the absentee resigns 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 Rupees and not exceeding

Rupies 400 per month; he may be granted an allowance of.....	Rs. 1,300 or „ 1130
Do. 400 do. do. 700 do.....	2,000 or „ 200
Do. 700 do. do. 1,200 do.....	3,000 or „ 300
Do. 1,200 do. do. do.....	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.

[But whenever any person not in the public service is appointed by the Government of India, or when Government to an office which he cannot join except by sea, he will be allowed passage at the Government expense, subject to the usual deductions on account of table money.—*Notification, Gazette, 12th February 1867, page 261.*]

[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, 26th July 1863. Proceedings of Madras Government, 23rd 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, 20th March 1862, No. 49; Gazette, 15th April 1862, page 624.*]

When an Officer's leave expires on a holiday, or on any day which falls within a recess or a holiday of more than one day's duration, and he takes charge of his duties on the forenoon of the first working day following such recess or holiday, he shall be treated in regard to his allowances as if he had taken charge on the day on which his leave expired.—*G. L., 7th January 1869, No. 166, Financial.*

When an Officer holding an acting appointment is transferred to another appointment of not inferior emolument, he shall continue to draw his acting allowance during the time spent in joining the new appointment.—*G. L., 8th December 1868, No. 3,423, Finl., and 17th June 1869, No. 1,220, Financial.*

[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, 20th March 1861, No. 45; Gazette, 14th May 1862, page 674.*]

Payments of Absence Allowances.

24. Officers absent on privilege leave cannot draw pay until their return to duty. The same as those given for Officers in the Covenanted Service.

25. Officers proceeding to England on furlough, or on private affairs, or on Medical Certificate, must obtain Certificate from the Examiner of Officers—in the Form given below—for submission to the India Office on their arrival in London.—*Id.*

26. But if they desire to draw their allowances through their Agents in India, the latter must execute a guarantee to, and send 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.

[Persons on temporary Retal Allowance are paid only for work done. They can have no claim to benefit by the Absence Rules which are part of the conditions of permanent service.]

(a). For Form see page 126 of this Abstract.

service. Applications in such cases must be dealt with according to the discretion of the Head of the Office. Circumstances may occur in which it may be proper to grant the indulgence of leave, but in no case should leave be allowed as an additional cost to Government. Probationers in training for the superior classified grades of a Department are to be regarded as belonging to temporary Establishments, and may be allowed leave of absence under the ordinary Rules.—*Order of Government of India, 31st January 1867, No. 556, Financial Department.*

Deputation Allowance.

An Uncovenanted Officer officiating for another Uncovenanted Officer shall be allowed, in addition to the full salary of his appointment, a deputation allowance calculated at the following rates, viz., 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 Rs. 2,000 a month, and in respect to all appointments of which the salary shall be more than Rs. 2,000 a month at the rate of 20 per cent. or Rs. 2,000 and of 10 per cent. on the remainder.

When the officiating Officer is one who holds no substantive appointment, the deputation allowance shall be at the rate of 50 per cent. on the salary of the appointment officiated in. These acting allowances will be granted only when it is found necessary formally to appoint a substitute for absentees. It is not intended that any change of practice should be made in that respect.—*G. L., 6th January 1869, No. 122, Financial.*

Deputation allowance will not, in future, be granted to the substitute of an Uncovenanted Officer absent on privilege leave, unless it is satisfactorily shown that the work performed by the absentee cannot be conducted, during his absence, without the appointment of a substitute.—*M. O., 25th August 1869, No. 357, Financial.*

An Uncovenanted Servant acting in an office not more highly paid than his substantive appointment, without being relieved of his substantive duties, is not entitled to acting allowance.—*G. L., 6th March 1869, No. 1,458, Financial.*

Any deviation from the rule for deputation allowance should be avoided.—*G. L., 15th July 1868, No. 133, Financial.*

In no case can an Officer, acting in any appointment, draw higher allowances than if he were confirmed in that appointment.—*G. L., 25th June 1869, No. 1,420, Financial.*

When an Officer who is temporarily promoted from a lower to a higher acting appointment takes privilege leave on being relieved of the latter, and the Local Government declares that on being so relieved he has reverted to the lower acting appointment, it shall not be necessary for the Officer to rejoin the lower acting appointment previously to proceeding on leave, but his absence on leave shall be calculated as if he had so rejoined.—*G. L., 17th June 1869, No. 1,825, Financial.*

When an Officer, who is temporarily promoted from a lower to a higher acting appointment, is relieved of the higher, and within the time allowed by the rules rejoins the lower acting appointment, for which he was promoted, or joins any other acting appointment of not inferior emolument, his allowance from the date of his being so relieved to the date of his so rejoining shall be passed at the rate at which he was drawing in the officiating appointment from which he was taken to officiate in the higher appointment.—*G. L., 25th May 1869, No. 743, Financial.*

When an Officer carries on the duties of more than one office, his entire salary, including acting allowances, must in no case exceed the salary of the most highly paid of the offices which he fills.—*G. L., 25th January and 3rd July 1869, No. 735 and 1,632, Finl.*

When the Local Government certifies that it would have been detrimental to the public service to have made any other arrangement than that by which an officer is required to do the duties of more than one office at the same time, the above rule will not apply.—*G. L., 14th June 1869, No. 928, Financial.*

The acting allowance of an Uncovenanted Servant officiating in an appointment the salary of which is progressive, should be calculated at the rate of 50 and 10 per cent. on the mean salary of that appointment, provided his total receipts do not exceed its maximum salary. When an Officer on the maximum salary of his own class is officiating in a higher class, and his acting allowance calculated as prescribed above raises his total receipts to the minimum salary of the higher class, he should draw the periodical increase of salary allowed in the higher class as if he were permanently appointed to that class. He can retain these increases in the event of his being confirmed in the higher class.—*G. L., 2nd July 1869, No. 1,682, Financial.*

The Local Governments and Administrators are empowered to grant at their discretion more acting allowances than the rule authorizes to the substitute of an Uncovenanted absentee whose salary is less than Rupees 200 a month, whenever they may consider that the allowances provided by rule are on public grounds insufficient, provided

that the total acting allowance does not exceed the amount of salary forfeited by the absentee, and thus no extra charge to the State is incurred.—G. I., 12th July 1869, No. 1,821, *Financial*.

When an Uncovenanted Servant officiates for another, who draws a salary and a personal allowance, the acting allowance of the former should be calculated on the salary of the latter, exclusive of his personal allowance.—G. I., 2nd July 1869, No. 1,284, *Financial*.

When an Uncovenanted Officer proceeds on sick, private or furlough leave, Heads of Departments will take care that any arrangements which they may consider it expedient to make for the performance of the absentee's duties, shall not, in any case, be attended with greater expense than the amount furnished by the absentee under the Uncovenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules.—M. G., Notification, 21st August 1869, *Gazette*, page 931.

Rupees 100 a month shall be the minimum acting allowance of an Uncovenanted Servant who has no subordinate appointment, but who is appointed to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police or as an Extra Assistant Commissioner. This rule to have effect from 1st July 1868.—G. I., 13th October 1868, No. 2,608, *Financial*, and G. I., 21st and 30th January 1869, Nos. 491, and 532, *Financial*.

Officers acting in the Government Translatorship, allowed the full salary of those appointments, provided no extra expense is entailed on the State.—G. I., 26th Feb 1869, No. 1,131, *Financial*.

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. 683; *Part Saint George Gazette*, 27th idem, page 1,074.

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, 30th November 1867, No. 4,036; and Proceedings of Madras Government, 30th idem, No. 612.

Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1,290.—*Sutta*, 10th July 1868.—Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 334, dated 20th June 1868, enquiring whether an officer holding an officiating appointment, and taking leave under Section XVIII of the New Furlough Rules for the Covenanted Civil Service, will, while absent, draw his acting allowance if another officer is appointed to act in his stead for the substantive incumbent.

In reply, I am to inform you that it was fully intended that the rule should be strictly carried out, and that acting allowances should continue to be drawn by an officer on privilege leave even though another officer were appointed to act for him.

APPENDIX A

(Revised Statement circulated by Assistant General, 25th November 1867.)

STATEMENT OF LEAVE other than casual granted to, or enjoyed by, ministerial officers drawing more than Rupees 10 per month, on the establishment of—

Name of Officer	Rank—Sec. XI (XXI, 1)	Nature of leave granted			Allowance without leave	Number of days absent in month	Deductions	Name of substitute (if any)	All wages of substitute	Remarks
		Private sick leave Sec. XII 1 (XXI, 2)	Furlough—Sec. XII 2 (XXI, 3)	Privilege Sick leave Sec. XVI, XVII, (XXI, 5)						
A. B.	C. D.	2nd, 4th May	2nd, 4th July	2nd, 4th Sep.	30	10	Rs. 100	To be paid as usual		
G. H.				1st, 10th Sep.	15	10	Rs. 100	None		
E. F.				1st, 10th Sep.	15	10	Rs. 100	None		

APPENDIX B.

The certificate from an official Surgeon to an applicant for sick leave shall be given in the following form:—

"I, J. B. Surgeon at [] do hereby certify on honor that E. F. (here enter designation of office) is in a bad state of health, and I 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 absence 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 provided for servants on Rupees 100 and upwards, as such leave will not be allowed to count for pension.—Government of India Order, 25th March 1865, No. 1,486; *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 acting 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, 12th June 1865, No. 304, *Financial Department*.

The order of 6th January 1869, No. 122, is applicable to every case in which an Uncovenanted Servant acts for another on a salary of not less than Rupees 100 a month in such a post as is never held by a Covenanted Civil Servant or a Military Officer.—G. I., 5th March 1869, No. 1,482, *Financial*.

The above order of 6th March 1869, does not supersede, in the case of Uncovenanted Servants officiating in such posts as are never held by Covenanted Civil Servants or Military Officers, the rule which denies acting allowance in departments where appointments are divided into classes and sub-divided into grades to an officer acting in a higher grade of his own in class.—G. I., 2nd July 1869, No. 1,685, *Financial*.

Leave to Pecos.

Those are allowed to draw half-pay for a period not exceeding 6 months, when sick in hospital.—Government Proceedings, 19th October 1865, No. 467.

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, &c., 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 20 monthly (or).

II. Should the Officer be reinstated, he may, at the discretion of the Local Government or of the Head of the Department to whom the Local Government may delegate

as this rule does not apply to persons taking the benefit of the Inducement Act.—M. G., 19th Sept 1869, No. 5,542, *Rev.*

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 maintenance 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 reinstated, involves additional expenses, 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 reinstatement; where suspension has been adjudged as a penalty, the period is disallowed. — *Notification, Gazette, 10th October 1886, page 589.*

When an Officer is acquitted of an offence by a Court of competent jurisdiction, he is entitled to reinstatement, provided the acquittal is based solely on the merits of the case, and not in consequence of a mere technicality, a legal flaw in the evidence, collusion with the witnesses, or some similar circumstance. Instances however will occasionally occur, in which, notwithstanding a full acquittal, the reinstatement of the officer is inexpedient, or the infliction of some punishment, such as fine or suspension, is necessary, in consequence of some neglect or minor dereliction of duty brought to light during the inquiry. Such cases should be referred for the special orders of the controlling authority of the Department.

The power of reinstatement without blame, after a full acquittal, rests with the Officer who possessed the original power of appointment, but if this power of appointment is restricted, by being dependent on the sanction or veto of any higher authority, then the confirmation of the reinstatement by the latter is requisite.

An Officer under trial is entitled to the same pay as when under suspension. — *Nadras Government Order of 19th October 1886, No. 39, Financial Department.*

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 Honourable 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 dependence 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.

a. Persons appointed to permanent situations in any department shall not be dismissed for fraud and dishonesty, continued and wilful negligence, offences involving moral disrepute, and general incompetency.

b. 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 High Court respectively, it is simply consistent to provide the same control over the dismissal 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 dismissal as full or partial, and of 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 state a right of appeal at any time within that period. It should be understood that dismissal not opposed from, nor objected to, by the controlling Boarding in their annual 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 headquartars, Peshkars, Honor Head Constables, 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 High Court 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 referred 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 indictment 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 cases susceptible of proof by the evidence of witnesses upon which accusations against the category are built; but the charges will often be matters of inference from circumstances not capable of formal proof, but but 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 present the appointment of a follower of the Collector without good and sufficient reason being assigned, contrary to the declared intent 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 appointments of Government Agents and other principal Ministerial Officers of the Judicial Courts.

12. With regard to officers 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 High Court and the Board of Revenue respectively, in regard to the heads of Offices subject to them.

13. The High Court 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 attendance of 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 annum. To enable the Government, therefore, implicitly to stay these officers, 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 1885, No. 1,064, will immediately submit their Returns for the calendar year of 1886. 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. — *Secret Orders of Committee, 16th May 1884, Public Department, No. 421.*

Superannuation Allowances and Pensions to Uncovenanted Servants.

(Published in Fort St. George Gazette, 3rd May 1864, No. 865.)

1. These Rules are applicable to all Officers of the Uncovenanted Civil Service in the receipt of more than ten Rupees a month as a permanent Establishment, with the following exceptions:—

(a) Jemadars, Sowars, Peons, Lascars, Boatmen, Smiths, Artificers, and all those engaged in any handicraft, laborers, and other inferior servants.

(b) Officers whose whole time is not devoted to the duties of their office.
(c) Officers not paid from the General Services of the State, whose eligibility to pension may not be certified 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 1883, if he has at any time availed himself of the benefits conferred by the Local Regulations of 1864.]

[Medical and Educational Officers come under this clause: In the case of these Officers the Rules of 1883 apply—see Part II. *General Service*, page 447, dated 15th May 1883.]

Application 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 case 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 shall be examined by the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department, 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 convene a Special Invaliding Committee at a convenient Civil Station, if the applicant be serving at an inconvenient distance from a Station where Military Invaliding Committees can be assembled.

[In granting certificates, Medical Officers shall 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 unnecessary, 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 1888, No. 224, *Medical Department*.] (a)

I (name and designation) do hereby certify that (name and designation) of the ——— establishment (place) has been under my treatment for ——— months for (disease), and that he is not likely to derive permanent benefit from further treatment; or from change of air. He is in my opinion, unfit for further service; and to the best of my judgment, such disqualification is not the result of intemperance, or other irregular habits.

I (name and designation) do hereby certify that I have personally examined ——— (name and designation) of the ——— establishment (place); that his age is by his own statement ———, and by my estimate about ———, and that I find him to be unfit for further service; from old age and infirmity (or from premature decay and infirmity, the result of ———), ——— not in my opinion, attributable to intemperance, or other irregular habits.—*M. G.*, 15th July, 1885.

* 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-refutation which results in inconvenience, and cause delay which cannot be compensated by the applicant 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 submitted under the Rules. The Governor in Council desires to express on behalf of officers two points in particular in connection with applications for pension, which are at present the frequent source of error.

In the case of temporary retirement from Government service under the terms of G. L. 26th January 1884, No. 794, 1. *Medical Department*, it is not necessary to send Uncovenanted Servants to submit a medical certificate of incapacity for further service.—*G. L.*, 27th March 1884, No. 245, *Med.*

2. Certificates should be issued in cases, as stated above, in case of either of the following

Government Servants who have taken service in the Registration Department are allowed to count their former service, as well as service in the Registration Department for pension. Service in the Registration Department merely does not count for pension or gratuity.—*G. L.*, 10th Sept. 1889, No. 3,309, *Med.*

Persons paid from the contingency allowance allowed to an Establishment are in-eligible to pension, gratuity or compassionate allowance.—*M. G.*, 14th June 1889, No. 258, *Med.*

Clerks on the Establishment of the Income Commission are eligible to pension.—*M. G.*, 18th August 1889, No. 364, *Med.*

[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.—*Med.*]

5. Good Service and Superannuation allowances on retirement, sanctioned under these Rules by the Local Governments, shall be reported to the Government of India in Quarterly Returns in the form given in Appendix B.

Allowances on Retirement.

6. On production by an applicant of such medical certificate as shall satisfy the Government under which he may be serving of his incapacity to serve longer in India, he may be allowed—

a. Under fifteen years' service, a gratuity not exceeding twelve months' salary. [No service can be counted which has not been served 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 1883, No. 112, *Pension Department*.]

"11. 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 2,000 per annum, whatever the amount of salary, nor of Rupees 5,000 per annum, if the salary shall not exceed Rupees 12,000 per annum.

"11. 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, nor exceeding Rupees 1,000 per annum, if the salary shall not exceed Rupees 12,000 per annum.

7. *Interim gratuity*—If a servant is entitled to pension, he may be granted, without production of medical certificate, of the same amount, and subject to the same limitations as that one- tioned for twenty-five years' service or 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 being in offices which are absolutely vacant, and in which they are eventually confirmed or which are subsequently vacated, should be treated in the same manner from the date of assumption of the duties of the office.—*Government of India Office*, 20th November 1884, No. 3,164: *Revenue Board*, *Sanctioning Committee*, No. 1, 1885.]

[Acting allowances are not reckoned in the average salary on which pension is computed.] Pension is computed upon the full pay of the substantive appointments 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

12. 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 care is given in the form is correctly furnished. The requisite information in regard to the age, height, date, and date, and date, of the candidate, 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.—*Notifications*, 17th April 1886, Page 101

Orders II and III will not affect the operation of the orders of the 10th May 1884.

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.

Fort William, 19th December 1867, No. 2,423.

Pensions and Gratuity.—In reply to Memorandum from the Public Works Department, dated 17th October 1867, No. 1,447E, the undersigned is directed to state that an Uncovenanted Officer promoted before the 1st August 1867 to an office with a salary exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum, whose average salary during the last five years of his service equals or exceeds the amount of his salary effective at the time of retirement in the case of less than 20 years' pay, under the terms of the Department of the Secretary of State, dated 9th February 1864, No. 30, be allowed one-third pay pension up to the limit of £500 per annum.

Fort William, 3rd January 1868, No. 39.

To remove certain misapprehensions of the rules for leave of absence and pension to Uncovenanted Servants, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the following orders:—

1. Financial Notification, No. 3,131, dated 29th October 1867, promulgated new pension rules for Native Judges. The terms of the old pension rules, which were issued by that Notification, to Native Judges who were in the service on 29th October 1867, is not affected by their transfer to Sudder Courts as Judges.

2. New rules for leave of absence and pensions for Uncovenanted Servants, generally, were promulgated on 5th June 1868. An Uncovenanted Servant appointed before that date, and whom the Government may determine to be entitled to favorable consideration, is allowed by Financial Notification, No. 1,349, dated 20th March 1868, to count service towards pension under the old rules, whenever, in respect of such reckoning, they may be more beneficial than the new, provided he shall not at any time have availed himself of the benefits conferred by the new leave rules. This proviso does not give any Uncovenanted Servant appointed before 5th June 1868, the option of the old leave rules. What leave he requires must be given under the new rules, but if he desires to retain the benefits conferred by Financial Notification, dated 20th March 1868, he must obtain from existing records of as much of the advantage of the leave that he may take under the new rules as may be in excess of what he could have had under the old rules.

4. Periods of absence on any leave, except privilege leave and (conditionally) preparatory leave, do not count towards pension. This prohibition is a part of the new pension rules, rather than of the new leave rules, and accordingly all who are deluged from the option of the old pension rules, are also deluged from counting as service periods of absence which, in the new pension rules, are not regarded as service.

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 25, or of absence on other than privilege leave and preparatory leave, shall not count towards pension. Nor shall preparatory leave be 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 great exertion.

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 final period of service is to be taken into account.

[When an officer is allowed to enter the service of a Native State for a purpose in which the Government is interested, his service under that State shall count towards pension, whether the proposition of pension calculated according to the period of service in the Native State is chargeable to such State or not.—*Notification, Gazette, 23rd July 1867, page 182.*]

[When an Uncovenanted Servant, pensioned on reduction of establishment is subsequently re-employed on a permanent establishment, there can be no objection to his former service being allowed to count towards a higher pension, and that a refund of the pension drawn by him in the interval between the period of service is not necessary.—*G. O., 12th June 1867, No. 257.*]

Financial Department, No. 933.

From Secretary to Government of India: to the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Fort William, the 31st January 1868.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 20th December 1867, No. 1,857, submitting the recommendation of the Government of Bombay, that under the existing rules for pensions to Uncovenanted Servants, service in acting appointments may be allowed to count towards pension.

2. The Governor-General in Council observes, that as a person on a permanent establishment who may be appointed to act in another situation is entitled, by virtue of his substantive appointment, to count towards pension the period of employment in the acting situation, an addition of rule is unnecessary for this class of servants. With regard, again, to servants who may be appointed to act in offices higher than their own, at any time during the last five years of their service, it would, owing to the frequency of acting appointments, be exceedingly inconvenient to allow them to reckon their pension upon the higher allowances received during the period of acting employment, especially as the permanent holder also would compute his pension upon the substantive pay of the appointment.

3. But persons not permanently enrolled on any Government establishment who act for absent Uncovenanted Servants in eligible grades, and others employed in ineligible grades who may be appointed to act in eligible grades, may count for pension, the period of officiating service provided that they are subsequently confirmed, and that the absences are not allowed to count towards pension the period of their absence, whether as regards allowances on retirement, or the period of qualifying service.

Financial Department, No. 935.

From Secretary to Government of India: to the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay: Fort William, the 24th February 1868.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement, No. 84, dated 16th January 1868, submitting for the favorable consideration and sanction of the Government of India a proposition by the Acting Commissioner and Saib that Mr. Krishnarao Jumaridhan, a Clerk in the Office, who has been deputed on a temporary duty, may be allowed to count as service towards pension the period of his employment on that duty.

2. In reply I am desired to state that as the Officer concerned is the holder of a permanent appointment in (presumably) a pensionable grade, he will count towards pension the period of his service on deputation, though, in calculating the amount of his pension, only his substantive pay, and no part of the salary of the temporary office, will 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

* 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, 11th November 1868, No. 251.*

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, 1.)

[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, 22nd September, part 546.*]

[In recommending the grant of gratuities in cases of Police Buzindars 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, Port St. George Gazette, 6th February 1868, page 261.*]

PORT WILLIAM, the 22nd January 1868, No. 517.

Recd the following Despatch from the Right Hon^{ble} the Secretary of State for India, Financial, No. 455, India Office, London, the 16th December 1867; to His Excellency the Right Hon^{ble} the Governor-General of India in Council.

Sir,—I have considered in Council your Financial Letter of the 1st October last, No. 211, recommending that, in lieu of gratuities at present allowed, moderate compensation allowances, not exceeding Rupees 4 per mensem, should be conferred upon all servants of Government in the inferior and middle grades, who may be thrown out of employment on reductions of establishments after completing thirty years' service.

2. I concur with your Government that servants discharged from no fault of their own, after completing a long period of service of thirty years, have a claim to liberal treatment, and I therefore sanction the grant to them of compensation allowances as proposed by you.

Rules applicable to Pensions 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; four months' pay for one who has served 10 and less than 15 years; five months' pay for one who has served 15 and less than 20 years; and six months' pay for one who has served 20 and upwards.—*Notification of Government of India, 6th June 1862, No. 3292.*]

[The Government of India have ruled, 20th September 1863, No. 2653, that servants of 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 70 Rupees and less than 25 Rupees a month, that is, that the gratuity shall be calculated at 3 months' pay.]

* See clause 8, Section II, of the Rules, dated 30th November 1867, No. 4572A.

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 Accountant-General or Examiner of Claims.—unless the case of the suspension of payment shall have been the neglect, error, or act of some public Officer, and in such cases the Accountant-General, when the Accountant-General has 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 as retirement, he may, at a subsequent period, change the place of payment from England to India, or vice versa. This change can, however, be altered but once. The payments in England will be made at the rate of exchange which is usually fixed in communication with the Lords of the Treasury for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Governments. (See Despatch of the Secretary of State, dated 24th November 1863, published after 5 in the Gazette, from which these Rules were taken.)

APPENDIX A.

[Revised Forms of Registers of Application for Superannuation Pension and for Gratuities are published in the Port Saint George Gazette of 19th October 1866, 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, not quoted.*]

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT of Persons sanctioned by the Government of _____ in the Department during the _____ Quarter of _____

Number.	Name of Recipient.	Designation and place of employment.	Character.	Period granted 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.		

PORT ST. GEORGE, 25th August 1868.

No. 339 of 1867.—The following Extract from Notification in the Gazette of India is republished:—

Financial Department, Station, the 6th August 1868.

No. 1831.—Recd the following despatch from Secretary of State for India, Financial, No. 280, India Office, London, 9th July 1863.

I have considered in Council your Military letter, dated the 5th March last, No. 50, submitting a recommendation from the Bombay Government that Major Raitt, Superintendent of the House of Correction at Bombay, should be exempted from the operation of the rule which requires that Military pensions shall merge in Civil salaries, and you state that that Officer's case affords a striking illustration of the hardship of the rule, which you earnestly trust Her Majesty's Government may see fit to amend.

2. In compliance with your recommendation and that of the Government of Bombay, I will not object to Major Raitt's drawing his pension of £241 12 per annum, in addition to the salary of Rupees 400 per mensem attached to the appointment he is now holding.

3. I am also willing in accordance with your strong recommendation, to authorize the following modification of the rule. When an Officer who has retired on a pension claimed not on medical certificate, but after a prescribed period of service, is subsequently employed in any public capacity, he shall be permitted to draw the pension in addition to the salary of the office to which he may be appointed; but in the event of a Military Officer resigning the service, after he has been appointed to a Civil office, he must at the same time vacate that office. He may, however, be re-appointed to the office, not as a matter of course, but only in the event of your considering it decidedly for the benefit of the public service.

The following Resolution of the Government of India, No. 2078, Financial Department, is published for general information:—

PENSIONS AND GRATUITY.

Resolution.—According to the orders, as they stand, only Military Officers to the Commander, and the Governor-General in Council, of opinion that they might fairly be extended to all persons in service of Government, and he is accordingly directed to declare that they shall be so extended.

NOTIFICATION.—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, Simla, the 30th June 1869, No. 1,556.

No. 1,582.

Read Resolution No. 3,078 passed in this Department on the 24th October 1868, extending the application to the cases of all pensioned servants of Government, Civil and Military, of the following decision of the Secretary of State:—"When an Officer who has retired on a pension obtained not on medical certificate, but after a prescribed period of service, is subsequently employed in any public capacity, he shall be permitted to draw the pension in addition to the salary of the office to which he may be appointed; but in the event of the Military Officer resigning the service after he has been appointed to a Civil office he must at the same time vacate that office. He may, however, be re-appointed to the office, not as a matter of course, but only in the event of your considering it decidedly for the benefit of the public service."

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that whenever any good service pensioner is re-employed under the above order, the previous sanction of the Government of India must be obtained on a full report of the circumstances of the case.

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 Unconvenanted Service, the Government resolve to notify to all such Officers in positions of trust and responsibility, that they are absolutely prohibited from entering into any money or other dealings whatever with persons resident within their official range, and liable to be brought into any official relations with them, if such transactions 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, credit, 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 incensed, 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 Serishtadars, Tahsildars, Salt Superintendents, Taluk Serishtadars, Sub-Magistrates, Forest Range Officers, and all Government servants in corresponding positions of responsibility and trust.—(Gen. p. 289, dated 31st August 1869.)

STAMP DUTIES.

Officer—Revenue.

Y. RAMA IYANGAR, Supt. of Stamps,
(on other duty.)

J. G. FERNAND, Esq., Acting Supt. of
Stamps.

Mr. J. LUKA, Assistant.

DUTIES PAYABLE ON DEEDS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

Acts XVIII of 1860 and XXVI of 1867 provide 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 the Schedules of the Acts.

SCHEDULE A.

For Schedule, see Act XVIII, page 134, Appendix.

SCHEDULE B.

Appeal—see Petition. Application—see Petition.

1. Bond or other obligation, whether the money secured or to be ultimately recoverable thereon shall be limited or unlimited, when given by the direction of any Court or Revenue authority.

EXEMPTION.

Full bonds in Criminal cases, recognitions to prosecute or give evidence, and personal recognitions for appearance or otherwise.

2. Certificate granted under Act XXVII of 1860 (for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the securing of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons) or under Regulation VIII of 1827 of the Bombay Code (to provide for the forced recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and for the appointment of Administrators and Managers of property by the Courts) or under Act XL of 1858 for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal) if the debt or other property in respect to which the certificate is granted is sworn not to exceed 500 Rupees in amount or value.

If the property is sworn to exceed 500 Rupees but not to exceed 1,000 Rupees.

And for every additional 1,000 Rupees or fraction of 1,000 Rupees.

The person to whom any such certificate is granted under the said Act XXVII of 1860, or his representative, shall, after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such certificate, and thereafter whenever the Court which granted the certificate shall require him so to do, file a statement of all moneys recovered or realized by him under such certificate, and if the moneys so recovered or realized shall exceed the amount of the debts or other property as sworn to by the person to whom the certificate is granted, the Court may cancel the same and order such person to take out a fresh certificate on the stamp prescribed by this Article for such excess. In default of filing such statement within the time allowed, the Court may cancel the certificate.

3. Copy of decree or order having the force of a decree—

When passed by the High Court.

When passed by any Civil Court, other than a High Court, or by any Revenue Court—

If the decree or order purports to determine a claim of which the subject-matter is 50 Rupees or less than 50 Rupees in amount or value.

If such amount or value exceeds 50 Rupees.

4. Copy or translation of a judgment or order not being, or having the force of a decree—

When passed by the High Court.

When passed by any Civil Court other than the High Court, or by any Revenue Court, or by the Board of Revenue, or by any Chief Commissioner or other Chief Revenue or Executive authority, or by any Commissioner of Circuit, or any chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division—

If the subject to which the judgment or order refers is 50 Rupees or less than 50 Rupees in amount or value.

If such amount or value exceeds 50 Rupees.

5. Copy of any Revenue or Judicial proceeding or order not provided for in Articles 3 and 4, or copy of any account, statement, report, or the like, taken out of any Civil or Criminal Court, or any Revenue Court or Office, or any office of any Commissioner of Circuit, or any chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division—per sheet.

PROPER STAMPS.

Rs. p. a.

Rs. p. a.

Rs. p. a.

Rs. p. a.

Rs. p. a.

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6. Copy of any Deed, Instrument, or Writing, stamped in accordance with Schedule A annexed to this Act, when left by any party to a suit on proceedings in place of the original withdrawn.

EXEMPTION.

Copy of any such Deed, Instrument, or Writing, when the original does not require a stamp under the said Schedule A.

7. Mukhtarnama, Wakalatnama, and other power, filed or presented for the conduct of any one case in any Court or before any revenue or executive authority.

When presented to the High Court, the Board of Revenue, the Chief Commissioner, or other chief revenue or executive authority.

When presented to a Commissioner of Revenue or Circuit, or to any chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division, or to a Commissioner of Customs, not being the chief revenue or executive authority.

When presented to any Court, civil or criminal, other than the High Court, or to any Revenue Court, or to any Collector or Magistrate or other revenue or executive officer, not being an authority already provided for by this Article.

EXEMPTIONS.

Mukhtarnama executed by an officer or soldier of the Army. No advocate of any High Court shall be required to file or present a Mukhtarnama or Wakalatnama, or any other document empowering him to act.

8. Petition of appeal not being from an order rejecting a plaint, or from a decree or order having the force of a decree.

When presented to the High Court.

When presented to any Civil Court, other than the High Court, or to any Revenue Court, other than the Board of Revenue.

9. Petition of appeal when presented to the Board of Revenue or to the Chief Commissioner, or other chief revenue or executive authority.

10. Any other petition, and any application.

When presented to the High Court.

When presented to the Board of Revenue or to the Chief Commissioner or other chief revenue or executive authority, or to a Commissioner of Revenue or Circuit, or to any chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division.

—*Vide Notice published at page 1,315 of the Port St. George Gazette, 28th June 1867.*

When presented to any Criminal Court, when the petition or application contains a complaint of the offence of wrongful confinement or wrongful restraint, or of any offence other than an offence for which Police officers may arrest without warrant, as specified in column 3 of the Schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure. —*Vide Notification of the Government of India, No. 1,124, dated 20th February 1868.*

When presented to any Civil Court, other than a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, or to any Cantonment Joint Magistrate sitting as a Court of Civil Judicature under Act II of 1859, (for exercising 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 XI of 1865 (to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limit of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature,) or to a Collector or officer of revenue in relation to any suit or case in which the amount or value of the subject-matter is less than 50 Rupees.

PROPER STAMPS.

The same stamp as the original, when such stamp does not exceed 5 Annas, otherwise a stamp of 5 Annas per sheet. Provided that the stamp duty on the copy shall never exceed the stamp duty on the original.

Rupees. Annas.

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1

When presented to the Collector of Customs at any Presidency town, to any Municipal Commissioners, or to any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, under Act XIV of 1856, or any other Act for the time being in force for the conservancy and improvement of any Presidency town.

When presented to any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or any Board of Revenue, or any Commissioner of Revenue or Circuit, or any chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division for a copy or for a translation of any judgment, decree or order or other document on record.

Petition or application not falling within any of the other provisions, or of the exemptions of this Schedule, presented to a Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or to any Collector or other revenue authority or any Magistrate in his executive capacity.

PROPER STAMPS.

Rupees. Annas.

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EXEMPTIONS.

A first application for the summons of a witness or other person to attend other to give evidence or to produce a document, or in respect of the production or filing of an exhibit.

Petition of appeal presented to a Magistrate against the Chaudhari assessment.

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.

Any application for permission to cut timber in Government forests, or relating to such forests.

Petition, application, charge, or information respecting any offence, when presented, made or laid before an officer of Police or before the heads of villages in the Presidency of Port St. George or before village Police officers in the Presidency of Bombay.

Any such petition, application, charge, or information presented, made or laid before a Criminal Court, when such Court shall think that it ought to be exempted from stamp duty.

Petition from any prisoner, convict, or other person in distress, or under restraint of any Court or its officers.

11. PLAINT OR APPEAL. Petition of, in suits and appeals not otherwise provided for, instituted in any Civil or Revenue Court outside the local limits of the ordinary original civil 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.

If the amount or value of the property claimed does not exceed 10 Rupees.

If it exceeds 10 Rupees and does not exceed 100 Rupees.

1 Rupee plus 5 Annas per 5 Rupees or fraction of 5 Rupees of the difference between 10 Rupees and the amount or value sued for.

Illustration.—Where the amount or value is Rupees 32.3, the duty is Rupees 3.2.

1 Rupee plus 10 Rupees or fraction of 10 Rupees.

Illustration.—Where the amount or value is Rupees 48.3, the duty is Rupees 19.

If it exceeds 100 and does not exceed 1,000.

If it exceeds 1,000 Rupee, and does not exceed 20,000 Rupee

PROPER STAMP.
100 Rupees plus 5 Rupees per 100 Rupees or fraction of 100 Rupees of the difference between 1,000 Rupees and the amount of value sued for.

Illustration.—
Where the amount or value is Rupees 1,250-0, the duty is Rupees 15-0.

" 20,000 " " 100,000 "

1,000 Rupees plus 1 Rupee per 100 Rupees or fraction of 100 Rupees of the difference between 20,000 Rupees and the amount or value sued for.

Illustration.—
Where the amount or value is Rupees 25,000-0, the duty is Rupees 1,300-0.

" 100,000 Rupees

1,000 Rupees plus 5 Annas per 100 Rupees or fraction of 100 Rupees of the difference between 100,000 Rupees and the amount or value sued for.

Illustration.—
Where the amount or value is Rupees 5,00,000-0, the duty is Rupees 4,310-0.

Rupees. Annas.

If the suit be instituted in a Military Court of Requests, or in the Court of a Cantonment Joint Magistrate under the said Act III of 1859, or in a Court of Small Causes established under Section 6 of Act XXII of 1864 (to make provision for the administration of Military Cantonments), and the amount or value claimed does not exceed 8 Rupees

0 4
0 3
1 0

If it exceeds 8 Rupees, and does not exceed 10 Rupees

If it exceeds 10 Rupees, and does not exceed 30 Rupees

If it exceeds 30 Rupees

The same stamp as for a suit in any other Court.

In suits for possession instituted under Section 15, Act XIV of 1859, and applications for immediate possession under Section 1, Clause 2 of Act No. XVI of 1838, and Act No. V of 1864, passed by the Governor of Bombay in Council.

A stamp of one-fourth the value prescribed in the foregoing rule.

NOTE.—(a) In suits for immovable property whether paying or not paying revenue to Government, the amount of stamp-duty payable shall be computed according to the market value of the property in suit. In suits for immovable property paying revenue to Government, where the settlement is temporary, eight times the revenue so payable, and where the settlement is permanent, ten times the revenue so payable, and in suits for immovable property not paying revenue to Government, twenty times the annual net profits of such property, shall be taken to be the market-value thereof, unless and until the contrary shall be proved.

SPECIAL RULES FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

(1.) In the case of lands held on a settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and paying the full assessment to Government, a sum equal to eight times the survey assessment shall be taken to be the market-value.

PROPER STAMP.
Rupees. Annas.

(2.) In the case of lands held on a permanent settlement or on a settlement for any period exceeding thirty years and paying the full assessment to Government, a sum equal to ten times the survey assessment shall be taken to be the market value.

(3.) When the whole or any part of the annual survey assessment is remitted, the valuation calculated by the preceding rules shall be increased by ten times the portion of assessment remitted.

(4.) In all other descriptions of suits, the amount of stamp-duty payable shall be computed in the following manner:—

(a.) In suits for moveable property (other than money), according to the market-value of the subject-matter of the suit at the date of filing the plaint, or where the subject-matter has no market-value, as for instance, in the case of documents relating to title, or accounts, the amount at which the subject-matter shall be estimated in the petition of plaint or appeal.

(2.) In suits (other than suits under Act No. XV of 1855, or Act No. XXI of 1856), in which it is not possible to estimate at a money value the subject-matter of the suit.

(3.) In suits for money (including suits for damages and compensation) according to the amount claimed.

In order to ascertain the market-value or the annual net profits of any such property as is described in Note (a) and in Note (b), the Court may either of its own motion or on the application of any party to the suit issue a commission to any proper person, directing him to make such local or other investigation as may be necessary and to report thereon to the Court, and the decision of the Court as to the market-value or annual net profits shall be final. If in the result of any such investigation, the Court shall find that the market-value or net profits has or have been erroneously estimated for the purpose of computing the stamp-duty, the Court shall either (as the case may be) refund the excess paid as such duty, or require the plaintiff to pay so much additional stamp-duty as would have been payable had the said market-value or net profits been correctly estimated, and in such case the suit shall be stayed until the additional duty shall have been paid.

Sec. 136 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be construed as if the words "the market-value of any property in suit or" were inserted after the word "ascertaining," and as if the words "or annual net profits" were inserted after the word "damages."

(c.) In suits for mesne profits or for immovable property and mesne profits, if the profits decreed are in excess of the profits claimed, the decree shall not be executed until the difference between the stamp-duty actually paid and the stamp-duty which would have been payable had the suit comprised the whole of the profits so decreed, shall have been paid to the proper officer. Such difference shall be calculated by the Court according to the rules above-mentioned, and shall be costs in the suit.

(d.) If an appeal or plaint, which shall have been rejected by the lower Court on any of the grounds mentioned in the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be ordered to be received, or if a suit shall be remanded in appeal, on any of the grounds mentioned in Section 351 of the same Code, for a second decision by the lower Court, the Appellate Court shall grant to the appellant a certificate, authorizing him to receive back from the Collector the full amount of stamp-duty paid on the petition of appeal. Provided that, if, in the case of a remand in appeal, the order of remand shall not cover the whole of the subject-matter of the suit, the certificate so granted shall not authorize the appellant to receive back more than so much duty as would have been originally payable on the part or parts of such subject-matter in respect whereof the suit has been remanded.

(c.) When any Appeal shall be presented to a Civil Court, not against the whole of a decision, but only against so much thereof as relates to a part or parts of the subject-matter of the suit, and, on the hearing of such Appeal, the respondent shall take under Section 243 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an objection to any part of the said decision other than the part appealed against, the Court shall not hear such objection until the respondent shall have paid the additional stamp-duty which would have been payable had the appeal comprised the part of the decision so objected to. Such additional stamp-duty shall be calculated by the Court according to the rules above mentioned, and shall be paid in the first instance.

GENERAL RULE.—If the subject-matter of any plaint, written statement, petition, or copy of a decree or order, cannot be conveniently comprised within one stamp-paper of the value prescribed by this Schedule, one or more additional pieces of paper may be used bearing a stamp of the value required for petitions. This rule does not apply to copies of judgments, and additional pieces of paper required for such copies need not be stamped.

7. When the first or only examination of a person who complains of the offence of wrongful confinement, or of wrongful restraint, or of any offence other than an offence for which Police Officers may arrest without a warrant as specified in the third column of the Schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure, and who has not already presented a petition stamped as required by Article 10 of Section 3 of this Act, shall be reduced to writing under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, such examination shall be written upon stamp-paper of the value of one Rupee to be supplied by the complainant, unless the Court shall think fit to write such examination upon plain paper.

Certain Sections of this Act to be read with Act No. X of 1862.

8. Sections 1, 2, 3 and 7 of this Act shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act No. X of 1862: provided that nothing contained in these Sections shall have a retrospective operation.

9. Nothing in this Act shall affect Act No. XVIII of 1865 (to amend Act No. X of 1862) or any order passed thereunder, and nothing in this Act shall affect the stamps or fees leviable under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, the Native Convert's Marriage Dissolution Act, 1865, nor any other stamp or fee leviable on any application, bond, certificate, copy, petition, power or translation not heretofore expressly provided for.

PROPER STAMPS.

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.		RS.	A.	P.
J. H. BLAIR, Esq., Collector.	2,385	5	4	Mr. T. G. BLAKE, Deputy Ap- praiser.	300	0	0
E. S. ATKINSON, Esq., P. Secy.	700	0	0	Mr. W. E. FOS. Hd. Manager.	225	0	0
Mr. G. B. SHAW, Assistant.	500	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. (Import applications to be printed in black and Export in red ink.)

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.—A License is required for the importation of Arms and Ammunition. No License required for ordinary Fowling Pieces and gunpowder 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 and wearing Apparel and Muffins, 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, &c. 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 Passengers' 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 Baggage 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 Tidy Writer, Dufadar 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 issue, &c., of General Passes for Coasting Steam Vessels, under Section 156 of the Consolidated Customs Act, and for entering and clearing such Vessels.

Application for a General Pass under Section 156 of the Consolidated Customs Act, shall be made by the Owner or Agent of any coasting steam vessel to any Officer in charge of a Custom House who shall forward the same to the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency for sanction.

2. The General Pass, when granted, shall be in the form (marked A) appended to these Rules. It shall not be transferable and shall hold good for the coasting steam vessel only in respect of which it is granted, and shall be renewable, on application by the Owner or Agent, at the end of every twelve months.

3. The General Pass shall remain in the custody of the Commander or other responsible Officer on board the said coasting steam vessel, and shall be produced by him when required by any officer of Sea Customs.

4. When any coasting steam vessel, in respect of which a Pass as aforesaid has been granted, shall sail for a foreign port only, the Commander shall deliver to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, before leaving the port, an Account duly signed, with a duplicate thereof, in the form (marked B) appended to these Rules, and prescribed by Section 114 of the Consolidated Customs Act; such Officer shall retain the duplicate and return the original Account, dated and signed by him; and such Account shall be the Clearance of the vessel for the voyage, and the Pass for the goods, expressed therein, so far as the Custom House is concerned.

5. When any coasting steam vessel shall sail for British India ports only, the Account (marked C) need not be delivered by the Commander or Agent to the Officer in charge of the Custom House before sailing; but the local Agent of the vessel shall deliver such Account, duly signed in duplicate, within forty-eight hours next after the coasting steamer's departure from the port.

6. When any coasting vessel shall sail for both foreign and British Indian ports, the Commander shall deliver an Account, duly signed in duplicate, as prescribed in Rule 4 of all goods to be expressed in detail, declared for any foreign port; and he shall receive back the original Account, duly dated and signed by the Officer in charge of the Custom House, before leaving the port. A separate Account of all goods destined for British India ports shall be delivered by the local Agent of the vessel, as prescribed by Rule 5.

7. On arrival of a coasting steam vessel at any British Indian port from any other British Indian port, the Commander or Agent of the coasting steam vessel shall deliver to the Officer in charge of the Custom House an Account, duly signed in duplicate, in the form (marked D) appended to these Rules, showing in detail the cargo to be landed at the port; and the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall, without comparing the goods with any Account, receive the same and return the duplicate and retain the original dated and signed by him, which shall be the Clearance of the vessel for the voyage and the Pass for the goods expressed therein, so far as the Custom House is concerned.

8. The Customs Officer shall, as soon as may be convenient, compare the goods with the duplicate retained as aforesaid, and make delivery in the vessel required.

9. On arrival of a coasting steam vessel from any foreign port, the Commander or Agent shall deliver to the Officer in charge of the Custom House an Account, duly signed in duplicate, in the form (marked E) appended to these Rules, of all goods laden at any foreign ports (which must be expressed in detail in the Account) and destined for such port of arrival.

10. When bonded goods are exported from one British Indian port to another, the Commander or local Agent shall give intimation of the same to the Officer in charge of the Custom House immediately on arrival at the port of destination.

11. The duplicate of each Account for free goods retained by any Officer in charge of a Custom House under these Rules, shall be endorsed by that Officer and forwarded by Post, without avoidable delay, to the Customs Officer of the port for which the goods

therein expressed are destined. The latter Officer will compare this duplicate Account with the Account delivered, as provided by these Rules, by the Commander or Agent on the arrival of the said vessel at the port of destination, and, if there be no material difference between the two Accounts, will file the same. Should any material difference appear, he will transmit both Accounts, with any information which the local Agent or Commander of the vessel, if in port, may be able to afford to the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the port of departure, for adjustment with the Agent of the vessel. This Officer will, if necessary, transmit all papers to the Chief Customs Authority at the Presidency for disposal. In either case both Accounts, together with all papers, will be returned with explanation or orders, to the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the port of destination.

12. The discharge of cargo from any coasting steam vessel may be commenced immediately after the anchor is dropped at any British Indian port; and boats may be sent off to receive cargo before delivering the Account prescribed by the above Rule. Goods and passengers arriving by any coasting steam vessel may be landed under the above Rules, at any hour of the day or night, not exceeding Sundays and Holidays. Subject, however, in the latter case, to the regulation for the subordinates of the Customs Department in consideration of extra labor entailed, under the orders of the Officer in charge of the Custom House.

13. Boat Notes must be obtained for exports by coasting steam vessels, but are dispensed with for imports.

14. All dutiable goods shall be brought into the steamer godown or other duly determined part of the Custom House at the port of arrival, where they will be compared with the Accounts and passed on payment of duty.

15. Free goods need not, unless so directed by the officer in charge of the Custom House, be taken to the Custom House, but may be passed from the Beach.

16. Port Dues shall be paid by the Agents for coasting steam vessels at the various ports, who shall also be responsible that the vessel be duly entered inward and outward in the manner required by these Rules.

17. The articles expressed in the list annexed to this Rule, whether dutiable or free, shall not be landed at the port of Madras, unless a Special Permit to Land has been previously obtained from the Officer in charge of the Custom House; and they shall be carried to such place as may be appointed by him. At the out ports, a Special Permit previously obtained may be dispensed with; but a Special Notice that such articles to be expressed in detail are on board, destined for the port, shall be delivered by the Commander or Agent to the Officer in charge of the Custom House as soon as possible after the arrival of the vessel; and such goods shall be landed and kept until duly passed, only at such place or places as may be appointed for that purpose by the Officer in charge of the Custom House. Breach of this Rule will entail detention, fine or confiscation of the articles.

List of articles.

Ammunition, Chemicals, Earth-oil, or Mineral Naphtha, Fireworks, Fulminating Powder, Gun Cotton, Gun Powder, Kerosine Oil, Lucifer Matches (Congreve), Nitro-Glycerine, Phosphorus, Pitch, Sulphuric Acid, Tar, Turpentine, and other dangerous substances.

18. Prior to the issue of a General Pass, under Section 156 of the Consolidated Customs Act, the Agents or Owners of the vessel or vessels shall deposit with the Officer in charge of the Custom House at Madras such sum as may appear reasonable with reference to the number of the coasting steam vessels of the Owners, and the estimated transactions within the Presidency; and the Officer in charge of the Customs House at Madras, or the Chief Customs Authority in the Presidency shall be authorized at their discretion to carry to the credit of Government such part thereof as may be requisite to meet any claims for duties and dues which may be payable, and such fines and penalties which may be inflicted at any port in the Presidency for contravention of any of the above Rules, or for irregularities in respect to the Accounts or other vouchers which are required to be delivered under these Rules.

19. Appeals from parties who may consider themselves aggrieved by any of the proceedings of any Officer in charge of a Custom House under these Rules, shall lie to the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency.

20. The Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency shall have authority to revoke any General Pass, for negligence or other causes on the part of Commanders or Agents of coasting steam vessels.

21. Nothing contained in these rules shall be held to exempt coasting steam vessels from the operation of the General Customs Laws obtaining for the time being.

(Signed) A. MACGREGOR, *Ag. Secy.*

A.

GENERAL PASS.

No. _____ of 186

This General Pass is granted to the Steam Ship _____ Tonnage _____
belonging to _____ under the provisions of Section 134 of
the Consolidated Customs Act VI of 1863, and on the conditions prescribed by the
Chief Customs Authority of the Madras Presidency in the Rules for Coasting Steamers,
dated the _____

This Pass holds good for the period of one year from _____
throughout the ports and coasts of the Madras Presidency.
Dated at Madras, this _____ (By Order) _____
Secy. to the Board of Revenue.

B.

LIST of Cargo per Steamer _____ discharged at the Port of _____ on the _____ 186

Mark, number and kind of Packages.	Description of Goods when known.	To whom addressed or consigned.	Remarks.
B. B. and F.	10 Bales.	From the Port of Bombay, sailed the 5th Sept. 1864.	
		Silk goods.	Messrs. Burjorjee By- najer.
	15 Cases.	Wine, Sherry.	A. Campbell, Esq.
Total...	25		
None.	100 Bags.	From Rangoon, sailed the 15th Sept. 1864.	
A F & Co.	50 Pieces.	Linseed.	Kashon Laljee.
		Timber.	W. Nasir & Co.
Total...	150		
		From Gen. sailed the 12th September 1864.	
	50 Boxes.	Wine.	Munckjee Linjee.
L. M.	10 Bags.	Rice.	Unknown.
Total...	60		
Grand Total	235		

Dated _____

And so on as the case may be.

(Signed) A. B.,
Commander, Steam Ship.

C.

Form of Coasting Pass—See Section (134).

Part of

Ship's name.	Tonnage.	Port of Registry.	Master's name.	Whether Foreign.	Is foreign goods duty paid.	Warehouse goods removed out of Bond.	Country goods.	Restricted goods and goods liable to duty of Excise.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Here state the particulars according to the above headings.

Cleared the _____ day of _____ 18____
(Signed) _____ (Signed) _____
Officer in charge of Custom House. Name of Master.

CONFISCATION.—With reference to the expression "liable to confiscation" used in the Customs Act. The adjudicating Officer shall have no discretionary power, and must adjudge confiscation, if the facts are made out to his satisfaction.

INTENTION 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 MERCHANDISE.—Parties applying to pass goods entered in the General Manifest, must do as agreeably to the following Form:—

Form of Permit.

To the Collector of Customs.

Sr.—Please permit to pass the undermentioned Goods imported per ship—
Commander _____, from _____ under _____ colour, viz—

Mark and Number.	Number and Nature of Packages.	Sort of Goods.	Quantity.	No. of yards.	Weight.	Place of production or manufacture.	Rate.	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 3½ 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.

Sr.—Please permit to be passed inwards the following Goods:—

Mark and Number.	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 Customs House is recognized, 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 authorize the Gate-keepers or other Customs House Officers to pass Goods.

FEEES LEVIED AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—For duplicate of any certificate, Rs. 50, Act VI of 1863. For 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.—All articles other than those specified in Schedules A and B of Act XVII of 1857 are free.

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; Sundays 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	0	4	0
Do. half pipe or hoghead	0	6	0	Opium	0	6	0
Do. quarter pipe	0	3	0	Cotton, heap, Jute, & sallowar,	0	4	0
Large casks containing glass or earthenware	1	0	0	per bale of 200 lbs.	0	4	0
Tierce do. do. or provisions	0	12	0	Sugar, rice and seeds, per 100	2	3	0
Large Crates, 12 dozen bottles.	0	6	0	bazar mounds	2	0	0
Small do., 6 or 8 dozen more or less	0	4	0	Cutch, per 100 bazar mounds	0	4	0
Wines, butt or pipe	2	0	0	Shell lac and lac dye, per chest	0	4	0
Do. half pipe or hoghead	1	0	0	Vermillion, per box	0	2	0
Do. quarter pipe	0	8	0	Arsenic, do.	0	2	0
Do. chests above 12 dozen size	0	8	0	Brass leaf, do.	0	2	0
Do. do. of 12 dozen or above 6 dozen	0	6	0	China paper, per case	0	2	0
Do. do. of 6 do. or 3 do.	0	3	0	China cases of nankin, cassia, camphor, silk, aniseed, &c.	0	3	0
Do. quarter chest or 3 dozen	0	2	0	per case	0	3	0
Do. all boxes under 3 dozen and above 1 dozen	0	1	0	Ginger or Turmeric, per 100	3	0	0
Do. one dozen boxes	0	0	9	bazar mounds	3	0	0
Spirits, per pipe	2	0	0	Bertlenut, per bazar mound	0	0	6
Do. hoghead	1	0	0	Cloves, do. do.	2	1	0
Do. in bottle case of 1 dozen	0	1	0	Coffee, pepper, cardamum, cum-ri-niseed, aniseed, in bags or	0	1	0
Do. above land under 8 dozen	0	1	0	hides, per bazar mound	0	1	0
Do. 8 dozen	0	2	0	Sugar, spices, or any other similar	0	6	0
Do. above 3 & under 6 dozen	0	3	0	articles per hoghead	0	6	0
Do. 6 dozen	0	4	0	Do. do. do. do. per tierce	0	4	0
Do. for every dozen in excess of 6 dozen size	0	0	9	Sugar-candy, per tub	0	0	6
British piece goods, per case above 12 dozen	0	8	0	Tea, per whole chest	0	2	0
Do. do. per case of 12 dozen or above 6 dozen	0	4	0	Do. per smaller box	0	1	0
Do. do. do. 2 or 2 doz. do.	0	3	0	Paint, per bag of 56 lbs.	0	0	6
Do. do. 3 do. or less	0	2	0	Salmon, herrings, or other	0	0	6
Do. do. per bale of size of bale of twist of 4 to 500 lbs.	0	4	0	fishes, per keg	0	0	6
Do. do. per bale of smaller size	0	4	0	Turpentine, Linseed or other	0	2	0
Twist of all sorts, per bale of 4 or 500 lbs.	0	6	8	vegetable oil, per jar	0	1	0
Do. do. do. of smaller size	0	4	0	All cordage, per cwt.	0	1	0
Metals, per bazar mound	0	0	6	Resin or dammer, per bazar mound	0	1	0
Canvas, per bale	0	5	0	Tobacco, unmanufactured, per 1 mound bale	0	2	0
Silk, per bale	0	6	0	Guamha, per large bale	0	0	0
Silk piece goods, per case	0	6	0	Do. per smaller bale	0	6	0
				Cow Hides, per large bale	0	12	0
				Do. per smaller bale	0	8	0
				Goat skins, per bale	0	8	0
				Quick silver, per bazar mound	0	2	0
				Tin plates, per box	0	0	2
				Bricks, per 1,000	1	0	0

ICE SHIPS.—When dutiable goods are on board Ice Ships, a Preventive Officer must be sent on board.

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.

Exports.

EXPORT CARGO.—No outward bound vessel is allowed to receive cargo on board until application be made at the Custom House, and an order signed by the Collector or Deputy, be granted for the purpose. Such application shall specify the name, tonnage and nation of the vessel, the name of the Master, and of every Port for which Cargoes to be shipped. If goods are shipped prior to grant, the Master is liable to a penalty not exceeding 1,000 Rupees.

Form of Permit for Shipping of Cargo.

You are permitted to export on the _____ under your command, the undermentioned articles:—

Collector of Sea Customs.

Date.	Description of Articles.
	Sundry Goods and Passengers' Baggage.

N. B.—This Permit will serve as an authority to grant you bonds.

All goods for exportation must be entered for that purpose at the Custom House. The date on which the goods were entered outwardly at the Customs is the date of exportation in the event of any charge being made in the rates of duty or in any fixed valuation. Shippers of export goods are required to deliver a full and true specification on themselves according to the following form:—

Parties will be allowed to produce invoices in support of the quantities and weight of goods as entered in the Export Permit, and also of the value where such is not contained in the Tariff subject to the limitations contained in Section 25 to 28, Act VI of 1863.

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—Sundays and holidays are not reckoned in the rent-free term. 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, hoghead	1	0	0
Do. half pipe or hoghead	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
Pierce do. do. or provisions	0	12	0	Do. above 3 and under 6 doz.	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	3
Wines, butt, or pipe	2	0	0	British piece goods, per case above 12 dozens	0	8	0
Do. half pipe or hoghead	1	0	0	Do. do. per case of 12 dozens, or above 6 dozens	0	6	0
Do. quarter pipe	0	6	0	Do. do. 6 do. or do. 3 do.	0	3	0
Do. chests above 12 doz. size	0	8	0	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	6	0
Do. do. of 8 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 one dozen	0	1	0	Do. do. do. of smaller size	0	4	0
Do. one dozen boxes	0	0	9	Metals, per box or mound	0	0	3
Spirits, per pipe	2	0	0	Sugar, spices, or any other similar articles, per hoghead	0	8	0
Canvas, per bale	0	3	0	Do. do. do. per ton	0	4	0
Silk, do.	0	6	0	Sugar candy, per tub	0	0	6
Do. piece goods, per case	0	6	0	Ten, per whole chest	0	2	0
Indigo, per chest	0	6	0	Do. do. smaller box	0	1	0
Opium	0	6	6	Paint, per keg of 56 lbs.	0	0	6
Cotton, hemp, fute and sallower, per bale of 300 lbs.	0	4	0	Salmon, herrings, or other fish, per keg	0	0	0
Sugar, rice and seeds, per 100 bazar mounds	2	8	8	Turpentine, linseed, or other vegetable oil, per jar	0	2	0
Catch, per 100 bazar mounds	2	0	0	All sort tape, per cwt.	0	1	0
Shell lac and lac dye, per chest	0	4	0	Resin or gum, per bazar mound	0	1	0
Vermilion, per box	0	2	6	Talcum, unmanufactured, per 1 mound	0	2	0
Armenic, do.	0	3	0	Gum, per large bale	0	0	0
Brass leaf, do.	0	2	0	Do. smaller bale	0	0	0
China paper, per case	0	2	0	Cow hides, per large bale	0	12	0
Do. cases of muslin, cambric, camphor, silk, aniseed, &c., per case	0	3	6	Do. do. smaller bale	0	8	0
Ginger or turmeric, per 100 bazar mounds	3	0	0	Goat skins, per bale	0	8	0
Bald net, per bazar mound	0	0	6	Quick-silver, per bazar mound	0	2	0
Cloves, do. do.	0	1	0	Tin plates, per box	0	0	6
Coffee, pepper, cardamom, cum-minseed, aniseed, in bags or bales, per bazar mound	0	1	6	Bricks, per 1,000	2	0	0

Import Tariff.

	Description of Article.	Value on which duty is assessed.	Rate of duty.
1	Apparel, including Hosiery, Millinery, &c.—	Ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent.
2	Arms, Ammunition & Military Stores—		
	Gunpowder, common.....	0 5 per lb.	Seven and a half per cent.
	" sporting.....	1 0 " lb.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Fire Arms and parts of ditto.....	Ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent.
	All other arms, including Military Ammunition, Uniforms, &c.	Ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent.
3	Blacking—		
	Quartz.....	5 0 per doz.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Small.....	2 8 "	Seven and a half per cent.
	In Tin.....	6 3 per lb.	Seven and a half per cent.
4	Cabinet Ware.....	Ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent.
5	Candles, Wax, Composition and other kinds—		
	Candles, Wax.....	1 0 per lb.	Seven and a half per cent.
	" Paraffine.....	0 8 "	Seven and a half per cent.
	" Spermacetti.....	0 3 "	Seven and a half per cent.
	" Composition & other sorts.....	0 5 "	Seven and a half per cent.
6	Carpets and Carpeting—		
	Single Carpets.....	Ad valorem.	Five per cent.
	Carpeting in rolls.....	Ad valorem.	Five per cent.
7	Carriages.....	Ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent.
8	Chemicals.....	Ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent.
9	China and Japan Ware, other than Lacquer Ware which is free.....	Ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent.
10	Clocks, Watches, and other time-pieces.....	Ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent.
11	Coach builder's Materials.....	Ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent.
12	Coffee—		
	Persian Gulf and Red Sea.....	20 0 per cwt.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Other places.....	20 0 "	Seven and a half per cent.
13	Corks.....	1 8 per gross.	Seven and a half per cent.
14	Cotton—		
	Thread—		
	Sewing Thread, white and colored.....	0 11 per lb.	Seven and a half per cent.
	" In reels or on cards of 100 yards*.....	[reel]	Seven and a half per cent.
	(and pro rata above and below).....	2 4 per gross	Seven and a half per cent.
	Sewing Thread, Goo and Country.....	50 0 per cwt.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Twine—		
	Mule under No. 12.....	0 6 per lb.	Three and a half per cent.
	No. 16 to 24.....	0 9 "	Three and a half per cent.
	25 to 32.....	0 10 "	Three and a half per cent.
	33 to 42.....	0 11 "	Three and a half per cent.
	43 to 52.....	0 12 "	Three and a half per cent.
	53 to 60.....	0 14 "	Three and a half per cent.
	No. 70.....	0 15 "	Three and a half per cent.
	80.....	1 0 "	Three and a half per cent.
	90.....	1 1 "	Three and a half per cent.
	100.....	1 2 "	Three and a half per cent.
	110.....	1 3 "	Three and a half per cent.
	120.....	1 4 "	Three and a half per cent.
	And one anna additional for every count of 10 above No. 120.....		Three and a half per cent.
	Water, No. 20.....	0 10 "	Three and a half per cent.
	" 30.....	0 11 "	Three and a half per cent.

* Exceeding this length, to be charged in proportion.

Description of Article.	Value on which duty is assessed.	Rate of duty.
<i>Cotton—(Continued.)</i>	RS. A.	
Twist—		
Water, No. 40	0 12 per lb.	Three and a half per cent.
“ 50	0 15 “	
Above 50	1 2 “	
Turkey Red Twist, all kinds	1 0 per lb.	Three and a half per cent. Duty will be charged on the gross weight of the material from which the material is made, when not otherwise stated. When weight of leaves is to be taken.
Twist Orange, Red & other colors	0 15 “	
<i>These Goods—</i>		
Gray—		
Mulls	1 1 per lb.	
Jacquets exceeding 10 x 30 to the quarter wide	0 12 “	
Other Jacquets	0 11 “	
Shirtings, Madapolams, and Prints	0 11 per lb.	Five per cent.
Long Cloths, Jeans, Domestic Shirtings, Drills, & T. Cloth	0 9 “	
Other sorts	Ad valorem.	
Cotton Rope	25 0 per cwt.	Seven and a half per cent.
Cotton Goods—other kinds	Ad valorem.	
<i>15 Drugs and Medicines—</i>		
Acid, Sulphuric	0 3 per lb.	
Alkali, Country (Sajee Khar)	2 0 per cwt.	
Aloes, black	10 0 “	
“ Socotra	25 0 “	
Alum	3 8 “	
Arsenic	25 0 “	
“ China, Muscovy	5 0 “	
Assafetida (Hing)	55 0 “	
“ Coarse (Bingra)	10 0 “	
Brinnstone, Flour	7 0 “	
“ Roll	6 0 “	
“ Rough	4 8 “	Seven and a half per cent.
Camphor, Bhimsing (Barnes)	50 0 per lb.	
“ refined cake	65 0 per cwt.	
“ crude, in powder	50 0 “	
Cassia Lignea	36 0 “	
Coava, red	Ad valorem.	
Copperas, green	2 8 per cwt.	
Quinine	Ad valorem.	
Sal Ammoniac	22 0 per cwt.	
Salep	60 0 “	
Senna Leaves	6 0 “	
All other sorts	Ad valorem.	
<i>16 Dyeing and Coloring Materials—</i>		
Cochineal	3 12 per lb.	
Gallnuts, Country, Myratolam	3 0 per cwt.	
“ Persian	35 0 “	
Gamboge Wood	20 0 “	
Madder or Manjeet	10 0 “	
Orchilla Weed	8 0 “	
Saffron, Europe	18 0 per lb.	Seven and a half per cent.
Saffron, Meadow, Scorumum	10 0 per cwt.	
“ Persian	12 0 per lb.	
“ in cakes or lumps	5 0 “	
Sapan Wood and Root	3 8 per cwt.	
Aniline Dyes	0 8 per oz.	
All other sorts	Ad valorem.	

Description of Article.	Value on which duty is assessed.	Rate of duty.
<i>17 Felt—</i>	RS. A.	
Sheathing, 40 x 32 inches	0 2 per piece.	Seven and a half per cent.
In rolls or in lengths	0 2 per yard.	
All other sorts	Ad valorem.	
<i>18 Fireworks—</i>		
China	30 0 per box of [133] lbs.	Seven and a half per cent.
Other sorts	Ad valorem.	
<i>19 Flax Manufactures of—</i>		
Piece goods	Ad valorem.	Five per cent.
Other sorts including linen thread	Ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent.
<i>20 Fruits and Vegetables—</i>		
Almonds, without shell	26 0 per cwt.	
“ with shell	14 0 “	
Cajoe kernels	10 0 “	
Cocoanuts	30 0 per 1,000	
“ Kernel (Cajoe)	2 8 per cwt.	
Currants, Europe	35 0 “	
“ Persian	12 0 “	
Dates, dry, in bags	2 0 “	
“ wet, in bags	8 0 “	
“ in pots	6 0 “	
Figs, Europe	42 0 “	
“ Persian, dried	8 0 “	
Garlic	4 0 “	Seven and a half per cent.
Pistachio Nuts	14 0 “	
Prunes, Bussarah	12 0 “	
Raisins—Black, Persian Guls, Red Sea and Khismis	12 0 “	
“ Monacha, Persian Guls and Red Sea	7 0 “	
“ Malaga and Bloom	10 0 per lb.	
“ Other sorts	Ad valorem.	
Walnuts, Almond	5 0 per cwt.	
Mangoes, dried	Ad valorem.	
Prunes, Europe	Ad valorem.	
Other sorts, except Khismis and Bussarah Nuts which are free	Ad valorem.	
<i>21 Glass and Glassware—</i>		
Gilt Beagles, Glass, China	10 0 per 100	
“ not gilt	5 0 “	
Beads—China	30 0 per cwt.	
“ Common	28 0 “	
“ Ruby of all sizes	0 12 per lb.	
“ Seed	0 10 “	
“ Small, scarlet and red	0 10 “	
“ Coral (false) Moorun	0 8 per corgie of 2,000 beads.	
All other sorts of false coral & beads	Ad valorem.	
Glass—Broken	5 0 per cwt.	Seven and a half per cent.
Glass, China of all colors	22 0 per 123 1/2 lbs.	
“ Crown, colored	32 0 per 100 sq. feet.	
“ “ of sizes	5 0 “	
“ Plate, not silvered	0 10 per foot.	
Pearls, false, Bajoria	5 0 per 100	
“ Boria	1 0 per 1,000	
“ Joudia	8 0 per 100	
“ Nakhia	0 5 per 1,000	
“ Tachia	0 12 “	

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which duty is assessed.	Rate of duty.
<i>Glass and Glassware—(Continued.)</i>			
	Pearls, Watanah.....	Rs. A. 10 0 per lakh.	Seven and a half per cent.
	All other kinds.....	Ad valorem.	
	Glass and Glassware of all other sorts, except bottles which are free	Ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent.
22	Gold leaf, Europe.....	4 0 per hundred leaves.	
23	Grass and other Cloth of China Manufacture.....	Ad valorem.	Five per cent.
24	Gums—		
	Gum, American.....	10 0 per cwt.	Seven and a half per cent.
	" Arabic.....	16 0 "	
	" Bdellium, common gum.....	5 0 "	
	" Benjamin.....	25 0 "	
	" Bysable, coarse Myrrh.....	12 0 "	
	" Copal.....	65 0 "	
	" Frankincense or Olibanum.....	9 0 "	
	" Gambier (or Kino).....	8 0 "	
	" Myrrh.....	24 0 "	
	" Persian (false).....	3 0 "	
	" Rosin.....	12 0 "	
	All other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent.
25	Groceries not otherwise described.....	Ad valorem.	
26	Hides and Skins—		
	Border Hides, prepared.....	50 0 each.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Buffalo Hides, Country Tanned.....	50 0 per score.	
	Calf Skins.....	10 0 per dozen.	
	Chamois Skins.....	5 0 "	
	Cow Hides, country Tanned.....	60 0 per score.	
	Rhinoceros' Leather.....	40 0 per cwt.	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
27	Horns—		
	Buffalo.....	12 0 per cwt.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Stag or Deer.....	12 0 "	
	Manufactures of.....	Ad valorem.	
28	Instruments—Musical.....	Ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent.
29	Ivory and Ivory-ware—		
	Elephants' Grinders.....	16 0 per cwt.	
	Tasks above 20 lbs.....	300 0 "	
	Tasks 10 lbs & not exceeding 20 lbs.....	225 0 "	
	Tasks under 10 lbs.....	125 0 "	
	Sea Cow or Manatee Teeth, 3 lbs. and upwards.....	225 0 "	
	Sea Cow or Manatee Teeth, under 3 lbs.....	75 0 "	
	Ivory, Manufactures of.....	Ad valorem.	
30	Jewellery, including Plugs—		
	Silver ware, plain.....	1 0 per tola.	
	" Embossed.....	2 0 "	
	Jewellery and Plate of all other kinds, excepting precious Stones and Pearls, which are free.....	Ad valorem.	
31	Jute, Manufactures of—	Ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent.
32	Lac—		
	Stick.....	16 0 per cwt.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Shell.....	25 0 "	
	All other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
33	Leather, Manufactures of—		
	Leather.....		Seven and a half per cent.
	Boots and Shoes.....	Ad valorem.	
	Harness and Saddlery.....	Ad valorem.	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which duty is assessed.	Rate of duty.
<i>84 Liquor—</i>			
	Ale, Beer, and Porter.....	Rs. A.	One Anna per Imperial Gallon.
	Cider & other fermented liquors.....		Three Rupees the Imperial Gallon, and the duty to be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London Proof.
	Spirits.....		Provided that 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> shall be charged on all spirits used exclusively in Arts and Manufactures, or in Chemistry, subject to such rules as the Local Governments shall from time to time prescribe, for ascertaining that such spirits are not for use as a beverage, and incapable of being converted to that purpose. And the Officer in charge of the Customs House, subject to the general instructions of the Local Government, shall decide what spirits fall within the provision, and his decision thereon shall be final in law.
<i>Wines—</i>			
	Champagnes, Sparkling Wines, and Liqueurs.....		1-8 per Imperial Gallon or 6 Quart Bottles.
	All other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	1-0 per duty.
35	Books, excepted, other than State-ary.....	Ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent.
36	Blank Paper Making, China of all sorts.....	50 0 per 100.	Seven and a half per cent.
37	Blank Paper Making, Wrought, and Manufactures of—		
	Blank Heads, Goozee, China.....	0 12 per 1,000.	Seven and a half per cent.
	" Old.....	35 0 per cwt.	
	" Sheets, rolls, very thin.....	80 0 "	
	Copper, Australian.....	41 0 "	
	" Boh.....	42 0 "	
	" Brazier's.....	43 0 "	
	" China Cash.....	25 0 "	
	" Japan.....	41 0 "	
	" Nails & Composition Nails.....	44 0 "	
	" Old.....	40 0 "	
	" Pigs and Slabs, Foreign.....	38 0 "	
	" Sheets Sheathing & Plate.....	48 0 "	Seven and a half per cent.
	" Tiles, Ingots, Casts, Bricks.....	40 0 "	
	" China White Copper-ware.....	1 4 per lb.	
	" Foil Dark pans China.....	3 0 per book of 100 leaves.	
	" Europe.....	4 0 "	One per cent.
	All other kinds.....	Ad valorem.	
	Iron Beams.....	Ad valorem.	
	Iron angle and T Iron.....	Ad valorem.	
	Pillars, Girders, Bridge-work.....	Ad valorem.	

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which duty is assessed.	Rate of duty.
46	Provisions and Oilman's Stores—	BH. A.	
	Tinon in canisters, Jowls and Cheeks.....	0 9 per lb.	
	Beef.....	60 0 per tierce of 2 cwt.	
	.....	40 0 per barrel of 2 cwt.	
	Chesse.....	0 10 per lb.	
	Fish Blaws.....	50 0 per cwt.	
	Seville and Singaly, small.....	0 0 "	
	Flour.....	25 0 per barrel or sack of 500 lbs.	
	Ghee.....	30 0 per cwt.	
	Harps.....	0 8 per lb.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Pork.....	50 0 per tierce of 3 cwt. and 30 0 per barrel of 2 cwt.	
	Shark fins.....	20 0 "	
	Tongues, salted.....	10 0 per keg of 4 "	
	Vinegar in wood, Europe.....	1 8 per 1/2 gal.	
	" " Persian.....	0 12 "	
	" " Country.....	0 6 "	
	Allothers, viz. except Biche de mer		
	Butter, salted fish, which are free	Ad valorem.	
47	Railway Materials—		
	Of iron.....	Ad valorem.	One per cent.
	Steel Rails.....	Ad valorem.	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent.
48	Buttons and Cuffs—		
	Canes, Malacca.....	1 0 per dozen.	
	Buttons.....	7 0 per cwt.	Seven and a half per cent.
	All other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
49	Seeds—		
	Anchurich.....	10 0 per cwt.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Anise, Europe.....	24 0 "	
	Assalia.....	7 0 per cwt.	
	Cajoo.....	8 0 "	
	Castor.....	4 8 "	
	Cumin.....	12 0 "	
	" black.....	5 0 "	
	Eschigool.....	5 0 "	
	Linseed.....	5 0 "	
	Mustard.....	4 8 "	Seven and a half per cent.
	Quince Seed or Badam.....	50 0 "	
	Rape or Sunes.....	4 8 "	
	Sawjeerah.....	25 0 "	
	Trochmeria.....	7 0 "	
	All other sorts excepting Seeds imported by any Public Society for gratuitous distribution, which are free.....	Ad valorem.	
50	Shells—	Ad valorem.	Five per cent.
51	Shells—		
	Charles, "large shells," for Cameos.....	10 0 per 100.	
	" " White, live.....	0 0 "	Seven and a half per cent.
	" " dead.....	0 0 "	

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which duty is assessed.	Rate of duty.
	Shells—continued.	BH. A.	
	Cowdas, Mozambique & Zanzibar.....	3 0 per 100	
	" " from other places.....	0 8 "	
	Cowries—		
	Bazar, common.....	4 0 per cwt.	
	Maldiva.....	16 0 "	
	Sankley.....	40 0 "	Seven and a half per cent.
	Yellow, superior quality.....	8 0 "	
	Mother o' Pearl.....	8 0 "	
	Tortoise Shell.....	6 0 per lb.	
	Nuck.....	1 0 "	
	Nuckls and other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
52	Shells—continued.		
	Piece Goods of sorts.....	Ad valorem.	Five per cent.
	Floss.....	8 0 per lb.	
	Raw, Charon and Cochian-China.....	4 0 "	
	" " Mathew.....	1 12 "	
	" " other kinds of China.....	7 0 "	
	" " Persian.....	5 0 "	Seven and a half per cent.
	" " Pungun and Cutchra.....	1 12 "	
	" " Siam.....	4 0 "	
	Sewing Thread, China.....	8 0 "	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
53	Soap.....	Ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent.
54	Spices—		
	Alca wood.....	3 0 per lb.	
	Anised Star.....	40 0 per cwt.	
	Betel nut, white, Shoverdhun.....	18 0 "	
	" " all other kinds.....	6 0 "	
	" " in husk.....	2 0 per 1,000	
	Cassia Buda, Nagtessur, China.....	0 8 per lb.	
	Chilies, dried.....	8 0 per cwt.	
	Cloves.....	12 0 "	
	Cloves in Seeds, Nurlavung.....	5 0 "	Seven and a half per cent.
	Mace.....	0 0 per lb.	
	" falsa.....	10 0 per cwt.	
	Nutmegs.....	0 10 per lb.	
	" " in shell.....	0 6 "	
	" " white.....	12 0 per cwt.	
	Pepper, Black and Long.....	14 0 "	
	" " White.....	25 0 "	
	All other kinds.....	Ad valorem.	
55	Stationary other than Paper.....	Ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent.
56	Sugar and Sugar Candy—		
	Sugar Candy, China.....	20 0 per cwt.	
	" " Leaf.....	23 0 "	
	" " Soft.....	12 0 "	Seven and a half per cent.
	All other sorts of Saccharine produce.....	Ad valorem.	
57	Tallow and Grease.....	20 0 per cwt.	
58	Tea.....	1 0 per lb.	Seven and a half per cent.
59	Telegraph Stoves—		
	Of iron.....	Ad valorem.	One per cent.
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent.
60	Timber and Woods—		
	Manufacture of, including also Paper Staves and Clarks.....	Ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent.

228	IMPORT TARIFF.		[PART II.]
	Description of Article.	Value on which duty is assessed.	Rate of duty.
61	Tobacco—		
	Manufactured.....	Ad valorem.	Tea per cent.
	Unmanufactured.....	Ad valorem.	
	Articles such as Pipes, &c., used in consumption of.....	Ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent.
62	Toys and Requisites for all Games.....	Ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent.
63	Trunks and Boxes.....	Ad valorem.	
64	Umbrellas—		
	Cotton, Steel Ribs.....	0 13 each.	
	" Cane Ribs.....	0 11 " [116]	
	" China Paper Kotticals.....	45 0 per box of	Seven and a half per cent.
	All other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
65	Woolen Goods—		
	Piece Goods.....	Ad valorem.	Five per cent.
	Head.....	Ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Other sorts.....		
1	Indigo.....		Three Rupees per Mound.
2	Grain of all sorts.....		Three Annas per Mound.
3	Lac—		
	Button.....	28 0 per cwt.	
	Dye.....	45 0 "	
	Seed.....	20 0 "	
	Shell.....	25 0 "	Four per cent.
	Stick.....	10 0 "	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
4	Oils—		
	Caster.....	16 0 per cwt.	
	Coconut.....	20 0 "	
	Fish.....	15 0 "	
	Grass.....	2 0 per lb.	
	Jingelly or Teel.....	20 0 per cwt.	
	Linseed.....	18 0 "	Three per cent.
	Mhown.....	12 0 "	
	Mustard.....	16 0 "	
	Poppy.....	20 0 "	
	Rape or Sursee.....	18 0 "	
	Sandalswood.....	5 2 per lb.	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
5	Nuts—		
	Caster Seed (Erundae).....	4 8 per cwt.	
	Coriander Seed.....	4 0 "	
	Cumin Seed.....	12 0 "	
	" Black (Calcepans).....	5 0 "	
	Green Nuts with shell.....	5 0 "	
	" without shell.....	4 0 "	Three per cent.
	Jingelly or Teel Seed.....	6 0 "	
	Linseed.....	5 0 "	
	Moetnee Seed.....	5 0 "	
	Mustard Seed.....	4 8 "	
	Poppy Seed.....	5 8 per cent.	
	Rape or Sursee Seed.....	4 8 "	Three per cent.
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
6	Shells.....	Ad valorem.	
7	Cotton Goods—		
	Piece Goods—		
	Buffals.....	50 0 per score.	
	Gurrah.....	20 0 "	
	Kharwah.....	25 0 "	Three per cent.
	Mansoodia.....	32 0 "	
	Mirzapore Chintz.....	15 0 "	
	Patna.....	30 0 "	

229	IMPORT TARIFF.		[PART II.]
	Description of Article.	Value on which duty is assessed.	Rate of duty.
	Cotton Goods—Continued.		
	Piece Goods—Continued.		
	Shams.....	40 0 per score.	
	Tunfoch, Oude.....	25 0 "	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
	Twist, Country, No. 17.....	70 0 per lb.	Three per cent.
	" " " 20.....	90 0 "	
	" " " 25.....	0 10 "	
	" Hand Spun.....	0 5 "	
	All other kinds of Cotton Goods.....	Ad valorem.	
	Hides and Skins Tanned—		
	Hides—		
	Buffals, Country, Tanned.....	70 0 per score.	
	Cow.....	50 0 "	
	Skins—		
	Goat and Sheep.....	10 0 "	Three per cent.
	Lamb.....	5 0 "	
	Any other sorts of Hides and Skins.....	Ad valorem.	
	Spices—		
	Aloe Wood.....	3 0 per lb.	
	Betel-nut in husk.....	2 0 per 1,000	
	Cardamoms.....	200 0 per cwt.	
	" large Bastard.....	40 0 "	
	Chillies, dried.....	8 0 "	
	Ginger, dry (rough) Malabar.....	10 0 "	Three per cent.
	" " Bengal.....	7 0 "	
	" (Scraped).....	18 0 "	
	Pepper.....	15 0 "	
	Turmeric.....	5 0 "	
	All other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
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. (Signed) E. A. DALYELL, Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue. NOTE.—For further particulars regarding Customs Regulations, vide "Sea Customs House Manual," compiled by Mr. W. E. Fox, which may be had at the Customs House and Government Gazette Office, price Rupees 2-8-0 per copy. Government have sanctioned this Work to be adopted as a Text Book for the examination of Sea Customs Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents.			

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

Under Act XX of 1865, for the Registration of Assurances.

OFFICE—2ND FLOOR BRACH.

Lient. Col. R. M. MACDONALD, Registrar-General. (Europe.)

The Hon'ble V. RAMJENGAR, Acting.

J. G. FEEBAND, Esq., District Registrar, Madras, (on other duty.)

D. S. WHITE, Esq., Acting.

LIST OF DISTRICT REGISTRARS.

Names of Districts.	Limits of Districts.	Stations of District Registrars.	Registrars.
1 Ganjam	Continuous with the Collectorate and Agency of Ganjam	Cuttack	Mr. R. H. Lyons, Deputy Collector.
2 Visagapatam	Do. do. of Visagapatam	Visagapatam	Mr. V. E. Jollicoe, Deputy Collector.
3 Godavery	Do. with the Collr. of Godavery	Coimbatore	K. Jagganatham Panthulu, Deputy Collector.
4 Kistna	Do. do. of Kistna	Masulipatam	K. Rama Row, Deputy Collector.
5 Nellore	Do. do. of Nellore	Nellore	A. Narain Row, Dy. Collr.
6 Cuddapah	Do. do. of Cuddapah	Cuddapah	N. Murgesa Mudali, Dy. Collr.
7 Kurnool	Do. do. of Kurnool	Kurnool	N. Gopala Krishnamurti, Deputy Collector.
8 Bellary	Do. do. of Bellary	Bellary	Mr. B. A. Blake, Dy. Collr.
9 Madras	Continuous with the limits of the ordinary original Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Madras	Madras	Mr. John George Fernand, (on other duty.) Mr. D. S. White, Acting.
10 Chingleput	Continuous 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. H. Richardson, Deputy Collector.
11 North Arcot	Do. with the Collr. of N. Arcot	Chittoor	Mr. J. A. Marjoribanks, Deputy Collector.
12 South Arcot	Do. do. of South Arcot	Cuddalore	P. Varadachary, Dy. Collr.
13 Tanjore	Do. Zillah of Tanjore	Tanjore	P. Seshagiri Row, Deputy Collector.
14 Tranquebar	Do. do. of Tranquebar	Tranquebar	Major Edward Stevenson.
15 Tinnevely	Do. Collr. of Tinnevely	Tinnevely	Mr. S. R. Locke, Dy. Collr.
16 Madras	Do. do. of Madras	Madras	T. Rama Row, Dy. Collector.
17 Trichinopoly	Do. do. of Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	Mr. W. E. Wright, Deputy Collector.
18 Salem	Do. do. of Salem	Salem	Mr. J. W. Johnston, Deputy Collector.
19 Coimbatore	Do. do. of Coimbatore	Coimbatore	Deputy Collector.
20 South Canara	Do. do. of South Canara	Mangalore	Mr. A. Fernandez, Deputy Collector.
21 Tellicherry	Do. Zillah of Tellicherry	Tellicherry	K. Krishna Menon, Principal Sudder Ameen.
22 Calicut	Do. do. of Calicut	Calicut	P. A. Cole, Deputy Collr.
23 Nilgubberies	Continuous with the jurisdiction of the Government, as reported under Act I of 1865	Ootacamund	Mr. T. G. Davis, Manager of the Commissioner's Office.

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The Sub-Registrars are generally the Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, and Sub-Magistrates, who exercise the functions of their offices as Registrars within their respective Taluqs. In some few instances, non-official men are appointed for the convenience of the public in particular localities.

The registration of Assurances is conducted under Act XX of 1865, entitled "The Indian Registration Act, 1865."

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 pattas and musalkas 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 heretofore 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 or copy, in the Offices mentioned below:—

- English.**—In the Office of the Registrar General, and of all Registrars.
- Tamil.**—In the Offices of the Registrars and Sub-Registrars of the Districts of Ganjam, Visagapatam, Godavery, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, and in the Office of the Registrar General and of the Registrars of Madras, North Arcot and Salem.
- Telugu.**—In the Offices of the Registrars and Sub-Registrars of the Districts of Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Tinnevely, Madras, Trichinopoly, Salem and Coimbatore, and in the Office of the Registrar General.
- Canara.**—In the Offices of the Registrars and Sub-Registrars of South Canara, and in that of the Registrar General.
- Malayalam.**—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 Coimbatore, Strada, Aska, Porandharapur, Ganjam, Barhampore, Tickilly, Fuda Kinedy, Manoorcottah, Gunagar, Rayagodda 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:—

Ardic; Persian; Sanscrit; Bengalee; Malabari; Gujaratee; Scindee; Punjabi; all European languages except English.

Interimensions.—It is the duty of the Registering Officer to refuse to accept for registration any document in which any intermission, blank, erasure, or alteration shall appear, unless the persons executing the document shall attest with their signatures or initials such intermission, 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 intermission, 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 situated on the north or other side of the street or road (nominally) 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 situated and by their superficial contents, the souls and other properties on which they exist, 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 situated 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 situated 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.

In the Madras, the term territorial division shall include in all cases the Registration District and sub-district in which the property is situated.

Houses and lands within the limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, and the Muziris, as situate in the District of Madras, and in one or other of the numerous small divisions or villages:—

1. East portion of Black Town, east of Poppan's Broadway, including Nootalpettah and the Fort.	4. Kistampetah.	24. Kilnash.
2. West portion of Black Town, west of Poppan's Broadway to the Canal, including Peddoo Saich's Pettah.	5. Meerthibettan.	25. Perambora.
3. Triplicane.	6. Vellan Timampetah.	26. Veyyarsady.
4. Poddyankum.	7. Pulli, Tanampetah.	27. Omapetah, (6th Police Division.)
5. Teravassampetah.	8. Chindrapetah.	28. Eroogoonum.
6. Saint Thome and Mylapore.	9. Egnore.	29. Oorokoppetah.
7. Royapetah.	10. Comalassampetah.	30. Tondiarpet.
	11. Nerthampetah.	31. Washampetah.
	12. Nungishankum.	32. Omapetah, (7th Police Division.)
	13. Chappat.	33. Sanjeevampetah.
	14. Poddampetah.	34. Jendrapetah.
	15. Hornampetah.	35. Attampetah.
	16. Perampetah.	36. Royapetah.
	17. Vepery.	
	18. Perampetah.	
	19. Chappat.	

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 six 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 may be presented for registration to 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, or in the Office of the Registrar to whom such Sub-Registrar is subordinate, or in the Office of the Registrar General except instruments enumerated in paragraphs 6 and 7 of Optional Registration, which may be presented for registration in the Office of the Sub-Registrar in whose sub-district the instrument was executed, or in the Office of any 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 claiming 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 herein-after 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 so mentioned may be proved by the production of it without further proof, when it appears, on the face of it, to have been executed before, and authenticated by the person or Court hereinbefore mentioned to that effect.

Persons who, by reason of bodily infirmity, are unable, without such or serious inconvenience, to attend as before mentioned, and persons who are in jail under civil or criminal process, and persons exempted 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 under 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 or son, 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.

* Appeals by individuals from the orders of Lieutenant-Governors are, in the first instance, to the Governor-General in Council. An appeal to the Secretary of State will be only in the event of an appeal to the Governor-General in Council having been rejected.

V. Memorials to the Secretary of State from individuals, i.e., in the minor Administrations, such as Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Berar, Mysore, Coorg, &c. should be forwarded by the Local Government, or other officer charged with the administration of the Province, with a special report on the case, to the Government of India, or the proper Department, for transmission to the Secretary of State.

VI. Memorials addressed directly to Her Majesty should be forwarded through the Local Government or Administration under which the Memorialist may be residing, or agent thereof, as may appear. The Local Government or Administration will forward such Memorials, with the necessary remarks, to the Government of India, in the proper form, for transmission through Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Queen.

VII. Every Memorial should be accompanied by a letter requesting its transmission to the Home Government.

VIII. No suit is filed as to the time within which an appeal from a Act or Order of the Government is made, must be entered by the Home Government.

IX. Memorials may be in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the Memorialist in each case.

X. Memorials, together with their accompanying documents, should be in English. If the accompanying documents and references be forwarded in the Vernacular, an English translation should be appended, which should be certified as genuine by the signature of the Memorialist.

N.B. It will be well for the transmitting office to examine such translations, and if incorrect or faulty, to notice the error in writing to the Memorialist.

XI. It is not necessary that Memorials should be forwarded in duplicate and triplicate. The originals will invariably be transmitted to England, any being made and retained by the Government in India, if necessary, for record.

XII. As a general rule, the transmission to England of a Memorial duly forwarded through the proper channel, will not be delayed by the Government in India beyond a month after its receipt.

XIII. The Government and Administrations in India are vested with discretionary power in withholding the transmission of Memorials addressed to Her Majesty, or to the Secretary of State, in the following cases:

1. When a Memorial is couched in disrespectful or improper language.
2. When a second Memorial is presented after a decision has already been given by the authority to which it is addressed as the subject of it, and no new facts or circumstances are adduced which would afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.
3. When a Memorial is a mere application for pecuniary assistance by a person manifestly penniless or idle.
4. When a Memorial is an application for employment under one of the Governments in India from a person not belonging to the Government Service.
5. When a Memorial is a mere appeal from a judicial decision.
6. When a Memorial is illegible or unintelligible.
7. When a Memorial is addressed by a person still in the public service, and no reference to his prospective claim is given.

XIV. A list of Memorials, the transmission of which may have been withheld under Rule XIII, will be forwarded quarterly to the Secretary of State.

(Signed) E. G. RAYLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

RULES REGARDING THE PAYMENT OF LOST OR MUTILATED GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES.

Notification, Gazette, 21st August 1896, No. 253.

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 a *Indemnity* on the form annexed, marked No. 11 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 Office the note may be payable.

3. The title of the applicant to the note is important, and will rest, 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 its 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 ascertain his application for payment.

4. The declaration will be prepared by the Currency Department, free of charge, upon Form 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 destination and security are concerned, all cases will be submitted to precisely the same form, but a difference will be observed in the period at which payments 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 lapse. 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 case before mentioned.

Information of the loss, destruction, or mutilation of a note or portion of a 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 Alibabad Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Alibabad; 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 Caltan Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta; 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 practically 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.

Date 1 day of 18.

Signed, sealed, &c.

Form No. 2.

I, A B, of do state that on or about the 18, I sent by post from the above place, contained in a letter addressed to C D, a Currency Note the serial number of which is at the foot hereof, which, as I am informed and believe, he has received and has since issued that the [Note] was "lost" or "destroyed" or "partly destroyed."

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.
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† N. B.—The serial letter and number or the date of the Note must be given, besides the consecutive number thus 10000, or 00000, dated 13th July 1861.

Form No. 3.

I, C D, of do state that on or about the 18, as I am informed and believe A B, sent by the Post the above, contained in a letter addressed to me as above, a Currency Note, particulars of which are at the foot hereof which I have not received.

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.
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† N. B.—The serial letter and number or the date of the Note must be given, besides the consecutive number thus 10000, or 00000, dated 13th July 1861.

Form No. 4.

KNOW all men by these presents, that We, A B, of C D, 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

or legal 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 and ourselves, our heirs, and representatives jointly, and every two of us, bind ourselves, our heirs, and representatives jointly, and each of us, 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 particulars 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 whereas the said Note has not been presented for payment in the ordinary manner, and the said A B having applied to the Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the Circle of Calcutta

to give cash for said Note the said Head Commissioner has on the said representation, directed payment of the amount of the said Note to be made through the Currency Exchange Department of the Circle of Calcutta 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 as all times hereafter on demand, pay or cause to be paid to the said Head Commissioner of the Department of Paper Currency for the Circle of 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 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, that 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.

Do. do. do. do.

Do. do. do. do.

Do. do. do. do.

Do. do. do. do.

Do. do. do. do.

Do. do. do. do.

Do. do. do. do.

Do. do. do. do.

Particulars of Currency Note of the Government of India of the
Circular 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.
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† N. B.—The serial letter and number of the Note must be given, besides the consecutive number, thus, "0000, or 0000, 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 the second part. Whereas it has been represented to the said Secretary 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 Promissory Notes so 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 successors, 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, less, 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, with the sanction 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 direction of the Secretary of State in Council for the time being, or his Officers or servants, or by surprise, stealth, 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 thereon, 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 5 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 to or any of his servants, or the executors or administrators

of such servants, all such monies, costs, losses, charges, damages, expenses and interest as 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 his 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. his executors, administrators, or assigns, 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 _____ Circular
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.
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† N. B.—The serial letter and number of the Note must be given, besides the consecutive number, thus, "00000, or 00000, dated 13th July 1861."

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

J. G. HEWSON, Esq., CONTROLLER, MADRAS PRESIDENCY. (On duty.)

D. KISSUNSING, Esq., Offg. do. do.

N. KRISHNASAWMY MOODELLY, AGENT AT CHIEF OFFICE.

OFFICE: ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, FORT.

List of Money Order Offices and Agents in the Madras Presidency.

Districts.	Stations.	Name of Agents.
Bellary	Anantapore	K. Venkoba Row.
	Bellary	Seohanthore Venkoba Row.
	Goosy	B. Krishna Row.
	Coimbatore	S. Narasimha.
Coimbatore	Caroor	Shank Moodeen Saib.
	Darapoomu	C. Sestharamiah.
	Oodamalpethiah	M. Lutchmaniah.
	Ootacamund	C. Rangapa Naidu.
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	T. Krishnaasamy Naidu.
	Chettipore	Pillalamurry Coodundarammah Pontulu. On leave.—N. Venkata Row, Acting.
Ganjum	Brahmapore	D. Sooranarayana Row.
	Chizacole	G. Sooriah Naidu.

Madras Presidency.

Anantapur.	Combaracum.	Mannabadi.	Palghat.	Tiruvandrum.
Bellary.	Cuddalore.	Mangalore.	Parumben.	Tiruchinopoly.
Berhampore.	Cuddapah.	Mannargudi.	Periakulam.	Tidortan.
Berwada.	Cumbum.	Masulipatan.	Pendicherry.	Udipi.
Calecut.	Davanguram.	Mayavaram.	South Arcot.	Vallur.
Cannanore.	Dindigul.	Nagapattinam.	Potto Noye.	Vizagapatnam.
Caroor.	Ellore.	Nellore.	Ramanad.	Vinnaguram.
Chilushbram.	Gooty (Bellary).	Nundial.	Salem.	
Chettiarpet.	Guntour.	Narsapeta.	Sirwall.	
Chitencole.	Kollakunila.	Ongole (Nellore).	Sivajpet.	
Chittoor.	Kundapoor.	Oodampettah.	Tamper.	
Cocanada.	Kurnool.	Ossacoe.	Tellicherry.	
Cochin.	Madras.	Ootacamund.	Timerville.	
Cointature.	Madras.	Pahnd.	Tanquebur.	

Mysore.

Bangalore.	Chittledroog.	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Toomkoor.
Chikmagalur.	Chital.	Mysore.	Sacklaspet.	

Bever.

Akolein.	Hyderabad.	Sudder Station.	Corvatore.
Bambra.	(Deccan.)	Booldanah.	Woon.
Ellichpoor.			

Political Treasuries.—Muzara (in Coorg.)

Persons applying for orders are not permitted to break the amounts for the purpose of evading the payment of the full amount of fees; and no order is to contain a fractional part of an Anna.

Orders at sight, and at one per cent. premium, are granted on Madras, to Government Officers employed in the Civil and other Departments in the Provinces, on terms of pay for sums above Rupees 150, to the extent of their monthly salaries.

Money Order Agents are only empowered to issue and pay Orders. Applications therefore for the following purposes, viz:—

1. For a duplicate of a lost Money Order.
2. For authority to transfer payment from one Office to another.
3. To stop payment of an Order.
4. To correct any error in the name of the Remitter, or payee, or in the amount of the Order.
5. To repay the amount to the Remitter.
6. To renew an Order four months old.

Must be made to the Controller of the Circle of Issue by the party concerned, accompanied by a second fee, of the same amount as the first Commission.

Forms of application for the above purposes will be furnished to the public gratis, whenever required.

Payment of a Money Order must be obtained before the end of the fourth calendar month after that in which it was issued; if not a new Order will be necessary, for which a reference must be made to the Controller's Office, and a second Commission paid. And if the Order be not presented before the end of the twelfth calendar month after that in which it was issued, all claims to the money will be forfeited.

After once paying a Money Order, by whomsoever granted, the Department will not be liable to any further claim on the same account.

* These Offices are closed during the winter months.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Interest when payable, &c.

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, by bills on the Home Government at the exchange of ls. 11d. per Sicca Rupee, or ls. 10d. per Government Rupee, and payable 12 months after date. The Notes of this Loan have nearly all been transferred to the Five per Cent. Loan of 1825-26.

SECOND FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1823-29.

Opened 3rd July 1828.—Interest payable quarterly, in cash and by bills on the Home Government as in the case of the above loan.

THIRD FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1832-31.

Opened 7th June 1831, and closed 16th September 1833.—Interest payable half-yearly, on 1st May and 1st November as in the above loans.

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1835-36.

Opened 15th September 1835, and closed 15th May 1841.—Interest payable half-yearly, on 31st March and 30th September as in the above loans.

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1842-43.

Opened 4th January 1842, and is comprised of cash subscriptions and transfers from the Five per Cent. Loans of 1825-26, and 1829-30. Interest payable on 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 1844-55.

Opened 28th October 1853, and is comprised of transfers from the Five per Cent. Loan, dated 30th June 1841. Interest payable on 30th June and 31st December.

FOUR PER CENT. TRANSFER LOAN.

* Opened 22nd January 1855, and is comprised of transfers from the Five per Cent. Transfer Loan.

THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.

Opened 28th October 1853, and closed 30th August 1856.—Interest payable on 28th February and 31st August. Notes of this loan are transferable into the loans of 1st May 1863 and 1856-57, (five per cent.) under the conditions specified in the Notification of the Bank of Bengal published at page 791 of the Fort Saint George Gazette of 25th May 1859.

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

Opened 13th March 1855.—Interest payable on 31st March and 30th September. Guaranteed not to be paid off before the 31st March 1870.

FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.

Opened 30th August 1856, and closed 16th January 1857.—Interest payable on 28th February and 31st August. Notes of this Loan are transferable into the Loan of 1st May 1863 and 1856-57, (5 per cent.) under the conditions specified in the Notification of the Bank of Bengal published at page 791 of the Fort St. George Gazette of 25th May 1859.

FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.

Opened 16th January 1857.—Interest payable on 28th February and 31st August. Guaranteed not to be paid off before the 16th January 1871.

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

Opened 1st May 1859.—Interest payable on the 31st May and 30th November. Guaranteed not to be paid off before the 1st May 1879.

FOUR PER CENT. TRANSFER LOAN OF 1st MAY 1863.

Opened 19th November 1864.—Interest payable on 1st May and 1st November. This loan is open for the consolidation of Notes of the several 4 per cent. loans into Notes of a corresponding amount in it.

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1866.

Opened under Financial Notification, No. 11, dated 19th November 1866.—Interest payable half-yearly on the 3rd January and 3rd July. Principal to the extent of 10 lacs repayable on the 30 January 1868, 20 lacs on the 3rd January 1869, and 30 lacs on the 3rd January 1870.

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1867.

Opened under Financial Notification, No. 2010, dated 11th April 1867.—Interest payable half-yearly on the 1st June and 1st December. Principal to the extent of 40 lacs repayable on the 1st June 1872, 50 lacs on the 1st June 1873, and 60 lacs on the 1st June 1882.

INCOME TAX.

UNDER ACT IX OF 1860.

OFFICE, 20, MOUNT ROAD.

J. CAVE WINSTON, Collector.

N. AMONACHELLUM CHETTY, Manager.

NOTIFICATION—OF THE COLLECTOR OF INCOME TAX FOR THE TOWN OF MADRAS.

It is hereby notified that every person or firm within the Town of Madras, whose annual income or profits exceed Rupees 500 per annum, is liable under Act IX of 1860 to the payment of an Income Tax averaging one per cent. upon such income and profits, as per Schedule A herewith annexed.

2. All incomes are equally liable to the Tax, whether derived from Lands, Houses, Salaries, Pensions, Annuities, Interest on loans, Government paper, trade, fees or commissions, the only exception being Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, or Privates in Her Majesty's Army, whose pay and allowances are less than Rupees 500 per mensem.

3. The Law does not call for any return of income to be made, but only requires persons to pay the Tax within 15 days after they have received a notice from the Collector of Income Tax to do so, but it does not prevent those who are desirous of being assessed at once without incurring the trouble of having to petition for a revision of their assessment from making returns for the guidance of the public office, whose duty it is to fix the amount which each person or firm should pay.

4. Persons desirous of making such returns should always present them personally at the Office of the Collector of Income Tax, so as to be able to afford any information in connection with them which may be found useful.

5. Persons or firms employing one or more clerks or servants whose pay exceeds Rs. 41-10-8 per mensem, are requested to forward lists of such persons together with the amount of their monthly pay, to the Collector of Income Tax. This return, like the preceding one, is optional; but as the Collector under Section 22 of the Act can call for any evidence or documents for the purpose of enabling him to determine how a petitioner should be assessed, it is clear that such a return will be the means of saving much trouble both to employers and employees, as well as to the officers of Government.

6. The attention of Secretaries and Managers is especially called to Sections 2 and 10 of the Act, and they should forward such returns as are therein required without delay, so as to avoid the penalty of Rupees 10 per diem, to which such neglect makes them liable under Section 24 of the Act.

7. Trustees, Guardians, Curators, Agents, or Committees of any married women, infant, idiotic, or insane, are bound to make returns of the income of persons for whom they are acting, the penalty for neglecting to do so after receiving notice is Rupees 10 per diem.

8. It is not now necessary as it formerly was under the License Tax Act for persons dissatisfied with the amount of their Assessments to pay the money before presenting their petition, but the Collector of Income Tax cannot receive any petition when more than 15 days have elapsed from the date of the service of the notice.

9. Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, is the time appointed by the Collector of Income Tax for the hearing of all petitions filed on or before the previous Saturday, and petitioners must then be in attendance at the Income Tax Office, and be prepared with such evidence as is necessary to support their prayer. The petition should be drawn according to the form given in Schedule B and bear a stamp of 5 Annas.

10. If it is not convenient for a petitioner to attend personally on the day of hearing, he may appear by Attorney, or he may apply for an adjournment till the following Wednesday, but for no longer a period. In all cases where no one appears in support of a petition at the appointed time of hearing, it will be dismissed, the assessment will then become absolute and cannot afterwards be altered.

11. Appeals against the decisions of the Collector of Income Tax will be heard by the Collector of Madras, provided they are made within 15 days from the date of the decision of the former Officer, and if the tax has been paid according to the order in that decision in the meantime. Appeals to the Collector of Madras must be accompanied with a copy of the decision passed by the Collector of Income Tax and also with his receipt for the tax payable, and bear a stamp of one Rupee.

12. After the expiration of 15 days from the date of the service of the notice, or after 15 days from the date of the order on the petition, those who have neglected to pay the amount will be summoned before a Magistrate of Police in the District in which they reside, or in which their place of business is situated, and upon proof that they have been duly served with the notice be fined double the amount of the Tax as a penalty. It should be remembered, that a person so summoned, has lost all right to petition for a revision of his Assessment either to the Collector of Income Tax or the Collector of Madras.

13. Half-yearly payments are allowed when the amount of the Tax is Rupees 50 or upwards, but they can only be accepted when the payment has been made within the 15 grace days allowed after service of the notice, if that time has expired the whole year must be paid at once; the Collector of Income Tax has no power to relax this rule.

14. A deduction is allowed this year to payers of Income Tax equal to one month's payment on account of the late Certificate Tax; parties claiming this deduction should forward at the time of payment their certificates to the Income Tax Office with a receipt for the refund due endorsed upon the back, the amount allowed to each class is as follows:—

	ES.	A.	P.
Class I.....	533	5	0
" II.....	205	10	0
" III.....	143	5	0
" IV.....	59	10	0
" V.....	23	5	0
" VI.....	13	5	0
" VII.....	6	10	0
" VIII.....	3	5	0
" IX.....	1	5	0
" X.....	0	10	0

15. Under the late License Tax Act persons employed in Municipalities, Corporate bodies, or Societies were allowed the option of paying the Tax either as servants of Joint Stock Companies under Section 24, or in the ordinary manner under Schedule A; this option does not exist under the present Act, the deduction is uniformly one per cent. on all salaries exceeding Rupees 41-10-8 per mensem, exclusive of Pies, and must be made by the Treasurer or principal officer, such officer being held responsible to Government for the amount.

16. Government servants and pensioners as well as those paid by Joint Stock Companies and other Societies who have the Tax of one per cent. deducted from their salaries continue liable for further payments, provided they are in receipt of any additional income arising either from being permitted to exercise any trade or profession, or from being in receipt of any ex-officio fees, or for being in possession of any real or personal property.

17. For the same reason individual members of firms will be liable to a separate assessment, provided they have any income independent of their share of the profits of the house. In paying the Tax by a firm great care should be taken that the names of all partners are duly entered in the receipt, otherwise it will often be difficult to prove membership should a petitioner claim exemption on this ground from a separate assessment.

18. The Office of the Collector of Income Tax is in 20, Mount Road, and is open daily from 10-50 A.M. to 4 P.M., with the exception of Sundays, general public Holidays, and the last Saturday in each month.

J. C. WINSTON, Collector of Income Tax.

SCHEDULE A.

Persons whose annual income or profits shall be assessed at not less than—Rs. 500 but at less than Rs. 750 shall pay Rs.					6 0 0
Do.	do.	"	750	"	8 8 0
Do.	do.	"	1,000	"	12 0 0
Do.	do.	"	1,500	"	17 0 0
Do.	do.	"	2,000	"	24 0 0
Do.	do.	"	3,000	"	34 0 0

And for every additional Rs. 1,000 of annual income or profits or fractional part thereof so long as the whole amount assessed is less than Rs. 10,000 ... shall pay an additional duty of Rs. 10.

Persons whose annual income or profits shall be assessed at not less than—Rs. 10,000 but at less than Rs. 12,500 shall pay Rs.					110 0 0
Do.	do.	"	12,500	"	135 0 0

And for every additional Rs. 2,500 of annual profits or fractional part thereof so long as the whole amount assessed is less than Rs. 1,00,000 ... shall pay an additional duty of Rs. 25.

Persons whose annual income or profits shall be assessed at not less than—Rs. 1,00,000 but at less than Rs. 1,20,000 shall pay Rs.					1,040 0 0
Do.	do.	"	1,20,000	"	1,140 0 0

And for every additional Rs. 10,000 of annual income or profits or fractional part thereof ... shall pay an additional duty of Rs. 100.

SCHEDULE B.

Form of Petition under Section 19.

Stamp
eight annas.

To THE COLLECTOR OF ————
The ———— day of ———— 183—

The petition of A. B. of

Sheweth—

1st.—That under the Indian Income Tax Act your petitioner has been assessed in the sum of rupees eight annas eight for the year commencing the 1st day of April 183—

2nd.—That your petitioner's income and profits accruing or arising from (here specify petitioner's trade or other source or sources of income or profits and the place or places at which such income or profits accrue or arise) for the year ending the thirty-first day of March last were rupees ———— as will appear from the documents marked ———— presented herewith, and to which your petitioner craves leave to refer.

3rd.—That your petitioner has no other source of income or profits, and has no reason to believe that his income and profits during the year commencing the 1st day of April 183— will exceed the said sum of rupees ————

Your petitioner therefore prays that he may be assessed accordingly, and that the value of the stamp on this petition may be refunded [or that he may be declared not to be chargeable under the said Act, and that the value of the stamp on this petition may be refunded].

(Signed) A. B.

Form of Verification.

I, A. B., the petitioner named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

(Signed) A. B.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

Office, No. 22, MARSHALLS CHERRY STREET, BLACK TOWN.

Colonel C. A. Denison President.
H. Cardozo, Esq. Asst. to do. (Agent).
P. Ramaswamy Chetty Ag. Asst. to do.

Commissioners.

No. 1 Division.—Mr. G. B. Shaw, Dr. D. H. Paterson, G. Narasimha Chetty Garu and Y. Venkateswami Garu.

No. 2 Division.—C. Parthasarathy Naidu Garu, V. Krishna Chariar, C. V. Iyaswamy Menon and M. S. Sridharan Menon.

No. 3 Division.—Mr. J. C. Coleman, P. Somasundaram Chettyar, P. Chackra Chettyar, and A. Akbar Chetty.

No. 4 Division.—Mr. J. C. Lyter, Mr. J. W. Gantz, Mr. Cyrus Grant, and L. Chaudhary Nair.

No. 5 Division.—Major W. S. Dwyer, Mr. F. Doreck, Mr. C. E. Gower, and Mr. G. Hammett.

No. 6 Division.—Mr. P. B. P. Gough, Mr. J. Higginbotham, Junior, Mr. A. F. Pater, and Mr. J. Gaud.

No. 7 Division.—Mr. A. P. Waller, Jansy John Khan Bahadur, P. T. Ramaswami Naidu Garu, and Captain W. H. Edgerton.

No. 8 Division.—Mr. A. Mackenzie Meer Huseyn Jah Bahadur, M. Venkataswamy Naidu Garu, and Hyder Jung Bahadur.

Officers.

S. Lee, Esq. Executive Engineer.
Mr. W. Stephenson Assistant Engineer.
S. Jacobson Hilley Collector.
Mr. N. Bandy, Jr. Assessor and Assistant to the Collector.
..... Sanitary Inspector.
Mr. W. H. Axelfy Manager and Book-keeper.
..... Sanitary Inspector, 1st District.
Mr. E. W. Potter Sanitary Inspector, 2nd District.
Z. P. Guruswami Naidu Sanitary Inspector, 3rd District.

VEHICLES AND ANIMALS LIABLE TO TAXATION, WITH THE RATES OF TAXATION.

Half-yearly—Rupees.

For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by two horses 0 0
For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by one horse or a pair of horses under thirteen hands or by bullocks or bullocks 4 5
For every 2-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by a horse, mule, bull or bullocks 3 0

Half-yearly—Rupees.

For every horse over thirteen hands 1 8
For every horse of, under thirteen hands, or mule 1 8
For every elephant 12 0
For every camel 6 8
For every horse of, or under, eleven hands 0 8
Every bullock or bull 0 8
Every mule bullock 0 8
Every ass 0 4
Every dog 0 8

TOLLS PAYABLE ON ENTERING MUNICIPAL LIMITS.

	RS.	A.	P.
On every 4-wheeled carriage on springs.....	0	1	0 each.
Do. 2 do. do. on do.....	0	2	0 do.
Do. hackery or cart drawn by men, bullocks, horses, asses or mules, laden.....	0	2	0 do.
Do. do. not laden.....	0	1	0 do.
Do. buffalo, bull or bullock, laden.....	0	0	6 do.
Do. horse over thirteen hands, laden or ridden.....	0	1	0 do.
Do. horse over thirteen hands, not laden or ridden.....	0	0	6 do.
Do. horse of, or under thirteen hands, or ass laden or ridden.....	0	0	6 do.
Do. elephant.....	0	8	0 do.
Do. camel.....	0	1	0 do.

LICENSE TAX ON PROFESSIONS, TRADES AND CALLINGS.

Class I.

Yearly—Rupees.

(A)—Joint Stock Companies, whether registered under any English or Indian Act or Act, and other Companies, whether incorporated by Royal Charter, Act of Parliament, or Act of the Council of the Governor General, or of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of any of the Provinces, and carrying on any trade or business having gain for its object, and the paid-up capital of which exceeds 10 lakhs of Rupees.....	350
(B)—Companies of any of the descriptions mentioned in Division (A) of this class, the paid-up capital of which exceeds 5 lakhs of Rupees.....	200
(C)—Do. do. is 5 lakhs or under.....	150
All persons holding any office or appointment or employed in any capacity upon a salary of Rupees 3,000 a month or upwards.....	150

Class II.

Merchants, Bankers, Sowcars, Wholesale Traders, Commission Agents or any Agents, Gomasthas or Servants in charge of the business of the aforesaid persons when the Principals are non-resident.	
Practising Barristers, Attorneys at Law, Pleaders, Notaries Public, Pleaders, or Valuers of the High Court.	
Practising Surgeons, Physicians, Dentists, Architects, Civil Engineers, Owners or Managers of Markets.	100
Owners of any Press for Cotton, Jute, Hides or other Materials of any Office-cleaning Establishment, or Saw Mill, and Auctioneers.	
All persons holding any office or appointment or employed in any capacity whose salary amounts to Rupees 1,500 a month and is less than Rupees 3,000.	

Class III.

Merchants, Bankers, Sowcars, Wholesale Traders, Commission Agents, or any Agents, Gomasthas or Servants in charge of the business of the aforesaid persons, when the Principals are non-resident, when the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Class II.	
Keepers of any Warehouse, or Wholesale Produce Depot.	
Hotel-keepers, Lodging or Boarding House-keepers, Shop-keepers, Owners of any Printing Press or Oil Mill, Retail Dealers, Manufacturers, Artizans or Traders, the gross rental of whose Shops or places of business is estimated at 50 Rupees a month, or upwards.	50
Practising Surgeons, Physicians, Dentists, Architects, Civil Engineers, Pleaders and Valuers not assessed under Class II.	
All persons holding any office or appointment or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 750 a month and is less than Rupees 1,500.	

Class IV.

Yearly—Rupees.

Practising Licentiated of Medicine, Apothecaries, Veterinary Surgeons, Builders, Land or Marine Surveyors.	
Hotel-keepers, Lodging or Boarding House-keepers, Shop-keepers, Owners of any Printing Press or Oil Mill, Retail Dealers, Manufacturers, Artizans or Traders, the gross rental of whose Shops or places of business is estimated at 20 or more Rupees, and less than 50 Rupees a month.	25
Brokers or other persons employed in the transfer or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, Bills of Exchange, or in procuring freight, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Class III.	

Class V.

Hotel-keepers, Boarding and Lodging House-keepers, Shop-keepers, Owners of any Printing Press or Oil Mill, Retail Dealers, Manufacturers, Artizans or Traders, the gross rental of whose Shops or places of business is estimated at 10 or more Rupees and less than 20 Rupees a month.	
Brokers or other persons employed in the transfer or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, Bills of Exchange, or in procuring freight, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Class IV.	12
All persons holding any office or appointment or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 250 a month and is less than Rupees 750.	

Class VI.

Native Doctors, Dullals, Pawnbrokers, Petty Money Lenders, Hawkers, Shop-keepers, Owners of any Printing Press or Oil Mill, Retail Dealers, Manufacturers, Artizans or Traders, the gross rental of whose Shops or places of business is estimated at 2 or more Rupees and less than 8 Rupees a month.	4
All persons holding any office or appointment or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 75 a month and is less than Rs. 250.	

LIQUOR LICENSE.

Class I.

Retail Dealers in Wines, Beer or Spirits.	
Keepers of Patta and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowlas, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 7 gallons and upwards for each shop.	75

Class II.

Retail Dealers in Wines, Beer, or Spirits, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Class I.	
Keepers of Patta and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowlas, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 5 gallons and less than 7 gallons for each shop.	50
Keepers of Shops for the sale of Toddy who are rated by the Collector of Madras as 1st Class Toddy Shop-keepers for each shop.	

Class III.

Retail Dealers in Wines, Beer or Spirits, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Class I and II.	
Keepers of Patta and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowlas, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 3 gallons and for less than 5 gallons for each shop.	25
Keepers of Shops for the sale of Toddy, who are rated by the Collector as 2nd Class Toddy Shop-keepers for each shop.	

Class IV.

Retail Dealers in Wines, Beer or Spirits, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Class I, II and III.	
Keepers of Patta and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowlas, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 3 gallons and under for each shop.	12
Keepers of Shops for the sale of Toddy who are rated by the Collector as 3rd Class Toddy Shop-keepers for each shop.	

TABLE OF FEES PAYABLE ON DISTRAINTS UNDER THIS ACT.

Sums distrained for	Fee.	
	Rs.	A.
Under 5 Rupees	0	8
5 and under 10 Rupees	1	0
10 " 15 "	1	8
15 " 20 "	2	0
20 " 25 "	2	8
25 " 30 "	3	0
30 " 35 "	3	8
35 " 40 "	4	0
40 " 45 "	4	8
45 " 50 "	5	0
50 " 60 "	5	8
60 " 70 "	6	0
70 " 80 "	6	8
80 " 100 "	7	0
Above 100	10	"

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

REPORT OF BIRTH.

No. _____
 Date of Birth. _____
 Nationality or Caste. _____
 Father's Name and Surname. _____
 Occupation. _____
 Born alive. _____
 Child. Still-born. _____
 Sex. _____
 Remarks. _____
 Signature. _____

REPORT OF DEATH.

No. _____
 Date of Death. _____
 Nationality or Caste. _____
 Place of Residence. _____
 Duration of Residence in Madras. Years _____ Months _____ Days _____
 Name. _____
 Sex. _____
 Age. Years _____ Months _____ Days _____
 Cause of Death. _____
 Remarks. _____
 Signature. _____

NOTE.—In reporting the birth or death of a *Hindoo*, mention the particular *Subcaste* or *Caste*. Let *Christians* be separated into those of pure European parentage, those of mixed blood, viz., *Indo-European*; and those of pure Asiatic parentage, viz., *Native Christians*. Let *Negro Africans* or *Semites* be reported as such, and not as *Mixed-bloods*. This report, when filed in, is to be delivered to the District Registrar of Births and Deaths.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT.

A rate of 14 per cent. on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands, shall be levied; but it shall be at the option of the Commissioners, in lieu of such rate, to levy upon any lands unappropriated to any building or premises or upon any native huts with their appurtenances, a fixed annual rate, not exceeding 4 Rupees for every ground occupied by them, respectively. Any rate levied shall be due and payable by the owners of the said houses, buildings, lands and huts, respectively, from and after the end of the first quarter of the year. The Commissioners may exempt from assessment any house, building or land, the annual value whereof is less than 14 Rupees, if the same be the

sole rateable property of the owner. Houses, buildings and lands situate in Fort Saint George, and buildings ordinarily used as places of public worship, shall not be liable to any rate. When any house shall have been vacant for sixty consecutive days during any year, the Commissioners shall remit so much, not exceeding one-half of the rate of that year as may be proportionate to the number of days the said house may have remained unoccupied; provided that the owner of such house, or his agent, shall have given to the Commissioners notice in writing of the vacancy thereof, and that the amount of rate to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

The estimated gross annual rent at which houses, buildings and lands liable to the rate or rates imposed under this Act upon houses, buildings and lands, according to the annual value thereof, might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, shall for the purpose of the rates leviable under this Act, be held and deemed to be the annual value of such houses, buildings and lands. The value of a house or building so estimated shall not include the value of any machinery contained therein.

The annual value at which lands, houses, buildings, or huts, with their appurtenances, are to be assessed, or the area on which they are to be rated under this Act, shall be fixed by the Commissioners; and such lands, houses, buildings and huts, with their appurtenances, shall be assessed or rated upon the value or the area so fixed and, for such purpose, the Commissioners may divide the town into such and so many districts as they may think fit, and may proceed to make a separate valuation or measurement, district by district.

The annual value assessed, or the area fixed by the Commissioners as herebefore provided, shall be entered in a book to be kept at the office of the Commissioners, wherein shall also be written in distinct columns the name of the owner of the property; or if the occupier and not the owner is the person liable to pay the rate, the name of the occupier, designation of the property, either by name or number sufficient to identify the same together with the name of the street or district in which such property is situate and the amount of the rate assessed or fixed thereon.

Fees for Licenses, Registrations, &c.

(Payable to the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras, under the provisions of Section 188 of the Madras Municipal Act No. IX. of 1865, approved of by Government under date the 6th December 1865.)

	Sec- tions.	Fees.		
		From Rs. A.	To Rs.	
For temporary erections on streets or occasions of private festivals & ceremonies	95	5 0	50	According to size and period of duration.
" putting up verandahs, &c., in front of houses and over streets	110	10 0	100	For a term of five years.
" Livery or Hack Stable	10	0	50	Per annum.
" Cart stand	2	0		Per ground per annum.
" Cattle shed or yard for public resort	112	2 0		Do do.
" Keeping more than 20 sheep or goats	5	0	20	According to extent of ground occupied.
" Do do 10 horned cattle	1	0		Per head for all above 10.
" Do do 10 pigs	119	0 8		Do do.
" board, scaffolding, or fence set up on public streets	158	0 4		Per diem per square.
" Deposit of materials or earth on any public streets	160	0 4		Do do.
" making a hole in public street	9	1		Do do.
" every slaughter house or market	182	50 0	100	Per annum.
" registering offensive and dangerous trades	188	5 0	30	Do
" newly opening offensive and dangerous trades	189	10 0	100	Do According to nature of trade.

Appeals.

Appeals against any rate or tax assessed or demanded by the Commissioners shall be heard and determined by two Magistrates; but no such appeal shall be heard unless the amount of the rate or tax has been deposited with the Commissioners; and no appeal against a rate assessed by the Commissioners shall be heard, unless complaint has been previously made to the Commissioners; provided that such Magistrates may, if they shall think fit, state a case for the opinion of the High Court. Every such appeal shall be commenced within thirty days after the receipt of the notice of assessment, which shall, in respect of any rate, be deemed to accrue on the date of the certificate of the Commissioners in the assessment book or, in case of any subsequent amendment of the said book, upon the receipt by the person aggrieved, of notice of such amendment; and in respect of any tax, the notice of complaint shall be deemed to have accrued from the date upon which such tax has been fixed.

The assessment by the Commissioners of any rate or tax, when no appeal therefrom is made, and the adjudication of any appeal, shall be final and conclusive.

By-Laws for the regulation of Markets and Slaughter-houses.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, Fort Saint George, July 22, 1868.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following By-Laws of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras under Act IX. of 1847:—

1. The stalls in every market for the sale of meat, fish, and vegetables, shall have the flooring raised at least one foot from the ground, shall be paved with tiles, asphalt, or granite, and shall be covered with a water-tight, tiled or terraced roof, the eaves being 7 feet high from the ground, and projecting 3 feet beyond the basement, and the breadth of each double range of stalls shall be not less than 12 feet, and of each single range not less than 6 feet.

2. The entrance from the public streets into the markets and slaughter-houses shall not be of less width than 12 feet each, and the gangways between the stalls shall not be of less width than 8 feet each, and shall be meted with gravel or laterite, and drained to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

3. No articles shall be exposed for sale or deposited in the gangways.

4. Markets for the sale of meat, fish, and vegetables shall be lime-washed, within and without, once at least in every four months.

5. Stalls for the sale of meat and fish shall be washed, and all stalls and gangways swept and the refuse removed therefrom morning and afternoon, and deposited at such places as may be appointed by the Commissioners.

6. The flooring of stalls for the sale of meat and fish shall be kept in good order to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

7. Every market and slaughter-house shall be provided with a well and latrine, if deemed necessary, by the Commissioners.

8. Every owner or farmer of a market shall provide, and keep in his market, standard sets of such weights and measures as are generally used in markets, for reference in case of dispute.

9. Every slaughter-house shall be thoroughly washed and swept morning and afternoon.

10. Every slaughter-house shall be lime-washed, both within and without, once in every four months.

11. Every slaughter-house shall be paved with granite stones or flat paving bricks or tiles, or asphalt, and the joints shall be fresh pointed with mortar at least once annually.

12. Persons afflicted with contagious or infectious diseases are prohibited from vending or exposing for sale any animal or food for animal use.

13. When meat of any description is conveyed from the slaughter-house, or from the beach to a market, it shall not be exposed to view.

14. Fish or meat shall be sold or exposed for sale within the Municipal limits only in licensed markets, or in registered stalls. The registration to be gratis.

By-Laws for the regulation of Burial and Burning Grounds.

1. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse in any Burial Ground within the Municipal limits in a grave of less depth than 4 feet if constructed of masonry, and 6 feet if not so constructed.

2. No person shall build or dig or cause to be built or dug a grave in any such Burial Ground, at a less distance than 2 feet from any existing grave.

3. No grave or vault containing a corpse shall be opened with the sanction, in writing, of the President.

4. No person, when burning or causing to be burnt any corpse or part of a corpse in any Burning Ground within the Municipal limits, shall permit the same, or any part thereof, to remain without being completely reduced to ashes, or to be removed until so reduced.

5. Every person who shall bring or convey, or cause to be brought or conveyed, any corpse or part thereof, to any Burning Ground within the Municipal limits shall burn, or cause the same to be burnt, within six hours after its arrival at the said Burning Ground.

6. Every Burial or Burning Ground shall be surrounded by a sufficient wall or fence to the satisfaction of the President.

By-Laws for the regulation of offensive and dangerous trades, and places for Cart-stands and Livery and Hack Stables.

1. Every owner or occupier of any place within the Municipal limits used for any of the purposes specified in Section 181 of the Madras Municipal Act IX. of 1867, and every owner or occupier of a livery or hack stable or cart-stand, cattle-yard, tannery, coach building yard, or other manufactory, shall remove, or cause to be removed, twice in every twenty-four hours, morning and afternoon, all filth, dirt, and refuse which at the time of such removal shall be in or about such place, and shall cause such filth, dirt, or dust to be deposited in such places as the Commissioners may approve, and provisions for boiling or preparing the food of the cattle and attendants shall be so made as not to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

2. No owner or occupier of any Tannery within the prescribed limits shall remove, or allow to be removed, any hide or skin from any pit in such Tannery for the purpose of exposing the same to the air, or for any other purpose, at any other time than between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock in the morning.

3. Every cart-stand, stable, cattle-stall, and sheep-pen, shall be drained and meted to the satisfaction of the President, and every cart-stand and Pancherry, or block of lime, shall be provided by the owner or farmer thereof, with latrines for males or females or both, as the case may require, of such extent and construction as the President shall approve of.

By-Laws for the regulation and decent and proper use and maintenance of Latrines and Urinals.

1. Every common urinal, which shall be provided or licensed by the Municipal Commissioners, shall and may be used as, and for the purposes of a urinal only, and every common latrine, which shall be provided or licensed by the Municipal Commissioners, shall and may be used as and for the purposes of latrine only.

2. No person shall be at liberty to use such common urinals or common latrines for any purposes other than the purposes for which they are respectively strictly intended, nor be permitted to use them respectively in an improper manner, so as to cause them to be or become in a more filthy or noxious state, than out for such improper use thereof, they respectively would have been or become.

By-Laws for the regulation of order in the public thoroughfare.

1. Every person within whose premises any animal may die, shall, within six hours after its death, either remove the carcass at his own expense, without cutting it up or opening it, to such place as may be set apart by the Commissioners for the reception of such carcasses, or report its death to the Conservancy Overseer of the Division within which such premises may be situated, and in such latter case shall pay to the said Overseer the expense of removing the carcass at such rate as the President may from time to time determine.

2. No person shall dry latrine on the external walls of houses or yards adjoining the public streets.

3. The external walls of houses and yards adjoining the public streets shall be kept in proper repair with lime plastering, and shall be lime-washed once a year, unless specially exempted by the Commissioners.

4. Every wall shall be fenced by a wall 3 feet high from the surface of the ground.

5. No person shall make use of the pavement or verandah of his house or of any place not properly adapted for such purpose, in front of his house, or by the side of any

street, as a stable or stall, for keeping horses, ponies, bulls, cows, bullocks, or any other animal.

A table of such Bye Laws as are applicable to such places respectively, legally printed or painted in English and the Vernacular languages, shall be placed on boards and put up in conspicuous places in every market, slaughter-house, and burial or burning ground, for the information and guidance of the public.

Whoever shall commit any breach of any of the foregoing Bye Laws, by doing any act prohibited by any such Bye Law, or by neglecting to do any act directed to be done by any such Bye Law, or in any wise howsoever, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 20 Rupees, and in the case of a continuing breach to a further penalty not exceeding 10 Rupees for every day during which the breach is continued after the conviction for such offence.

That no person shall cut grass on the roads and in the side channels adjoining the roads situated within the Municipality.

No person shall expose to view, or cause to be exposed to view, any raw skin or skins, or raw hide or hides, in the course of its or their carriage from place to place.

No cart, carriage, or vehicle of any description whatsoever without springs, pushed or drawn by a man or men, or a bullock or bullocks, or other animal or animals, whether empty or laden with passengers or things of any description whatsoever, shall be pushed, drawn, or driven on any road or street, except on the *left-hand side or sides thereof*, nor shall any such cart, carriage, or vehicle of any make with or without springs, whether empty or laden as aforesaid, be pushed, drawn, or driven between the hours of 9 A. M. and 7 P. M. on that part of Popham's Broadway, in the Black Town of Madras, which is situate between the China bazaar or Mundrahy street and the Church Missionary Society's premises in Popham's Broadway.

No cart, carriage, or vehicle of any description whatsoever, whether on or without springs, shall be pushed, drawn, or driven, nor shall any animal be led, ridden, or driven on any footpath expressly intended or made for foot passengers, on any side or sides of any road or street or through any enclosure, nor shall any person use, or cause to be used, any such footpath or any part of an enclosure, for the location, either permanently or temporarily, of any stall or stalls for the sale of any article or articles of food or things of any description whatsoever, or for any purpose or purposes other than for the use of foot passengers.

Registration of Births and Deaths.

Madras Act XX of 1907 confers the registration of Births and Deaths on the Municipal Commissioners with power to appoint officers in different parts of the town for this purpose.

The father or mother of every child born in the town, or, in case of the death, house, assistant or instantly of the father and mother, some person who was present at, or in attendance on, during the child's birth, shall, within one week next after the day of every such birth, give information thereof to the Registrar. So also shall one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness of every person dying in the town, or in case of the death, illness, inability or default of all such persons, the owner of the building or tenement, or in case, the occupier of the person who shall have died, or the inmate of the building or tenement in which such death shall have happened, within eight days next after the day of such death, give information to the Registrar touching the death of such person. Any such person who shall neglect or refuse to give such information shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 100 Rupees.

The following are the Registrars, with their places of residence in their several Divisions:—

Mr. F. Wright, Acting	1st District Registrar, West side Marsh Church Road, No. 245.
John Bernheim	2nd Do. Black Town, Seven Wells Bore, No. 22.
George Stuart	3rd Do. Black Town, Bannister, on North Street, No. 32.
M. Kistnerway	4th Do. Choultry, Kanyalanga Moodally Street, No. 16.
William Bernard Joseph	5th Do. Parametien, New Town, Parama Mahal's Street, Nos. 342 and 32.
J. Hugh Stamford	6th Do. Narsingapuram, Martin Sahib Street, No. 15.
P. Annamalai Moodally	7th Do. Tyndean, Bannister Street, No. 27.
James Panch	8th Do. R. Rajellah, Newbury's Road, No. 14.

N. B.—No fee is charged for registration.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

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

Major R. Murray, R. A., Dy. Director General of Telegraphs in India, (Europe.)

F. G. Todd, C.M.G., Deputy Director General of Telegraphs in India, (Calcutta.)

MADRAS DIVISION.

HEAD QUARTERS, MADRAS.

E. C. Bailey, Superintendent.

LINE S.

HYDERABAD SUB-DIVISION.

From Hyderabad to Berwarrah,
F. Faulkner, 2nd Inspector, in charge.

BERWARRAH SUB-DIVISION.

From Masulipatan to Ongole,
E. Faulkner, Assistant Superintendent, in charge.
H. Marks, 2nd Inspector.

NELLORE SUB-DIVISION.

From Ongole to Madras,
H. L. Harris, Assistant Superintendent, in charge.
J. Shortt, 1st Inspector.
T. Friddle, 1st do.

PONDICHERY SUB-DIVISION.

From Madras to Negapatam,
C. Duffin, Assistant Superintendent, in charge.
H. Laville, 2nd Inspector.

PALEMBANG SUB-DIVISION.

From Negapatam to Telukmanan,
J. T. O'Flynn, Assistant Superintendent, in charge.

OFFICES.

HEAD OFFICE, ESPLANADE, BLACK TOWN.

G. W. W. Barclay, Assistant Superintendent, in charge.

1. Madras	{ Mr. W. S. Roberts Mr. P. Thorpe Mr. E. Parrot }	Telegraph Masters.
2. Nellore	{ Mr. J. M. Williams M. Vannigopall Mallai }	Telegraph Master.
3. Berwarrah	{ Mr. L. Conn C. Coomaraswami Naidu }	Telegraph Masters.
4. Masulipatan	Mr. J. W. Ashworth	Telegraph Master.
5. Guntur	Mr. W. G. Wells	Telegraph Master.
6. Pondicherry	{ A. S. Penagapany Moodally Mr. J. G. Berley }	Telegraph Masters.
7. Cuddalore	S. Thiruvengadam Moodally	Telegraph Master.
8. Negapatam	{ Mr. F. H. Queller M. Sankaradatta Moodally }	Telegraph Masters.
9. Tanjore	{ Mr. C. T. Shanthi Mr. W. J. Borgatta }	Telegraph Masters.

From Darer, Hocttalpattan, MURRAY.

G. W. W. Barclay, Assistant Superintendent, in charge.

A. Ramakrishna Moodally, Storekeeper.

List of Government Telegraph Offices in India and Ceylon.

NAMES OF OFFICES.	NAMES OF OFFICES.	NAMES OF OFFICES.	NAMES OF OFFICES.
ARRACAN DIV.	BOMBAY DIV.	6 Maheswar	3 Aizack
1 Aung (Rae)	1 Ahmedabad	7 Abow	4 Barilly
2 Aryab	2 Ahmednagar	8 Mundhore	5 Dali
3 Moungpoo	3 Masoda	9 Narmad	6 Hott Mundan
4 Pabroo (Churn- Balle)	4 Belgaum	10 Ratham	7 Sistrass
5 Tetinghoo	5 Bumbay	11 Sappas	8 Jilundar
ASSAM DIV.	6 Brest	MADRAS DIV.	9 Kesswile
1 Chatur	7 Government Office	10 Isapore	10 Isapore
2 Choo, Pooar	8 Kelapore	11 Mysore	11 Mysore
3 Derjooling	9 Mahabharwar	12 Mercabed	12 Mercabed
4 Doobian	10 Mahasay	13 Merico	13 Merico
5 Gowhaty	11 Nasook	14 Mysore	14 Mysore
6 Jompigoria	12 Poon	15 Nasulipatan	15 Nasulipatan
7 Larneah	13 Sattars	16 Narmad	16 Narmad
8 Shidong	14 Saret	17 Neshawar	17 Neshawar
9 Sylhet	BRITISH GUERMAN DIV.	18 Neshawar	18 Neshawar
BANGALORE DIV.	1 Hengda	19 Neshawar	19 Neshawar
1 Bangalore	2 Hengda	20 Neshawar	20 Neshawar
2 Bafary	3 Hengda	21 Neshawar	21 Neshawar
3 Dharwar	4 Hengda	22 Neshawar	22 Neshawar
4 Hyderabad	5 Hengda	23 Neshawar	23 Neshawar
5 Kurnool	6 Hengda	24 Neshawar	24 Neshawar
6 Mysore	7 Hengda	25 Neshawar	25 Neshawar
7 Ootacamund	8 Hengda	26 Neshawar	26 Neshawar
8 Vellore	9 Hengda	27 Neshawar	27 Neshawar
BENSAL DIV.	BASSA DIV.	MALABAR COAST DIV.	RAJPOOTANA DIV.
1 Agra	1 Chittagong	1 Alleppey	1 Agra
2 Allahabad	2 Comilla	2 Calicut	2 Ajmer
3 Aitchyore	3 Decca	3 Cannanore	3 Jaipur
4 Barrackpore	4 Jemore	4 Carwar	4 Kanpur
5 Benares	5 Ramon	5 Cechia	5 Lucknow
6 Burywan	BAHAR DIV.	6 Coompa	6 Meerut
7 Buxee	1 Chittagong	7 Goa	7 Moradabad
8 Calcutta	2 Comilla	8 Mangalore	8 Noida
9 Cawnpore	3 Decca	9 Marwar	9 Patna
10 Diamond Harbour	4 Jemore	10 Nagore	10 Peshawar
11 Fattigant	5 Ramon	11 Nagore	11 Peshawar
12 Fyzabad	BAHAR DIV.	12 Nagore	12 Peshawar
13 Goughy Point	1 Chittagong	13 Nagore	13 Peshawar
14 Lucknow	2 Comilla	14 Nagore	14 Peshawar
15 Mirzapore	3 Decca	15 Nagore	15 Peshawar
16 Mud Point	4 Jemore	16 Nagore	16 Peshawar
17 Murda	5 Ramon	17 Nagore	17 Peshawar
18 Panna	BAHAR DIV.	18 Nagore	18 Peshawar
19 Banagore	1 Chittagong	19 Nagore	19 Peshawar
20 Bahadur	2 Comilla	20 Nagore	20 Peshawar
21 Bahadur	3 Decca	21 Nagore	21 Peshawar
22 Bahadur	4 Jemore	22 Nagore	22 Peshawar
23 Bahadur	5 Ramon	23 Nagore	23 Peshawar
24 Bahadur	BAHAR DIV.	24 Nagore	24 Peshawar
25 Bahadur	1 Chittagong	25 Nagore	25 Peshawar
26 Bahadur	2 Comilla	26 Nagore	26 Peshawar
27 Bahadur	3 Decca	27 Nagore	27 Peshawar
28 Bahadur	4 Jemore	28 Nagore	28 Peshawar
29 Bahadur	5 Ramon	29 Nagore	29 Peshawar
30 Bahadur	BAHAR DIV.	30 Nagore	30 Peshawar

* These four Offices are open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily.

† This Office is open from 8 to 10 a. m., from noon to 3 p. m., and from 4 to 6 p. m.

The other Offices in the Madras Division are open night and day, except on Sundays from 3 a. m. to 12 p. m.

RULES.

NOTIFICATION.—Sindh, 17th 22nd September 1868.

The following experimental Tariff, and Rules adopted, as far as practicable, from those of the Paris Convention, have received the approval of the Government of India, and will come into force on the 1st October 1868.

1. Messages must be in the Roman character, and legibly written.
2. The body of the message must be preceded by the address, and followed by the signature.
3. The address must contain all the information necessary to insure the delivery of the message at its destination.
4. Messages may be written in the ordinary English language, in cypher, in words of concealed meaning commonly called "Code," or in any foreign language written in the Roman character.
5. Messages in ordinary language can contain no usual combinations, abbreviations, or constructions, nor words of more than seven syllables.
6. The charge for a message in ordinary English language between any two stations in India or Burma, will be ONE RUPEE FOR EVERY TEN WORDS.
7. The charge for a message in cypher, in words of concealed meaning, or in a foreign language, will be TWO RUPEES FOR EVERY TEN WORDS. Those messages are always repeated back by the Receiving Office, to ensure the greatest possible accuracy.
8. A double charge will be levied upon all messages tendered for transmission between the hours of 12 (6 P.M.) and 6 A.M., also on Sundays, and the following holidays:—

Christmas day; New Year's Day; Good Friday; and the Queen's Birthday.

9. The Ceylon charge on a message of 20 words to or from India is one Rupee. This a message of ten words between any station in Ceylon and any station in India, except those east of Calcutta, will be two Rupees. A message of 20 words will be three Rupees, a message of 30 words will be five Rupees, and so on.

Foregoing rates not applicable to Indo-European messages.

10. These rates do not apply to Indo-European messages which, for the present, will remain unaltered.
11. All that the sender writes in his message to be transmitted, is included in the cost. The name of the sending station telegraph free of charge.

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, from the concluding words of the text of the message, and are 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, to avoid confusion, will, if given at the end, be transferred to the beginning of the text of the message.

13. Words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.
14. Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words.
15. Proper names of towns and persons, names of places and streets, count as one word. Titles, Christian names, particles and qualifications are counted for the number of words employed to express them.

16. Every separate character, whether letter or figure, is counted as a word. The same applies to an underline.

- Signs which the instruments express by a single signal are not charged.
- Signs which count as a figure.
- Numbers expressed in figures reckoned at five figures to a word.
19. Should the address of a message leave the station to which it is addressed, and it be sent on by telegraph to other station, an additional charge of one Rupee for every 10 words of message in ordinary English language, and of two Rupees for every 10 words of message not in ordinary English language, must be paid by the addressee for every extra address before the telegram is delivered to him.
- Messages delivered free within five miles of the Telegraph Station.
- Messages to be forwarded on by post must be registered.
21. Any additional words that may be necessary to explain the delivery of a message when its destination is more than 5 miles beyond the nearest Telegraph Station, will be considered as part of the message and charged for accordingly.
22. Senders of messages are advised to write their messages in an unambiguous and distinct hand, and to use the shortest and most familiar words they can select. The more intelligible the message, the greater is the probability of its being correctly transmitted.
- General instructions.
Messages to be legibly written.
- Authentication of corrections necessary.
- Verification of private messages may be insisted upon.
- Registered messages.
- Charge for registering.
26. When a message is registered, copy of the message as delivered to the addressee is telegraphed to the sender of a registered message.
27. If it be impossible to effect delivery, this double notice is replaced by an advice of the circumstances which prevented the delivery, and if possible, by the information necessary to enable the sender to cause the message to reach its destination.
- If delivery not effected, a notice to that effect is sent to the sender.
- The return message has priority over others.
29. The sender of a registered message can have the return message addressed to him at any station by giving the necessary instructions, as also when pre-paying a reply.
- The return message can be sent to any station.
- Words necessary to convey instructions, must be paid for.
- Refunds.
- No refund will be made unless the message be registered.
31. If a registered message be delayed or mutilated to such an extent as to be unrecognizable, and to be null and void, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the sender.
37. Signs which the instruments express by a single signal (signs of punctuation, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parentheses, fresh paragraph) are not counted. But decimal points, commas and bars of division used with figures are each counted as a figure.
38. Numbers expressed in figures are counted at the rate of five figures to a word, plus one word for any excess.
39. From all other messages free of charge of any place within 5 miles of the Telegraph Station. 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 pay for at the Booking Station.
40. Every intimation, reference, censure or omission of words should be authenticated by the sender of the message, or by his representative.
- The sender of a private message can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.
41. The sender of any message has the power of registering it.
42. The charge for registering is equal to the charge for the message.
43. The delivering station transmits by telegraph to the sender, an integral reproduction of the copy sent to the receiver, followed by a double notice of the exact time of delivery, and of the person to whom it was delivered.
44. The return message has priority to transmission over other messages of the same rank.
- The words necessary to convey these instructions will be considered as part of the message, and charged for accordingly.
45. No refund will be made for a message delivered wholly or partially in an unrecognizable state, unless it be registered; but the public are invited to submit complaints to the Chief Office, Calcutta.

32. No message or messages of more than 250 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.
- Limit to 250 words.
- Multiple messages charged as separate messages.
- Multiple messages charged as one message.
- Copy fee of four Annas.
33. A message addressed to several persons or to the same person in localities where delivery is to be effected by different Offices, is charged for as so many separate messages.
34. A message addressed to several persons in one locality, or to the same person at several places of residence, with or without re-transmission by post, is charged for as a single message; but a copying fee of four Annas, independently of postage if any, is charged for each destination after the first.
35. The sender and receiver of a message have a right to be furnished with certified true copies of the messages sent or received by them; a fixed charge of four Annas is made for every copy furnished.
36. With the following exception, all charges for messages must be prepaid in cash or in stamps.
37. Messages are sent "bearing" from sea-ports when received by mail steamers or other vessels for despatch, but no message, prepaid or "bearing," will be received for transmission until the name of the vessel has been known. "Bearing" messages will not be delivered to the addressee until payment has been obtained.
38. Telegraph Masters are required to refuse to transmit a message which may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming 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 Government, or to the Chief Civil Officer if at a provincial station.
39. To secure secrecy as much as possible, all persons, including officers of the Department not actually on duty, are strictly prohibited from entering the signal room. Breach of the regulation renders an offender liable to a fine of Rupees one hundred under Act VIII of 1861.
40. 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 capacity. Breach of this rule renders the offender liable to the further punishment of fine, or to imprisonment with or without labor not exceeding two years, or to both. It is a violation of secrecy to mention the fact that a message has been received or despatched by any particular person or firm.
41. Service messages from all public functionaries must be paid* for in cash or in stamps prior to despatch; the rates are the same for service messages as those charged to private individuals.
- Payment for service message.
42. Service messages have no right of precedence, and take their turn of despatch with private messages, except in case of pressing public emergency and importance, when priority may be claimed on special grounds.
- Service messages take their turn of despatch with private messages.
43. On certain emergent occasions of great importance, the public functionaries named below have the power of "clearing the line," that is, to suspend the receipt and despatch of all other messages until the one for which the line is "cleared" is 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;
- "Clear the line" messages.
44. Authority having power to "clear the line."

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

Secretaries to the Government of India;
Secretaries to the Government of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western
Provinces and the Punjab;
Chief Commissioners of Oude, the Central Provinces and British Borneo;
Commissioner of Sind;
Director General of Telegraphs in India;
The Resident at Hyderabad (Deccan).

"Clear the line" messages to be paid for. The messages so sent are, however, to be paid for in cash or in stamps as other service messages.

41. No unpaid message, except those specified in the Departmental Regulations, shall on any account be transmitted. A violation of this rule will subject the Signaller or Telegraph Master in charge of the station from which a message is improperly sent to dismissal from the public service.

42. Telegraph Stations are divided into three classes:—

- 1st. Those performing permanent day and night duty;
- 2nd. Those performing full day duty;
- 3rd. Those of limited day duty.

Stations in the 1st Class are always open day and night for the reception and transmission of messages.

Stations of the 2nd Class are open from 7 A.M. till 9 P.M.

Stations of the 3rd Class from 8 A.M. till 10 A.M., from noon till 3 P.M., and 4 P.M. till 6 P.M.

Hours of business limited on Sundays and holidays. 43. All Offices will be closed to the public between the hours of 8 and 12 on Sunday, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's birthday.

44. In cases of fire and death, or of extraordinary political emergency, a message distinguished by the three civil authority at a station, or by any of the authorities empowered to "clear the line," can be sent from any Office at any time.

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, express or otherwise, 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 provided in accordance with the following uniform rates:—

1. Post: 8 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 post outside.
2. Express: 1 Rupee 4 Annas. This mode of transport will only be admitted within a radius of 94 miles of the office.
3. Express or outside beyond 94 miles: payment to be deposited at the rate of 1 Rupee 8 Annas per 6 miles. In default of exactness, the terminal station will employ the quickest mode 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, as 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 receipt 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 parenthesis, 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, 861472 as two words, 134 as one word, 4732 as one word, and 317 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 part of this article.
- 5.—In Government messages, written wholly or partly in cipher, all figures, letters, and signs of punctuation, used as ciphers, 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 legalisation 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 required 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 the message.

X. 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 it. He can then withdraw his message and the full charge made for it will be returned to him.

XI. 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 returned, less a deduction of 6 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 unambiguous.

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 (receiver), 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 noticed 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 inadvisable 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 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 paid 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 sent of Kurrachee, the price of repetition over the Indian line.

XV. Complaints respecting non-delivery, delay, or inaccurate transmission, should be addressed to the Traffic Manager at Rangoon. 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	Stations West of Chittagong	Ceylon and Stations East of Chittagong	
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
London	24 10	28 8	30 8	
Other Stations in Great Britain and Ireland	25 0	28 12	30 12	

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

A. N. MONTEATH, Esq., Director General of the Post Offices in India.
C. K. DOVE, Esq., Officiating Deputy Director General.

Bengal.

P. R. HOGG, Esq., Postmaster General.

Calcutta.

W. H. MCCOWAN, Esq., Postmaster.
E. C. GEORGE, Esq., Officiating do.

Panjab.

Major W. M. LANE, Postmaster General.

Bombay.

C. BATTYE, Esq., Postmaster General.
C. A. STUART, Esq., Postmaster.

North-West Provinces.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Acting Postmaster General.

Tenasserim Provinces.

Major R. W. H. FANSHAW, Chief Inspector of Post Offices (exercising the powers of Postmaster General), British Burmah.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, Esq., on deputation, North Western Provinces Chief Inspector of Post Offices (exercising the powers of Postmaster General), Central Provinces.

E. R. DOUGLAS, Esq., Officiating do.
E. T. BRAUN, Esq., Chief Inspector of Post Offices (exercising the powers of Postmaster General), Sind.

Madras.

Colonel A. C. PEARCE, Postmaster Genl. | M. FERREY, Esq., Postmaster.

INSPECTING POSTMASTERS.

Division.	Division.
1st or Chittagong W. H. Ricks, Esq.	9th or Ootacamund J. Hodges, Esq.
2nd or Masulipatam J. G. Combes, Esq.	10th or Cuddalore W. J. Cusby, Esq.
3rd or Hyderabad J. E. Kelle, Esq.	11th or Trichinopoly R. Sordahl, Esq.
4th or Bellary T. Chinnaiyappan, Esq.	12th or Palamcottah E. H. Gregory, Esq.
5th or Nellore G. Teagard, Esq.	13th or Railway J. Honner, Esq.
6th or Mount T. Rhodus, Esq.	Inspr. Postmaster, Superannuated attached to Genl. Post Office C. V. Krishna Rao, Esq.
7th or Bangalore C. S. Bonifacio, Esq.	
8th or Calicut N. Kinsley, Esq.	

POSTMASTERS.

Bangalore Mr. D. Oliver.	Mount Gunnajee Row.
Bellary J. Ligne.	Nellore Mr. W. Kelly.
Calicut J. C. Stakespear.	Ootacamund G. W. Crosswell.
Chinnaiyappan B. G. A. Borah.	Pondicherry T. DeFries.
Chittagong J. Ramdoss Naider.	Palamcottah B. Gooroojiah.
Cochin Mr. H. Beeby.	Rajahmundry Mr. J. C. Paterson.
Cuddalore N. Vardarajulu Naider.	Salem A. H. Telford.
Cuddapah V. Veeraswamy Moodally.	Secunderabad W. A. Johnson, Esq.
Hyderabad Mr. J. W. Bradley.	Tiruvandrum S. Rangiah Chetty.
Kurnool S. Caroonanban Pillay.	Trichinopoly Mr. J. DeFries.
Madras P. Mothoswamy Pillay.	Tanjore do.
Mangalore Mr. J. Sequeira.	Vellore V. M. G. Johnson.
Masulipatam Mr. J. Fernandez.	Vizagapatam M. V. Mothoswamy Pillay.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING REMARKS AND INSTRUCTIONS. VIZ:—

ADDRESSES ON INLAND COVERS.—No address is complete which does not contain the Post Town, from which delivery is intended, and care should always be taken to write the name of the Post Town as clearly as possible. It should generally form the last part of the address. It, however, the cover be directed to a Post Town of small note (especially if situated in another Province), or if it be directed to a Post Town having a name the same as, or very similar to, the name of another Post Town, it is proper to add in brackets the name of the District or Province to which the Post Town of address is situated. This can always be ascertained by reference to the List of Post Offices.

Care should be taken to spell the names of Post Towns in the same way as they are spelt in the List of Post Offices and to write them *legibly in large well-formed characters*. It must be remembered that to the natives of this country the English language is an acquired one, and that they are not so well able to decipher imperfect current handwriting as if the language and character were their own.

Covers not exceeding 16 lbs. in weight which are intended to be sent otherwise than by Letter Post should have the words "Book Post" or "Pattern Post" or "Baughy Post" (as the case may be) superimposed on the address side of the cover. In the absence of such superimposition, they are forwarded by Letter Post and charged at Letter rates.

ADDRESSES ON FOREIGN COVERS.—In the case of letters for places abroad, the name of the country (written clearly in large well-formed characters) as well as the town or city should be given in full. Attention to this rule will often assist in deciphering the name of the town or city, and will prevent the letter from being mis-sent, when there are towns of the same name in different countries. The address of every letter to a place abroad should end with the name of the country. Names of foreign towns, cities, or countries should be spelt in the address in the same way as in the Foreign Postage Schedule; and the attention of foreigners is particularly directed to this point, as many of them are in the habit of spelling foreign names according to the foreign method. If the route by which the cover is intended to be sent be given by the sender, it should be written on the upper left hand corner, and if the name of the sender be given, it should be written on the lower left hand corner.

For rules respecting the marking of the particular route by which a cover is intended to be sent, and respecting the practice of the Post Office in selecting routes when no particular route is given by the sender.

POSTAGE LABELS. Now so as stamps, and labels should be placed on the front, that is the address side, of the letter and upon the right hand upper corner. On re-directed letters, however, care should be taken not to place fresh stamps over the stamps which have been previously used.

The public are recommended to mark the stamps affixed by them to covers either by lines drawn across them or by writing across them. Covers may be destroyed for the sake of the stamps borne by them, and no stamps bearing any mark denoting previous use can be so readily disposed of, when that is avoided by the practice here recommended.

TRANSMISSION OF CURRENCY NOTES BY POST.—Letters containing cash or a Currency Note or any portion thereof addressed to any place in India must be registered, and it is strongly recommended that Currency Notes sent through the post be sent in halves, the second halves being forwarded on separate receipt of the receipt of the first halves. This method avoids much risk:—If the value of the cash note (if the other half be lost) can be recovered from the Paper Currency Exchequer at a small charge under a Bond of Indemnity. If, on the other hand, while notes sent by post are lost, the Currency Department would not recognize any claim on the part of the bearer although it reports the loss, and when the note is presented and paid at any Currency Office, informs the Police and the person who lost the note. As, however, cash notes are seldom presented by the thief, and as notes received in good faith are paid notwithstanding the recovery of a lost whole note is comparatively rare.

When Currency Notes are sent by post, however, envelopes of a substantial and non-transparent kind should be used. The envelopes should indicate the value of a Currency Note can be dispensed even if secured by right fold of paper of the like transparent and so commonly used in this country. The public are earnestly requested not to place unnecessary temptations in this respect before their own servants who take such letters to the post and before the Post Office employees.

REGISTRATION OF PAPERS, &c.—Attention is invited to the fact that not only letters but also newspapers and numbers of books or papers can be registered by inland post to any part of India, or by foreign post (British Packet) to the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and any British Colony. The fee for registering a newspaper or packet is the same as for registering a letter, and in all the cases mentioned is irrespective of weight.

Aligarh	B	Cawnpore	B & D	Jagganpett	A & F
Amleer	B & D	Coimbatore	B & D	Jaggiahpet	A & F
Amalapur	A & F	Coimbatore	A & F	Kabstary	A
Amalapur	A & F	Coswar	A & F	Karikal	E
Arconam	A & F	Cuddalore	E	Keralam	D
Arcon	B & D	Cuddalore	A & F	Kerdy	A & F
Arcon	B & D	Cumbum	A & F	Kottangherry	B
Azhar	B & D	Cuddalore	A & F	Kurnool	A
Ambasandram	D	Cuddalore	B & D	Kannoody	D
Ammanakur	D	Changanassery	D	Kavarypauk	B & D
Amalapur	A	Chappur	E	Kodimal	D
Amalapur	D	Chelavaguram	D	Kolihai	D
Amalapur	A & F	Chelavaguram	B & D	Kolkarna	D
Amalapur	D	Chelavaguram	B & D	Kotergerry	B & D
Amalapur	D	Chelavaguram	B	Kutaparamba	B & D
Amalapur	D	Chelavaguram	D	Kulladhee	D
Amalapur	D	Chelavaguram	D	Kamptee	D
Amalapur	D	Chelavaguram	D	Kolapur	D
Amalapur	D	Chelavaguram	B & D	Kirkee	D
Amalapur	D	Ceylon and places in	D	Kotree	D
Amalapur	B & D	Colombo	D	Kurrachee	D
Amalapur	A & F	Cuttack	F	Kussowlee	D
Amalapur	B & D	Darrapoor	B	Lingassogoor	A
Amalapur	A	Datchapully	A & F	Lahore	D
Amalapur (Ganjam)	A & F	Dhigul	D	Lucknow	D
Amalapur	B & D	Dharapooram	B & D	Madrantium	E
Amalapur	A & F	Devicottah	D	Madun	D
Amalapur	A & F	Deukencottah	B	Mana Madura	D
Amalapur	A	Dowlashwaram	A & F	Mallipuram	B & D
Amalapur	B & D	Dracharam	A & F	Manuntody	B & D
Amalapur	B & D	Danneor	B & D	Manargoody	D
Amalapur	E	Dharwar	B & D	Mangalore	B & D
Amalapur	B & D	Diamond Harbour	D	Masulipatam	F
Amalapur	D	Dinepoor	D	Mayavaram	E
Amalapur	D	Elimanchilli	A & F	Merum	B & D
Amalapur	D	Ellora	A & F	Metticopoliam	B & D
Amalapur	D	Erund (Yercaud)	B	Mominabad	A
Amalapur	D	Erode	D	Moodalore	A
Amalapur	A	Elkangoody	D	Muctul	A
Amalapur (Barrack)	D	Ernadulum	B & D	Muddenpully	S
Amalapur	D	Ellichpoor	D	Mungalgumary	A & F
Amalapur	D	French Rocks	B & D	Mysore	B & D
Amalapur	D	Goety	A & F	Mabé	B & D
Amalapur	D	Gulbarga	A	Melur	D
Amalapur	D	Guntapur	A & F	Malapottam	D
Amalapur	B & D	Guntur	A & F	Moodocallatour	D
Amalapur	D	Ganjam	A & F	Mosery	D
Amalapur	B & D	Ganapethnagger	A & F	Mahabellishwar	D
Amalapur	D	Gedatour	B & D	Meerut	D
Amalapur	A & F	Gedatour	A & F	Mhow	D
Amalapur	B & D	Gedatour	B	Miznapper	D
Amalapur	E	Gedatour	D	Miznapper	D
Amalapur	A & F	Gedatour	D	Mooltas	D
Amalapur	E	Gedatour	B & D	Moulmein	D
Amalapur	A & F	Gedatour (Deccan)	A	Nagercoil	D
Amalapur	B	Gedatour	B & D	Nagore	E
Amalapur	A & F	Gedatour	A	Nedunungulam	D
Amalapur	A & F	Gedatour	B & D	Nagrikatakum	A & F
Amalapur	B & D	Gedatour (Scinde)	D	Naidoppett	A & F
Amalapur	A & F	Gedatour	D	Named	B
Amalapur	B & D	Gedatour	A	Nungoonary	D
Amalapur	B & D	Gedatour	A & F	Newpula	A & F
Amalapur	D	Gedatour	A	Nolathavole	A & F
Amalapur	B	Gedatour	B & D	Neelapully	A & F

DESTINATION.	Limit to which letters may be paid.	Not exceeding 1 oz.	Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 1 1/2 oz.	Above 1 1/2 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz.	Above 2 oz. and not exceeding 3 oz.
1	FRANCE OR ALGERIA.	RS. A. P. RS. A. P. RS. A. P. RS. A. P.	0 5 0 0 10 8 1 0 0 1 5 4		
2	FOREIGN COUNTRIES <i>via</i> FRANCE.				
* Spain.....	Through France	0 6 0 0 12 0 1 2 0 1 8 0			
* Portugal.....		0 6 8 0 13 4 1 2 0 1 10 8			
Luxemburg.....					
Baden.....					
The Netherlands.....					
Belgium.....					
Rhenish Prussia.....					
Hamburg.....					
Wurtemberg.....					
German States, viz. Hohenzollern, Badenfeld, Hesse, Homburg, Lippe-Deimold, Schwarzburg, Rudolstadt, Nassau-Nassau, Saxe-Coburg, Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, Hildburghausen, Hesse-Electoral-Hesse, Darmstadt, Saxe-Weimar, Eisenach, Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, Switzerland.....	Destination	0 6 8 0 13 4 1 2 0 1 10 8			
Italy.....					
Prussia, the Rhenish Provinces (excepted).....					
Hannover.....					
Saxony.....					
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	Destination	0 8 0 1 0 0 1 8 0 2 0 0			
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....					
Brunswick.....					
Oldenburg (the Principality of Birkenfeld excepted).....					
Anhalt.....					
Austrian Dominions and Belgio.....	Destination	0 8 8 1 1 4 1 10 0 2 0 0			
Denmark.....					
Papal States.....					
* Servia, (Belgrade excepted).....	Extreme frontier of Austria	0 8 0 1 0 0 1 8 0 2 0 0			
* Montenegro.....					
Moldavia.....					
Wallachia.....					
Turkey in Europe, (the places at which France maintains Post Offices excepted) <i>via</i> Austria.....	Destination	0 12 8 1 2 4 2 6 0 3 2 3			
Sweden.....					
Norway.....					
Poland.....					
Russia.....					
* Any foreign country beyond to which letters may be despatched from a port in France by private ship.....	Port of despatch	0 7 4 0 14 8 1 6 0 1 13 4			

NOTE.—The Schedule of Postage rates is too voluminous for insertion in this Almanac. For Schedule of Postage Rates, see Indian Postal Guide for October 1869. Copies may be had at the General Post Office on payment.

MEMORANDUM showing the rates of combined Seamen and Island Postage on Papers and Books sent to the undermentioned places.

DESTINATION.	PAPERS.	BOOKS.
	4 OZS. 8 OZS. 4 OZS. 8 OZS.	
Australian Colonies.....	RS. A. P. RS. A. P. RS. A. P. RS. A. P.	0 2 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 4 0
Hong-Kong.....	0 2 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 4 0	
Canton.....	0 2 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 4 0	
Mauritius, per French Steamer.....	0 2 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 4 0	
Do. <i>via</i> Bombay.....	0 2 8 0 5 4 0 2 8 0 5 4	
Panama.....	0 2 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 4 0	
Singapore.....	0 2 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 4 0	
Aden.....	0 2 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 4 0	
Malacca.....	0 2 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 4 0	
Calcutta.....	0 2 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 4 0	
Rangoon.....	0 2 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 4 0	
Suez.....		
Alexandria.....	Letter rate. Letter rate.	
Foreign Europe, <i>via</i> Trieste.....	0 2 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 4 0	
Malta.....	0 2 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 4 0	
Gibraltar.....	0 2 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 4 0	
France.....		
Madeira.....		
Portugal.....		
Foreign countries, <i>via</i> France.....		
French Post Offices in Alexandria.....		

Inland postage only on despatch and receipt.

With reference to the Treasury Warrant published in the Madras Government Gazette, page 1875, dated the 20th December 1867, the Postmaster begs to publish the following scale of postage, appertaining to Officers of the Army, who are excluded from the operation of the enhanced rates of postage to the United Kingdom, to come into force from 1st April 1868.

ROUTE.	On every letter not exceeding 1 oz. in weight.	On every letter not exceeding 1 1/2 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz. in weight.	On every letter not exceeding 1 1/2 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz. in weight.	On every letter not exceeding 1 1/2 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz. in weight.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P. RS. A. P. RS. A. P. RS. A. P.				
<i>Via</i> Southampton.....	0 4 0 0 8 0 0 12 0 0 1 0 0				Every fraction of 1/2 oz. above the weight of 2 ozs. 4 Annas.
<i>Via</i> Marseilles.....	0 6 8 0 13 4 1 4 0 1 10 8				Do. 5 As 8 Pies.
					Letters can be registered on payment of the usual fee of four Annas.

Postal Notice.

Under a Treasury Warrant, dated the 7th May, the British packet rates of postage on letters passing between India and Egypt have been reduced with effect from the 1st July 1868.

2. From that date the rates chargeable on correspondence between India and Egypt will be those shown in the following Table, which includes Indian inland postage.

taken out and forwarded to the address on the packet charged with the full postage as an unpaid letter, and the remainder of the packet if duly prepaid with stamps will then be forwarded to its address. A packet containing knives, razors, nails, &c. found not sufficiently guarded, will be stopped, and notice of detention sent to the person to whom it is addressed, or to the sender, who may then obtain it on personal application, but the packet will be charged with a fine equal in amount to the postage to which the packet was liable.

A packet, if posted bearing, will be charged with banghy rates of postage.

Book packets posted insufficiently paid by at least one rate, will be forwarded charged with double the difference. Books and pamphlets weighing under 10 tola, and not superscribed "Per Book Post," will be forwarded by Letter Mail, taxed with letter rates of postage.

Packets exceeding the prescribed weight will be forwarded as a banghy parcel if addressed to any place in India.

The hours for receipt of Book Post articles are the same as those for banghy parcels.

Book packets cannot be received for despatch by private sailing vessels or non-contract Steamers.

Inland book rates of postage are charged on all book packets transmitted by means of Her Majesty's Indian post by sea.

Book packets will be transmitted by Letter Mail to stations where there is no separate banghy post establishment, provided it be certified in writing, under the full signature and address of the sender, that the book packet does not contain any letter or other written communication. If the certificate be false, the sender will be subject to a penalty not exceeding 500 Rupees.

PACKET POST.—Packets of Pictures may be sent by Banghy Post at the following rates, (irrespective of distance) viz:—

For a Packet not exceeding 10 tola, 8 Annas.

exceeding 10 tola, but not exceeding 20 tola, 4
and so on, two additional Annas for every additional 10 tola, or fraction of 10 tola.
Any article may be sent by Packet post. The rules for packing, &c., are the same as those laid down for Book post articles.

INLAND BANGHY POST.—Inland postage is charged, by weight and distance on parcels sent by Banghy post, according to the following scale, provided that not more than one letter is to be enclosed, under a penalty not exceeding 50 Rupees:—

FOR DISTANCES	NOT EXCEEDING TOLAHS IN WEIGHT							
	40	60	160	240	320	400	480	560
Miles	ES. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Not exceeding.....	0 8	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0
Exceeding.....	1 0	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0

No parcel exceeding 640 tola in weight can be received for transmission on a line where the Banghy is carried by foot-runners, nor can a parcel exceeding 2,000 tola in weight be received under any circumstances whatever for despatch by Banghy or letter-runners.

Parcels received by post from abroad exceeding the weight which may be sent by Banghy are made over to the Collector of Customs for publication in his list of undelivered packages.

Packets must be securely packed in cloth, wax cloth, or tin, and bear distinct impressions of some device, not that of current coin, fixed at intervals not exceeding three inches along the line of sewing. If these conditions are not observed, the parcel will be returned for that purpose.

Where there is no Banghy Post establishment, parcels will be transmitted by letter post, charged with postage according to the above scale if it be certified in writing on such parcels, under the full signature and address of the sender, that it does not contain any letter or other written communication. If the certificate be false, the sender of the parcel will be subject to a penalty not exceeding 500 Rupees.

Packets not exceeding 10 tola, and not superscribed for despatch by "Banghy Post," will be forwarded by Letter Mail taxed with letter rates of postage.

Packets are not received for transmission by private sailing vessels or non-contract Steamers.

The postage on parcels for stations to which pre-payment is not compulsory, is the same whether posted, prepaid, or bearing.

Parcels once posted cannot be returned to the sender without the permission of Government or the Postmaster General.

Parcels cannot be forwarded to the Colonies or the United Kingdom at Banghy rates of postage. If sent, they must be prepaid at the rates prescribed for letters transmitted by the General P. and O. S. S. Co's Steamers.

Parcels for the unmentioned stations on the line of Railway cannot be transmitted by post, but must be made over to the Railway Company for conveyance:—

Madras,	Sourabaya,	Singapore,	Cherok,
Amboi,	Batavia,	Pattani,	Chennampally,
Vandemully,	Bencoolen,	Medan,	Tanjore,
Trichy,	Pondicherry,	Raddypally,	Trivandrum,
Arconum,	Calcutta,	Warrington,	Nagasaki,
Chennai,	Bombay,	Mandor,	Tadpatri,
Triplicane,	Batavia,	Johanna,	Goody,
Koror,	Trinidad,	Cebu,	

On any other station upon which the line of Railway is or may hereafter be situated, Parcels can only be posted between the hours of 7 and 8 a. m. and 12 noon and 1 p. m. The Banghy Department is closed on Sundays and principal holidays for two hours.

Madras: General Post Office, 7 to 8 a. m. and 3 to 4 p. m.
Suburban Post Offices, 7 to 8 a. m. and 1 to 2 p. m.

SHIP POSTAGE.—Letters, &c., transmitted to any place by a Contract Oceanic Steamer, are taxed with inland rates of postage.

Letters sent by a sailing vessel or non-contract Steamer are subject, in addition to inland postage, to a charge of ship or bounty money of one Anna on each cover, which may, at the option of the sender, be prepaid in stamps or to be paid on delivery.

Letters intended for despatch by private Steamers or sailing vessels, should be so superscribed; or otherwise they may, in the absence of such directions, guide the Post Office, be sent by land where such communications exist.

Ship and Indian postage will be added on all letters received from beyond H. M.'s Indian possessions when delivered at Madras or forwarded to the Mofussil. The Indian postage must be fully paid when letters are posted for despatch, or otherwise they will be returned and disposed of by the Dead Letter Office.

Ship postage is not levied on newspapers.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS.—Soldiers' letters posted in India, for delivery in India, are subject to the ordinary rates of Indian postage.

Soldiers' letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight are entitled to be conveyed from any part of India to any part of Great Britain or the Colonies for one penny or eight pence, provided the postage is prepaid.

Letters from Soldiers and Sailors in India, addressed to Europe, if not prepaid, are charged two pence on delivery.

Pre-payment of postage on letters for Soldiers and Sailors addressed to the undermentioned places, is compulsory:—

Panama, or any other place on the Pacific side of New Granada.....	Rs. 1 0
Valparaiso, or any other place in Chili.....	Rs. 1 0
Callao or any other place in Peru, New York and Panama.....	Rs. 1 0
Vancouver's Island, Saint Thomas, and Panama.....	Rs. 1 0
British Columbia.....	Rs. 1 0
Canada, United States.....	Rs. 1 0

Book and Pattern Post between India, the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

Under the following conditions as to mode of packing, exclusion of all communications, of the nature of a letter, and pre-payment of postage by means of stamps, packets of books, patterns, publications, or works of literature or art, whether British, Colonial or Foreign; and all packets containing of printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament or any Colonial Legislature, may be transmitted between any part of the East Indies, Great Britain, Malta, Gibraltar, the Australian Colonies, Hong-Kong, Ceylon, Mauritius, Aden, Singapore and Penang.

1st.—The postage must be prepaid by means of stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover.

2nd.—Every packet must be sent either without a cover, or in a cover open at the side or ends, so as to admit of the enclosures being removed for examination. Samples, however, of seeds, &c., may be enclosed in boxes or in bags of gunn, or other material.

fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened, or in bags entirely closed, provided that they are transparent, or that the officers of the department may be able to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents. If this rule be infringed, the packet will be treated as a letter.

363.—A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass), prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, parchment or vellum, and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these; but no printed matter or prints will be allowed, except such as may be printed on paper, parchment or vellum. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &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 such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the bindings, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

364.—The packet must not contain any letter closed or open, or any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter or any communication of the nature of a letter written or printed in any such packet or on its cover. Entries, however, merely stating who sends the book, &c., or to whom it is given, are not regarded as a letter. In the case of packets of patterns, the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of articles, may be written, not on loose pieces of papers, but on the cover, or on small labels attached to the samples or bags containing them.

365.—No book or pattern packet can be received, if it exceeds two feet in length, width or depth.

366.—The prohibition which has heretofore existed to the transmission as patterns of articles of intrinsic value by the post between the United Kingdom and India, has been withdrawn.

367.—The rule which forbids the transmission through the post of an article which might injure the contents of the mail bags, or the officers of the Post Office is so far relaxed as to permit the transmission of scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubings, pieces of metal or ore, and such like as samples; provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and the officers of the Post Office, while, at the same time, the samples may be easily examined. If any packet containing such articles as these be posted, which is found not to be sufficiently guarded, it will be stopped.

368.—Samples of seed and similar articles may be sent in the bags entirely closed if transparent, so that the officers of the Post Office may satisfy themselves of the nature of the contents.

369.—In exception to the rule permitting articles of intrinsic value to be forwarded, it must be understood that such articles cannot be forwarded in the Mails *en Marselles*.

370.—Any packet which shall not be open to examination as required by Rule 2, or shall have any letter or any communication of the nature of a letter written or printed in it or upon its cover, will be charged with letter postage.

371.—If a packet be found to contain any letter not wholly printed, whether closed or open, or any enclosure, sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, or any other unauthorized enclosure, the letter or enclosure will be taken out and forwarded to the address on the packet, charged with full postage as an unpaid letter, together with an additional book rate, that is, with the postage chargeable on a book weighing not more than half a pound; the remainder of the packet, if duly prepaid with stamps, will then be forwarded to its address.

372.—In no case can a book packet be sent to the Colonies (except at the letter rate of postage) through a foreign country.

373.—Book or pattern packets which are wholly unpaid, will be forwarded to their destination, charged with double the amount of book postage, and those which are insufficiently prepaid, with the amount of the deficiency, and an additional book rate as a fine.

374.—Book and pattern packets sent to Great Britain *en Marselles* are subject to an additional French rate of two pence, 1 Anna, 4 Pies, for every 4 ozs. which must be prepaid.

N. B.—Indian rates of postage are not charged on letters received or sent by Her Majesty's Mail Steamers addressed to the following places:—

United Kingdom and British Colonies and foreign countries.	France and foreign countries.	Foreign countries <i>via</i> Italy.	Penang, Malacca, Aden, Bombay, Kurrachee.
<i>via</i> the United Kingdom.	Alexandria, Suez & other ports in Egypt.	Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore.	

The *Express Postage* on letters sent *via* Bombay must be paid in stamps, and is listed at the following rates in addition to the steam postage:—

On every letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.	Do. exceeding ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. in weight.	Do. do. 1 oz. do. 1½ oz. do. 2 oz. do.	Rs. A. P.
Do. exceeding ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. in weight.	Do. do. 1 oz. do. 1½ oz. do. 2 oz. do.	0 4 0	As four Annas for every ½ oz. weight.

Each letter must be superscribed "*Express, via* Bombay." The *Express Postage* on newspapers is 1 Rupee per copy not exceeding 4 ozs. in weight in addition to the ordinary steam postage.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES.—In order to protect, so far as possible, the public Mails from the chance of robbery, officers in charge of Post Offices shall not knowingly receive into, bullion, precious stones, or jewels for despatch, either by Letter or Bankish Post.

Receipts will not be granted for any letters, or papers, or book packets, received at any Post Office for despatch, except in the case of registered articles; and will be granted for parcels, only when presented ready written, either in book or on separate slips of paper along with the parcels. Receipts so presented will be duly stamped.

Letter-carriers are forbidden to deliver any letter, newspaper, or other article, without requiring immediate payment of the exact amount of postage. They are not bound to give charge. If the amount of postage due is not at once tendered, and a letter-carrier is subject to detention, the letters, &c., upon which postage is due, shall be taken back to the Post Office for the next delivery. Letter-carriers are forbidden to deviate from their prescribed route.

Any person can rent a private box and receive his letters, &c., at the Post Office window, who is willing to pay the appointed fee of twelve Rupees per annum, to be paid in advance, and for a period of not less than a year. The fees also are the terms for a private bag, except that, in addition, a charge will be made for the cost of the bag itself, and for conveyance; the maximum of the latter being five Rupees per annum, if the bag be conveyed by a rural messenger, and ten Rupees if by a Contractor for a Mail Cart or other Horse Post. The weight of a private bag, when empty, is limited to one pound. No private bag shall be allowed without the permission of the Inspector of Post Master.

The post of a letter or parcel containing any explosive or dangerous material, or substance is liable to a penalty of Rupees 500. (See Section 42 of the Indian Post Office Act of 1866.)

Any person who, for the purpose of defrauding the Post Office revenue, certifies on any official or other letter or packet what is not true in respect to the contents thereof, incurs a penalty of Rupees 500. A party sending private letters under an official cover, duly franked, comes under this Rule. (See Section 43.)

Any person refusing to deliver up a letter or other article erroneously delivered to him by the Post Office, can be punished with imprisonment of either description, and shall also be liable to a fine. (See Section 45.)

Letters or parcels suspected to contain contraband articles can be opened by the Postal Authorities, and parcels for foreign countries can be removed by them, unless accompanied by a Custom House Certificate. (See Section 50.)

The Postal Department is not responsible for any loss or damage that may occur in respect of anything entrusted to it for conveyance. (See Section 52.)

All communications respecting change of address should be made to the Post Master at the station.

A separate instruction is required for every change of address, and no instruction is attended to for more than three months after receipt.

The practice of giving instructions to the officers of the Post Office to intercept and re-direct letters, not only imposes much labor upon them, but in large offices seriously retards the delivery and despatch of Mails. A register of instructions regarding changes of address is kept in every Post Office, but it is to be understood that it is impossible to guarantee that they shall be attended to except in the case of letters received on delivery.

Verbal instructions, or such as may be of a complicated or conditional nature, will not be attended to.

Unless by an express order of the Government, or Director General of the Post Office, or a Post Master General, no letter, parcel, or packet, which has been delivered into any Post Office, shall be restored to the sender thereof, except in the manner detailed in Section XXIX of the Post Office Act of 1826; and except in the case of a letter or other article addressed to a place beyond the limits of British India, which, for any reason, cannot be forwarded to its destination.

Letters, papers, or packets, which belong to a party or to be addressed from one station to another or cleared in transit, must be forwarded postpaid.

English postage stamps are not recognized in India, nor are Indian postage stamps acknowledged in Great Britain.

Official references and payments to Post Office Authorities shall be made between the hours of 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., and between noon and 4 P. M., except on Sundays, when Post Offices will be open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and one official hour.

Whatever postage is marked on a letter, paper, or parcel, must be paid at once on delivery, when which any complaint of over-charge will be duly attended to. In all complaints of over-charge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, or other articles, the covers or envelopes bearing the Post Office stamps must be presented for inspection; and when any complaints are preferred against any letter-carrier, the number on his badge should be specified.

The Post Office does not grant receipts for parcels, but if written receipts are presented, the Post Office stamps will be affixed.

Official Correspondence

The rules relating to the treatment of official correspondence are those notified by Government under date the 4th May 1876, but from the 1st April 1879 the following revised code of rules will come into operation (except Rule 12, which has effect from the 1st October 1869).

A.—PRIVILEGED OFFICES

(1).—The public Offices enumerated in the annexed list will be privileged to send and receive by Indian Post without actual payment of postage all covers* forwarded exclusively on Her Majesty's Service, in accordance with the postage authorities being kept by the Post Office agent every such privileged Office.

(2).—The rules relating to complimentary postage accounts in respect of privileged Offices proceeding on tour and in certain other cases, see head D.

Official covers despatched from a privileged Office

(3).—Official covers despatched from a privileged Office must be properly tied up, faced and enclosed in a bag sealed with the seal of the Office.

(4).—Each cover must be endorsed and addressed according to the specimen form given in the margin, under the full signature autograph or stamp of the Head Clerk, or some other principal Officer of the establishment. Such covers will be charged to the account of the despatching Office by weight in bulk at the rate of 1½ anna per tola.

On Her Majesty's Service only.
To
THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
POSTAL DEPARTMENT,
A. B., CALCUTTA.
Registrar, Home Department.

(5).—Official covers, which it may be convenient for a privileged Office to send to the Post Office in the official bag, should be pre-paid by stamps.*

* See Rule XXII.

At the Presidency towns and other places where there is a separately organized local post for the receipt and delivery of letters at frequent intervals during the day, it may often be convenient for privileged Offices to post local letters in a neighbouring pillar-box instead of sending them to the Post Office in an official bag, and in such cases this rule ought to be avoided.

Official covers delivered to a privileged Office.

(6).—Official covers will be delivered to a privileged Office enclosed in the official bag and sealed and sent out with the ordinary delivery, or given to the messenger of the Office, should one be in attendance.

B.—OFFICES NOT PRIVILEGED

(7).—Offices not privileged consist of those Government Offices which are not included in the list, and do not therefore enjoy the privilege referred to in Rule (1).

Official covers despatched from Offices not privileged to the address of privileged Offices.

(8).—Official covers despatched from an Office not privileged to the address of a privileged Office, must be endorsed and addressed according to the specimen form given in the margin, under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom they are despatched. The address must include the full official designation of the Office to which the cover is directed. Such covers will be charged in the account of the receiving Office by weight in bulk at the rate of 1½ anna per tola.

Official covers despatched from Offices not privileged and addressed to other than a privileged Office.

(9).—Official covers despatched from an Office not privileged and addressed to other than a privileged Office should be pre-paid by Postage Stamps.†

C.—CORRESPONDENCE SUPERSCRIBED "SERVICE BEARING."

(10).—Communications sent by Government Officers in their official capacity, which relate nevertheless to the private interests and concerns of the individuals addressed, may be endorsed according to the specimen form given in the margin, under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom they are sent. Covers so addressed will be regarded by the Post Office as private letters, but will be charged on delivery with bearing postage at "forward" (i.e., pre-paid) rates, and not at double rates. Under this head come replies sent to communications of the kind noted in the margin, as well as any other communications of a like kind which Government Officers may make to individuals (whether private persons or Government Officers) relating to the private interests of the addressee.

(11).—Communications sent by private persons to Government Officials relating to the affairs of Government, may be endorsed according to the specimen form given in the margin, under the full signature of the sender. The address must include the full official designation of the public Office to which the cover is sent. Such covers will be charged on delivery at the rate to which they would have been liable if pre-paid by stamps. This rule is intended to provide for cases of remittance reporting the occurrence of crime to a Police Officer; of employers of laborers sending returns required by the Protector; of aided schools forwarding returns required by a Government Inspector, and of any similar reports or returns required by Government for its own purposes from private individuals, societies, associations, or institutions.

Service Bearing.
To
THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
LUCKNOW.
Signature of sender.

(12).—In cases where it is not thought advisable to entrust postage stamps to a subordinate Official who has to correspond with, or send returns to, a superior (not being a privileged Officer), he may be allowed by his superior to address official covers to him under the above rule; and the same course may be adopted in other cases where it is found convenient or proper to make the postage charge fall on the receiving Office.

D.—SUPPLEMENTARY POSTAGE ACCOUNT BOOKS FOR PRIVILEGED OFFICERS WHEN ON TOUR, AND FOR CERTAIN OTHER CASES.

(13).—Privileged Officers proceeding on tour will be supplied by the Post Office at their head quarters with supplementary postage account books, on which will be printed instructions for their use.

(14).—If a privileged Officer goes on tour without a supplementary postage account book, or if having one he does not present it at the Post Office, he cannot enjoy the privilege of sending and receiving covers without actual payment of postage, but he may in such case post covers under the rules prescribed for Officers not privileged.

(15).—For a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor proceeding on tour, the same rules apply, except when a Camp Post Office is organized. In that case the Camp Post Office will keep the postage account, forwarding monthly returns to the Head Quarter Post Office.

(16).—A District Officer (as defined in the last Entry No. 23) may obtain from the Post Office at his head quarters supplementary postage account books for the use of Residents or Deputies stationed in the interior of the district and in charge of Sub-Divisions, the Postmaster who supplies such books being informed of the designation and locality of the subordinate Offices for which each is required. These books, when supplied to Sub-Divisional Officers will be placed by them in the Post Office where they desire to enjoy the privilege, and will enable them to send and receive official covers just as if they were privileged Officers. Instructions for the use of such books will be printed thereon.

(17).—Similarly, District Superintendents of Police may obtain supplementary postage account books for the use of Assistant Superintendents stationed in the interior of the district.

E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(18).—Officers in charge of Telegraph Offices, when posting telegraph messages for onward transmission by post, are entitled to get receipts for them. Such receipts must be presented ready written in the form ordinarily used by the Telegraph Office when delivering telegraph messages to the addressee. The Postmaster will compare the receipt so presented with the address of the cover accompanying it, and if correct will affix the Post Office Stamp in acknowledgment of receipt. All covers for which receipts are claimed under this rule must be superscribed with the word "Telegraph." Telegraph messages so sent are liable to the ordinary rates of postage, which

* See Rule XXII. must be prepaid in full by means of postage stamps. If telegraph messages are sent registered, the usual registration fee must likewise be prepaid by postage stamps.

(19).—Complaints against the Post Office, certified as such under the full signature and address of the sender, and addressed to any Officer of the Postal Department, are not chargeable with any postage.

(20).—Official communications addressed to Government Offices "on Her Majesty's Service" under Rule (4), (6), or (9), or "service bearing" under Rule (11) or (12), are not liable to additional postage on account of re-direction.

(21).—Government Officers are bound to receive and pay any postage which may be due on covers addressed to them under the superscription "On Her Majesty's Service" or "service bearing." In the charge of postage results from any irregularity or omission on the part of the sender, his fault should be represented to the proper authority.

(22).—Postage stamps required for official correspondence should be purchased at the

Service. Labels.	On Her Majesty's Service only.
To	(Here enter address.)
(Signature of sender.)	(Official designation.)

Government Treasury, or other local stamp depot. The stamps issued to official applicants for official purposes, will be marked with the word "Service," and when used in payment of postage must be supported by the superscription on the cover "On Her Majesty's Service only" under the full signature

and official designation of the Government Officer who sends the cover. The superscription and signature should be entered in the form marginally given. Service stamps affixed to a cover without the above-mentioned superscription will not be recognized by the Post Office in payment of postage. Treasury Officers are enjoined not to issue service stamps to any but Government Officers.

(23).—Covers posted by a privileged Officer under Rule 1, but not enclosed in the official bag, will be treated as if posted by an unprivileged Officer, &c., charged in the account of the receiving Office if it be privileged, and charged with postage at pre-paid rates if addressed otherwise than to a privileged Office. Covers sent by an unprivileged Office under Rule (3), but without stamps will be charged with postage on delivery at pre-paid rates, and if the stamps affixed be insufficient, the deficiency will be charged. Any other irregularity or incompleteness of the address or superscription will render the cover liable to be treated as an ordinary unpaid cover.

(24).—Government Officers when on leave, and those who have retired from the service of Government, can correspond only as private individuals.

(25).—The limits of weight and size, in respect of official letters or packets, are the same as those prescribed for ordinary packets:—
* Not to exceed 200 lbs. in weight, or one and a half feet in length, or one foot in breadth or depth.

* See Rule XXII.

to be packed in wax cloth or lin, and sealed at intervals along the lines of sewing, but they must be securely packed.

(26).—In order to afford to public Offices the means of checking the postage accounts kept against them in the Post Office, reasonable opportunity will be given, under the orders of the Postmaster General, for the inspection of the Post Office account by an Officer deputed for the purpose from any public Office.

(27).—The Director General of the Post Office is authorized to make annual arrangements with the Money Order Department for the conveyance of its correspondence without actual payment at a contract rate. Similar arrangements may be made in other cases in which they may be practicable and convenient.

F.—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE WITH PLACES ABROAD, OR BETWEEN INDIAN POST OFFICES WHEN CONVEYED BY BRITISH OR FRENCH MAIL PACKETS.

(28).—The rules contained in the preceding sections relate exclusively to official inland correspondence, i.e., correspondence conveyed between one Indian Post Office and another by Her Majesty's Indian Post.

(29).—Official correspondence with places abroad or between Indian Post Offices when conveyed by British or French mail packets (i.e., between Calcutta and Madras, or between Bombay and Aden,) is governed by the same rules as ordinary private correspondence, and must either be prepaid by stamps* or (where prepayment is optional) be forwarded as unpaid.

* See Rule XXII. subject to the levy of postage on delivery.

(30).—The only exception to the preceding rule has reference to official correspondence sent by British packets to or from the public functionaries or Departments in London which have special accounts for overland postage with the London Post Office. Official covers intended for such Offices need not be prepaid if superscribed as "On Her Majesty's Service" under the full signature and official designation of the sender. The public functionaries or Departments in London which have accounts with the London Post Office are—Adjutant-General's Office, Admiralty, Audit Office, Board of Trade, Chancery, Charity Commissioners, Chelsea Hospital, Civil Service Commissioners, Commander-in-Chief's Office, Council Office, Court of Probate, Custom House, East India House, Foreign Office, Home Office, Inland Revenue Office, Irish Office, Merchant Seamen's Office, Military Secretary, Horse Guards, Ordnance Office, Paymaster

General's Office, Poor Law Commissioners, Post Office, Quarter Master General's Office, Science and Art Office, Stationery Office, Tiche Commissioners, The Queen, Treasury, Registrar General's Office, War Office, Woods and Forests Office, Work, Buildings, &c. Office.

(11.)—Official covers addressed to private individuals or unprivileged offices in the United Kingdom may be sent paid by stamps if sent unpaid, or if sufficiently paid, they will be charged on delivery in England with deficient postage and fine, under the same rules as govern the treatment in this respect of ordinary unpaid correspondence.

List of Public Officers with which the Post Office will keep accounts of Postage on official letters received and despatched, and for which official bags will be made up.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Accountant General, or Deputy Accountant General, of a Presidency or Province. | 24. District Superintendent of Police. |
| 2. Accountant General Public Works Department. | 25. Electric Telegraph Office at the Presidency. |
| 3. Adjutant General and Assistant Adjutant General of Division, including Staff Officer, Punjab Frontier Force, and Brigadier Major, Hyderabad Contingent. | 26. Examiner of Com. and Stud Accts. |
| Army Clothing Superintendent. | 27. Examiner of Medical Accounts. |
| Assistant Adjutant General of Division. | 28. Examiner of Ordnance Barrack Clothing, and Regimental Necessaries Accounts. |
| Assistant Quarter Master General of Division. | 29. Enrolleur, Pay Department. |
| 4. Bishop. | Family Payments and Pensions. |
| 5. Board of Revenue or Financial Commissioner. | Financial Commissioner. |
| 6. Chief Commissioner and his Personal Secretary. | Financial Department. |
| 7. Chief Engineer of a Presidency or Province, including Chief Engineer or Superintendent General of Irrigation. | Foreign Department. |
| 8. Commander-in-Chief and his Military Secretary. | 30. Gazette Office of a Government or Administration. |
| 9. Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces and his Secretary. | 31. General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thieves and Disorder. |
| 10. Commissary General. | Geological Survey. |
| 11. Commissioner of Ordnance. | 32. Governor-General and Governor, and Private or Military Secretary to either. |
| 12. Commissioner of Division of Revenue or Settlement. | 33. Governors of Chandernagore, Pondicherry and Goa. |
| 13. Commissioner of Customs. | Home Department. |
| 14. Consulting Engineer. | 34. Inspector-General or Conservator of Forests. |
| 15. Comptroller General of Accounts. | 35. Inspector-General of Hospitals. |
| 16. Controller General, Military Expenditure. | 36. Inspector-General of Jails. |
| 17. Controller of Military Accounts. | 37. Inspector-General of Police. |
| 18. Controller of Money Orders. | 38. Inspector-General of Military Works. |
| 19. Controller of Public Works Accounts. | 39. Inspector-General of Irrigation. |
| 20. Cotton Commissioner. | 40. Judge Advocate General. |
| 21. Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, including the Staff Surgeon-Major superintending the Gwalior and Allahabad Circles. | Judicial Commissioner. |
| 22. Director of Public Instruction. | Legal Affairs Superintendent and Remembrancer. |
| 23. District Officer, i.e., Officer in general administrative charge of a District | Legislative Department. |

or Zillah, whether under the name of Magistrate, Collector, Deputy Commissioner, or Superintendent.

24. District Superintendent of Police.

25. Electric Telegraph Office at the Presidency.

26. Examiner of Com. and Stud Accts.

27. Examiner of Medical Accounts.

28. Examiner of Ordnance Barrack Clothing, and Regimental Necessaries Accounts.

29. Enrolleur, Pay Department.

Family Payments and Pensions.

Financial Commissioner.

Financial Department.

Foreign Department.

30. Gazette Office of a Government or Administration.

31. General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thieves and Disorder.

Geological Survey.

32. Governor-General and Governor, and Private or Military Secretary to either.

33. Governors of Chandernagore, Pondicherry and Goa.

Home Department.

34. Inspector-General or Conservator of Forests.

35. Inspector-General of Hospitals.

36. Inspector-General of Jails.

37. Inspector-General of Police.

38. Inspector-General of Military Works.

39. Inspector-General of Irrigation.

40. Judge Advocate General.

Judicial Commissioner.

Legal Affairs Superintendent and Remembrancer.

Legislative Department.

41. Lieutenant, Governor and Private Secretary to ditto.

42. Principal Medical Store-keeper.

Master Attendant, Calcutta.

43. Meteorological Reporter to Government, Calcutta.

44. Military Accountant.

Military Department.

Military Paymaster.

Military Secretary.

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|---|--|
| 45. Mint Master and Head Commissioner, or Commissioner for the Issue of Paper Currency at the Presidency. | 59. Special Registrars of Assurances in Lower Bengal. |
| 46. Opium Agents, Benares and Behar. | Staff Officer, Punjab Frontier Force. |
| 47. Ordnance Office at the Presidency. | Staff Surgeons Major of Gwalior and Allahabad Circles. |
| 48. Paymaster (Military) of a Division or Circle. | 60. Superintendent and Commissioner of Survey. |
| 49. Personal Secy. to Chief Commissioner. | 61. Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. |
| Police Agent. | 62. Superintendent, Army Clothing. |
| Post Office. | 63. Superintendent, Family Payments and Pensions at Madras. |
| 50. Presidency Pay Office. | Superintendent General and Chief Engineer of Irrigation. |
| Private Secretary. | 64. Superintendent General and Superintendent of Vaccine. |
| Public Works Department. | 65. Superintendent, Geological Survey. |
| 51. Quarter Master General and Assistant Quarter Master General of Division. | 66. Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta and Allahabad. |
| 52. Registrar of High Court or Judicial Commissioner. | 67. Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey. |
| 53. Registrar General of Assurances. | 68. Superintendent, Marine, Madras and Bombay, and Master Attendant, Calcutta. |
| 54. Registrar of the Diocese. | 69. Superintendent, Stamps and Stationery. |
| Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. | 70. Superintending Engineer. |
| 55. Resident and Political Agent. | 71. Survey General. |
| Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India or to a Local Government or Administration. | 72. Zillah Judge, including the Additional Judges appointed in some districts of Bengal. |
| 56. Secretariat, Government of India, Financial, Foreign, Home, Legislative, Public Works and Military Departments. | |
| 57. Secretariat of Local Government of Administration, several Branches of. | |
| 58. Secretary to the Commissioner for Unconquered Civil Service Examinations at Madras. | |

The Conservancy Establishments for the planting and protection of Forests in South Canara, Coimbatore, Malabar, Salem, Madras, Tanjavely, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Nijer, Wynad, North Arcot, South Arcot, Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts are now formed into one Department for one entire Presidency. An extensive Teak Plantation exists on the banks of the Palar River in Malabar. 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 stray cattle. Nurseries 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 also 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 Official against all who violate the orders, to be dealt with according to the offence.
4. To improve the Forests by clearing, planting, and by unremitting attention to young trees. To see that Teak and other fine timber is carefully assessed, and to take care that no trees are felled 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 whatever.
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 *gummi* and *gum* timber contained in their respective Districts. Personally to pay the *stat* *lab* *man* 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 other remarkable production of the Forests.
9. The services of the Assistants being entirely to Government, they are strictly prohibited from engaging in private transaction of any kind.

CLERK OF THE
Conservator of Forests

PRECEDENCE IN THE EAST INDIES.

Fort St. George, 22nd August 1862, No. 336.—The following Notification by the Government of India, is published in General Orders:—

Fort William, Home Department, 10th July 1862, No. 3780. NOTIFICATION.—The following Warrant under Her Majesty's Sign Manual, in pursuance of the Table of Precedence for India, presented in January 1855, and notified in the Calcutta Gazette of 17th 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 it hath been represented unto us, that it is advisable to regulate the Rank and Precedence of persons holding appointments in the East Indies:

In order, in 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 hereinafter 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.

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.

Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, according to priority of appointment.

The Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, according to priority of appointment.

The Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, according to priority of appointment.

The Judges of the High Court of Judicature at North Western Provinces, according to priority of appointment.

The Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Settlements, according to priority of appointment.

The Governor of the East Indies.

The Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Army at the several Presidencies (not being Commanders-in-Chief in India) according to relative rank in their respective services.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Government-General of India, for the purpose of appointing to the Council of the Governor-General of India, except in the case of Members appointed to the Council of the Governor-General of India, appointed for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, who are entitled to special precedences.

Members of the Council of the Governor-General of India, appointed for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, who are entitled to special precedences.

Members of the Council of the Governor-General of India, appointed for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, who are entitled to special precedences.

Members of the 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 regard 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.

Asst. Comdants 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 the 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 custom with rank in the Army, to have the same rank with reference to Civil Servants as 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 Government, and by Council in case any question shall arise.

Nothing in the foregoing rules to disturb the existing practice relating to precedence in Native Courts, or on occasions of intercourse with Natives; and the Government is to be empowered to make rules for such occasions in case any question shall arise.

All Ladies to take place according to the rank assigned to the husband, with the exception of wives of Peers, and Ladies having precedence by their own rank, namely of their Husbands, and who are not in rank below the rank of Major-General.

Such Ladies to take place according to their several ranks, and to be considered as being in India, immediately after the wives of Members of Council, and before the wives of Members of Council in India.

Given at our Court, at Calcutta, this twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and in the

By His Majesty's Command, CHARLES WOOD

CHARLES WOOD

HER MAJESTY'S BULLION DEPOT.

(LATE MADRAS MINT.)

VELLARBANAB STREET, BLACK TOWN.

F. F. Bellow, Esq. Assay Master & Commissioner of Government 13
Paper Currency 1,500

Subordinate Officers of the Depot.

Mr. A. G. Peterson Hd. Asst. and Manager of Stamp Paper Dept. 150
" J. E. Price Treasurer and Bullion-keeper 140
" R. Tindale Superintendent of the Gate 100

Subordinate Officer of the Assay Office.

Mr. J. Duarte Head Accountant and Manager 200

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 4 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 re-weighed 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 masters 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 970 Rupees per 1,000 Tola of Standard Silver fit for coinage, but any person who prefer applying at the Mint for Notes in exchange for Coin 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.

POSTING BEARERS FOR TRAVELLERS.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, October 23, 1863.

The following *Rescript* Notification is published for general information.

NOTIFICATION.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, October 2, 1863.

The undermentioned Officers will be entrusted with the duty of posting bearers for Travellers in the Madras Presidency from and after the 1st November 1863—

At the Presidency and in the Madras District.....

In the District of Bellary.....

Do. Chitaldroog.....

Do. Chidambur.....

Do. Ganjam.....

Do. Godavari.....

Do. Kistna.....

Do. Kurnool.....

Do. Madras.....

Do. Malabar.....

Do. Nellore.....

Do. Salem.....

Do. South Arcot.....

Do. South Canara.....

Do. Tanjore.....

Do. Tinnevely.....

Do. Trichinopoly.....

Do. Vizagapatnam.....

Deputy Collectors.

Bangalore Cantonment..... Superintendent of Police.

Mysore Province.

In the District of Bangalore.....

Do. Oolar.....

Do. Toomkoor.....

Do. Mysore.....

Do. Hassan.....

Do. Shimoga.....

Do. Coodeo.....

Do. Chitaldroog.....

Deputy Superintendents.

CHORE..... Superintendent.

His Highness the Nizam's Territories..... Superintendent of Police.

Residency Bazaar.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

A. J. ARNOLDSON, Chief Secretary.

Statement showing the number of Villages, Area, Population, and Revenue of each of the new Taluqs of the several Districts of the Madras Presidency.

Districts.	New Taluqs.	Kusabhs.	No. of Villages 1276.	Area in square Miles.	Pop. as per Census in Fash 1276.	Land Rev. for Fash 1278.
Ganjam.	Gumsot.....	Rassalcundab.....	897	1,081	1,34,882	Rupees. 2,08,074
	Berhanpore.....	Berhanpore.....	360	574	2,14,649	5,23,450
	Chicacole.....	Chicacole.....	146	339	1,54,503	4,14,831
	Villages other than Ryotwar.....		278			
	Zemindaries, &c.....			2,246	7,31,716	Polsheush includes in the above figures
	Total.....		1,681	4,187	72,85,700	12,46,095
Vizagapatnam.	Golecondah.....	Narsipatan.....	93	2,754	78,195	61,414
	Sarvasiddi.....	Yellamanchilly.....	65	327	1,00,030	94,321
	Villages other than Ryotwar.....		185			
	Zemindaries, &c.....			16,855	17,56,333	11,84,375
	Total.....		343	18,936	19,34,558	13,49,110
Godavery.	Ramachendrapuram.....	Ramachendrapuram.....	183	508	1,84,110	5,00,444
	Amalapor.....	Amalapor.....	114	487	1,89,233	5,16,014
	Nursapor.....	Nursapor.....	120	450	1,01,537	4,92,239
	Bhimavarin.....	Bhimavarin.....	88	416	83,326	3,00,190
	Tanuku.....	Tanuku.....	88	367	1,52,082	5,07,104
	Eliore.....	Eliore.....	91	729	1,18,786	1,50,108
	Yarnagudum.....	Yarnagudum.....	93	1,236	1,30,383	1,89,732
	Peddapore.....	Peddapore.....	166	505	1,01,339	2,26,838
	Rajahmundry.....	Rajahmundry.....	94	2,053	1,00,921	1,42,452
	Villages other than Ryotwar.....					
	Zemindaries, &c.....			816	2,05,138	3,44,847
	Total.....		977	7,536	14,27,472	37,79,908
Kistna.	Bapetta.....	Bapetta.....	91	615	1,27,950	4,07,777
	Rapulli.....	Rapulli.....	149	526	1,55,092	5,08,304
	Guntoor.....	Guntoor.....	130	453	1,18,963	3,93,000
	Palnad.....	Corajala.....	137	1,014	1,04,395	3,02,312
	Rajahpet.....	Rajahpet.....	122	607	1,02,130	3,05,170
	Krossore.....	Krossore.....	162	563	84,000	3,49,948
	Godivada.....	Gurajah.....	108	507	77,379	3,21,493
	Nundigama.....	Nundigama.....	120	537	68,788	1,76,913
	Bunder.....	Bunder.....	79	655	78,946	1,26,636
	Bezwa.....	Bezwa.....	72	401	60,780	1,19,811
	Vennakondah.....	Vennakondah.....	83	564	52,574	1,13,142
	Vizianpatt.....			225	13,109	2,770
	Villages other than Ryotwar.....					
	Zemindaries, &c.....			535	2,55,560	4,33,547
	Total.....		1,836	7,237	13,96,652	38,45,523

Districts	New Taluqs.	Kumbas.	No. of Villages 1275.	Area in square Miles.	Pop. as per Census in 1276.	Land Rev. for 1278.
Nellore.	Gudur	Gudur	124	484	94,734	3,19,880
	Rapur	Rapur	90	535	52,265	1,10,734
	Nellore	Nellore	128	768	1,52,300	4,13,471
	Atmakur	Atmakur	102	563	86,344	2,13,222
	Udayagiri	Udayagiri	62	391	48,694	71,453
	Carali	Carali	52	356	52,215	1,19,559
	Kandukur	Kandukur	119	619	98,733	2,47,067
	Ongole	Ongole	174	632	1,33,323	2,76,657
	Kanigiri	Kanigiri	78	304	50,775	12,667
	Villages other than Ryotwar					
	Zemindaries, &c.			2,294	4,13,359	2,13,271
	Total		809	6,846	11,55,064	21,27,402
Cuddayah.	Jammamangadu	Jammamangadu	109	740	87,323	2,36,063
	Poddatur	Poddatur	61	505	55,483	1,21,295
	Budvill	Budvill	98	743	75,224	1,33,477
	Chidlapah	Chidlapah	124	605	1,46,506	2,78,877
	Silhoor	Silhoor	75	655	66,943	1,33,433
	Pullampet	Pullampet	89	985	1,44,796	2,10,891
	Pulivendla	Pulivendla	192	881	155,312	1,89,403
	Kahdri	Kahdri	157	1,093	1,16,113	1,77,406
	Royachote	Royachote	83	1,121	1,05,189	1,33,247
	Volipad	Volipad	105	750	1,23,093	1,53,696
	Madanapalli	Madanapalli	88	1,004	1,13,511	1,72,794
	Total		1,089	2,177	11,44,759	20,56,188
Bellary.	Bellary	Bellary	175	985	1,39,327	3,61,291
	Adony	Adony	189	803	1,39,629	2,48,744
	Talpatry	Talpatry	99	772	1,07,386	1,70,611
	Alur	Alur	99	677	73,886	2,90,779
	Choory	Choory	144	1,014	1,03,121	2,26,044
	Hospett	Hospett	126	866	74,331	1,56,329
	Darmavaram	Darmavaram	161	1,226	98,284	1,33,738
	Anantapur	Anantapur	103	789	85,552	1,43,533
	Hindoooor	Hindoooor	79	481	71,073	1,33,479
	Havanhagalli	Havanhagalli	159	623	73,945	1,51,603
	Pennakonda	Pennakonda	90	654	75,463	1,07,232
	Koodligi	Koodligi	349	864	74,217	1,16,161
	Madavara	Madavara	343	439	60,393	1,02,945
	Boyardrug	Boyardrug	148	890	65,453	1,31,835
	Harpanahalli	Harpanahalli	291	692	62,869	1,15,738
	Villages other than Ryotwar					
	Zemindaries, &c.			145	13,068	
	Total		2,299	11,496	18,91,298	29,13,438
Kurnool.	Patticondah	Patticondah	103	1,071	1,33,586	2,16,219
	Ramelkota	Ramelkota	101	810	1,18,717	1,86,808
	Nandikotkur	Nandikotkur	95	1,322	82,748	2,17,590
	Nandial	Nandial	91	862	1,33,586	2,04,193
	Kovilaganlla	Kovilaganlla	84	582	1,18,717	2,33,543
	Servill	Servill	85	527	82,748	1,67,414
	Kambam	Kambam	71	1,045	83,827	1,55,599
	Marakapur	Marakapur	67	1,248	73,266	85,114
	Villages other than Ryotwar					
	Zemindaries, &c.			90		
	Total		787	7,470	7,70,837	14,72,978

* Peischah included in the above figures.

Districts	New Taluqs.	Kumbas.	No. of Villages 1275.	Area in square Miles.	Pop. as per Census in 1276.	Land Rev. for 1278.
Madras.	Chingleput	Chingleput	327	470	1,92,076	1,30,380
	Conjeeveram	Conjeeveram	346	500	1,54,067	2,91,029
	Madurantankum	Madurantankum	335	650	1,63,508	2,25,004
	Tiroovallure	Tiroovallure	247	585	1,33,166	2,37,048
	Saidapett	Saidapett	257	355	1,57,916	1,43,301
	Ponnari	Ponnari	153	226	93,551	1,60,836
	Madras	Madras	18	27	4,50,000	87,121
	Villages other than Ryotwar					
	Zemindaries, &c.			700		
	Total		2,433	2,813	12,54,283	12,75,919
North Arcot.	Chendragiri	Chendragiri	195	563	91,273	67,754
	Chittoor	Chittoor	495	574	1,93,436	1,87,623
	Palmanair	Palmanair	527	487	53,072	66,839
	Wallajahpet	Wallajahpet	290	512	1,91,851	1,78,554
	Gooristhann	Gooristhann	262	442	1,35,293	2,07,766
	Vellore	Vellore	190	268	1,48,412	1,75,269
	Polur	Polur	227	317	92,974	74,373
	Wandewash	Wandewash	420	412	1,33,582	2,07,658
	Arcoot	Arcoot	347	394	1,41,572	1,75,136
	Villages other than Ryotwar					
	Zemindaries, &c.			11,187	6,65,527	5,58,962
	Total		2,923	15,146	17,87,184	18,89,923
South Arcot.	Tindivanam	Tindivanam	533	773	1,60,282	2,68,875
	Trinamaly	Trinamaly	471	985	97,958	92,945
	Villapooram	Villapooram	363	545	1,92,448	3,22,738
	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	222	447	1,85,216	2,76,218
	Trichalur	Trichalur	317	429	1,31,390	2,46,433
	Cullacoorahy	Cullacoorahy	312	579	1,19,644	2,33,887
	Virdachellum	Virdachellum	302	534	1,83,671	2,15,182
	Chellambaram	Chellambaram	483	387	1,82,199	4,59,652
	Zemindaries, &c.					33,043
	Total		3,063	4,779	12,61,543	21,16,180
Tanjore.	Tanjore	Tanjore	270	634	3,09,308	3,00,938
	Combaconum	Combaconum	417	341	3,10,184	3,23,527
	Mayaveram	Mayaveram	327	275	1,93,852	5,51,999
	Shesli	Shesli	168	169	97,045	2,66,971
	Numulum	Numulum	376	293	1,50,740	7,26,093
	Negapatam	Negapatam	261	243	1,65,301	4,05,274
	Teruturapondy	Teruturapondy	177	537	1,23,336	2,49,416
	Manargudi	Manargudi	247	293	1,47,777	4,18,806
	Puttookotta	Puttookotta	117	942	1,96,960	1,93,279
	Moottamfauz Vil- lages, &c.			7		
	Villages other than Ryotwar			1,556		
	Zemindaries, &c.					
	Total		3,935	3,735	17,31,703	43,36,303

* Peischah included in the above figures.

195 AREA, REVENUE, &C., OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. (PART II.)					
District.	New Tahqs.	Kustals.	No. of Villages 1978.	Area in square Miles.	Pop. as per Census for 1978.
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly...	Trichinopoly...	386	513	2,35,297
	Museri...	Museri...	189	657	2,26,275
	Kullitalay...	Kullitalay...	92	524	1,81,836
	Perambalora...	Perambalora...	218	602	1,44,075
	Wudikupolliam...	Jayinkondashole- veram...	363	773	1,80,204
	Villages other than Ryotwar		398		
	Zemindaries, &c.				
Total...			1,653	3,565	10,06,826
Madurai.	Therumangalam...	Therumangalam...	155	619	2,14,840
	Melur...	Melur...	84	532	1,12,963
	Madura...	Madura...	249	446	2,02,784
	Dindigul...	Dindigul...	171	1,091	2,74,333
	Periambalur...	Periambalur...	41	1,200	1,80,187
	Palai...	Palai...	86	934	1,51,534
	Villages other than Ryotwar				
Total...			786	5,730	12,46,352
Tinnevely.	Amhammooram...	Amhammooram...	131	475	1,48,777
	Tinnevely...	Tinnevely...	231	236	1,83,121
	Tenkasi...	Tenkasi...	150	450	1,12,247
	Namangay...	Namangay...	203	631	1,59,961
	Tenkai...	Tenkai...	65	182	1,09,633
	Streeviliputtor...	Streeviliputtor...	186	443	1,54,716
	Sankaranaimar Cowl...	Sankaranaimar Cowl...	49	503	1,53,222
Sattur.	Sattur...	Sattur...	71	360	1,45,613
	Ottapadaram...	Ottapadaram...	66	486	1,46,637
	Villages other than Ryotwar				
	Zemindaries, &c.				
Total...			1,104	5,145	15,31,168
Coimbatore.	Periandray...	Periandray...	210	698	1,81,008
	Pulladam...	Pulladam...	194	315	2,02,559
	Coimbatore...	Coimbatore...	231	623	1,93,983
	Sattiyamangalam...	Sattiyamangalam...	237	1,636	1,59,598
	Darapuram...	Darapuram...	88	847	1,73,335
	Caror...	Caror...	64	590	1,37,377
	Pollachi...	Pollachi...	127	700	1,43,239
Oudumalacotta.	Oudumalacotta...	Oudumalacotta...	59	515	97,531
	Collegal...	Collegal...	146	1,400	58,551
	Bhowany...	Bhowany...	67	800	74,534
	Zemindaries, &c.				
Total...			1,618	7,991	11,02,596
Nellocherry.	Nellocherry...	Nellocherry...	17	479	38,142
	Total...		17	479	38,142

* Peishch included in the above figures.

CIVIL.] AREA, REVENUE, &C., OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. 250					
District.	New Tahqs.	Kustals.	No. of Villages 1978.	Area in square Miles.	Pop. as per Census for 1978.
Salem.	Salem...	Salem...	176	994	3,17,784
	Attur...	Attur...	126	758	1,26,514
	Kannakul...	Kannakul...	92	743	2,32,784
	Trichengode...	Trichengode...	80	622	2,04,803
	Trigayur...	Trigayur...	281	846	1,51,845
	Chengai...	Chengai...	492	892	1,27,084
	Darmasuri...	Darmasuri...	535	998	1,61,047
Krishnagiri.	Krishnagiri...	Krishnagiri...	216	658	1,32,515
	Utt...	Utt...	516	1,159	1,84,537
	Zemindaries, &c.				
Total...			1,556	7,695	10,10,206
South Canara.	Mangalore...	Mangalore...	399	718	2,17,501
	Cassergode...	Cassergode...	242	1,024	2,03,074
	Uppinangadi...	Uppinangadi...	278	1,047	1,03,517
	Udipi...	Udipi...	259	899	2,08,918
	Coondapur...	Coondapur...	120	523	1,06,478
	Zemindaries, &c.				
Total...			1,278	4,208	8,39,688
Malabar.	Calicut...	Cherry...	41	530	1,60,400
	Ernad...	Moajri...	52	853	2,40,673
	Valluvanad...	Annapuram...	64	1,125	2,45,267
	Penani...	Penani...	73	429	3,11,482
	Palghat...	Palghat...	56	695	2,79,309
	Wainad...	Manastodil...	16	1,160	56,602
	Cochin...	Cochin...	1	3	14,901
Cherikal.	Cherikal...	Pullikavur...	43	451	2,21,319
	Kottam...	Kattaperumba...	23	488	1,22,789
	Kurumbazad...	Payoli...	57	521	2,03,549
	Zemindaries, &c.				
Total...			431	6,260	18,56,373
Grand Total...			30,932	1,43,382	265,32,136

* Peishch included in the above figures.

COLLECTIONS OF REVENUE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

For Fash 1277, from 1st July 1867 to 30th June 1868.

Districts.	Land Revenue.	Sundry Sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Canjam.....	11,46,005	15,63,896	26,99,900
2. Vizagapatnam.....	13,50,710	6,43,220	19,93,930
3. Godavery.....	37,70,832	9,81,703	47,52,535
4. Kistnah.....	36,46,823	14,45,919	50,92,742
5. Nellore.....	21,27,536	12,50,986	33,78,522
6. Chidambaram.....	49,54,009	3,32,767	52,86,776
7. Bellary.....	26,13,478	8,62,348	34,75,826
8. Kurnool.....	11,73,047	4,08,169	15,81,216
9. Madras.....	12,25,332	37,55,070	49,80,402
10. Do. Town.....		17,41,703	17,41,703
11. North Arcot.....	12,24,511	4,23,013	16,47,524
12. South Arcot.....	21,16,130	11,35,363	32,51,493
13. Bangalore.....	43,66,362	21,32,476	64,98,838
14. Trichinopoly.....	15,20,496	2,37,465	17,57,961
15. Madras.....	21,31,563	10,87,337	32,18,900
16. Coimbatore.....	30,55,227	11,79,841	42,35,068
17. Amritsar.....	20,23,677	3,87,898	24,11,575
18. Malgherry.....	36,571	55,807	92,378
19. Salem.....	23,02,510	4,52,180	27,54,690
20. South Canara.....	14,06,514	9,55,710	23,62,224
21. Malabar.....	18,70,910	17,51,178	36,22,088
Total.....	428,04,597	233,91,835	661,96,432
Income Tax.....		43,611	
License Tax.....		507,914	
Almshouse.....		49,06,082	
Sea Customs.....		25,83,747	
Land Customs.....		188,755	
Salt.....		112,00,700	
Stamps.....		39,43,980	
Total.....		233,91,835	

GRADATION LIST OF THE ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Rank in Surveying and Civil Engineering.	Language Alphabet.	NAME.	Regiment.	Date of Appointment to the present Ap- pointment.	Date of Departure from the present Ap- pointment.	District or place duty on which now employed.	Remarks.
1	English	Anderson, J. V.	Royal Engineers	1867	1868	Madras	Services temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India.
2	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
3	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
4	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
5	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
6	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
7	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
8	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
9	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
10	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
11	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
12	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
13	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
14	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
15	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
16	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
17	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
18	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
19	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
20	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
21	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
22	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
23	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
24	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
25	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
26	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
27	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
28	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
29	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
30	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
31	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
32	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
33	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
34	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
35	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
36	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
37	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
38	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
39	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
40	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
41	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
42	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
43	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
44	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
45	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
46	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
47	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
48	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
49	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
50	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
51	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
52	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
53	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
54	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
55	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
56	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
57	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
58	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
59	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
60	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
61	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
62	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
63	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
64	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
65	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
66	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
67	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
68	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
69	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
70	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
71	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
72	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
73	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
74	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
75	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
76	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
77	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
78	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
79	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
80	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
81	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
82	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
83	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
84	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
85	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
86	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
87	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
88	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
89	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
90	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
91	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
92	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
93	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
94	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
95	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
96	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
97	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
98	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
99	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do
100	English	Waller, J.	do	1867	1868	Madras	do

First Grade Executive Engineers of Districts.

Second Grade Executive Engineers of Districts.

GRADUATION LIST OF THE ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENTS, 2nd &c.—Continued.

Placed in Surveying and Civil Engineering.	NAME.	Age.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Second Grade Executive Engineers of Districts.—continued.					
SACE	Palmer, J. G.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Smith, R. W.	31	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Randall, J. W.	31	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
SACE	Lowrey, A.	31	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
Third Grade Executive Engineers of Districts.					
to	Havel, J. O.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Smith, C. J.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Wood, H. W.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Whit, R. H.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	McArthur, J. A.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Andrews, W. E.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Lowrey, A.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Thompson, R.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Montgomery, P.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
Fourth Grade Executive Engineers of Districts.					
to	Stonely, E.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Law, G. V.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Hanlon, F. H.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Edwards, A. B.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Curran, W. G.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Wright, R. X.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Kennedy, E. B.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
First Grade Assistant Engineers of Districts.					
to	McArthur, P.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Palmer, J. W.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Smith, A. C.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Brookman, R. B. E.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Lowrey, R. A.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.

First Grade Assistant Engineers of Districts.

to	Lowrey, R. A.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Palmer, J. W.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Smith, A. C.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Brookman, R. B. E.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Lowrey, R. A.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
Second Grade Assistant Engineers of Districts.					
to	Lowrey, R. A.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Palmer, J. W.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Smith, A. C.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Brookman, R. B. E.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Lowrey, R. A.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
Third Grade Assistant Engineers of Districts.					
to	Lowrey, R. A.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Palmer, J. W.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Smith, A. C.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Brookman, R. B. E.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.
to	Lowrey, R. A.	30	10 Feb 1909	do	Supply—Employed in surveying and improving the road, under the Surveyor General, 24 Feb. 1909.

Malabar.

Rank and Names.	Appointment.	Remarks.
2d Captain W. C. Coningham, Royal Engrs.	2d Grade Exec. Engr.	Supernumerary—On Furlough for 2 years.
Lieutenant W. G. Cumming, Royal Engrs.	Exec. Engr. 4th Grade.	On special duty at Cochin.
Mr. J. O'Shaughnessy.	1st Grade Asst. Engineer.	Supernumerary—On furl. for 23 months.
Lieutenant J. N. Marwarling, Royal Engrs.	1st Grade Asst. Engr.	
Captain and Depy. Commissary H. Bailey.	Asst. Engineer 2d Grade.	
Comdr. T. Smithers.	Sub Engineer 2d Grade.	
Sub Conductor J. Grims.	Superior 2d Grade.	
Vetnamotoo.		
R. Francis.		
James P. O'Connell.		
Mr. R. Stephens.	Overseers.	
Engr. H. Hyde.		
Mr. H. M. Bond.		
Corporal W. Willis.		
Sergeant W. Brewer.		

Wynand.

Major R. B. Kennedy.	4th Grade Exec. Engr.	
Major F. M. Rayner.	2d Grade Asst. Engr.	
Sub Conductor E. Barker.	2d Grade Sub Engr.	
Mr. R. Dancy.	Overseers.	

South Canara.

2nd Captain R. Thompson, Royal Engrs.	2d Grade Exec. Engr.	
Mr. V. M. Fernandes.	Sub Engineer 2d Grade.	
Mr. J. F. Patten.	Superior and Grade.	
L. Rangappa.		
Mr. J. M. D'Mello.	Overseers.	
Mr. P. Chapp.		
Mr. J. A. C. Lobo.		
Mr. S. D. Rebello.		
Mr. P. Nery.		

Mladura.

Captain H. L. Prendergast, Royal Engrs.	1st Grade Exec. Engr.	Supt.—As Engr. Engr. of the 4th Divn.
Lieutenant J. Kennedy.	Exec. Engr. 2d Grade.	On special duty.
Mr. W. Montserrat.	2d Grade Asst. Engr.	Acting—Studying in the Civil Engineer- ing College.
Lieutenant W. H. Cosker.	2d do.	On special duty.
Mr. G. R. Leggett.	2d do.	
Mr. O. A. Haynes.	2d do.	
Lieutenant M. Greer.	Royal Engrs. 2d	Supernumerary.
Lieutenant C. H. P. Christie, Royal Engrs.	2d do.	Do.
Mr. J. P. Martin.	Superior 3d Grade.	
Velayadan Pillay.		
Muttoswamy Pillay.		
Sergeant J. B. Sanderson.	Overseers.	
Balakrishna Mudali.		
Chinnaswamy Pillay.		
Mr. J. Fonseca.		Actg. vice Riordan.
Chokalingam Pillay.		
Serj. J. Hamilton.		

Tinnevely.

Major G. M. Payne.	Staff Corps.	1st Grade Exec. Engr.	Supt.
Mr. W. S. Harrington.		Exec. Engr. 2d Grade.	Supt.—On sick leave to Europe.
Lieut. P. S. Shepherd.		1st Grade Asst. Engr.	
Mr. J. M. Bell.		Asst. Engineer 3d grade.	On probation.
Mr. W. Hughes.		Asst. Engr.	Do.
Mr. J. D. Grant.		Asst. Engineer.	Do.
Mr. A. Coquihar.		Sub Engr. 1st Grade.	
Mr. D. McNair.		Sub Engr. 1st Grade.	
Munirappa Pillay.		Superior 1st Grade.	
Sergeant C. Seton.		do.	
Vasupathy Pillay.		Superior 2d Grade.	
Ordnance Artificer T. Barnett.			
Conductor D. Riordan.			On sick leave.
T. Subramanian Pillay.			
Ramaswamy Anusary.			
Copani Pillay.			
Mythampermal Pillay.			
Kistnaswamy Mudali.	Overseers.		
Rutnaswamy Moodelly.			
Davasegamy Moodelliar.			
Sobramania Pillay.			
Mr. J. M. Taylor.			
Mr. E. Taylor.			

THE MADRAS REVENUE SETTLEMENT AND SURVEY DEPARTMENTS.

I. Settlement Branch.

CENTRAL OFFICE.

Mr. P. Master, Esq.	Director of Revenue Settlement.
Mr. J. Howell.	1st Uncovenanted Assistant.
Mr. W. P. Williams.	2nd Do. do. do.
	Manager.

Kistna Party.

Mr. J. Laksminikanta Row.	Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.
	Uncovenanted Native Assistant (in charge.)

Karnool and Cuddapah Party.

Mr. H. M. Cox, Esq.	Offg. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.
Captain C. J. Stuart.	2nd Assistant Director of Revenue Settlement.
Mr. V. Mayer, Esq.	Assistant Director of Revenue Settlement.
Mr. P. Sankara Row.	Uncovenanted Native Assistant.

Nellore Party.

Mr. C. Randall, Esq.	Offg. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.
Mr. V. Sankara Row.	Uncovenanted Native Assistant.

Salem Party.

Mr. S. A. Goodrich, Esq.	Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.
Mr. V. Sankara Row.	Uncov. Native Assistant.

Nominal Roll of the Revenue Survey Department, arranged according to Districts.—Central Office.

Rank and Names.	Appointment.	Remarks.
Colonel R. J. B. Priestley.	Staff Corps.	Chief Revenue Survey.
Mr. W. Starr.		1st Asst. Rev. Survey Office.
Mr. T. Sankaradhar.		2nd Asst. do.
Mr. A. Barton.		Head Draughtsman.
Mr. P. Sankaradhar.		Asst. Draughtsman.
Mr. D. Sankaradhar.		3rd Draughtsman.

Coimbatore and Salem Districts, No. 1 Party.

Major W. E. Hesser.	Staff Corps.	Deputy Super. Revenue Survey.
Captain C. G. Sargant.		2nd Asst. Supt. do.
Mr. A. Cook, Esq.		Acting do. do.
Lieutenant W. Frost.		1st Asst. Supt. do.
Captain P. R. Thomson.		Provisionally Asst. Supt.
Mr. J. Fraser.		Sub Assistant.
Mr. J. Ross.		Sub Assistant.
C. E. Chetty.		Sub Assistant.
Thaswamy Pillay.		Head Surveyor.
Mr. H. Holtzworth.		Sub Assistant.
Nagasaamy Iyer.		Head Surveyor.
Mr. A. Appasaamy Pillay.		Head Surveyor.
S. Sankaradhar Pillay.		Head Surveyor.
M. Sankaradhar.		Head Surveyor.
Mr. W. R. Coombes.		Sub Assistant.
Mr. S. Hamilton.		Head Surveyor.
A. Kistnaswamy Moodelly.		Head Surveyor.
Mr. J. Brookhurst.		Acting Head Surveyor.
Mr. J. Jones.		Surveyor.
Mr. J. Jones.		do.
Mr. P. Ross.		Acting Surveyor.
Mr. A. Arkle.		Surveyor.
S. Clark.		Acting Head Surveyor.
Munirappa Moodelly.		do.
Mr. Russell.		do.
Mr. W. Evans.		do.
Mr. Smith.		do.
Mr. Lakshminarasimha Pundarik.		Manager.
M. Sankaradhar.		Head Writer and Computer.
Mr. Joseph Pillay.		Head Draughtsman.

Nominal Roll of the Revenue Survey Department, arranged according to Districts—continued.

Kurnool District, No. 2 Party.

Rank and Name.	Appointments.	Remarks.
Captain J. G. Cloete	Ag. Dy. Supt. Revenue Survey	
H. O. C. Carbone, Esq.	1st Asst. Supt. Revenue Survey	On Sick leave.
H. Merdman, Esq.	Ag. 1st Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey.	
Mr. H. Vaughan	Ag. Sub Assistant.	
S. Venkataratnam	Head Surveyor.	
Ananthiah Naidu	Head Surveyor.	
O. Venkataswamy Naidu	Head Surveyor.	
Mr. J. Thomson	Head Surveyor.	
Mr. Gabel	Acting Head Surveyor.	
Mr. S. W. Janson	Do.	
O. Subbarayalu Naidu	Acting Head Surveyor.	
N. Krishna Rao	Manager.	
Lachmai Narayanaiah Panteloo	Head Writer and Computer.	
S. Venkataratnam	Assistant Computer.	
B. Vedagery Naidu	Offg. Head Draughtsman.	

Cuddapah District, No. 3 Party.

Lieut. Colonel W. Crowe	Staff Corps.	Depy. Supt. Revenue Survey.	On Sick leave.
H. Gompertz, Esq.		1st Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey.	On Sick leave.
Captain A. O. H. Clay		Acting Deputy Superintendent.	
A. A. Bradshaw, Esq.		1st Asst. Supt. Revenue Survey.	Acting.
F. T. Hargrave, Esq.		Prin. Asst. Supt. Rev. Sur.	
Mr. J. W. White		Head Surveyor.	
S. Reddy		Head Surveyor.	
Mr. J. Doran		Acting Head Surveyor.	
K. Venkataratnam		Acting Head Surveyor.	
Mr. C. A. Marsh		Acting Head Surveyor.	
A. Srinivasulu Naidu		Head Surveyor—Doing duty as	
Mr. Kearney		Ag. H. Surveyor. (H. Comput.)	
Mr. T. Giranna		Do.	
M. Satayiah Naidu		Do.	
J. Venkataswamy		Ag. Manager.	
M. Venkataswamy Naidu		Head Draughtsman.	
D. Hanavalingam		Asst. Draughtsman.	

Tinnevely District, No. 4 Party.

F. C. Puckle, Esq., M.A.	Depy. Supt. Revenue Survey.	
Captain H. O. Graham	Staff Corps.	1st Asst. Supt. Revenue Survey.
Lieut. W. B. M. Franks		2nd Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey.
K. Barber, Esq.		Actg. 1st Asst. Supt.
Mr. W. P. Fulton		Sub Asst. Supt.
Mr. J. Cooper		Acting Sub Assistant.
Mr. R. Mcintosh		Head Surveyor.
Manvelu Pillay		Head Surveyor.
Venkatadri		Head Surveyor.
R. Gurusamy Iyer		Manager.
R. Srinivasasathas Chetty		Head Computer.
M. Appayya Pillay		Head Draughtsman.
P. Demaswamy Naidu		Assistant Draughtsman.

Madras District, No. 5 Party.

Major W. Barber	1st Lt. D.	Depy. Supt. Revenue Survey.	On Sick leave.
W. Beaumont, Esq.		Deputy Supt. Rev. Survey.	
J. H. Wright, Esq.		1st Asst. Supt.	
Captain O. A. Lardell		2nd Asst. Supt. Rev. Sur.	In charge of Demarcation.
Mr. G. Middleton		Sub Assistant Rev. Survey.	
Mr. J. D. Chatterton		Acting Sub Assistant.	
Sams Pillai		Head Surveyor.	
Mr. H. J. Hullock		Head Surveyor.	
Mr. J. Grant		Head Surveyor.	
Mr. J. F. Trapp		Extra Head Surveyor.	
S. Rama Rao		Acting Head Surveyor.	
R. Anthonyswamy Naidu		Acting Head Surveyor.	
G. Subbaratnam		Head Surveyor.	
S. Venkataswamy Naidu		Head Surveyor.	
S. Srinivasaswamy Naidu		Acting Head Surveyor.	
J. Venkiah		Acting Manager.	
M. Joseph Pillai		Head Draughtsman.	Doing duty in No. 1 Party.
Perumal Naidu		Acting Head Draughtsman.	

Nominal Roll of the Revenue Survey Department, arranged according to Districts—continued.

Rank and Name.	Appointments.	Remarks.
Ganjam Survey.		
J. J. Tomlinson, Esq.	1st Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey.	
Mr. T. Quinlan	Sub Assistant.	
T. Arunachalam	Head Surveyor.	
S. Rangaswamy	Ag. Do.	
Mr. A. Jones	Do.	
Mr. K. Pletter	Acting Head Surveyor.	
K. Mohanram	Manager.	
R. Appanarasiah	Head Computer.	
T. Ramesham	Head Draughtsman.	
K. Venkataswamy Naidu	Assistant Draughtsman.	
Madras Demarcation.		
Capt. C. D. Farnes	1st Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey.	On Sick leave to Europe.
Captain C. A. Lardell	Ag. and Asst. Capt. Rev. Sur.	In charge.
M. V. R. Rao	Inspector of Boundaries.	
Lutchmans Row	Do.	
U. Srinivasulu Chetty	Do.	

Ganjam Demarcation.

J. J. Tomlinson, Esq.	1st Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey.	In charge.
H. G. Dunsford, Esq.	2nd Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey.	
T. Rangaswamy Naidu	Inspector of Boundaries.	

Coimbatore Demarcation.

J. H. Cook, Esq.	1st Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey.	Employed in Demarcation.
Kemba Moodley	Acting Boundary Inspector.	
Sams. Row	Do.	

Province of Coorg, under the Commissioner for the Affairs of Coorg

Lieutenant R. M. Clark	1st Asst. Supt.	In charge of Coffee Estate Survey.
M. Krishnaswamy	Head Surveyor.	
W. Meenahalli	Head Surveyor.	
K. Srinivasaswamy Iyengar	Acting Head Surveyor.	
S. Sumari	Head Surveyor.	
M. Madhava	Head Surveyor.	
Thomas Clark	Computer.	

Revenue Survey Charges.

Divisions.	District Demarcated in each Division.	Head Quarters.	Names and Rank of Officers in charge.	Date of present Appt.	Remarks.
No. 1 Survey Party.	Salem & Coimbatore.	Coimbatore.	Major W. H. Hessey, Deputy Supt.	1 Nov. 1851	In charge of No. 1 Sur. and No. 3 Demarcation, Coimbatore.
No. 2 Survey Party.	Kurnool.	Kurnool.	Captain J. G. Cloete, Ag. Supt. Rev. Survey.		
No. 3 Survey Party.	Cuddapah.	Cuddapah.	Lieut. Col. W. Crowe, Deputy Supt.	5 Aug. 58	Sick leave in India.
No. 4 Survey Party.	Tinnevely.	Palamcottah.	Captain A. O. Clay, Ag. Deputy Supt.		
No. 5 Survey Party.	Madras and Saint Thomas Nellore.	Madras.	F. C. Puckle, Esq., Depy. Supt.	1 Oct. 61	
No. 6 Survey Party.	Madras and Saint Thomas Nellore.	Madras.	Major W. Barber, Depy. Supt.	3 July 60	Europe Furlough.
No. 7 Survey Party.	Ganjam.	Chiescoole.	W. Beaumont, Esq., Dy. Supt. Rev. Sur. In charge of No. 6 Sur. and 1 Demarcation.		
No. 8 Survey Party.	Ganjam.	Chiescoole.	J. J. Tomlinson, Esq., 1st Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey.	1 Feb. 65	In charge.
No. 9 Survey Party.	Ganjam.	Chiescoole.	Lt. E. M. Clerk, Asst. Supt.		Under Commissioner for affairs of Coorg.
No. 10 Survey Party.	Madras.	St. Thos. Mount.	Captain C. A. Lardell, 2nd Asst. Supt. Rev. Sur.		Madras Demarcation.
No. 11 Survey Party.	Ganjam.	Chiescoole.	J. J. Tomlinson, Esq., Asst. Supt. Rev. Sur.	1 Sep. 69	In charge.
No. 12 Survey Party.	Coimbatore.	Carcon.	J. H. Cook, Esq., Ag. 2nd Asst. Supt. Rev. Sur.		In charge of No. 11 Demarcation Party.

Adjutant General's Department.

PART III.

RANK	NAMES	Corps	Date of Appointment to the present grade	Date of first App. to the Adj. Gen's Department	REMARKS
Colonel	Peter Burton Ross	60th Bn.	25 Nov. 1862	25 Nov. 1862	Adjutant General.
Lieut. Col.	*Ernest Augustus Bulford	Staff Corps	28 Sep. 1862	28 Nov. 1862	Deputy Adjutant Genl. - Bar. Farn.
Lieut. Col.	Thomas Crawford Longcraft	Staff Corps	28 Sep. 1862	28 Sep. 1862	Deputy Adjutant Genl. - Bar. Farn.
Major	Andrew Robert Clephane	Staff Corps	1 Oct. 1862	1 Oct. 1862	Deputy Asst. Adj. General.
Captain	*Robert Augustus Toney	Staff Corps	1 Oct. 1862	1 Oct. 1862	Deputy Asst. Adjutant General.
Royal Artillery.					
Lieut. Col.	*William Clarke Francis	Royal Art.	1 June 1862		Assistant Adjutant General.

Quarter Master General's Department.

RANK	NAMES	Corps	Date of Appointment to the present grade	Date of first App. to the Department	REMARKS
Colonel	*Glenford Cooke	Staff Corps	28 Sep. 1862	28 Sep. 1862	Quarter Master General.
Lieut. Col.	Arthur Druce	Staff Corps	28 Sep. 1862	28 Sep. 1862	Deputy Quarter Master General.
Major	Robert Elliot Deane	Staff Corps	28 Sep. 1862	28 Sep. 1862	Assistant Quarter Master General.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

RANK	NAMES	Corps	Date of first App. to the present grade	Date of first App. to the Department	Divisions and Forces
DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.					
Major Genl.	Henry Pritchard	Staff Corps	1 Jan. 1862		
DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATES.					
Lieut. Col.	Charles Campbell McCallum	Staff Corps	1 Oct. 1862	1 Oct. 1862	1st Northern Division - Bar. Farn.
Lieut. Col.	Edward Henry Power (Bar. at Law.)	Staff Corps	16 Jan. 1862	16 Jan. 1862	1st Division.
Major	*Geo. Philip Hendenall Shorne	Staff Corps	14 Aug. 1862	14 Aug. 1862	1st Division.
Lieut. Col.	James Edmund Mayne	Staff Corps	4 Dec. 1862	4 Dec. 1862	Centre Division and Straits with Southern Districts.
Major	Charles Henry Wilson	Staff Corps	4 July 1862	4 July 1862	1st Division.
Lieut. Col.	*Francis Marshall	Staff Corps	16 Jan. 1862	16 Jan. 1862	1st Division.
Lieut. Col.	*George Frederick Chesnut	Staff Corps	16 Jan. 1862	16 Jan. 1862	1st Division.
Lieut. Col.	Andrew Cooke MacMaster	Staff Corps	16 Jan. 1862	16 Jan. 1862	1st Division.

1. Previously in the Department from 16th June 1860 to 25th December 1861.

2. Previously in the Department from 10th September 1861 to 10th November 1862.

Divisional Commanders. 1.

RANK, NAMES AND CORPS.	When Appointed.	Date from which commenced service.	Divisions to which attached.
Major General Fredrick Paul Walker.	1862	1862	1st Division.
Lieut. Col. Sir John Rowland Smith, R.C.M.	1862	1862	1st Division.
Lieut. Col. *Richard Shetler	1862	1862	1st Division.
Lieut. Col. *George Dehaene	1862	1862	1st Division.

Brigadiers General, 6.

RANK	NAMES	When appointed.	Date of Rank as Brigadier Genl.	Date from which commenced service as Brigadier.	Stations.
FIRST CLASS BRIGADIER. 3.					
Major General	*William Ross	1862	1862	1862	1st Division.
Major General	*Davidson	1862	1862	1862	1st Division.
Major General	*Henry Nott	1862	1862	1862	1st Division.
SECOND CLASS BRIGADIER. 3.					
Major General	*William George Woods	1862	1862	1862	1st Division.
Major General	*George Smith	1862	1862	1862	1st Division.
Major General	*Andrew Smith	1862	1862	1862	1st Division.

Assistant Adjutants General of Divisions and Forces, 6.

RANK AND NAMES	Corps	When appointed.	Date from which commenced service.	Stations.
Major General	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.
Major General	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.
Major General	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.
Major General	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.
Major General	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.
Major General	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.
Major General	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.

Assistant Quarter Masters General of Divisions and Forces, 3.

Lieut. Col. *James Poynter	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.
Major General	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.
Lieut. Col. *John Alexander Phillips	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.
Lieut. Col. *Robert Henry Dwyer	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.
Lieut. Col. *John Dwyer	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.
Lieut. Col. *Francis Dwyer	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.

Deputy Asst. Quarter Masters General of Divisions and Forces, 4.

Major William Dwyer	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.
Captain Robert Davidson	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.
Major William Robert Mackenzie	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.
Captain John Dwyer	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.

Brigade Majors, 7.

Lieut. Col. *James Poynter	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.
Lieut. Col. *James Poynter	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.
Lieut. Col. *James Poynter	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.
Lieut. Col. *James Poynter	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.
Lieut. Col. *James Poynter	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.
Lieut. Col. *James Poynter	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.
Lieut. Col. *James Poynter	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.

Aides-de-Camp to General Officers Commanding Divisions.

Captain *James Poynter	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.
Captain *James Poynter	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.
Captain *James Poynter	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.
Captain *James Poynter	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.

Barrack Department.

Colonel *William Alexander Woods	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.
Major *William Woods	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.
Captain *James Poynter	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.
Lieut. *James Poynter	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.
Lieut. *James Poynter	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.
Lieut. *James Poynter	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.
Lieut. *James Poynter	Staff Corps	1862	1862	1st Division.

		CORPS.	Date of Appn.	REMARKS.
FIRST CLASS. POONAMALLIE.	Major Gilbert Barker	1stt Post.	5 Nov. 1897	Contracted to.
	Captain John McMillan	Staff Corps.	20 June 1897	Adjutant.
	Staff Ser. H. W. Carter	Medical Dept.	5 July 1897	In Medical charge.
PALAVESK.	Staff Ser. H. N. L. James, &c.	do	11 Nov. 1897	Attached.
	1st. Col. W. P. Stuart Smith	Staff Corps.	21 Feb. 1898	Contracted to.
	Captain C. C. Davidson	Staff Corps.	18 Feb. 1898	Adjutant and Officer in charge.
	Sergeant H. T. Sims	Medical Dept.		In Medical charge.

Convalescent Depots.

FIRST CLASS. WALLINGTON.	1st. Col. W. P. de la Harpe	Staff Corps.	5 Dec. 1897	Contracted to.
	Captain W. T. de la Harpe	Staff Corps.	20 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
	Staff Ser. Major H. L. Cowan	Medical Dept.	10 Dec. 1897	In Medical charge.
	Major T. G. Davidson	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
	Major H. P. J. de la Harpe	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
	Major G. L. de la Harpe	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
	Captain H. E. de la Harpe	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
	Captain G. de la Harpe	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
	Captain J. C. de la Harpe	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
	Captain W. H. de la Harpe	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
FIRST CLASS. KAMARMOON.	Captain Charles Boyer Shaw	1stt Post.	21 Nov. 1897	Contracted to.
	Staff Ser. F. Walsh	Staff Corps.	1 Apr. 1898	In Medical charge.

Station Staff Officers.

SECOND CLASS—RA. 18.				
1st. Col.	J. J. A. Simpson	Staff Corps.	10 Jan. 1898	Adjutant.
1st. Col.	J. H. E. de la Harpe	Staff Corps.	10 July 1897	In Medical charge.
1st. Col.	J. W. C. Henderson	Staff Corps.	1 Apr. 1897	In Medical charge.
THIRD CLASS—RA. 18.				
1st. Col.	H. de la Harpe	Staff Corps.	10 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
1st. Col.	H. de la Harpe	Staff Corps.	10 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
1st. Col.	H. de la Harpe	Staff Corps.	10 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
1st. Col.	H. de la Harpe	Staff Corps.	10 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
1st. Col.	H. de la Harpe	Staff Corps.	10 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
1st. Col.	H. de la Harpe	Staff Corps.	10 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
1st. Col.	H. de la Harpe	Staff Corps.	10 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
1st. Col.	H. de la Harpe	Staff Corps.	10 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
1st. Col.	H. de la Harpe	Staff Corps.	10 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.

Staff Officer & Supt. of Details Fort St. George.

1st. Col. G. de la Harpe, Staff Corps, 10 Nov. 1897.

District Inspectors of Hindustani.

1st DISTRICT.

Major James Fox Blund, B. M., 1st Post, 10 Nov. 1897.

Major	Trichinopoly	Major	Madurai
Major	Wallington	Major	Madurai
Major	Bengalore	Major	Madurai
Major	Madurai	Major	Madurai

2nd DISTRICT.

Colonel Anthony William Gifford, B. M., 1st Post, 10 Nov. 1897.

Major	Trichinopoly	Major	Madurai
Major	Wallington	Major	Madurai
Major	Bengalore	Major	Madurai
Major	Madurai	Major	Madurai

NAME AND RANK.	CORPS.	Date of Appn. to the post.	REMARKS.
1st. Col. Charles Barker	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Contracted to.
1st. Col. Thomas Gifford	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
1st. Col. John Gifford	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
1st. Col. John Gifford	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
1st. Col. John Gifford	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
1st. Col. John Gifford	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
1st. Col. John Gifford	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
1st. Col. John Gifford	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
1st. Col. John Gifford	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
1st. Col. John Gifford	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.

Pay Department.

NAME AND RANK.	CORPS.	Date of Appn. to the post.	REMARKS.
1st. Col. Charles Barker	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Contracted to.
1st. Col. Thomas Gifford	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
1st. Col. John Gifford	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
1st. Col. John Gifford	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
1st. Col. John Gifford	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
1st. Col. John Gifford	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
1st. Col. John Gifford	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
1st. Col. John Gifford	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
1st. Col. John Gifford	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
1st. Col. John Gifford	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.

Government Secretariat Military Department.

Major General	Robert Barker	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Contracted to.
Major General	Thomas Gifford	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
Major General	John Gifford	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
Major General	John Gifford	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.
Major General	John Gifford	Staff Corps.	21 Nov. 1897	Adjutant.

Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing.

Colonel Alexander Crumple, 10 Oct. 1897.

Colonel Thomas Gifford, 10 Oct. 1897.

Superintendent of the Gun Powder Manufactory.

Colonel George Rowan, 11 Feb. 1897.

Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Manufactory.

Colonel Thomas Gifford, 11 Feb. 1897.

Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions.

Major James Michael, 15 Jan. 1897.

Superintendent of Army Schools.

Major Henry John Thomas, 15 Jan. 1897.

Agent for Remounts at Coosoor.

Colonel Thomas Gifford, 20 Sep. 1897.

Colonel Anthony Robert Thornhill, 10 Apr. 1897.

Secretary and Examiner in Hindustani.

Major Thomas Gordon Moore Lane, 1 Jan. 1897.

RANK AND NAMES.	GRADE.	Date of App. to the post.	Date of first App. to the post.	STATIONS.
COMMISSARY GENERAL (1)				
Comdr Edward Every Miller	Staff Corps	13 July 1888	16 Mar. 1888	St. Paul station.
DEPUTY COMMISSARY GENERAL (1)				
Lieut. Col. John London	Staff Corps	13 July 1888	31 Mar. 1888	Madras.
ASSISTANTS COMMISSARY GENERAL				
FIRST CLASS 1.				
Lieut. Col. John Tinsley Wren	Staff Corps	1 Jan. 1889	31 Dec. 1888	Madras.
Major Richard Alexander Moore	Staff Corps	4 Feb. 1888	2 Jan. 1888	Kanpur.
Lieut. Colonel, Robert Benson	Staff Corps	13 July 1888	14 Jan. 1888	Europe M. C.
Major George Andrew Walker	Staff Corps	Ag. 1 Mar. 87	11 Jan. 1887	On leave only.
Major Beauchamp Henry W. Williamson Mordaunt	Staff Corps	Ag. 13 July 88	18 Jan. 1888	Europe M. C.
Lieut. Col. Archibald John Patterson Ewart	Staff Corps	Ag. 9 Nov. 86	16 Feb. 1886	Madras. - Executive.
SECOND CLASS 2.				
Major George Robert Frederick Gordon	Staff Corps	11 Mar. 1888	18 Oct. 1887	Europe M. C.
Major Henry Philip Barker	Staff Corps	Ag. 1 Oct. 87	12 Dec. 1887	Europe S. C.
Major John Collins Macdonald	Staff Corps	Ag. 10 July 86	11 Mar. 1886	Bombay.
Lieut. Col. John Alphonse	Staff Corps	Ag. 1 Nov. 84	4 Aug. 1884	Secunderabad.
3d. ASSISTANTS COMMISSARY GENERAL				
FIRST CLASS 3.				
Captain George John Davies Heath	Staff Corps	Ag. 24 Nov. 87	27 Nov. 1887	Europe M. C.
Major Barrington Frederick Heslop	Staff Corps	Ag. 14 June 87	27 Nov. 1887	Europe M. C.
Major Thomas Walter Starkey	Staff Corps	Ag. 22 July 86	5 Jan. 1886	Wellington.
Captain John Dalrymple William Sewall	Staff Corps	Ag. 8 Nov. 86	18 Nov. 1886	Richmond.
Major Benjamin Quinn Mawaring	Staff Corps	Ag. 8 Nov. 86	20 Nov. 1886	Madras. - Executive.
SECOND CLASS 3.				
Captain John Campbell Gearing	Staff Corps	Ag. 27 July 88	14 Jan. 1888	Thayestown.
Captain Arthur Frederick Longdon	Staff Corps	Ag. 5 Nov. 87	1 Mar. 1887	Port Blair.
Captain Elmer Stratfield Berkeley	Staff Corps	Ag. 8 Nov. 87	31 July 1887	Cantonment.
SUB ASSISTANTS COMMISSARY GENERAL				
FIRST CLASS 4.				
Captain Henry Tristram O'Reilly	Staff Corps	16 Nov. 1887	21 Nov. 1887	Europe M. C.
Captain George Shaw Jones Houston	Staff Corps	Ag. 10 July 87	2 June 1887	Europe M. C.
Captain Henry Charles Wright	Staff Corps	Ag. 24 Nov. 87	4 Feb. 1887	Tongha.
Captain George Wynne Cox	Staff Corps	Ag. 18 Feb. 87	4 Apr. 1887	Madras.
Lieutenant Robert Armstrong Hume	Staff Corps	Ag. 20 Mar. 87	12 Apr. 1887	Bombay.
Captain Walter Henderson	Staff Corps	Ag. 10 July 87	21 Oct. 1887	Secunderabad.
Lieutenant Stanley Leigh Hunt	Staff Corps	Ag. 2 Sep. 87	.....	Bellary.
Lieutenant Richard Alexander Rowlandson	Staff Corps	Ag. 9 Nov. 87	.....	Bombay.
SECOND CLASS 4.				
Lieutenant Benjamin Arthur Blomfield	Staff Corps	Ag. 21 Feb. 88	.....	Bombay.
Captain John Alexander Richmond	Staff Corps	Ag. 9 Nov. 87	.....	Madras.
Lieutenant Alexander Clark Kennedy	Staff Corps	Ag. 9 Nov. 87	.....	Madras.
THIRD CLASS 5.				

NAMES.	Date of App. to the post.	Date of first App. to the post.	STATIONS.
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF ORDNANCE AND MAGAZINES.			
Lieut. Col. Joseph John Barrett, C.B.	Ag. 11 Dec. 1887	1 Feb. 1887	Europe M. C.
Lieut. Col. Alexander Ted Cade	Ag. 14 Apr. 86	.....	Port St. George.
DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF ORDNANCE AND MAGAZINES.			
Lieut. Col. Alexander Stewart	Ag. 14 Dec. 1887	.....	Port Saint George.
COMMISSARIES OF ORDNANCE.			
FIRST CLASS 1.			
Lieut. Col. Donald Francis Charles Thomas	Ag. 17 June 1887	28 Dec. 1886	Europe M. C.
Lieut. Col. "Robert Cade"	Ag. 20 Sep. 1886	23 Sep. 1886	Assand, Port Saint George.
Major George Dunsford	Ag. 16 Feb. 87	17 June 1884	Arsenal, Secunderabad.
SECOND CLASS 2.			
Captain Gerald William Chisholm	Ag. 9 May 1886	19 Apr. 1884	Europe M. C.
2d. Captain Francis Stanford Reed	Ag. 10 Feb. 87	27 May 1887	Depôt Saint Thomas' Mount.
2d. Captain Robert Caldwell Smith	Ag. 8 May 87	1 Jan. 1884	Magazine, Bangalore.
THIRD CLASS 3.			
Lieut. Percy Sanderson	Ag. 1 Oct. 1886	2 Oct. 1886	Europe S. C.
2d. Captain William Elliott Lockhart	Ag. 24 July 88	.....	Arsenal, Port Saint George.
Lieut. Archibald Iver Muir	Ag. 10 Feb. 87	.....	Magazine, Nagpur.
Captain Thomas Ignatius Martin Hog	Ag. 8 May 87	.....	Magazine, Bangalore.
DEPUTY COMMISSARY, 1.			
Captain Thomas James Andrew	Ag. 2 Apr. 1887	.....	In charge of Depôt, Trichinopoly - Bangalore S. C. till 22nd April 1870.
Captain James Tomlinson	Ag. 2 Feb. 1887	27 May 1887	In charge of Depôt, Vizagapatam.
ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES, 5.			
Lieut. John Craig	Ag. 1 Oct. 1886	10 Dec. 1887	In charge of Camp Equipage Depôt.
Lieut. John Thomas Gibson	Ag. 1 Apr. 1887	1 Aug. 1887	In charge of the Depôt, Cantonment.
Lieut. John James Hare	Ag. 24 Sep. 1887	.....	Arsenal, Port St. George. - Bangalore S. C. till 1st May 1879.
Eusler William Bateman	Ag. 26 May 88	.....	Bullet Passory.
DEPUTY ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES, 6.			
Major Thomas Eyles	Ag. 1 Sep. 1887	.....	In charge of the Depôt at Bellary.
Major Patrick Flanagan	Ag. 5 June 1887	.....	In charge of Depôt, Vizagapatam.
Major Edmund Hennessey	Ag. 24 Aug. 87	.....	In charge of Arsenal, Port St. George.
John Fox	Ag. 1 June 1887	.....	Magazine - Bangalore.
William Edward Francke, J. R.	Ag. 25 Mar. 87	.....	Magazine - Nagpur.
James Barker, J. R.	Ag. 20 Oct. 87	.....	Depôt - Trichinopoly.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

PART III.

"READY AND READY"
 Dated 21 July 1857

No. of Rank Army.	NAME.	Rank.	Commissioned.	Remarks.
COLONEL IN CHIEF.				
	The Right Honorable Francis Napier, Baron Napier, K.T.			Honorary—12th Apr. 1856.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.				
	Charles Harrison Derry			Commissioned—1st Dec. 1851.
MAJORS.				
	Adam Samuel Gordon		13 July 1857	11 July 1861 Seconded.
	Thomas Hamilton		14 do.	1 Dec. 1856
	George Hamilton		14 do.	1 Dec. 1856
	William Gordon Duff		12 Feb. 1858	1 Dec. 1861
	James George Colclough		22 Feb. 1858	1 Dec. 1861
	James Henry Spence		4 Apr. 1857	1 Dec. 1861
CAPTAINS.				
	Thomas Edward Glenfield		11 Aug. 1857	1 Sept. 1861
	Frederick Ferguson Church		11 Aug. 1857	1 Sept. 1861
	Frank A. Scott		20 Sep. 1857	1 Sept. 1861
	Frederick John James		1 Jan. 1858	1 Dec. 1861
	William Wilson Schomberg		1 Jan. 1858	1 Dec. 1861
	Leander Miller		12 Aug. 1858	1 Dec. 1861
	Joseph Burton Clarendon		23 Feb. 1859	1 Dec. 1861
LIEUTENANTS.				
	James Henry Arthur Brunson		4 Apr. 1859	1 Dec. 1861
	Frederick Church		20 Aug. 1859	1 Dec. 1861
	Walter Grant		20 Feb. 1861	1 Dec. 1861
	Frederick Church Sherman		20 Aug. 1861	1 Dec. 1861
	Richard William Sherman		21 Dec. 1861	1 Dec. 1861
	James Smith		26 Jan. 1862	1 Dec. 1861
	Samuel Bates		4 May 1862	1 Dec. 1861
ENLISTED.				
	Frederick Philip Nicholas Evans		1 Jan. 1862	
	Reginald Philip Evans		12 Apr. 1862	
	Thomas Hugh Dine		2 Sep. 1862	
	John Edward Anderson		10 Jan. 1863	
	David Alexander Wilson		10 Feb. 1863	
	Samuel Maurice Johnson		10 Nov. 1863	

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Appt.
Lieutenant. RICHARDSTONE WATSON BAKER	Capt. 1864	22 May 1864
Captain. JOHN McDERMID ALL-ROBIN	1st Lieut. 1864	22 May 1864
WALTER FOLLETT WRIGHT	2nd Lieut. 1864	22 May 1864
THOMAS ROSS CHURCH	3rd Lieut. 1864	22 May 1864
FREDERICK JOHN JAMES	4th Lieut. 1864	22 May 1864
ROBERT BLAIR MAIR, Esq. M.D.	Surgeon.	22 May 1864

Uniforms—Dark Blue—Frockcoat—Lace, Gold

Establishment.—1 Colonel-in-Chief, (Honorary) 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 Majors, 4 Captains, 24 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 1 Rifle Instructor, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Surgeon, 100 Privates, 100 Volunteers, 100 Mounted Officers and Volunteers divided into 8 Companies, 1 Superintendent.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Her Majesty's British Medical Service.

NAME AND RANK.	Date of Rank.	Remarks.
INSPECTOR GENERAL 1.		
James Hamilton Hadoway	11 Aug. 1853	Madras.
DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL 3.		
*Richard Coffin Elliot, C. B.	11 Oct. 1853	Presidency Circle.
*Benjamin William Marlow, M.D.	9 Mar. 1857	Hyderabad Circle.
*Alexander Barclay, M.D.	2 do	Mysore Circle.
STAFF SURGEON MAJORS.		
Henry Daniel Cowan	17 June 1852	Depot, Wellington.
*George Augustus Frederick Shelton, M.D.	2 Jan. 1853	British Bazaar Circle—(Administrative).
STAFF SURGEONS.		
Rowland Winburn Carter	2 Mar. 1854	Depot, Poonamallee.
STAFF ASSISTANT SURGEONS.		
Robert Owen Hayden	15 Sep. 1857	
Daniel Murray, M.D.	13 Oct. 1857	Attached to A Battery, 3rd Brigade.
Henry Cole Peppin	9 Nov. 1857	Attached to 15th Foot.
William Vassall	23 Sep. 1858	Secretary and Statistical Officer to the Inspector General.
Henry Walker	12 Jan. 1859	
Rayne Burnett Grant, M.D.	1 Oct. 1859	Post Office.
Percey Smith, M.D.	20 Sep. 1859	Hyderabad Circle.
Samuel Flood	20 do	Attached to 15th Foot.
William O'Byrne White	21 Mar. 1860	do 1st Royals.
Arthur William Shedden, M.D.	31 do	Secularist.
Lt. Robert Keith, M.D.	31 do	Depot, Wellington.
Edward Joseph Clarke	2 Oct.	Hyderabad Circle.
William Alexander, M.D.	2 do	Burmah Circle.
Robert Whittington Lowe, M.D.	2 do	Mysore Circle.
Henry Northage Land James, M.D.	21 Mar. 1860	Depot, Poonamallee.
Edward M'Crystal, M.D.	21 do	Royal Artillery at Bangalore.
William Longhead	2 Oct.	Attached to 1st Royals—Bombay S. C.
David Hawley Barr Anderson, M.D.	1 Oct. 1860	Attached to 1st Royals.
Thomas Kingston, M.D.	1 do	Attached to 60th Rifles.
John Hodge Mansley	3 Mar. 1860	Not arrived.
Anthony Lennon Brown	3 do	Not arrived.
Frederick Waghorn, M.D.	31 do	Not arrived.
Peter Thomas Fraser	31 do	Presidency Circle—Madras.

Her Majesty's British Medical Service.

GENERAL STAFF.

Inspector-General (1).

SAMUEL WATLAND KADA WAT.—Appointed 22nd April 1861.

Secretary and Statistical Officer to the Inspector-General.

S. I. Assistant Surgeon WILLIAM VENABLE.—Appointed 14th May 1861.

Deputy Inspectors-General (3).

* Alexander Barclay, M.D. Mysore Circle.
 * Benjamin William Marlow, M.D. Hyderabad Circle.
 * Thomas John Elliot, M.D. Presidency Circle.

Staff Surgeon Major Thomas Augustus Frederick Shoben, M.D.—British Burma Circle.

Her Majesty's Indian Medical Department.

Inspector-General.

W. MATHURAN, M.D., F.R.S.E., F.R.S.D.—Appointed 11th August 1861.
(1st India Div.)

Secretary and Statistical Officer to the Inspector-General.

Surgeon WILLIAM ROBERT COLEMAN, M.D.—Appointed 1st January 1861—General duty.
 Surgeon Major CHARLES BARCLAY, M.D.—Appointed 5th December 1861.

Deputy Inspectors-General (5).

Edward Greenhalgh, M.D. 21 Aug. 1861 Hyderabad Subdivisions.
 * John Henry Cox, M.D. 12 July 1861 Mysore Divisions and Ceded Districts.
 John Andrew Hargrave, M.D. 12 May 1861 Presidency and Northern Divisions.
 Robert Henry Kennedy, M.D. 21 Feb. 1861 Bangalore Force.
 * Joseph Myers Jackson, M.D. 24 Feb. 1861 Poona Division.
 John Kennedy, M.D. 21 Dec. 1861 Southern Division.
 Edward Samuel Tate, M.D. 21 Dec. 1861 Bangalore Force—Temp. 17th Nov. 1861.

Garrison Surgeons.

* William Johnston, M.D. 4 May 1861 Bangalore.
 Archibald Macdonald, M.D. 21 May 1861 Calcutta.
 Charles Barclay, M.D. 21 May 1861 Trichinopoly—On duty only.
 Edward Samuel Tate, M.D. 21 May 1861 Calcutta—On duty only.
 James Petrick, M.D. 21 May 1861 Trichinopoly—Acting 14th April 1861.

Fort Surgeon.

Surgeon James Keess, M.D., M.R.C.P.L.—1 May 1861—Fort St. George.

Garrison Assistant Surgeon.

William Jacobson, M.D., 8 April 1861—Bangalore.

Principal Medical Storekeeper.

* Surgeon Francis Day, M.D. Presidency—26th March 1861—On duty only.
 Surgeon George Baile, M.D. Acting.

Medical Staff at the Presidency.

RANK AND NAME.	Date of Appointment.	REMARKS.
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals John Andrew Reynolds	21 Nov. 1862	Presidency Division.
Surgeon Major Thomas Henry Duff, M.D.	21 Nov. 1862	Surgeon 3d District.
do. George Smith, M.D.	20 Dec. 1862	Excise Officer of Accounts, Medical Dept.
do. George Smith, M.D.	7 May 1867	Physician of the General Hospital.
do. Patrick Gerald, M.D.	12 Oct. 1867	Principal Medical College.
do. W. Aubrey van der Merwe, M.D.	10 Jan. 1868	Surgeon 4th District.
do. Charles James Rogers, M.D.	10 Aug. 1868	Surgeon 1st District—Europe M.C.
Surgeon John Johnstone, M.D., F.R.S.E., F.R.S.D.	11 Mar. 1868	Acting Surgeon 1st District.
do. George Smith, M.D.	7 Oct. 1868	Surgeon of the General Hospital—Europe M.C.
do. William Henry Harris, M.D.	23 Sep. 1868	Asst. Surg. of the Livingstone Hospital.
do. G. B. W. Cox, M.D., F.R.S.E., F.R.S.D.	21 Aug. 1869	Chemical Examiner—Europe M.C.
do. E. Short, M.D., F.R.S.E., F.R.S.D.	13 Dec. 1869	Superintendent of the Vaccination.
do. William Nelson Chittenden, M.D.	2 May 1871	Acting Surgeon of the General Hospital—Europe M.C.
do. Henry King, M.D., F.R.S.E., F.R.S.D.	22 Dec. 1868	Acting Chemical Examiner.
do. G. Baile, M.D.	15 Mar. 1869	Asst. Surg. of the General Hospital.
do. James Keess, M.D., M.R.C.P.L.	1 May 1869	Acting Principal Medical Storekeeper.
do. Robert William Cookerill, M.D.	8 Apr. 1870	Asst. Surg. of the General Hospital.
do. Surgeon John Murray, M.D.	12 Mar. 1870	Asst. Surg. of the General Hospital.

Medical College.

College Council.

Surgeon Major GEORGE SMITH, M.D.—21st October 1861.—Principal.

Surgeon Major G. Smith, M.D.	Surgeon H. King, M.D.
Surgeon J. L. Paul, M.D., F.R.S.E., F.R.S.D. (Europe)	Surgeon G. Baile, M.D.
Surgeon F. Day, M.D.	Surgeon J. Keess, M.D., M.R.C.P.L.
Surgeon W. H. Harris, M.D.	Surgeon E. W. Cookerill, M.D.
Surgeon G. B. W. Cox, M.D., F.R.S.E., F.R.S.D. (Europe)	Asst. Surg. J. B. Thomas, M.D., M.R.C.P.L.
Surgeon W. N. Chittenden, M.D. (Europe)	Asst. Surg. E. F. Brockman, M.D.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION.

PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE	Surgeon Major GEORGE SMITH, M.D.	3 May 1867
PROFESSOR OF SURGERY AND CLINICAL SURGERY	Surgeon J. L. Paul, M.D., F.R.S.E., F.R.S.D. (Europe)	11 Apr. 1869
PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA	Surgeon F. Day, M.D.	3 May 1867
PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY	Surgeon W. H. Harris, M.D.	20 Sep. 1869
PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY	Asst. Surg. E. L. Brockman, M.D.	31 Aug. 1869
PROFESSOR OF OPHTHALMIC SURGERY & PHYSIOLOGY	Surgeon G. B. W. Cox, M.D., F.R.S.E., F.R.S.D. (Europe)	23 Aug. 1867
PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY	Surgeon W. N. Chittenden, M.D. (Europe)	3 May 1867
PROFESSOR OF OPHTHALMIC SURGERY	Surgeon H. King, M.D.	22 Dec. 1868
PROFESSOR OF BOTANY AND THERAPEUTICS	Surgeon J. Keess, M.D.	25 Sep. 1868
PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY	Surgeon J. Keess, M.D., M.R.C.P.L.	3 May 1867
PROFESSOR OF SURGERY & CLINICAL SURGERY, Asst.	Surgeon E. W. Cookerill, M.D.	6 Aug. 1869
PROFESSOR OF PATHOLOGY	Asst. Surg. J. B. Thomas, M.D., M.R.C.P.L.	14 July 1867
PROFESSOR OF MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE	J. Chittenden, M.D.	7 Nov. 1867
ASSISTANT TO THE PROFESSOR OF BOTANY AND MATERIA MEDICA	Asst. Surg. W. Hamilton, M.D.	8 Aug. 1867
DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY AND CURATOR OF THE MUSEUM	Sub Asst. Surg. R. Wilkins, M.D.	8 Feb. 1869
ASSISTANT TO THE PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY	Sub Asst. Surg. R. Harvey, M.D.	12 Jan. 1867
ASSISTANT TO THE PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE	Assistant Apothecary W. Kearney, M.D.	24 Dec. 1867
NATURAL ASSISTANT	24 Dec. 1867	24 July 1869
LIBRARIAN	P. R. NARRAYANASWAMY MOORELLY, M.D.	12 Dec. 1869

STANDING MEDICAL COMMITTEE at the Presidency under the control of the INSPECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, for the purpose of Examining Officers and others applying for leave on Medical Certificate for compensation for Wounds, and final Examination for Wound Pension, and Candidates for admission to the Service as Government Medical Officers on duty on ship board, and for performing such other duties as may be conferred to it by the INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Ex-Officio President of the Committee.

Deputy Insp. Genl. John Andrew Reynolds.

Members of the Committee available two at a time.

Surgeon Major G. M. Day, M.D.	Surgeon G. B. W. Cox, M.D., F.R.S.E., F.R.S.D. (Europe M.C.)
Surgeon Major GEORGE SMITH, M.D.	Surgeon W. N. Chittenden, M.D. (Europe M.C.)
Surgeon Major P. G. Fitzgerald, M.D., F.R.S.	Surgeon H. King, M.D.
Surgeon Major W. J. Van der Merwe, M.D. (Europe)	Surgeon G. Baile, M.D.
Surgeon J. L. Paul, M.D., F.R.S.E., F.R.S.D. (Europe)	Surgeon E. W. Cookerill, M.D.
Surgeon J. Keess, M.D., M.R.C.P.L.	Surgeon J. Murray, M.D.
Surgeon C. Baile, M.D.	Asst. Surg. J. B. Thomas, M.D., M.R.C.P.L.
Surgeon W. H. Harris, M.D.	Asst. Surg. E. F. Brockman, M.D.

The Committee meet at the Office of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals (Egmore) every Saturday.

NAMES.	Date of Commission.	Corps or Station and Department.	Remarks.
STATE VETERINARY SURGEON.			
Edward August Dawson	22 June 1840	56	Suspending Veterinary Surgeon 25th May 1866.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.			
FIRST CLASS.			
15 YEARS' SERVICE.			
Joseph Martin Callender	1 Aug. 1844	56	Europe R. C. 15th May 1861 and 4th Aug. 1865.
Robert John Underwood, Esq.	24 Dec. 1859	2nd Lt. C.	56
VETERINARY SURGEONS.			
James Thacker	23 Apr. 1851	56	Temp. Employed under Genl.
Thomas Fitchett	1 Oct. 1851	Body Guard	56
10 YEARS' SERVICE.			
Frederick George Shaw	6 Feb. 1857	Command. 56	Depdt. Com. 56
LE. GEORGE WOODEN	25 Apr.	5th Lt. C.	56

Subordinate Medical Department.

NAMES.	Date of Rank.	Corps, Stations, &c.
HON. ASST. SURGEONS.		
George Haldwell	1 Aug. 1845	Surgeon of Bangalore.
John Simpson Howard, M.D.	1 Aug. 1847	Asst. Medical Charge of Dispensary, Asst. Surg.
Thomas King	1 Aug. 1848	Asst. Surgeon, Duffon, Central Prison.
SUB-ASST. SURGEONS.		
SECOND CLASS.		
Richard Whelan	16 Mar. 1847	Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum at the Medical College.
Robert Harvey	18 48	Asst. to the Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College.
SENIOR APOTHECARIES.		
George Haldwell	1 June 1851	Held the Local & Honorary Rank of Asst. Surgeon.
Amos Denton	23 Dec. 1851	D. J. G. & Dept. Presidency Division.
Robert Thompson	15 Mar. 1852	Medical Stores, Bellary.
Thomas Ayres	24 Dec.	Held the Local and Honorary Rank of Asst. Surgeon.
John McIntyre	9 May 1852	Medical Stores, Channarayana.
William Ramsay	23 Dec. 1852	General Hospital, Bellary.

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

From St. George, 1st September 1863, No. 206 of 1863.—The following Extract from a Military Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, is published:—

Despatch dated 31st July 1863, No. 109.—1. I have to inform you that the House of Lords has reversed the judgment of the Master of the Rolls, in the matter of Lord Clive's Fund, and has ruled that the contingency specified in the Deed constituting the Fund, in the event of which the sum of Seven Rupees 500,000 should be returned to Lord Clive, or to his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, has happened, by the passing of the Acts 21 and 22 Victoria, Chap. 120.

2. You will therefore, in future, admit all persons, who would have been entitled to pension from that Fund, to an equivalent rate of pension, without reference to the name of Lord Clive, upon production of the usual documents.

Persons in line of those formerly granted from Lord Clive's Fund.

These pensions are granted to Commissioned and Warrant Officers and Soldiers of the Indian Forces, superannuated or worn-out in the service.

The following Commissioned and Warrant Officers are entitled to the half-pay of their respective ranks from the date of their debarkation in England, on their making affidavit that they do not possess property to the amount opposite to their respective rank:—

Colonel, or Inspector-General of Hospitals	4,000
Lieutenant-Colonel, or Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals	3,000
Major	2,500
Captain	2,000
Commissary of Ordnance	2,000
Surgeon	2,000
Lieutenant or Adjutant of Invalids with one Commission	1,000
Deputy Commissary of Ordnance	1,000
Assistant Surgeon, or Veterinary Surgeon	1,000
Ensign	750
Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, Deputy ditto, Conductor, Troop Quarter Master, and all other inferior Warrant Officers	750

All Commissioned, Staff, or other Officers are to have half the Ordinary Infantry pay they enjoyed whilst in the service, and Warrant Officers are to receive one-half of their existing pensions, viz:—

	Per annum.	Per diem.
Colonel, Inspector-General of Hospitals	£ 228 3 6	or 12s. 6d.
Lieutenant-Colonel, or Depy. Insp. Genl. of Hospitals	182 10 6	10 0
Major	135 17 6	7 6
Captain, Surgeon, or Commissary	91 5 0	5 0
Lieut. Asst. Surgeon, Vety. Surgeon, or Depy. Comd.	56 12 6	2 6
Coronet or Ensign	36 10 0	2 0
Assistant or Deputy Assistant Commissary	37 1 4	2 0
Conductor of Ordnance, Riding Master or Troop Quarter Master	36 0 0	1 7 1/2
Sub-Conductor	22 10 8	1 3

Pensions to Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates are paid from the day of their debarkation in England, as follows:—

Sergeants of Artillery, &c. per diem—1s. to those who have lost a limb.

Privates of ditto, &c. ditto and so, to ditto ditto.

All other Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates receive 4 pence and 3 farthings.

Sergeants who have actually served 21 years in the Indian Forces, the last 8 as Sergeants, or who are distinguished for good conduct or disabled from wounds received on actual service, are allowed in any part of the British dominions in Europe, one shilling per diem in addition to the regulated pension from this Fund. Sergeants wishing to reside in India after 21 years' service as above are allowed 30 Rupees per mensem.

ORDER REGARDING LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

PART II.

Sergeants, Corporals or Privates of 14 years' actual service, discharged on account of disability, rendering them unfit for Field Service, shall be allowed inclusive of the regulated pension from this Fund an amount as follows:-

Sergeants per diem 1 shilling, Corporals and Privates, per diem 1d., and Sergeants, Corporals and Privates discharged at their own request after completing 21 years' service, shall be allowed inclusive of pension from this Fund, one shilling per diem.

If incapable from wounds or injuries received on service, or discharging their duties, the following per diem pensions inclusive of the regulated pensions from this Fund will be allowed whatever the rank or Corps of the Soldier, but not without a certificate of good conduct from the proper authorities.

	If totally unable to contribute to earn a livelihood.			If able to contribute something to earn a livelihood.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
After 21 years' service	0	1	10	0	1	4
" 14 " "	0	1	6	0	1	0
Under 14 " "	0	1	3	0	0	3

The pensions to Commissioned, Warrant, Non Commissioned Officers and Soldiers are payable half-yearly at the India Office, in London, without deduction, at Midsummer and Christmas; but if Non Commissioned Officers and Soldiers receive their pensions in the country, (if they reside more than 25 miles from London by special leave,) a shilling will be charged on each payment for the person who pays them.

The pensions of Commissioned and Warrant Officers are payable as they fall due. Non Commissioned Officers and Privates paid in advance on their landing for the broken period to the end of the first half year, and afterwards half-yearly in advance.

Pensions to Widows.

The Widows of Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Indian Forces are entitled to the following pensions upon providing satisfactory evidence that their husbands did not die possessed of property to the amount stated opposite to their respective ranks. The pensions terminate during widowhood, but terminate finally on remarriage which entitles all claim to reversion to the pension previously drawn in right of their former deceased husbands. Should the second husband have been an European Officer, or Soldier, the Widow will be entitled to pension on his account.

TABLE of PENSIONS from this Fund to the Widows of Officers of every Branch of the Service calculated at the Europe rate of pay of Infantry.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Amount of property preceding pension.
To Widow of Colonel Regimentally, or Lieut. General of Hospitals	95	2	10	1,000
" of Lieut. Colonel, or Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals	74	8	4	2,500
" of Major	55	13	6	2,000
" of Capt. Surgeon, or Vety. Surg. above 20 years' service	37	4	4	2,000
" of Lieutenant, Assistant Surgeon or Vety. Surgeon	18	10	2	1,000
" of Cornet or Ensign	14	14	0	750
" of Adjutant of Invalids with one Commission	15	2	0	1,000
" of Commissary of Ordnance	37	4	4	2,000
" of Deputy	24	0	0	2,000
" of Riding Master or Troop Quarter Master	14	14	0	750
" of Assistant Commissary	24	0	0	1,000
" of Deputy do. do.	20	0	0	750
" of Conductor	20	0	0	750
" of Sub-Conductor	15	0	0	750
" of Honorary Assistant Surgeon	30	0	0	1,000
" of Honorary Apothecary	25	0	0	1,000
" of Apothecary	25	0	0	750
" of Assistant Apothecary	15	0	0	750

ORDER REGARDING LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

G. O. C. No. 317 of 1832.

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the following Form of Declaration which is to be adopted by all Officers of the Indian Army who are applicants for admission to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, and to signify that upon each occasion of the receipt of pension, the Pensioner shall declare that such declaration will be required to state in a Book then given that she does not at any time possess or enjoy either directly or indirectly, property equivalent in the amount declared upon that admission to the benefits of the Fund.

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

I, _____ do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I am the Widow of _____ in Her Majesty's Indian Service, and that I have not contracted marriage with any other person since the death of my deceased husband, and I further solemnly and sincerely declare that my said husband was not at the time of his death possessed of, or entitled to, either by himself, or by any person in trust for him, real and personal Estate to the amount in value together of _____ including any settlement that may have been made at the time of marriage; and that my said husband did not to my knowledge at any period in any way dispose of his Estate, or any part thereof, in order that I might be enabled to claim the regulated amount of Pension from Government, and I also declare that I do not myself possess or enjoy any property, or any such interest in any property, as either alone or together with the real and personal Estate of which my late husband died, or which he possessed, will amount to the sum and value of _____ and I repeat this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the Session of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, in the Fifth year of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, Chapter the first, entitled an Act for the better regulation of the Indian Army, and for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made by various Departments of the State, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more effectual abolition of voluntary and extrajudicial Oaths and Affirmations, and to make other provisions for the abolition of unbecoming Oaths.

Declared at _____
this _____ day of _____ 18____
Signature for the _____

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

Certificate of Identity.

If the Widow receive her Pension personally at the East India House, this Certificate will not be required. I hereby certify that _____ reading _____

N.B. The Minister is requested not to sign the Pension Papers of any Widow unless she appears before him in person. I have appeared before me this day, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief she is the person named in the Declaration above.

Date _____ Signature _____
Minister of the Parish of _____

The Widow's Christian Names _____
to be inserted in full at the commencement of the Certificate and Declaration. I, _____ do solemnly and sincerely declare that I was the lawful wife of _____ late a _____ in the Indian Army, and of _____

DECLARATION.

The Court, Judge and Deceased
was to be executed on or
after the 31st March.
30th June.
30th September.
31st December.

that I have not contracted marriage with any other
person since the death of my aforesaid husband, and
I further declare that I do not at the present time
possess or enjoy, either directly or indirectly, prop-
erty equivalent in value to the sum of £
and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously
believing the same to be true.

* The Chairman must not per-
mit any person to sign for her.

Declared and subscribed before me this
day of 189

The Magistrate or Resident
Minister of the Established
Church to sign here, and state
the place for which he acts.

Magistrate for
Minister of

In the County of

* The Chairman
to sign here.
Residing at

Near the post Town of

County of

I do attest and declare that I truly believe the above Declaration to be genuine and
authentic.

Early No. No. of Voucher

Received of the Secretary of State in Council of India on the
the sum of pounds shillings and pence, in payment of the
Pension due to me for the quarter ending

Full amount of Pension £

Income Tax

Not Satis payable

Penny Receipt
Stamp.

to be affixed
here.

Extd.

(Signed) H. W. NORMAN, Lieut. Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

QUEEN'S MILITARY FUND.

Regulations of a General Military Fund, for the benefit of Widows and
Children of deceased Officers in Her Majesty's Service in India,
enacted in 1833.

Under the protection and countenance of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings,
Commander-in-Chief in India, the above-named Fund was
established in the year 1833, for the purpose of settling home
in comfort and respectability, the Families of deceased Officers
in Her Majesty's service in India, who may have been left destitute, and of preventing
the painful and degrading practice of a pawning to the public for subscriptions on such
occasions; and also of providing relief in such cases as may require it, until they can be
conveniently sent home.

His Excellency General Viscount Gough, C. B., Commander-in-Chief in India, in the
year 1846, with reference to several cases arising out of the death of Officers on the
frontiers from India in England, leaving their Widows and Children in circumstances of
great distress, and with a view to the manifest justice of allowing all Widows
and Children of Officers, being subscribers to the Fund, who may die at the Cape of

Good Hope, the Mauritius, New South Wales, or Australia, the benefits of the Military
Fund, directed the introduction of Rules 21 and 22, after they had been proposed for
the consideration of the whole body of subscribers and carried by a large majority.

It having since been found advisable to make some alterations and additions to the
Rules and Regulations, in reference to the state of the Fund and the generally express
wish of the subscribers, His Excellency General Sir William Gough, K.C.B., assembled
a Special Board of Officers at Simla in June 1851, for this purpose, and directed the
Minutes of their Proceedings to be published and circulated for the consideration of the
body of subscribers serving in India, who almost unanimously agreed to the alterations
proposed.

In the year 1856, a further modification of these Rules became necessary, and the
alterations, as approved by the body of subscribers in India, with but one or two excep-
tions, were embodied with the sanction of His Excellency General the Honorable G.
Anson, Commander-in-Chief in India, in the original Code sanctioned by General Sir W.
M. Gough, in December 1852.

RULES.

Rule 1st.—That the Committee of General Management shall be fixed at the Head
General Management, Quarter of the Army and consist of the following Officers
being subscribers:—

The Adjutant General of Her Majesty's Forces in India, the Quarter Master General
of Her Majesty's Forces in India, the Inspector-General of Her Majesty's Hospitals, the
Assistant Adjutant General of Her Majesty's Forces in India, the Military Secretary to
the Commander-in-Chief, the two Senior Officers of Her Majesty's Regiment quartered
nearest to Army Head Quarters, the Senior Captain and Senior Subaltern of Her
Majesty's Regiment quartered nearest to Army Head Quarters, the Paymaster of Her
Majesty's Regiment quartered nearest to Army Head Quarters, and that the Assistant
Adjutant General of Her Majesty's Forces in India, to act as Honorary Secretary.

Sub-Committee for Special Cases.

Rule 2nd.—That a Sub-Committee for enquiring into all special awards and circum-
stances connected with this Fund and acting under the General Committee shall be
formed at Madras and Bombay, composed as follows:—such officers being subscribers:—

The Commander-in-Chief, the Payon, the Senior Officers of Her Majesty's Army at
the Presidency, all Officers (H. M.'s Service) of the General Staff, the two Senior
Officers of Her Majesty's Regiment stationed at the Presidency, the two Senior Subalterns
of the same. And that the Major of Brigade, Queen's Troops, may be good enough to act
as Honorary Secretary.

Subscriptions.

Rule 3rd.—That every Officer shall pay monthly accord-
ing to his Rank, as specified below.

STAFF.

	rs.
Commander-in-Chief	30
General Officers	20
Adjutant General, Quarter Master General, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Military Secretary in Bengal	12
Deputy Adjutant General, Deputy Quarter Master General, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Military Secretary, Madras and Bombay	10
Assistant Adjutant General, Assistant Quarter Master General	8
Majors of Regiments and other Staff	6

REGIMENTAL.

	Married	Single
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Lieut. Colonel, 6th Commanding Station or Corps, 2 Rs. extra	8 0 0	7 0 0
Major	7 0 0	6 0 0
Captain, Paymaster, Surgeon, Adjutant	5 0 0	3 0 0
Lieutenant, Assistant Surgeon, Quarter Master, Veterinary Surgeon	3 0 0	1 0 0
2nd Lieutenant, Cornet, Surgeon	1 0 0	1 0 0

Rule 4th.—That the Paymasters of Corps shall be authorized and required to make
their deductions monthly, and shall remit the same quarterly to the Honorary Secretary
at Army Head Quarters.

Rule 5th.—All married Officers shall subscribe to the Fund within three months after

joining their Regiments or stations, and officers within three months after their marriage; any Officer neglecting so to do, shall at no future time be admitted as a subscriber, unless by the sanction of the General Committee, always paying no arrears from the date of joining or marriage (or the case may be) or if in India at the time, from the date of revision of these Regulations, viz., 1st January 1853.

Rule 6th.—That in order to obviate the difficulties which would arise from the occasional remote situations of Her Majesty's Corps serving under the several Presidencies, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council was pleased to order and direct when the Fund was established, that Bills may be granted to the Paymasters of Her Majesty's Regiments by the Governments of Madras and Bombay, on the Government of Bengal payable at sight, to the Agent or Agents of the Queen's Military Fund, acting for the Committee of General Management, thereby avoiding commission, double Agency, and risk of exchange.

Rule 7th.—That all grants of assistance from this Fund shall be negotiated and assigned by a Committee of subscribers, as herein declared.

Rule 8th.—That in order to ascertain the circumstances of any Widow or family who may become destitute by the death of any Regimental Officer, such Widow shall memorialize or represent the case of herself and family, through the Commanding Officer of the Corps she casually occurred in, in order to its being brought to the consideration of a Committee, and the Commanding Officer shall, as far as his knowledge will enable him, state his opinion of any case so received.

Rule 9th.—That whenever there may be mixed Corps of Her Majesty's service, or more than one stationed together at the same time, every application for relief from this Fund shall be heard and decided on by a Station Committee, composed as equally as possible, of Officers from each Corps present, being subscribers to the Fund.

Rule 10th.—As it may often happen that Officers die while the Corps they belong to is stationed by itself, or remotely detached, it shall be in the power of every Commanding Officer of a Regiment so situated, to assemble a Committee of any five Officers being subscribers to hear and decide upon the case of any Widows and Children or become destitute, and seeking relief from this Fund. It shall also be competent for the Commanding Officer at either Presidency to assemble a Special Committee to report on the case of any Lady who may become a Widow, whilst the Regiment to which her husband belonged, shall be at another distant station, or on service beyond Sea.

Rule 11th.—That such Station, Regimental or Special Committee in the case shall be, having duly examined into the circumstances of the party seeking relief, shall report their opinion on and recommend the amount to be granted whether for passage money or maintenance, strictly in conformity with the Regulations annexed. The opinion and recommendation of such Committees shall be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, Officer Commanding the Corps in which the casualty may have occurred and the Paymaster of the Regiment under the above authority can at once advance to the Widow the amount of "Maintenance" awarded by the Committee, reimbursing himself by a deduction from his next Regimental remittance, or by drawing a bill on the Secretary; the residue of the award to be adjusted by the Secretary under the sanction of the General Committee of Management.

Rule 12th.—The Sub-Committees at Madras and Bombay will in cases of special award in those Presidencies, on satisfying themselves with the accuracy of the statements laid before them, draw upon the Honorary Secretary at Army Head Quarters for the amount which may be awarded; but in the final adjustment of the accounts of each Sub-Committee, the General Committee will consider themselves bound to object to any sum, however trifling, which may be granted in excess of the Rules laid down.

Rule 13th.—The Sub-Committees will, on drawing for any sum on the Honorary Secretary in case of special awards, transmit the Report of the Station Committee as well as their own opinion and explanation of the award as a voucher, and they will afterwards, as soon as possible, transmit the proper Receipts and Certificates, showing that the money has been appropriated in the manner and for the purpose which it was awarded.

STATION COMMITTEE.

President.

A Field Officer (if practicable).

1 Captain or Surgeon, or Paymaster.

2 Lieutenants, or 1 Lieut. and 1 Quarter Master, 1 Ensign or Assistant Surgeon.

Committee.

Rule 14th.—The object of this Fund being clearly confined to sending Home families of deceased Officers, and with a view of preventing those painful appeals for assistance to the Public, at once so humiliating to respectable individuals and the Queen's service in India, it is earnestly hoped that all ranks of Staff and Regimental Officers will support it.

Rule 15th.—But to prevent doubts and misconceptions which might possibly arise hereafter, it is distinctly declared, that no Widow continuing to reside in this country after the death of her husband, can expect any provision or pension for herself or children from the Fund further than is stated in the 7th Clause of the Schedule of Awards.

It is also declared that no Widow is entitled to passage money or allowance for travelling, unless she actually proceed to Sea or on her journey in the manner for which any allowance may have been drawn, and should she have received such allowance, she will be required to refund; and further, that no Widow, under any circumstances, shall be entitled to any assistance from this Fund, unless the application shall be made in the usual form within six months after the demise of her husband.

Rule 16th.—Orphan Children are eligible for the benefits of this Fund, but awards for them must be specially made by a Station or Sub-Committee and sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency, who is requested to appoint some eligible person to take care of them, and provide a passage, &c., &c.

Rule 17th.—That the Honorary Secretary, acting for the Committee of General Management, shall furnish an Annual Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of this Fund, to the Adjutant General of Her Majesty's Forces in India; and that that Officer be applied to for to circulate the same amongst the subscribers and the several Officers of Government at the three Presidencies.

Rule 18th.—That Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Regiments be requested to pay particular attention in causing the regular quarterly remittances to be made to the Honorary Secretary of the Queen's Military Widows' Fund, acting for the Committee of General Management at Army Head Quarters, who is requested from time to time to apprise Commanding Officers whenever any Corps may fall in making such remittances.

Rule 19th.—That no General Rule or Regulation of this Fund shall be altered, except recommended by the General Committee and approved by a majority of the subscribers.

Rule 20th.—In taking the opinion of the Regimental and Staff Officers of Her Majesty's Forces in India, a very general wish was expressed and carried by a majority that all Widows of subscribers should have their passage to England, &c., &c., defrayed. As an Officer ceases to be a subscriber on leaving India, all claims on the Fund must in like manner cease from the same period; but an Officer going to Sea for the benefit of his health, being entitled to his Company's allowance, will be considered as a subscriber during his absence.

Rule 21st.—That all Widows of Officers, who were subscribers to the Fund, shall be entitled to the amount granted to Widows and Children for passage money to England, if their husbands die on their passage to England or during their absence on sick certificates, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, New South Wales, or Australia.

Rule 22nd.—That no special grants in cases of great distress (not provided for in the Regulations of the Fund) shall be passed by the General Committee without the sanction of the majority of members; which sanction is to be declared in the General Abstract of Accounts, published annually for the information of subscribers.

Rules for Awards to be paid to the Widows and Children of Officers from the General Fund to Her Majesty's Service.

Rule 1st.—The same amount of Passage Money shall be allowed to all Widows without reference to the rank of the deceased husband, and the passage of a Widow shall be..... Rupees 1,500
For each Child above 12 years of age..... 500
For each Child under 12 years of age..... 300

But this allowance is not claimable unless the Widow and Children embark within two months from the decease of the husband or father.

Rule 2nd.—The following shall be the scale of award for all Widows to defray the expenses of their journey in England, the amount to be paid to them in Bills at sight, if procurable, or in cash at the current rate of exchange, viz.—

For every Widow, per mile.....	0 6	When the journey can be accomplished by Railway.....	0 6
For every Child above 12 years of age.....	0 6	When the journey cannot be performed by Railway, or for any portion of it that cannot be so performed.....	1 0
For every Child under 12 years of age.....	0 3		
For every Widow.....	1 0		
For every Child above 12 years of age.....	1 0		
For every Child under 12 years of age.....	0 6		

Rule 3rd.—An Officer dying at any one of the three Presidencies or within fourteen days' march of the same, his Widow will be entitled to the allowance, as above, in the following scale, for two months from date of decease of her husband, provided she does not embark within thirty days of such decease, or which said certificate for one month only will be granted; should it however be certified by a Medical Officer that she is unable from the illness of herself or any of her children to embark to sea within the said period of two months, the allowance may be extended to such period as may be deemed necessary by the Medical Officer, not exceeding four months in the whole.

Maintenance per Month.

To the Widow of a Field Officer.....	400 0 0
Of a Captain, Paymaster, Surgeon, Adjutant.....	400 0 0
Of a Subaltern, Assistant Surgeon, Quarter Master, Veterinary Surgeon.....	300 0 0
Rule 4th.—Subsistence to enable the Widow to reach the final period of embarkation to be granted to those whose husbands may die at a greater distance from the Presidencies, as laid down in Rule 3, at the following rates:—	
Delaware.....	5 months.
Bawal Pindia.....	4 "
Waverind and Sealkote.....	3 "
Lahore, Multan, Ferozepore, Uchial and Hill Stations.....	21 "
Mount of Agra.....	2 "
Benares.....	1 month.
Calcutta and Dinapore.....	1 "
Rangoon and Mandalay.....	1½ months.
Other stations in Pegu.....	1 month.
Bombay.....	1 month.
Bengalore.....	1½ months.
Colony.....	2 "
Cannanore.....	2 "
Kanpur.....	1½ "
Madras.....	1½ "
Orissah.....	2 "
Scinde.....	1 month.
Triton.....	1 month.
Calcutta.....	7 days.
Bombay.....	1 month.
Bengalore.....	2 months.
Calcutta.....	1 month.

But the nature of the climate does not admit of persons travelling at all seasons of the year; the Local Committee shall decide, subject to the approval of the General Committee, the period at which the journey can be undertaken.

If it can be commenced between 1st October and 1st April following, the Widow shall receive subsistence according to Scale A, for four months additional.

Unless it is shown by Medical Certificate, or other satisfactory document, that she is from ill health unable to travel, the Local Committee shall then recommend for the approval of the General Committee, such further grant as it may think necessary.

Rule 5th.—In Madras and Bombay, the period at which journeys can be undertaken, and the scale of journeys are to be specially considered by the Sub-Committee.

Rule 6th.—Every Widow receiving subsistence under Rule 4th, shall be entitled to receive one month's additional allowance according to Scale A, over and above the time allowed for her journey to the Presidency, unless it be shown by Medical Certificate that she is from ill health, after reaching the Presidency, unable to embark, when the said monthly subsistence allowance will be sanctioned for the period necessary for her recovery, not however, extending beyond four months, inclusive of the one month for which additional allowance is already provided.

Rule 7th.—Any Lady intending to reside in the East Indies, shall be allowed to draw for the number of months' march required to proceed to the place of intended residence, under the restrictions, &c., laid down for those proceeding to England, and three months' subsistence allowance as per Scale given in Rule 3rd, in addition, in full of all demands on the Fund.

APPENDIX.

(Forms.)

THE QUEEN'S MILITARY FUND.

REPORT and AWARD of _____ Committee, (as the case may be.)
Presented by Lieutenant-Colonel or Major.

(Mem.)
(bore.)

Children
Amount of Grant
Mrs. _____
Children
Amount of Grant
Mrs. _____

Received the case of Mrs. _____ being the Widow of _____ of _____ died at _____ having also _____ Children.
The Committee deem the family, or Widow (as the case may be) eligible to the provisions of this Fund, and recommend that they (or she) shall receive maintenance from _____ to _____ under Regulation 4th, being _____ months at _____ per month.
Ditto Ditto under Regulation 3rd _____ months at per ditto.
Maintenance under Regulation _____ months at per ditto.
Passage Money to the Widow _____ months at ditto.
Passage Money to the Children _____
Travelling expenses from London to _____
Total Govt. Rupees _____

(Signed by)

Total Govt. Rupees

President.

Members.

Form of Drafts to be used by Sub-Committees.

To the Secretary of the Queen's Military Widows' Fund.

Sir, At _____ days after sight, please to pay to _____ or order, the sum of Govt. Rupees _____ being amount of maintenance allowance granted to Mrs. _____ by us, as per our Report and Proceedings of this date.

Sub-Committee.

Sir, At _____ days after sight, please to pay the Brigade Major, Captain A. B. or order, the sum of Rupees _____ being amount of Passage Money and Travelling Allowance granted to Mrs. _____ by us, as per our Report and Proceedings of this date.

Sub-Committee.

Note.—This Draft to be accompanied by a Certificate of the Passage being actually engaged, and name of the Ship specified.

TABLE B.

Table of Monthly Subscription for the different Classes.

Class.	Description according to Regimental Rank.	In India.			In Europe.		
		Unmarried and Widowers with out Offspring.	Married and Widowers with Offspring.	Commanded and Married and Widowers with out Offspring.	Commanded and Married and Widowers with Offspring.	Commanded and Married and Widowers with Offspring.	Commanded and Married and Widowers with Offspring.
1.	2.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Colonels.	42	8	10	33	6	10
2.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	27	3	2	21	0	10
3.	Major and Chaplains of 10 years' standing, and Asst. Chaplains of 15 years' standing.	21	0	3	16	0	10
4.	Captains and Asst. Chaplains under 15 years' standing.	12	0	7	10	0	10
5.	Lieutenants.	7	0	5	5	0	10
6.	Cornets, 2nd Lieutenants, and Ensigns.	2	0	5	2	0	10

In addition to the above, a monthly subscription of 1 Rupee or 2s. 6d., is to be paid for each son under 21 years of age, and for each daughter until marriage or death, during the life of the father. Subscription for daughters for whom the Donation of Rupees 200 has not been paid, to cease when the age of 21 years. Subscribers are consequently required to report to the Secretary dates of birth and deaths of all children.

Subscribers in receipt of Indian Pay and allowances, are required to subscribe at the Indian rate. (File No. 104, 6th March 1867.)

Officers proceeding to Sea, the Cape or the Colonies, on sick certificate, under the Regulations of 1854, shall be liable to Indian rate of subscription only for the first six months of leave, during which they draw Indian pay. (File No. 104, 15th November 1867.)

Those proceeding under the Regulations of 1861, pay Europe rate of subscription from date of embarkation.

In all cases subscription to the Fund is payable in advance.

Donations fall due from date of promotion and payable by the regulated instalments from the month succeeding that in which a subscriber is promoted.

Discount of 10 per cent. is allowed on all Donations that may be paid up within thirty days from the date of issue.

Marriages must be reported by a Subscriber giving the date of the occurrence, with dates of his own and wife's birth, and Christian names of the latter.

Births of children should be reported as they occur, and to secure to daughters continuance of Annuity until marriage or death, a Subscriber is required within ten days from date of birth to notify his intention to pay the Donation of 200 Rupees to secure the advantage, or will have to pay the amount, according to Table II, according to the age of the child.

Subscription of one Rupee a month is payable from the first of the month succeeding birth—and ceases from the month succeeding marriage—which occurrence should be reported.

Personal Annuity.—A Subscriber of whatever rank, proceeding to Europe on sick certificate, is entitled to Rupees 100 for his equipment, if married, in addition thereto, Rupees 200 for wife, and Rupees 100 for each child accompanying him.

Passage Money.—A Subscriber of the rank of Captain proceeding to Europe is entitled to passage money Rupees 1,000 minus the regulated Deductions, viz. 1 per cent. of amount of Passes, Insurance.

Subscribers on return to India if not provided with a passport by Government, are entitled to the following annual outlay to the regulated deductions:—

To a Captain Rs. 500. To a Subaltern Rs. 400.

Income Allowance is issuable to Subscribers for a period of 24 years, commencing from date of arrival in England and continuing so long as they may remain on sick certificate there.

To a Colonel, per annum £ 44 3 9

.. a Lieutenant " 21 7 6

Captains of Artillery, Engineers or Infantry and all Subalterns, are allowed Income allowance for their families as follows:—

For wife, per annum £ 20 0 0

.. each Child, per annum " 10 0 0

In no case is such allowance for a whole family to exceed £ 48 15 0

Retired married Subscribers are only entitled to Annuities to their families.

Annuities are paid to Widows of Subscribers and their Children as per following Table:—

TABLE B.

Table showing the amount of Pension during their Widowhood, and to Children of each Class and Condition.

Class.	Description of Annuities, the Widows according to the Regimental Rank of their Husbands, the Children according to their age, and the Parents they have lost.	PENSIONS PAYABLE BY THE MILITARY FUND PER ANNUM.					
		In India.			In England.		
1.	2.	Rs.	A.	P.	£	s.	d.
1.	Of a Colonel.	2,064	7	3	225	18	9
2.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	1,820	9	0	205	15	0
3.	Major and Chaplains of 10 years' standing.	1,588	10	9	182	11	3
4.	Major and Asst. Chaplains of 15 years' standing.	1,197	10	6	153	17	6
5.	Captains and Asst. Chaplains under 15 years' standing.	894	2	3	102	3	9
6.	Lieutenants.	715	3	0	81	15	0
7.	Cornet, 2nd Lieutenant, and Ensign.						
CHILDREN HAVING LOST ONE PARENT.							
1.	Under 6 years of age.	175	0	0	20	0	0
2.	Between 6 and 12 years of age.	262	8	0	30	0	0
3.	Above 12 until 21 for Boys, and for Girls for whom the Donation may not have been paid.	350	0	0	40	0	0
CHILDREN HAVING LOST BOTH PARENTS.							
1.	Under 6 years of age.	262	8	0	30	0	0
2.	Between 6 and 12 years of age.	393	12	0	45	0	0
3.	Above 12 until 21 for Boys, and for Girls for whom the Donation may not have been paid.	225	0	0	60	0	0

Table showing the increased rate of Pension payable to Widows by the Madras Military Fund.

See File Despatch from Her Majesty's Government, dated India Office, 7th June 1867, published in G. O., 30th August 1867.

Class.	Widows.	In India per Annum.			In Europe per Annum.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	£	s.	d.
1.	Of a Colonel.	2,223	9	9	264	18	3
2.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	1,972	11	0	225	9	0
3.	Major and Chaplains of 10 years' standing, and Asst. Chaplains of 15 years' standing.	1,715	12	3	193	11	9
4.	Captains and Asst. Chaplains under 15 years' standing.	1,293	7	6	153	17	6
5.	Lieutenant.	965	10	0	110	7	3
6.	Cornet, 2nd Lieutenant, and Ensign.	772	8	3	85	5	9

N. B.—An increase of 8 per cent. has been authorized to Widows Pension from 1st June 1867. (File G. O., published in Fort Saint George Gazette, 30th August 1867.)

N. B.—Girls for whom the Donation laid down in Article 11 may have been paid, will be entitled to a continuance of their Annuity until marriage or death, according to their condition in regard to parents: this Regulation applies only to those girls born subsequent to the 15th October 1822; all those born prior to that period are entitled to the same privilege without payment of Donation.

Provided that nothing contained herein, or in any other part of these Rules of the Institution, shall be considered to entitle to the benefit of it any Widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery, or who at the period of her husband's demise may have quitted his protection, and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who subsequently to her husband's demise may be living in a notorious state of incontinence.

The concluding portion of the above note commencing with "may be living in a notorious state of incontinence" is applicable to all female Annuitants, unmarried as well as married. (The Minutes, dated 24th December 1840.)

Declarations by Annuitants should be signed in the presence of either the Minister of the Parish, one Church Warden, one Justice of the Peace, or one retired or other Civil or Military Officer of the service.

Every Widow benefiting by the Military Fund is entitled to Passage Money only once, whether to Europe or such place as she may desire to fix her residence in accordance to the following scale:—

To Europe or America from India.	To India from Europe or America.
Widow of Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major.	Rupess 1,500
of Captain and Subaltern.	1,200
To the Cape of Good Hope from India.	
To Europe from Cape of Good Hope or other places, 1 of above rates.	
To children of deceased Subalterns in similar cases, with out reference to the place to which they are proceeding from India.	
To an Orphan having lost his or her Father.	Rupess 250
To each additional Orphan up to the number of	" 250
To 4 or more children (maximum).	" 1,000
To an Orphan having lost both parents.	" 700
To 2 Orphans do. do.	" 1,200
To 3 or more Orphans do. do.	" 1,500

Loans.—Subscribers who have been eight years and upwards on the Fund, and are entitled to personal benefits on proceeding to Europe on Bank Certificates can obtain loans from the Fund at 9 per cent. per annum, payable after their return to India by twenty-five instalments, interest being payable in Europe while on such leave.

Subscribers desirous of bringing out their families to India or sending them to Europe, can also obtain loans for passage money only, which will be payable in India by twenty-five instalments with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, as fixed in the following Table:—

N. B.—Loans are not issued to Subscribers proceeding to Europe on Furlough.

Table of Passage Money and Equipment Allowance.

Borrowing Subscriber's Rank.	Passage Money.			Equipment Allowance.	
	To a Subscriber proceeding to Europe.	For Widow Adult Child of a Subscriber to or from Europe.	To Infant Child of a Subscriber to or from Europe (per Annum).	To each adult to Europe.	To each Infant to Europe.
	Rupess.	Rupess.	Rupess.	Rupess.	Rupess.
Field Officer or Chaplain.	1,500	1,500	600	250	100
Captain or Asst. Chaplain.	1,400	1,400	600	250	100
Subaltern.	1,200	1,200	600	250	100

MADRAS MEDICAL FUND.

ESTABLISHED IN 1808.

OFFICE.—INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPT., PORT.
 Deputy Insp. Genl. J. A. Reynolds. } Trustees } Surgeon W. R. Harris, M. D.,
 Surgeon Major C. Barclay. } for the time } " H. King, M. D.,
 " G. Mackay, M. D. } being. } " G. Balle, M. D.,
 " G. Smith, M. D. }

Surgeon W. R. Cornish, Secretary.

Agents in England.—Messrs. Alexander, Fletcher and Co., 10, King's Arms Yard, Moorgate Street, London.

THE OBJECTS OF THE FUND ARE:

1. To afford to the Senior Officers of the Medical Establishment, retiring from the service, Annuities for life.
2. To afford assistance to the Widows and legitimate Children of Medical Officers, by the granting of Pensions until death or re-marriage in case of Widows; until 21 years of age or death, or marriage in case of daughters; and until 18 or 21 years of age for sons. [All persons which on account of the marriage or re-marriage of the payer, are again available should widowhood occur.]
3. And to assist Medical Officers, who are obliged to go to Europe in consequence of ill health.

MADRAS APOTHECARIES' FUND.

ESTABLISHED IN FEBRUARY 1831.

TRUSTEES.

Mr. Apoth. R. Hutton, | Mr. Apoth. T. B. Turnbull, | Mr. Apoth. D. H. Gray
 " " R. Wilkins, | " " W. Leach,
 " " J. Tyndal, | " " W. D. Hamilton,

Secretary.—Apothecary R. Harvey, Medical College.

Treasurer.—Bank of Madras.

This Institution was established with the sanction of Government for the benefit of the Widows and Children of Apothecaries, 2nd Apothecaries and Assistant Apothecaries in the Medical Service of the Madras Presidency.

It is imperative on every Subordinate Medical Officer, (except Mahomedans and Hindus) advanced to the grade of Assistant Apothecary to become a Subscriber to this Fund, and so to continue as long as he may be in the active service of Government. Pensioners from this Department may maintain their connection with the Fund after retirement, and are subject to the same Rules and Regulations as effective members.

DONATION TABLE.		MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.	
Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.
ApothecaryRs. 450	250	ApothecaryRs. 5	3
2nd Apothecary357 1/2	257 1/2	2nd Apothecary3 1/2	2 1/2
Asst. Apoth.225	125	Asst. Apoth.2 1/2	1 1/2
RATES OF PENSION TO WIDOWS.		AMOUNT OF MINIMUM FOR EACH GRADE TO ENTITLE THE WIDOW TO FULL PENSION.	
Widow of ApothecaryRs. 28 per mensem.		ApothecaryRs. 1,500	
" 2d Apothecary27		2d Apothecary1,125	
" Asst. Apoth.14		Asst. Apoth.750	
Payable quarterly in May, August, November and February, except at the Presidency where these are paid monthly.		Widows' Branch.	Children's Branch.
Amount of Capital on 30th April 1867.		Rs. 2,33,025 0 3	29,025 14 11

N. B.—Further information may be obtained in the Rules and Regulations.

MOUNT SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

OPEN TO ALL CLASS OF EUROPEANS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS, CIVIL AND MILITARY.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

PRESIDENT.

Lieutenant J. Lancaster, Madras Invalid Establishment.

MEMBERS.

Mr. J. Mills, Unconquered Assistant, Department Public Works.
 Mr. N. B. Lemoine, Sergeant, Fort School.
 Mr. C. Hall, Accountant General's Office.
 Supervisor Thomas Lee, Ordnance Department.
 Pensioned Conductor E. P. Evans, Ordnance Department.
 Sub-Conductor H. F. F. Evans, Ordnance Department.
 Sub-Conductor R. McMoran, Ordnance Department.
 Conductor D. Lisenburg, Ordnance Department.
 Mr. J. J. Chatterton, Madras Railway.
 Mr. J. Clark, Stationery Office.—Secretary.
 Mr. W. Pike, Garrison Band.—Treasurer.

This Fund was established in 1859, for the benefit, primarily, of the Widows and Orphans of the Warrant and Subordinate ranks of the Army, but is open to all classes of Europeans and their descendants, Civil as well as Military.

The accumulated Capital now amounting to Rupees 1,35,000, is invested in Government Securities which are lodged in the Bank of Madras in the joint names of Colonel R. Cadell, Royal Artillery, Mr. W. Pike and Lieutenant J. Lancaster. During the last ten years the amount paid in Pensions has exceeded Rupees 20,400.

The following is a brief abstract of the Rules of the Fund:

The following is a statement of the income and expenditure of the												
WIDOWS' BRANCH.												
Class.	Donation when the age of Husband does not exceed that of Wife by more than 10 years.				Monthly Subscriptions.				Monthly Pensions.			
					Married.				Widows and Bachelors.			
									Amount of payments required to secure a full Pension to Widow.			
									Amount of payments required to secure a full Pension of 500 Rs. of the full amount.			
									Pensions to cease at the age of 19, and for girls at the age of 21 years.			
									Pensions.			
									Monthly Subscriptions.			
									Monthly Pensions.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1st.	60	0	0	50	0	0	80	0	0	30	0	0
2d.	45	0	0	40	0	0	70	0	0	25	0	0
3rd.	38	0	0	30	0	0	60	0	0	20	0	0
4th.	24	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	0	12	0	0
5th.	18	0	0	15	0	0	30	0	0	10	0	0
6th.	12	0	0	10	0	0	20	0	0	8	0	0

Entrance Donations in both branches may be paid at once or by twelve equal monthly instalments.

Increased payments in one sum are required from persons joining the Widows' Branch after the age of 40, and no person can be admitted or transferred to a higher class after the age of 55 years: delay in joining after being admitted by the Committee necessitates a fresh medical certificate being submitted. Subscriptions in the Children's Branch cease from the date of application to subscribe for the full, and continue until the age

at which pensions terminate. Transfers from a lower to a higher class are permitted on production of the prescribed medical certificate, on payment in one sum of difference of donation and of subscription according to age. Subscribers to the Children's Branch must also belong to the Widows' Branch.

The pension in the Children's Branch is secured as soon as entrance donation is paid in full. In the Widows' Branch full and reduced pensions are respectively secured when the total payments in that branch amount to the sums specified in the foregoing table, irrespective of that paid for admission after 40 years of age. Subscribers are allowed, at any time, on furnishing a medical certificate in the prescribed form, to pay in one sum, or by such instalments as they may find convenient, the difference required to entitle their Widows to immediate pension.

Pensioners may reside at any station or in any country they choose. Widows carrying off the pension during coverture, but revert to the Fund on again becoming Widows. They also receive a portion of a second pension if the second husband also had been a subscriber at the time of his death. Pension is forfeited by desertion. No pension is paid to families of subscribers who die with six months subscription in arrears, and subscribers' names are struck off the books when twelve months in arrears. Subscriptions due for a period exceeding six months are not received unless accompanied by a medical certificate.

The Regulations at length may be had on application to the Treasurer—From out stations, our Army postage stamp must be sent to cover postage.

JAMES CLARK, Secretary.

SALUTES.

TABLE OF SALUTES TO EUROPEAN FUNCTIONARIES APPLICABLE TO THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Rank or Office.	Salute.	Remarks.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.	By the Forts and Batteries within the Indian Territories and Seas, and on being taken in with by, or visiting, any of Her Majesty's Ships within those limits.	21
Ambassadors—By Her Majesty's Forts and Batteries within the Indian Territories, and also on visiting, embarking on Board of, or disembarking from, any of Her Majesty's Ships within the Indian Seas.	By the Forts and Batteries within the Indian Territories and Seas, and by Her Majesty's Ships within those limits, each.	19
Governors of Presidencies.	By the Forts and Batteries within the Indian Territories and Seas, and by Her Majesty's Ships within those limits, each.	17
The President of the Council of India.	By the Forts and Batteries within the Indian Territories and Seas, and by Her Majesty's Ships within those limits, each.	17
Governor-General of the Portuguese Settlement in India.	By the Forts and Batteries within the Indian Territories and Seas, and by Her Majesty's Ships within those limits, each.	17
Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies—The same within jurisdiction, or when on duty elsewhere.	By the Forts and Batteries within the Indian Territories and Seas, and by Her Majesty's Ships within those limits, each.	15
Merchant-Governors of Provinces in India—The same within jurisdiction, or when on duty elsewhere.	By the Forts and Batteries within the Indian Territories and Seas, and by Her Majesty's Ships within those limits, each.	15
Commanders-in-Chief—According to Military Rank, with two Guns more than specified below, in the Scale for Rank (the same within Indian Territories and Seas).	By the Forts and Batteries within the Indian Territories and Seas, and by Her Majesty's Ships within those limits, each.	15
Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces—According to Naval Rank with two guns more than specified below, in the Scale for Rank (the same within Indian Territories and Seas).	By the Forts and Batteries within the Indian Territories and Seas, and by Her Majesty's Ships within those limits, each.	15
Provincial Commander-in-Chief—According to Military Rank, with two guns more than specified below, in the Scale for Rank (within his own Presidency only).	By the Forts and Batteries within the Indian Territories and Seas, and by Her Majesty's Ships within those limits, each.	15
Generals and Admirals, or their Flags—The same within Indian Territories and Seas.	By the Forts and Batteries within the Indian Territories and Seas, and by Her Majesty's Ships within those limits, each.	15
Members of Council—Forts and Batteries and Her Majesty's Ships within their respective Presidencies.	By the Forts and Batteries within the Indian Territories and Seas, and by Her Majesty's Ships within those limits, each.	15
Commander-in-Chief, Indian Navy—According to Naval Rank, with two Guns more than specified below, in the Scale for Rank (the same within Indian Territories and Seas).	By the Forts and Batteries within the Indian Territories and Seas, and by Her Majesty's Ships within those limits, each.	15
High Commissioners and Envoys—The same within the precincts of the Territories to which he is accredited.	By the Forts and Batteries within the Indian Territories and Seas, and by Her Majesty's Ships within those limits, each.	15
Lieutenant-Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies—The same within jurisdiction, or when on duty elsewhere.	By the Forts and Batteries within the Indian Territories and Seas, and by Her Majesty's Ships within those limits, each.	15

TABLE OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS AND SALARIES. [PART III.]

TABLE OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS AND SALARIES.

No.	Appointments.	Staff Salary.	Remarks.
		RS. A. P.	
	His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief	5,838 0 4	
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
1	Adjutant General	2,200 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Deputy Adjutant General	800 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1	Assistant do.	500 0 0	
1	Deputy Asst. do.	500 0 0	
AIDES DE CAMP.			
2	To the Commander	500 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1	To do (Native Officer)	50 0 0	With pay and batta of rank.
2	To the Commander-in-Chief	550 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1	To do (Native Officer)	50 0 0	With pay and batta of rank.
1	To General Officers of Divisions	250 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
ARTILLERY.			
1	Inspector with the rank of Major General	1,075 0 0	With pay and allowances of rank.
1	Deputy Major to the Inspector	550 0 0	
1	Assistant Adjutant General	550 0 0	
INFANTRY STAFF.			
2	Brigade General, 1st class	1,400 0 0	
1	do. 2nd class	1,300 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1	Brigade Major	400 0 0	
1	do. Fort St. George	500 0 0	
DIVISIONAL STAFF.			
1	General Officers	2,500 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Adjutant General to do.	250 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1	Assistant Adjutant General	500 0 0	
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.			
1	Superintendent of Army Clothing	1,000 0 0	
	present incumbent	700 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
	future do.	700 0 0	
COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.			
1	Commissary General	2,200 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Deputy Commissary General	800 0 0	
2	Assistant Commissary General, 1st class	650 0 0	
2	do. 2nd class	500 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1	Deputy Asst. Commr. Genl.	400 0 0	
2	do. 2nd class	300 0 0	
2	Sub-Asstants do.	250 0 0	
2	do. 2nd class	200 0 0	
2	do. 3rd class	150 0 0	

*Houses rent when only living duty at the Presidency.

TABLE OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS AND SALARIES—continued.

No.	Appointments.	Staff Salary.	Remarks.
		RS. A. P.	
1	Staff Officers & Supt. of Details, Fort. St. Geo.	310 0 0	Including Horse allowance with Staff Corps pay of rank.
INSPECTORS OF MUSENTRY.			
1	Chief Inspector of Musketry	400 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1	District Inspector of Musketry	300 0 0	
8	Musketry Instructors (Regimental)	150 0 0	With Regimental pay and allowances of rank.
DEPT. JUDGE ADVOCATE GENL'S DEPARTMENT.			
1	Deputy Judge Advocate General	1,000 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank. Present incumbent draws Rs. 2,500, consolidated.
1	Deputy Judge Advocate of Division	500 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.			
1	Inspector General of Ordnance & Magazines	2,200 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Deputy Insp. Genl. do.	800 0 0	
2	Commissioners of Ordnance, 1st class	500 0 0	
2	do. 2nd class	400 0 0	
3	do. 3rd class	250 0 0	With Regimental pay and allowances of rank.
2	Deputy Commissioners of Ordnance	300 0 0	
2	Assistant Commissioners of Ordnance	120 0 0	
1	Agent for Gun Powder	300 0 0	
1	do. do. Carriage	300 0 0	
PAY DEPARTMENT.			
1	Presidency Paymaster	700 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
3	Divisional Paymasters	600 0 0	
QUAR. MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
1	Quarter Master General	2,200 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Deputy Quarter Master General	800 0 0	
1	Assistant Quarter Master General	500 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
3	Assistants Quarter Master General	500 0 0	
1	Deputy Asst. Quarter Master General	400 0 0	
1	Barrack Master	*450 2 10	With pay and allowances of rank.
SECRETARIAT TO GOVT. MILITARY DEPT.			
1	Secretary	2,500 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Under Secretary	800 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1	Mil. Secretary to His Excy. the Governor	1,000 0 0	Consolidated.
1	do. the Commander-in-Chief	1,000 0 0	do.
1	Inter-pret to do. do.	500 0 0	With pay proper and House-rent.
MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.			
1	Controller of Military Accounts	2,200 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Asst. to the Contr. of Mil. Acct. (Unconv.)	300 0 0	Present salary 200 with annual increase.
1	Military Accountant	1,500 0 0	
1	Examiner, Pay Department	800 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1	Examiner, Commissariat Accounts	500 0 0	
1	do. Ordnance Accounts	500 0 0	
1	Asst. to Examiner Pay Dept. (Uncovenanted)	300 0 0	

Staff Officers at the Presidency not in the receipt of Consolidated Salaries are entitled to House-rent as follows:—
Colonels.....Rs. 125 | Majors.....Rs. 100 | Captains.....Rs. 75 | Lieutenants.....Rs. 40

NEW ORGANIZATION—CAVALRY REGIMENTS—STAFF SALARIES.

Commandant.....Rs. 700 | Third Squadron Officer.....Rs. 180
Second in Command Squadron Officer.....Rs. 250
Adjutant.....Rs. 300 | Squadron Subaltern.....Rs. 150
Second Squadron Officer.....Rs. 210

NOTE.—The second in Command and Squadron Officers will also each draw Rupees 40 per mensem for payment of their respective Squadrons and for the repair of Arms and Accoutrements.

The Adjutant will also draw Rupees 50 Office allowance.

The Squadron Subaltern, who will perform any duties that may be assigned to him, such as would devolve upon a Quarter Master, &c., will draw also Rupees 50 per mensem for writer and stationery.

Commandants are to maintain three chargers, all other Officers two only.

NEW ORGANIZATION—INFANTRY REGIMENTS—STAFF SALARIES.

Commandant.....Rs. 600 | Adjutant.....Rs. 300
Second in Command and Wing Officer „ 270 | Quarter Master.....Rs. 150
Wing Officer „ 250 | Wing Subaltern.....Rs. 180

NOTE.—The two Wing Officers will each draw also Rupees 50 per mensem, or Rupees 20 per Company, for the payment and repair of Arms and Accoutrements of Companies of their respective Wings.

The Adjutant will also draw Rupees 50 Office Allowance.

All Infantry Officers are to maintain one charger.

REGIMENTAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

COMBATANT OFFICERS.

Rank.	Horse Artillery & Cavalry.	Royal Artillery.	Royal Engineers.	Infantry.
Col. and Colonel Commandant.	Rs. A. P. 1,368 7 0	Rs. A. P. 1,265 5 0	Rs. A. P. 1,265 5 0	Rs. A. P. 1,265 5 0
Lieutenant Colonel.	1,357 0 0	1,002 4 0	1,002 4 0	1,002 4 0
Major & Lieutenant Colonel on Major's Pay.	759 8 0	759 8 0	759 8 0	759 8 0
Captain.	473 0 0	433 10 0	433 10 0	415 0 0
2nd Captain.	473 0 0	417 7 8	433 10 0	415 0 0
Lieutenant.	305 4 0	265 12 0	265 12 0	256 10 0
Junior Lieutenant.	250 10 0	213 5 0	213 5 0	213 5 0
Cornet.	250 10 0	213 5 0	213 5 0	213 5 0
Ensign.	250 10 0	213 5 0	213 5 0	213 5 0
Quarter Master (a).				
Above 15 years' service.	341 13 7	317 6 0	341 13 7	317 8 0
„ 10 „	338 11 0	309 0 2	323 9 8	299 8 9
Under 10 „	327 10 8	221 1 11	299 8 10	274 14 3
Riding Master.				
After 15 years' service.	374 10 4	374 10 4	374 10 4	374 10 4
„ 10 „	352 4 7	352 4 7	352 4 7	352 4 7
Under 2 „	327 7 9	327 7 9	327 7 9	327 7 9

(a) Vide also G. O. G., No. 56, dated 3rd March 1888, page 42, Rupees 18-12 per mensem after 32 years' service in addition to the rate after 15 years' service.

The following scale of monthly pay will be drawn according to length of service:—

	Pay.	Indian Allowances.	Total per mensem.
On appointment at Rs. a Day.....	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1 12 0	Rs. A. P. 2 12 0
After 10 years' service as Riding Master, or after fifteen years' service as a Commis- sioned or Non-Commissioned Officer, of which five at least shall have been as Riding Master, at 10s. 6d. per diem.....	127 13 0	1 12 0	323 9 0
After fifteen years' service as Riding Master, or after twenty years' service as Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least ten shall have been as Riding Master, at 12s. per diem.....	146 1 7	1 12 0	341 13 7

NOTE.—Horse allowance at Rupees 60 per mensem, if with Cavalry or Horse Artillery, and Rupees 20 if attached to Field Artillery, is claimable under the Regulations regarding chargers in addition to the above rates.

Monthly Rates of Pay and Allowances of Paymasters of British Cavalry and Infantry Regiments serving in India, G. O. G., No. 407 of 1868, page 231.

No. 407 of 1868, page 231.

	PAYMASTERS IF HOLDING THE RANK OF CAPTAIN WHEN APPOINTED.						PAYMASTERS IF NOT HOLDING THE RANK OF CAPTAIN WHEN APPOINTED.					
	Pay.		Indian Allowances, exclusive of Horse allowance.		Total per mensem.		Pay.		Indian Allowances, exclusive of Horse allowance.		Total per mensem.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
On appointment...	132	10 0	233	10 0	476	4 0	152	3 0	233	10 0	445	13 0
After 10 years' service as Paymaster.....	213	1 0	233	10 0	506	12 0	163	10 0	233	10 0	476	4 0
" 15 ..	213	8 0	276	9 0	830	1 0	213	1 0	276	9 0	789	19 0
" 20 ..	273	15 0	276	9 0	830	5 0	223	8 0	276	9 0	820	1 0
" 25 ..	304	6 0	276	9 0	880	15 0	273	15 0	276	9 0	870	8 0

NOTE.—Horse Allowance at Rs. 50 per mensem will be added to the above allowances as follows:

NOTE.—Horse Allowance at Rs. 50 per mensem will be paid in addition to the above rates of pay and allowances to Paymasters of Cavalry Regiments, when in receipt of either the lowest or second rate of pay and allowances, at Rs. 130 to Paymaster of Cavalry Regiments, and at Rs. 30 to Paymaster of Infantry Regiments, when in receipt of the third or higher rates of pay and allowances. Paymasters will also be entitled to office allowance as at present, viz., Rs. 6s-6d and Rs. 7s-10-6 per mensem respectively with Cavalry and Infantry Regiments.

Paymasters, if not holding the rank of Captain when appointed, will also be entitled to the higher rates of pay and allowances for length of service as given in the second division of the above Table under the following alternative conditions:—

(a).—After 5 years' service as Paymaster, or after 15 years' service as Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 10 years shall have been as a Commissioned Officer on full pay.

(b).—After 10 years' service as Paymaster, or after 20 years' service as Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 10 years shall have been as a Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 5 years as Paymaster in receipt of the second rate of pay, whether in or out of India.

(c).—After 15 years' service as Paymaster, or after 25 years' service as a Commissioned (G. O. G., 2nd March 1880, page 45) Officer on full pay, including not less than 10 years as Paymaster, or after 25 years' service as a Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 15 years shall have been as a Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 10 years as Paymaster.

(d.)—After 20 years' service as Paymaster, or after 25 years' service as Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 15 years as Paymaster, or after 30 years' service as a Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 20 years shall have been as Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 15 years as Paymaster.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Under G. O. C., No. 221 of 1864.

	RS.	A.	P.	Old rate
Surgeon Major, above 25 years' service.....	1,093	2	0	
Do. do. 20 do.....	1,054	9	7	As Captain in branch
Surgeon do. 15 do.....	825	11	5	in which serving.
Do. do. 12 do.....	789	3	0	
Asst. Surgeon do. 16 do.....	451	14	5	
Do. do. 6 do.....	433	10	2	As Lieut. in branch
Do. do. 5 do.....	393	12	2	in which serving.
Do. under 5 do.....	317	8	0	

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

(G. O. C. No. 224 dated 13th June 1865, page 149.)

	RS.	A.	P.	Old rate
Veterinary Surgeon, 1st class, above 25 years' service.....	527	2	0	
Do. do. 20 do.....	500	9	7	
Do. do. 15 do.....	472	5	5	
Do. do. 10 do.....	453	12	11	
Do. do. 5 do.....	425	3	2	
Do. 2nd Class do. 15 do.....	414	6	4	
Do. do. 10 do.....	385	12	3	
Do. do. 5 do.....	377	5	0	
Do. under 5 do.....	377	5	0	

The following sums under the head of Tentage are included in the above rates of Regimental Pay and Allowances:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Colonel and Colonel Commandant.....	200	0	0
Lieutenant Colonel, Surgeon Major.....	150	0	0
Major, Junior Lieutenant Colonel of Royal Artillery and Engineers, Surgeon.....	120	0	0
Captain, 2nd Captain, Paymaster, Assistant Surgeon of 6 years' service, Veterinary Surgeon, 1st Class.....	75	0	0
Lieutenant, Quarter Master, Assistant Surgeon, under 6 years' service, Veterinary Surgeon, Riding Master, Corporal, Junior Lieutenant, Ensign.....	50	0	0

HORSE ALLOWANCE.

FOR EACH AUTHORIZED CHARGE..... 30 0 0

Number of Horses authorized for each rank.

	Field Officer, Paymaster after 10 years' service.....	4
Royal Horse Artillery and Cavalry.	Captain, 2nd Captain, Paymaster, Surgeon Major, Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon above 6 years' service.....	3
	Subalterns, Asst. Surg. under 6 years' service, Riding Master, Qr. Master.....	2
Field Brigades, Field Brigade Batteries.	Field Officer, Surgeon Major, Surgeon.....	1
Heavy Field Batteries and Siege Train Batteries.	Captain and 2nd Captain.....	2
	Subalterns, Quarter Master, Asst. Surgeon.....	1
Garrison Brigades, Infantry.	Field Officer and Paymaster after 10 years' service.....	1
	Officers of whatever rank Commanding a Brigade or Regiment, Quarter Master when marching.....	1
	Officers of Junior rank acting as Field Officers during absence of the Field Officers, under circumstances which involve a forfeiture of Horse Allowance.....	1

Adjutants of Garrison Brigades, and of Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, draw the allowance for one Horse in the established Staff Allowance of their appointments. When the Adjutancy of a Horse or Field Brigade is held temporarily by a Subaltern Officer, the allowance for one additional Horse is passed.

REGIMENTAL COMMAND AND STAFF ALLOWANCES.

	RS.
Officers in actual Command of a Brigade of Artillery.....	400
Do. of a Heavy Field Battery.....	250
Do. of a Battery of Royal Artillery or Company of Infantry.....	30
Do. of a Troop of Cavalry (Repair of Arms), &c.....	75

ADJUTANT.

Arms of Service.	Staff.	Horse.	Office.	TOTAL.
Royal Horse Artillery.....	RS. A. P. 92 7 0	RS. A. P. 80 0 0	RS. A. P. 105 0 0	RS. A. P. 257 7 0
Field Artillery.....	122 0 0	80 0 0	105 0 0	307 0 0
Garrison Artillery.....	122 0 0	80 0 0	105 0 0	307 0 0
Cavalry.....	92 7 0	80 0 0	90 0 0	262 7 0
Infantry.....	122 0 0	20 0 0	105 0 0	247 0 0

PAYMASTER.

	RS.	A.	P.
Office Allowance, Cavalry.....	65	5	4
Do. Infantry.....	78	10	8

QUARTER MASTER.

	RS.	A.	P.
Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry.....	85	0	0
Riding House Allowance for each Regiment of Cavalry.....	40	0	0
Interpreter of Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry.....	70	0	0
Officer Instructor of Gunnery, Horse and Field Brigade.....	120	0	0
Officer Instructor of Gunnery, Garrison Brigade.....	150	0	0
Regimental Instructor of Musketry (including allowance for Horse, Do. for Stationery, annual).....	20	0	0
Assistant Instructor of Musketry, (temporary).....	100	0	0
Assistant Surgeon in Medical charge of a Brigade or Regiment.....	150	0	0
Mess Allowance for a Regiment.....	150	0	0
Do. for a Battery of Artillery.....	40	0	0
Do. for each detached Troop or Company.....	20	0	0

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT.

TRAINED SCHOOL MASTER.

Old Rates.—Pay.

	Staff Pay.	For 25 days.	For 29 days.	For 30 days.	For 31 days.
1st Class.....	RS. A. P. 59 10 1	RS. A. P. 90 4 7	RS. A. P. 92 8 2	RS. A. P. 96 11 9	RS. A. P. 99 5 4
2nd Class.....	37 4 4	89 11 5	92 3 3	94 11 1	97 5 2
3rd Class.....	29 13 1	39 2 3	59 11 4	62 10 5	64 6 6
4th or Assistant School Master.....	22 3 8	21 11 3	22 7 10	23 4 3	24 0 8

* Vide G. O. C., Nos. 245 and 254, dated 13th and 26th July 1860, pages 372 and 406.

SCHOOL MASTER SHERMAN.

		CAVALRY				INFANTRY				ARTILLERY			
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
After ten years' service		33	11	9	34	13	11	35	0	0	27	2	0
Under do.		23	14	0	27	18	8	28	10	4	29	8	6
After ten years' service		29	14	2	30	14	9	31	15	5	33	0	1
Under do.		23	0	5	23	13	2	24	9	10	25	6	7
Trained School Mistress, 1st Class		Per mensem											
Do. 2nd do.													
Do. 3rd do.													
Untrained School Mistress													
Assistant School Master													
Soldier Assistant													
Pupil Teachers													
For 1st year	Ruppes 5 per mensem												
2nd "	" 8 "												
3rd "	" 10 "												
4th "	" 12-8 "												
5th " & upwards	" 15 "												
Monthly													
Do. for instructing Hindustani School													

BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY

Assistant School Master, if above 25 pupils	15	0	0
Do. if under do.	10	0	0
School Mistress, if above 15 children in School, or 10 qualified to learn sewing	10	0	0
Do. if under do.	6	0	0

NEW RATES—Pay.

S.M.A., the 17th October 1866.

No. 875 of 1866.—In modification of General Orders by the President in Council, No. 355 of 1865, and No. 246 of 1866, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council directs that, as regards trained Army School Masters under the new Regulations of 1863, their pay will be regulated by the Royal Warrant of 2nd February 1866, which grants to—

Trained School Masters on appointment, three shillings daily, increasing by six pence a day for every two years' service as School Master, until it shall reach a maximum of six shillings and six pence per diem.

Such periodical increase to be granted only on the recommendation of the Council of Military Education.

Each year's service as Assistant or 4th Class School Master, under former regulations to reckon as six months towards the increase of pay.

Under these rules the pay of trained School Masters—five pence per diem being deducted for patients—will, according to their standing, be passed at the following monthly rates, for any month, exclusive of staff pay—

At the exchange of two shillings and a half penny per Rupee.

	RS.	A.	P.
Trained School Masters on appointment	25	8	3
After 2 years' service	43	15	5
" 4 "	53	6	9
" 6 "	60	14	0
" 8 "	68	5	3
" 10 "	75	12	6
" 12 "	83	3	10
" 14 "	90	11	1

The periodical increase will not be allowed until sanction is notified from the Home Authorities, but will then be granted with retrospective effect from the date of completion of the required service.

School Masters appointed prior to 25th May 1863, who may have elected to remain under the old Regulations in existence prior to that date, will continue to receive the scale of pay laid down in General Order by the President in Council, No. 246 of 6th March 1866.

STAFF SALARY.

FORT WILLIAM, the 2nd March 1867.

No. 243 of 1867.—In continuation of Government General Order, No. 875 of 1866, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to lay down the following monthly rates of staff salary to be passed for any month to trained School Masters—

	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
On appointment	15	0	0	After 8 years	27	0	0
After 2 years	18	0	0	" 10 "	30	0	0
" 4 "	21	0	0	" 12 "	33	0	0
" 6 "	24	0	0	" 14 "	36	0	0

The above scale is not to prejudice the claims of present incumbents who may be drawing the higher aggregate of pay sanctioned by Government General Order, No. 246 of 6th March 1866.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The consolidated monthly rates of pay will be—

	Ruppes.
Senior Apothecary	400
Apothecary Above 5 years' service in that grade	250
Under 5 do.	150
Assistant Above 5 do.	100
Under 5 do.	75
Passed Hospital Apprentice	50
Hospital Apprentice, 1st year	15
Do. 2nd year	20
Do. when in College, 1st year	25
Do. 2nd year	30
Do. 3rd year	35

One-fourth of the above salaries to be forfeited during absence, whether on general leave or medical certificate.

In addition to the ordinary rates of pay, a field allowance of Rupees 30 per mensem will be granted to all the Medical Warrant Grades, when marching or in the field.

A similar amount will be granted, as a staff or employed allowance, to those grades when senior with or in subordinate medical charge of the Hospital of a British Regiment or detachment of British Troops, or of a Battery of Artillery, or Depot or Sanitarium, or when attached to a General Hospital or Medical Store Depot.

The monthly pay of this branch will also be consolidated, and on the following scale—

	For those qualified in the English language.	For those not qualified in the English language.
1st Class Hospital Assistants of above 14 years' service	88	88
2nd do. do. of above 7 years' service	60	40
3rd do. do. under 7 years' service	30	30
Native Medical pupil, 1st year	25	25
Do. 2nd year	7	5
Do. in College or Medical School, 1st year	8	6
Do. do. 2nd do.	9	7
Passed Medical pupils	10	8
	16	12

The foregoing allowance to medical pupils includes tuition money.

Hospital Assistants will draw as field battalions—those of the 1st class Rupees 10, and the rest Rupees 5 per mensem, when marching in the field, or in foreign service. When on general or sick leave, they will forfeit one-fourth of their salaries.

FORT WILLIAM, the 22nd January 1868.

No. 69 of 1868.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has the satisfaction to notify that Her Majesty's Government have sanctioned a revised and enhanced scale of pay and allowances, Staff and Bureaucracy pay, retiring for the several warrant grades in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

The whole structure is securely tied together by transverse T-braces of wrought iron, and by longitudinal tension rods of the same material.

Contracting at the inner part side of the Pier Head and continued 200 feet on each side of the main structure, the Iron Piles are protected by fender piles of timber placed at short intervals, and secured to the Iron Screw Piles by strong wrought Iron Bands.

Originally the platform was composed of beams of crooked Baltic Timber covered with oak planks, six inches broad by four inches thick, with spaces between the planks. This has now been replaced by beams of teak covered with mango planks, three inches thick, placed close together and the seams caulked in the same manner as the deck of a ship.

Four lines of railway are laid down along the main Pier, with the necessary Turn-tables, &c., and the rest of the space available fitted up for the service of foot passengers.

The Pier Head is furnished with six fixed cranes, varying in their lifting power from 3 to 10 tons, and 8 moveable cranes of 30 hundred weight each are placed on the railways, traversing from point to point as necessity arises.

It is proposed to dispense with the Screw Moorings provided for in the Contract, and in lieu of them to put down Bridle Moorings with concrete Anchors.

The total cost of the works, as agreed on in Mr. Johnson's original Contract, was £1,03,515, but a second Contract was subsequently entered into for the extension of the structure shoreward a length of 80 feet, at an extra charge of £4,332.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MADRAS PIER.

	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Pier Master.....	350	0	0	Fitter.....	14	0	0
Deputy Pier Master.....	150	0	0	Blacksmith.....	16	0	0
2 Quartermasters, at 45 Rs. each.....	90	0	0	15 Lascars, at 12 Rupees each.....	144	0	0
1 Writer.....	17	3	0	1 Duffadar, at 104 Rs. each.....	21	0	0
4 Money-takers, at 17½ Rs. each.....	70	0	0	12 Peons, at 7 Rupees each.....	84	0	0
Tindal.....	20	0	0	2 Sweepers, at 7 Rupees each.....	14	0	0
Do.....	14	0	0	2 Constables, at 10 Rs. each.....	20	0	0

TOLLS ON GOODS AND PASSENGERS PASSING OVER THE MADRAS PIER.

NOTIFICATION.—FORT ST. GEORGE, December 20th, 1864.—The following Tolls will be levied under the provisions of Section 4 of Act V of 1853, on goods and passengers passing over the Madras Pier on and after the 1st January 1855:—

Ordinary Weights.

	RS.	A.	P.
On every cargo boat of export or import, goods, or baggage.....	0	3	0

Heavy Weights.

	RS.	A.	P.
Steam boiler.....	15	0	0
Machinery in pieces or any article of ½ ton or upwards..... per ton.....	2	4	0
4-wheeled carriage.....	2	0	0
2 do do.....	2	0	0
Small pony do.....	3	0	0
Man-of-war.....	3	0	0
Dogs, sheep and other small animals, each.....	1	0	0

Passengers.

	RS.	A.	P.
Each passenger landing or embarking, including personal baggage taken in boat with him.....	0	2	0
Ship's market boats taking provisions at the Pier.....	0	4	0
All goods landed, which are subject to duty, will be discharged into the Custom House.			
All goods landed, which are free from duty, will be discharged at the inner end of the Pier, from whence parties must make arrangements for their further removal.			

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

A. J. ASHUTOSW, Chief Secretary.

An Act to prevent damage to the Madras Pier; to regulate the Traffic; and to provide for the levying of Tolls upon the same.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make Rules and Regulations for the purpose of preserving order upon the Madras Pier, and for preventing damage thereto, and to provide for the levying of Tolls upon the same: It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Tolls at such rates as Government may from time to time fix, to be levied on all persons, and on all Cattle and &c., using the Madras Pier.

II. The said rates of Tolls, when so settled or approved as aforesaid shall, one week at least before the same shall take effect, be published in the Government Gazette, and shall also be legibly painted in the English, Tamil and Telugu languages, on boards exhibited in a conspicuous place at the entrance of the said Pier, and also at the Pier Head.

III. A Toll-keeper shall be appointed with an Establishment (all and every of whom shall wear a distinguishing badge), whose duty it shall be to take the lawful Tolls, settled or approved and published as aforesaid, to pay the same into such Treasury, and keep such accounts as Government may from time to time prescribe.

IV. Every person, other than the persons appointed to collect the Tolls under this Act, who shall levy or demand any Toll upon the said Pier, and also every person who shall unlawfully and extortionately demand or take any other or higher Toll than the lawful Toll, or under color of this Act seize or take any property, knowing such seizure and sale to be unlawful, or in any manner unlawfully extort money or any valuable thing from any person under color of this Act, shall be deemed to have committed the offence of cheating, and shall be liable to such punishment as is prescribed for that offence by the Indian Penal Code.

V. Any person who shall evade payment of the lawful Toll, or who shall force his way into or upon the said Pier without paying the same, or who being upon the said Pier shall refuse to pay the same, or who shall force, or attempt to force his way on, or from, or out of the said Pier without paying such lawful Toll, or who shall assault or in any way obstruct any Toll-keeper or any of his Assistants in the execution of their duty under this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to Rupees 500, or with both.

VI. Any person who shall unlawfully and maliciously damage the said Pier or any of its appurtenances, fixed or movable, shall be punishable under Section 426, or 427 of the Indian Penal Code, according to the amount of loss or damage caused by such mischief; that is, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, if the damage caused be not above the amount of fifty Rupees, or to two years, if the damage be of greater amount than fifty Rupees, or with fine or with both.

VII. Any person who shall unlawfully and maliciously cut, sever or unfasten, or who shall otherwise injure any rope, chain, or other fastening by which any boat, barge, or raft shall be made fast to the said Pier, or to any buoy near the same, or who shall cut or sever, or make fast to the said Pier, any rope, chain, or other fastening, shall be punishable under Section 426, or 427 of the Indian Penal Code, according to the amount of loss or damage caused by such mischief; that is, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, if the damage caused be not above the amount of fifty Rupees, or to two years, if the damage be of greater amount than fifty Rupees, or with fine or with both.

VIII. It shall be lawful for the said Toll-keeper, or any of his Assistants to detain Goods on the Pier may be seized all Tolls are paid, and sold if payment is refused.

well or cause to be sold by public auction the said merchandise, baggage or other articles, and after paying all expenses attendant on such seizure, detention and sale, to hold the proceeds, minus double the dues by way of a fine at the disposal of the owner or consignee of the Goods.

IX. If any ship or vessel shall foul the Pier and thereby occasion damage thereto, the amount of such damage shall be ascertained forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be, and upon the amount of such damage being proved before a Magistrate to his satisfaction,

It shall be lawful for such Magistrate to make an order upon the Master or Owners of such ship or vessel for the payment of such amount, and if the same be not paid within 24 hours after demand upon, or notice of such order to the Owners or Agents, or to the Master or other Officer of such ship or vessel (as hereinafter if the Magistrate shall so order), it shall be lawful for the Conservator of the Port of Madras to levy the amount thereof by distraining in manner hereinafter provided, or if necessary, by seizure and sale of such vessel.

X. If any vessel or the Master or Owners of any vessel shall become liable under the provisions of this Act to pay any sum of money either by way of fine or penalty, or for the purpose of making good any damage, and the same shall not be paid within 24 hours after demand or after notice of such liability, (or forthwith if the

Magistrate before whom the complaint for the recovery of such fine, penalty or amount of damage shall be made, shall so order), then and in every such case it shall be lawful for the Conservator of the Port of Madras to detain or cause to be detained any goods or merchandise, or whatsoever the same may be lying on board such vessel, and any tackle, apparel or furniture belonging to such vessel, and to remove the same to some convenient place, leaving on board such vessel, notice in writing of such distress, and of the date thereof, and of the place of removal, and if such sum of money, together with the cost of such distress and removal, be not paid within three days after the seizure, exclusive of the day of seizure, the said Conservator may cause the goods, merchandise, tackle, apparel and furniture so seized to be sold, and out of the proceeds of such sale shall pay to Government the said sum which the said vessel or the Owners thereof were liable to pay under the provisions of this Act, together with the reasonable costs of such seizure, detention and sale, rendering to the Owner or Agent or Master or other person having the command of such vessel, the overplus, if any, on demand.

Government may lay rails across road between Pier and Custom House viaducts.

XII. Any person who shall force his way through any of such gates when so closed as aforesaid, shall be deemed to have committed the offence of criminal trespass, and shall be punishable under Section 447 of the Indian Penal Code, viz., with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 3 months, or with fine which may extend to Rupees 100, or with both.

XIII. It shall be lawful for any Police Officer or Constable or other acting under the provisions of this Act, to remove summarily all obstructions, in or near the approaches to the Pier.

XIV. It shall be lawful for the Governor of Madras in Council to pass bye-laws which shall be published in the Government Gazette for the enforcement of any of the following matters, and any person infringing the same shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding 25 Rupees, and in default of payment, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one Calendar month.

Penalty for breach of such bye-laws.

Police may remove all obstructions, &c., in or near approaches to Pier.

Penalty for forcing way through said gates when closed.

Government may lay rails across road between Pier and Custom House viaducts.

1st.—For regulating the approach of Boats, Barges and Rafts to the Pier, and for loading and unloading the same.

2nd.—For preventing damage to the Pier by boats lying alongside.

3rd.—For regulating the admission of Cattle to the Pier.

4th.—For the prevention of accidents from fires and lights on the Pier.

5th.—For regulating the Traffic along the Pier.

6th.—For fixing the hours at which the Pier shall be opened to the public, whether for goods or for passengers.

7th.—For all other purposes not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Cognizance of offences. XV. All offences against the provisions of this Act shall be cognizable by any Magistrate of Police for the Town of Madras.

Interpretation clause. XVI. Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

The word Toll-keeper shall include the Assistants of the Toll-keeper.

Date of operation of Act. XVII. This Act shall take effect from the first day of September 1863.

Short Title. XVIII. This Act may be cited for all purposes, as the Madras Pier Act, 1863.

BYE-LAWS.

NOTIFICATION.—MARINE DEPARTMENT, FORT ST. GEORGE, February 14, 1863.

Under the provisions of Section XIV, (Madras) Act V of 1863, the Governor of Madras in Council has passed the following Bye-laws for observance on the Madras Pier:—

Bye-laws passed by the Government of Madras for observance on the Madras Pier, under authority of Section 14 of Act V of 1863.

1. No toll will be levied on persons using the Pier for recreation, but no one will be allowed to pass through the gates at the top of the ladders, either up or down, without paying toll.

2. Passengers when paying the toll are requested to demand a ticket, which may be at once destroyed, and after its issue it is no longer of value.

3. All Officers and others in the service of Government, proceeding over the Pier on duty, are exempt from toll.

4. The toll on goods is payable before they leave the Pier.

5. No mules will be allowed on the Pier between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. on week days. At other times the Pier will be open to visitors.

6. The working hours of the Pier shall be from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. on week days, but no goods shall be sent from the Pier, except under emergency after 5 p. m.

7. No goods will be permitted to pass over the Pier on Sundays, except in case of great emergency.

8. All clerks employed on the Pier shall wear a distinctive badge, and all others will be turned off during working hours.

9. All boats and rafts shall be made fast to the buoys round the Pier wharfrage, and none shall be allowed to be alongside the Pier, except when loading or unloading.

10. The Pier Master is empowered to remove from alongside the Pier all boats or rafts by cutting or casting off their painters if not removed when ordered.

11. Boat's crews must remain in their boats.

12. All smoking and the use of any fire whatsoever, is strictly forbidden on the Pier.

Any infringement of the foregoing Bye-laws is punishable by fine of 25 Rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment of one month.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary.

Registering Ports and Officers under the Madras Presidency.

NOTIFICATION.—PORT SAINT GEORGE, December 7, 1856.—The undermentioned Ports are appointed for the registry of British Shipping under the Provisions of Part II, Acts XVII and XVIII, Victoria Cap. 104, or "the Merchant Shipping Act of 1855," and the undermentioned Officers are appointed to be respectively Registrars of Shipping and Surveyors at those several ports, viz:—

Ports. Registrar of Shipping. Surveyors.
Madras..... The Master Attendant..... W. H. Bartlett, Esq., and Asst. Master Attendant.

Coringa..... Collector of Rayachmundry, Head Asst. Collector of do. Captain H. Thomson.

Cochin..... Mr. J. D'Silva..... Capt. J. Carter, Master Attendant at Cochin. ships not entitled to registry under the said Act, but entitled to registry under the Local Acts X of 1841, and XI of 1850, may as before be registered at the aforesaid Ports of Madras, Cochin or Coringa, by the Registering Officers above noted, or at the undermentioned Ports, viz:—

At Negapatam..... By the Collector or Head Assistant Collector at Tanjore.

Cannet..... Collector or Head Assistant Collector at Mulatur.

Tellicherry..... Do. do. do. do.

Mangalore..... Do. do. do. do.

Tripunivithoor..... Do. do. do. do.

All reports, returns and references connected with the registry of Shipping under Acts XVII and XVIII, Vis. Cap. 104, or the Acts X of 1841 and XI of 1850, will be made to the Government through the Registrar of Shipping at Madras, or, the Master Attendant.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

J. T. CARTER, Chief Secretary.

Ports for the Shipment and Landing of Goods.

NOTIFICATION.—PORT SAINT GEORGE, 7th September 1853.—Under Section 10, Act VI of 1853, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the undermentioned places to be the only ports for the shipment and landing of Goods in the Madras Presidency.—

Districts.	No.	Names of Ports.	Districts.	No.	Names of Ports.
GANDAR.....	1	Gandara.	NELLORE.....	28	Tanamaispattam.
	2	Mangalore.		29	Zivala.
	3	Emmappur.		30	Idappur.
	4	Barva.		31	Donnapudi.
	5	Pung.		32	Marpada.
	6	Impanapattam.		33	Alampattam.
	7	Cullapattam.		34	Parmanjee.
VIZAGAPATAM.....	8	Cocanada.	35	Tanjali.	
	9	Bilapattam.	36	Donnapattam.	
	10	Vizagapattam.	37	Pali.	
	11	Pedimulata.	38	Ennore.	
	12	Pattacottai.	39	Madras.	
	13	Uppada.	40	Conjor.	
	GODAVERY.....	14	Comanada.	41	Meranadu.
15		Coringa.	42	Quilichery.	
16		Bombamulanka.	43	Pura Awa.	
KIRKUR.....	17	Narapur.	44	Conjampallam.	
	18	Mangalapatnam.	45	Tremulacottai.	
	19	Kettipolli.	46	Tranquebar.	
	20	Niampatnam.	47	Nagore.	
	21	Epappallam.	48	Nagapattam.	
	22	Metupalli.	49	Vatungudi.	
	23	Kottipattam.	50	Tanjore.	
NEELORE.....	24	Barakala.	51	Pura Cullam.	
	25	Pabala.	52	Metupattam.	
	26	Ranapattam.	53	Adampattam.	
	27	Chennampattam.			

Ports for the Shipment and Landing of Goods, &c.—Continued.

Districts.	No.	Names of Ports.	Districts.	No.	Names of Ports.
TANJORE.....	54	Cattamavada.	MADRAS.....	107	Molampadu.
	55	Ammapattam.		108	Calicut.
	56	Kottapattam.		109	Pudungudi.
	57	Gopalapattam.		110	Elatur.
	58	Sundrapondipattam.		111	Kanakk.
	59	Pasypattam.		112	Quilandy.
	60	Danathampattam.		113	Kolam.
	61	Tanai.		114	Cuddalore.
	62	Numbudaky.		115	Trekodi.
	63	Podupattam.		116	Kottakudi.
MADRAS.....	64	Carnagudi.	117	Vadakkal or Bala-cherry	
	65	Terapakudi.	118	(gherry)	
	66	Danapattam.	119	Mutandu.	
	67	Kudupattam.	120	Chumlay.	
	68	Attengudi.	121	Calicut.	
	69	Philampattam.	122	Tellicherry.	
	70	Piccolini.	123	Talai.	
	71	Rangavaram.	124	Danampattam.	
	72	Mundapattam.	125	Ettimudi.	
	73	Vadala.	126	Kavai.	
	74	Morakayapattam.	127	Katescherri.	
	75	Mattupetla.	128	Beikal.	
	76	Kottakudi.	129	Cassergode.	
	77	Vaynadi.	130	Cumbia.	
	78	Valenokum.	131	Mangalore.	
	TRINAVELTY.....	79	Pippar.	132	Makla.
80		Tuticoria.	133	Pudhian.	
81		Chilpattam.	134	Emal.	
MADRAS.....	82	Coolasegarapattam.	135	Uchil.	
	83	Cochin.	136	Cann.	
	84	Attiprom.	137	Oodavai.	
	85	Madhavi.	138	Melpa.	
	86	Kurkaya.	139	Bavai or Mangarudi.	
	87	Attakoya.	140	Kondapur.	
	88	Chengal.	141	Nalankotta.	
	89	Vellangudi.	142	Baindu.	
	90	Pennara.	143	Sherru.	
	91	Kuttay.			
92	Pattay.				
93	Tamre.				
94	Parparangady.				
95	Cadavundi.				
96	Raypore.				

N. B.—Principal Ports at which there is a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent are printed in italics. Subordinate Ports are printed in Roman type.

W. HUDLESTON, Acting Secretary to Government.

PORT RULES FOR NARRAKEL.

Commanders of all vessels arriving at the Port of Narrakel are bound to produce the Ship's Register, Manifest of the cargo, and the last Port-clearance, to the Sea Customs authorities of the Straits.

A Port dues at the rate of two annas per ton shall be charged on all Sea-going vessels of the burden of twenty tons and upwards, discharging or taking in cargo or passengers at the Port of Narrakel. Such dues shall not be charged oftener than once in sixty days.

3. Vessels entering the Port of Narrakel and leaving it within the space of seven days, without discharging or taking in cargo or passengers, shall be exempt from payment of Port dues.

4. All vessels in the Roadstead of Narrakel shall, when at anchor between sunset and sunrise, have a good light hoisted at the star-board fore-yard arm.

5. No ballast is to be thrown overboard in the anchorage of Narrakel, or in less than 8 fathoms water.

6. An infraction of any of the above Rules will render a Commander liable to a penalty of one hundred Rupees.

(Signed) T. SHUNGOONY MANGONÉ,

Lieutenant of H. M. the King of Cochin.

Hoozer Cutcherry, Brancollam in Cochin, 26th August 1866.

PORT RULES FOR BAYPORE.

NOTIFICATION.—MARINE DEPARTMENT, Fort St. George, June 14, 1866.

The Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, hereby declares the Port of Baypore, in the District of Malabar, to be subject to the provisions of Act XXII of 1856. The Master Attendant at Calicut will be Conservator of the Port.

2. The limits of the Port at the Port of Baypore, as sanctioned, are as follows:—

Limit of the Port of Baypore

To the North and South—the sea-shore within 10 yards of high water-mark spring tides from boundary pillars 14 mile North and South of the river's mouth. To the West—the anchorage between two lines running West from the boundary pillars to 8 fathoms water. To the East—the banks of the river backwater, creeks, and straits within 10 yards of high water-mark spring tides, and within a distance of 1/4 mile from the river's mouth.

Rule 1. All vessels within the Port of Baypore shall be bound to take up each berth as may be appointed for them by the Conservator and shall change their berths or remove when required by such authority.

Rule 2. All vessels within the entrance of the backwater shall, if required by the Conservator, rig in their jibs and cover boats and stow their masts and yards.

Rule 3. All vessels within the entrance of the backwater shall remove any anchor or spar, or other substance, projecting from her side, if required to do so by the Conservator.

Rule 4. All vessels taking in or discharging ballast, or any particular kind of cargo, within the port of Baypore, shall take up such berth as the Conservator may direct.

Rule 5. A free channel shall be kept for ships moving up and down the backwater, and also free passages to piers, jetties, landing places, wharves, quays, docks, and moorings, and all vessels shall be bound to move, when required by the Conservator, to clear such channels or passages.

Rule 6. All vessels within the port of Baypore shall anchor, move and unmoor, when and where required by the Conservator.

Rule 7. All vessels within the entrance of the backwater shall be moored or warped from place to place, as required by the Conservator, and no vessel shall cast off a warp that has been made fast to her to assist a vessel in moving, without being required to do so by the Conservator or Officer in charge of the vessel moving.

Rule 8. The Cargo Boat Rule published by Government, under date the 22nd April 1867, shall be in force at the port of Baypore.

Rule 9. No vessels within the limits of the port of Baypore shall hoist any pitch or damper on board, or shall fire 15 guns by cannon or other artificial lights.

Rule 10. All vessels in the Roadstead of Baypore shall, when at anchor between sunset and sunrise, have a good light hoisted at the star-board fore-yard arm, and all vessels under weigh at night shall show a good light at the fore-mast, or upon the mainmast head, and when under weigh in tow of a Steamer shall, in addition, show a light at each fore-yard arm; the Steamer showing the usual light prescribed by the Admiralty Regulations.

N.B.—An infraction of any of the above rules renders a Commander liable to a penalty of 100 Rupees, under Section 9 of Act XXII of 1856.

J. D. SIM,

Acting Chief Secretary.

Port Dues.

NOTIFICATION.—MARINE DEPARTMENT.—Fort Saint George, October 2, 1867.—Under the provisions of Section 14 of Act VII of 1867, the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council hereby declares the port dues hereunder specified to be chargeable at the several ports named in the Schedule A and B of the said Act.

<i>Eastern Group.</i>	<i>Rates.</i>	<i>Eastern Group.</i>	<i>Rates.</i>
Ganjam.....	Annas 2	Nagore.....	Annas 2
Mintoor, etab.....	" 2	Tuticorin.....	" 3
Calicut.....	" 2		
Bombay.....	" 2		
Vizagapatnam.....	" 2		
Cochin and Ceylon.....	" 3		
Madras.....	" 2		
Madras.....	" 3		
Cuddalore.....	" 2		
Tranquebar.....	" 2		
Negapatam.....	" 2		

Western Group.

Cochin.....	Annas 3
Calicut.....	" 2
Baypore.....	" 2
Tellicherry.....	" 2
Channarayana.....	" 2
Mangalore.....	" 2

The ports of Negapatam and Nagore shall be treated as one and the same port; every vessel, in respect of which port dues shall have been charged and taken at one of the said two ports, being exempted from the charge on entering the other port.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. J. ANANTHARAO, *Chief Secretary.*

Amended Rules for the better management of Boats and Canoes plying for hire at the Out-Ports of the Madras Presidency.

The following rules for the better management and control of Boats and Catamarans plying for hire at all out-ports under the Madras Presidency to which they may be extended by an Order of the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, published in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, have received the sanction of the Government of India, and will come into force on the 1st day of October 1867.

I. No person, either as owner or servant, shall use any Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran, to carry goods or passengers to or from any ship or vessel at the port, unless such person shall have previously received a license, and unless the Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran which such person shall so use has been registered, as hereinafter mentioned. And in case any person who has not received such license shall use any Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran for the aforesaid purpose, or such Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran shall not have been so registered, such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding the sum of (50) fifty Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (3) three months, and the Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran shall be liable to confiscation, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace. This rule is not to be considered as interfering with Ships, Boats, or Pleasure Boats taking off or landing passengers and their baggage, or Ships, stores, all of which, however, must be embarked or debarked within the limits assigned by the proper authorities, in default of which a fine will be imposed under Clause X. The right of withholding this indulgence will be vested in the Master Attendant or Collector of Sea Customs, or other Registering Officer appointed by Government, should it appear that the interests of Government require it.

II. The Master Attendant or Collector of Sea Customs, or other Registering Officer appointed by Government, on being satisfied that a Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran is sturdy and fit for the service of the port, will, on application of the owner or owners, who must first subscribe to a declaration in writing that he or they fully understand these Rules, grant a license to such owner to use the Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran, for the aforesaid purpose, such license (if a Boat or Canoe) expressing its dimensions and the number of the crew, as well as the number of passengers and quantity of cargo it is to be permitted to carry. And, to enable the Registering Officer to grant a correct license, he shall survey, or cause to be surveyed, any such Boat or Canoe in presence of the owner, or any person deputed by him, the fee for such survey being regulated at each port by order of Government.

III. And as often as the property in such Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran shall be transferred, the owner must produce his license to the Registering Officer, that the requisite alteration may be made, the new owner subscribing to a similar declaration.

respecting his compliance with these Rules. In wilful neglect or default of which notice of change of ownership for the space of six days after such may have taken place, the original owner shall forfeit a sum not exceeding (25) twenty-five Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (6) six weeks, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace.

IV. Every owner shall paint in black English figures not less than six inches in length, upon a white ground, on a conspicuous part of the bow in one side, and of the quarter on the other, the number mentioned in the Register and license of his boat. And if any person shall fraudulently paint, or cause to be painted or counterfeited, upon any boat or canoe, not having been duly registered, any such figures, every such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding the sum of (100) one hundred Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding (3) three months, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, and every such boat or canoe shall be confiscated.

V. For the better prevention of fraud and omission in painting the figures above provided to be used, the Registering Officer shall cause the number to be cut or branded in the most common Native character in some part of every Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran, on its being registered; and if the owner should refuse to keep cut, branded, or painted, the figures assigned, or should hide or obliterate them, he will be liable to a fine not exceeding (50) fifty Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (3) three months, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace. And if any person, not being an owner shall be guilty of, or shall assist in, altering or erasing any such figure, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding (50) fifty Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (3) three months, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace. All numbers painted or branded on a Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran are to be effaced by the Registering Officer on the license being withdrawn.

VI. All men employed as Tindals or Boatmen shall be registered in the Office of the Master Attendant or Collector of Sea Customs or other Registering Officers appointed by Government, and no others shall be allowed to ply in registered Cargo Boats, Canoes, or Catamarans unless on emergency, and with the permission of the Registering Officer. Any offence against this rule will subject the owner to a fine not exceeding (20) ten Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (14) fourteen days, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, for each boat so engaged in his Boat; and the Tindals so employing themselves will forfeit all title to hire.

VII. All Boats, Canoes, or Catamarans must be manned with such number of crew as may be determined on by the Registering Officer and noted in the License; and any owner allowing his Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran to ply without the requisite complement of men, will be liable to a fine not exceeding the sum of (50) fifty Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (3) three months, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace. And all Boats, Canoes, or Catamarans, must carry such number of passengers and quantity of goods as shall be expressed in the License, a refusal to take which will subject the owner to loss of his, and suspension of his license, if considered necessary.

VIII. If any Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran be loaded with passengers or cargo beyond what is specified in the license, the Tindal of such craft shall be liable to a fine not exceeding (5) five Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (3) eight days, and the owner of the Boat to a fine not exceeding (10) ten Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (16) sixteen days, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, for every surplus passenger and quantity of goods. And every other person who shall be guilty, either as principal or accessory, of the like offence, after having been duly warned by the Tindal or owner, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, to a fine not exceeding (10) ten Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (16) sixteen days for every surplus passenger and quantity of goods.

IX. All owners of licensed Boats, Canoes, and Catamarans must conform to the rules laid down by the Master Attendant or Collector of Sea Customs or other Registering Officer appointed by Government, for regulating the hours between which they are to ply to and from the shore, who shall be at liberty to prevent any such craft from leaving the shore when, in his judgment, danger would be incurred by so doing; and in case any Tindal offend against this clause, he shall forfeit all hire, and the owner be subject to suspension of license.

X. All owners of licensed Boats, Canoes, or Catamarans shall submit their Boats, when called upon to do so, to the inspection of the Registering Officer, or any person duly authorized by him, who is empowered to order such repairs to the Boats as, in his judgment, are required to render the establishment efficient. Any owner refusing to attend to such orders shall be subject to suspension of his license, and, if such refusal be continued beyond one month, to an entire withdrawal of the license.

XI. All goods are to be landed or shipped off from within certain limits that may be pointed out by the Master Attendant or Collector of Sea Customs, or other Registering Officer appointed by Government; and any person engaged in shipping or moving goods without such limits, unless the sanction of the Master Attendant or Collector of Sea Customs, or other Registering Officer appointed by Government, shall have been previously obtained, will be liable to a fine not exceeding (50) fifty Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (3) three months, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace.

XII. All owners of licensed Boats, Canoes, and Catamarans shall, under penalty of having their licenses withdrawn, be subject to the control of the Master Attendant or Collector of Sea Customs, or other Registering Officer appointed by Government, and shall submit to such rules as he, under the approval of the Collector of the District, shall think fit to impose, and the nature of the services required of them shall demand.

XIII. The rate of hire will also be determined by the proper local authorities; and if any owner, or person deputed by him, shall demand a rate beyond that sanctioned, he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, be liable to a fine not exceeding (10) ten Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (16) sixteen days for each offence, together with the forfeiture of the amount of such hire.

XIV. Any owner of a licensed Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran, or person deputed by him, refusing to let on hire such Boat or Catamaran, without assigning reasonable and satisfactory cause for such refusal, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding (10) ten Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (16) sixteen days for a first offence, and (30) thirty Rupees for a second, with withdrawal of license.

XV. And if any Boatman, serving in any such licensed Boat or Catamaran shall, by wilful neglect or desertion of his duty, cause any impediment to the service of such Boat, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding (10) ten Rupees, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding (16) sixteen days, or to receive corporal punishment not exceeding (3) three dozen lashes for a first offence; and for a second, or if in either case life may have been endangered, he shall be liable, on conviction, to have the punishment increased to commitment to hard labor for a term not exceeding (6) six months, according as, in the opinion of the Magistrate or Justice of the Peace before whom he is tried, the nature of the offence should warrant.

XVI. If any owner or person deputed by him shall be guilty of taking off or landing cargo without having previously received the permission of the Master Attendant or Collector of Sea Customs, or other Registering Officer appointed by Government, he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, be liable to a fine not exceeding (50) fifty Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (3) three months.

XVII. The Master Attendant, Collector of Sea Customs, and all Magistrates and Justices of the Peace, or such person as they shall duly authorize for that purpose, shall be empowered to search all parts of any Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran for prohibited, concealed, or smuggled goods, and to examine into all packages, boxes, or baggage, of whatever description, in such Boat, or landed therefrom, provided they shall have good reason to suppose that smuggled or prohibited goods are contained in such package, box, or baggage. And if any person shall resist or impede such lawful search, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, to a fine not exceeding (100) one hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not exceeding (6) six months.

With reference to the Notification the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the rules applicable to the following out-ports in the Madras Presidency:—

1. *Arad, South.*—Cuddalore, Porto Novo.
2. *Canara, South.*—Rander, Beaker.
3. *Gujarat.*—Munacocottah, Ganjam, Calingpatam, Sonapera, Barwa, Poondy, Bayampadu.

Articles.	Packages.	Pair weather.	Four weather or high surf.	Remarks.
Cotton, loose	bags	10	8	
Codpoor Nuts	bundles	1000	8	with hooks
Cocoa-nuts	No.	1000	1000	without do.
	bags	20	10	small
Chests	No.	1	1	11 dozen
Do. half	No.	1	1	6 dozen
Cheeses	bales	10	6	20 white each
		4	6	3 orange each
Clashing	bales	10	8	2 do do
		12	10	1 do do
Cloazy	bundles	20	12	
Clothes	do.	20	12	
Cloths Foot	do.	6	6	large
		8	8	small
Cochin-d.	bags	12	10	
Cinnamon	bags	30	25	
Campfire	bags	10	10	
Cloves	bags	20	20	40 lbs. weight each bag
Curry Stalk Seed	bags	20	20	20 diameters bags
Dates	bags	30	25	when from Bombay
Do.	bags	12	10	when the packages are various
Drugs	bags	12	10	
Eating leaves	bundles	40	40	
Flour	casks	8	6	
(Bamboo) Jam	bags	20	20	shipping
		25	25	do do
Grain	bags	25	25	shipping
(Bengal)	bags	30	25	shipping
		6	6	whole
Glass Ware	chests	12	12	half
		6	6	large
Guany	bundles	10	10	small
		20	20	10 lbs. each
Gunpowder	barrels	30	30	do do
Gallinade	bundles	20	20	
Gins	casks	20	20	
Gun Carriage	No.	1	1	complete with wheels from 5 to 6 pounders
Ginger, dry	bags	30	30	
Hay	bales	8	6	
Horns	No.	1000	1000	
Horseheads	No.	6	4	
Hams	No.	120	120	
Indigo	chests	12	12	whole
		2	2	half
Langues	No.	2	2	
Nankoch	bags	20	20	
Nuts	bags	30	30	
Pickled Butter	bags	30	20	
Palm-oil	No.	1	1	
Pine Goods	bales	6	6	large 3 & 4
		8	8	small 4
Pumpkins	No.	100	100	large
		250	250	small
Punchons	No.	4	4	
Pipes	No.	3	3	
Do. half	No.	4	4	
Pork	tins	8	8	
	casks	8	6	
Pepper	bags	30	25	

(Continued on next page.)

Articles.	Packages.	Pair weather.	Four weather or high surf.	Remarks.
Articles	No.	12	10	large
		20	20	small
Bacon Flank	No.	25	25	
Chittagong	No.	25	20	
		1	1	large
		2	2	small
Baggies	No.	8	8	large
		12	12	small
		30	30	landing
Bamboo	No.	10	10	shipping
		20	20	landing
Bamboo	No.	8	8	shipping
Spars	No.	7	7	large
		4	4	small
Stations	No.	250	250	10 in a bundle
Keopora	No.	500	500	do do
Sutclery	cases	8	8	do do
Sharks Fin	bundles	3	3	
Shanghai Boards	No.	100	100	double
		150	150	single
Singapore	bags	20	20	
Spice of all sorts	bags	20	20	small
Stationary	cases	6	6	
Waves	bags	20	20	
Black Lac	bags	30	30	
Sugar	bundles	40	40	
	casks	4	4	
Do.	bags	50	50	large
		10	10	small
Do. of Patna	chests	6	6	
Do. of Bengal	bags	30	30	
Do. of do	chests	6	6	
Do. of China	small	40	40	
Sugar Candy	cabs	25	25	
Do. do	cabs	30	30	
Tents	cabs	6	6	Private two-poled tents
Tamarind	bags	15	15	
Do. Bengal	bags	20	20	
Thread	bundles	7	6	
Tobacco	bags	30	30	

II.—Dead Weight.

Computed at 1½ tons per Run-load.

Anchors	No.	1	1	of 12 owt. — small anchors and grapnels in like proportion
Arms	chests	12	12	12 muskets each
Blackwood	candies	6	6	shipping
		7	7	landing
Copper Sheet	chests	6	6	
	cases	4	4	
	slabs	100	80	large
Guns, Iron or Brass	No.	3	3	3 pounders
		2	2	4 or 6 lb
		1	1	9 do
Japan	chests	10	8	
Metals of all kinds	tons	1	1	
Nails	tons	1	1	

Articles.	Packages.	Fair weather.	Foul weather or high surf.	Remarks.
Red Lead.....	tons	25	15	
Red Wood.....	tons	25	15	
Sandal Wood.....	tons	25	15	
Salt.....	bags	25	15	
Saltpetre.....	bags	25	15	
Shells.....	No.	100	13 inches	
		150	10 or 8 inches	
		300	4 do	
		150	24-pounders	
		200	18 do	
Shot.....	No.	300	12 do	
		400	9 do	
		500	6 do	
Treasure.....	boxes	6	4	
<i>Miscellaneous Articles.</i>				
Bullocks.....	No.	2		
Cows.....	tons	2	15	
Cow and Calf.....	No.	1		
Ranipatana.....	500		large	
Candaringum.....	1000		small	
Cheeruvettah.....	2000			
Alumbary.....	2000			
Kisnapatana.....	1000			
Alexanum.....	150			
Cuddalore.....	1500			
Ashedandae.....	2000			
Kangon.....	2000			
Cheer and Oil.....	in barrels	25		
Hops.....	No.	1		
Linseed Oil.....	jars	25		
Loose Okum.....	whatever quantity can be stored conveniently			
Pecul Weights of all kinds.....	pecks	30	25	
Pigs.....	No.	15		
Poultry.....	No.	2		
Poultry.....	Baskets, any quantity that can be stored conveniently			
Sand, Ballast.....	tons	2	15	
Seed, Coconut.....	No.	any		
Sheep.....	No.	30		
Tar.....	barrels	6	6	
Turpenthine.....	No.	30		

The number of passengers composing a Boat-load.

European.....	12 persons
Natives.....	15

N. B. — Two children are to be considered equal to one grown up person.

SCHEDULE B.

MAXIMUM RATE OF BOAT AND CATAMARAN HIRE.

<i>Accommodation Boats.</i>			
	Rs.	A.	P.
Ordinary trip.....	3	8	0
Trip in foul weather.....	6	0	0
Trip beyond 9 fathoms.....	5	0	0
Transshipment.....	1	0	0

	To Vessels in 4 fathoms or upwards.	To Native Craft under 4 fathoms.	To or from the Pier.
<i>Common Boats.</i>			
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Ordinary trip.....	2	8	1
Trip beyond 9 fathoms.....	3	8	1
Transshipment.....	1	8	1
Trip in strong current or foul weather.....	3	8	2
Do. do. beyond 9 fathoms.....	5	0	1
Ballast trip.....	2	12	1
Do. beyond 9 fathoms.....	3	12	1
Water trip (from the Beach).....	3	8	2
Do. beyond 9 fathoms.....	5	0	2

Large Pier Boats.

Ordinary trip.....	At the rate of Rupee 1 per ton.
Trip beyond 9 fathoms.....	additional Annas 8 do.
Transshipment.....	do. 12 do.
Trip and strong current or foul weather.....	Rupees 1-8 do.
Do. beyond 9 fathoms.....	do. 2-4 do.
Water trip.....	do. 1-8 do.
Do. beyond 9 fathoms.....	do. 2-4 do.

Sundry Charges.

Coolies employed for weighing anchors, each man.....	1 Rupee.
Per turpenthine.....	each trip 4 Annas.
Hire of four casks to contain 500 gallons of water (2 tons) for one trip.....	9 Annas 5 Pies.
For filling do. at the water's edge.....	9 Annas.

NOTE.—A Government charge of 2 Annas a ton for water is likewise levied.

Small Catamarans.

	Rs. A. P.
Ordinary trip.....	0 8 0
Trip in foul weather or beyond 9 fathoms.....	1 0 0
Catamaran for rating timber for one day.....	1 8 0

Large Catamarans.

Large catamaran hire, ordinary size, of 16 logs per trip.....	10 0 0
Coolies per trip for each man.....	0 8 0
Do. large size, of 22 logs per trip.....	15 0 0
Coolies per trip for each man.....	0 8 0

The above rates to apply to boats working to and from the Beach, between Clive's BATTERY and FERRY & CO.'S OFFICE.

BOAT AND CATAMARAN HIRE.

	Accommodates Boat.	Common Boat.	Catamaran.	Large Catamaran.
<i>Extra Hire.</i>	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Trips between 6 and 8 P. M.	1 12	0 12 0	2 6	.....
Do. do. 8 P. M. and 5 A. M.	3 6	1 8 0	5 0	.....
Do. do. Perry & Co.'s and Marine Villa.	1 5	1 8 0	3 0	.....
Do. do. Marine Villa and Adyar.	2 0	2 0 0	8 0	.....
Do. North of Royapuram.	1 8	1 8 0	5 0	.....
For every hour, or portion of an hour, beyond the first, a Boat or Catamaran is detained alongside, or on shore, night or day.	0 12	0 12 0	5 0	.....
Detention for each hour. ....	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0
For the coolies for every hour, each man. ....	.....	.....	.....	0 2 0

PASSAGE RULES.

PORT ST. GEORGE, 22nd August 1866, No. 326.—The following Extract from Notification from the Gazette of India, is re-published:—

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, No. 1,467, SIMLA, the 23rd July 1866.

Rules for the Grant of free passage by Sea to Civil Officers.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following Rules for regulating the provision of free passage by Sea for Public Officers in Civil employ, in substitution of the Rules contained in Financial Notification, dated 15th December 1865, No. 3,524,* published in the Gazette of India of the 30th December 1865, page 1,248:—

Officers and other public servants on the permanent Establishment of a Department, will be allowed a free passage when proceeding on duty by Sea, in cases in which they would receive travelling allowances if proceeding on duty by land. Military Officers in Civil employ will, in addition, be allowed a free passage when, being employed at a station beyond Sea, they may be obliged to return to their Presidency in progress to Europe or to a Hill Station, on leave on Medical Certificate, also when they rejoin their station on return from that leave.

For every Governmented Civil Servant, Military Officer in Civil employ and Uncovenanted Officer of higher rank than Clerk, who may thus be entitled to a free passage, the entire charge for a 1st Class passage will be paid by Government, who will recover from such Officer either the full or a half rate of table-money for the number of days occupied in the passage, according as his salary may or may not exceed Rupees 600 a month.

The full rate of table-money shall be reckoned at 2 Rupees a day on vessels in which the cost of a free passage includes, but at 1 Rupee a day where it is exclusive of charge for wine, beer, spirits and soda-water.

For Public Servants in need of the Warrant Officer's or Engineer's table, viz. for Warrant Officers of every grade, European Non-Commissioned Officers attached to Departments or Public Offices, Subordinate Accountants, and Clerks of Departments or Public Offices, who are entitled to a free passage and for the families of these classes, 2nd class accommodation, including generally a screened berth will be provided; and the entire cost of the second class passage, without any deduction from the passengers on account of table-money, will be borne by Government.

Passage for servants and luggage, within the limits prescribed by the rules of the Quarter-Master General's Department prevailing at the port of embarkation, will also be allowed and paid for by Government, in cases where a more liberal scale is not already authorized on special grounds.

* Madras G. O. O., 29th December 1865, No. 463.

Instructions to Officers appointed to carry out the provisions of Act XXI of 1858, as far as relates to the conveyance of Native Passengers to the Red Sea or Persian Gulf.

1. By Section 3 the Master of a Native Passenger Ship within the meaning of the Act, is to give not less than three days' notice of his intention to carry passengers to the Red Sea or Persian Gulf.
2. The Officer charged with enforcing the observance of the Act will then either survey her himself, or appoint some one to survey her at the expense of the Ship, and ascertain that she is seaworthy, properly manned, equipped, fitted and ventilated, and has nothing on board to prejudice the health or safety of the passengers.
3. The surveying Officer will likewise ascertain, and note in his report, the area and cubical contents of the space to be appropriated to the passengers between deck, as well as the superficies of the upper-deck. In accordance with this report, limited by the proportion of two persons, including crew to 3 tons of the vessel's burden, will be the number of passengers the vessel will be allowed to carry, which should be intimated to the Master.
4. The number to be conveyed being on board with the requisite provisions and water, the Master is required under Section 11, to deliver two lists of his passengers to the surveying officer, who is then to proceed on board, and, after mustering them and satisfying himself that the lists are correct, to return one to the Master countersigned by himself.
5. He is at the same time to examine the water, fuel and provisions, and if in his opinion all the requirements of the Act have been complied with, he will hand to the Master a certificate to that effect in the form hereto appended, copy of which is to be sent to the Superintendent of Marine, through the Collector of the District, for his information.
6. The fees for surveying have been fixed by Government, in accordance with those laid down in Section 5 of Act VII of 1858, for measuring, and are as follows:—

Under 50 tons.....	Rs. 7	Under 200 tons and under 250 tons, Rs. 23
" 50 " and under 100 tons. "	11	" 250 " " 300 " " 27
" 100 " " 150 " " 15		" 300 " " upwards... 30
" 150 " " 200 " " 19		

7. Section 19 renders it penal to bring any number of passengers from Ports in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf in excess of that allowed by the Act, and by Section 31 the Chief Officer of Customs at any other port than those named in the Government Notification of the 17th September 1858, is authorized to take proceedings against Masters or Owners so offending.

JOHN J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

MADRAS, 2nd May 1867.

N. B.—No vessel is to be permitted to leave port unless she has first obtained a clean Bill of Health.

CERTIFICATE.

Of the Arab Bark *Rohimany* of India, 450 tons.

Permitted under Act XXI of 1858, to carry 280 native passengers.

Owner's name..... Mahomed Ali
Place of residence..... Judda.
No. of Officers..... 4
No. of native passengers actually embarked..... 250
Space between decks, square feet..... 2,565
" " cubical " 11,390
Provisions, } Quantities to be here stated.
Water, }

This is to certify that the above-named vessel, whereof is Master for the present voyage, Salim Ali has complied with the requirements of Act XXI of 1858, and is permitted to proceed on her voyage to Mocha.

(Date and Station.)

(Signature of Controlling Officer.)

NOTIFICATION.—MARINE DEPARTMENT.—PORT ST. GEORGE, October 20, 1868.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council hereby notifies, in pursuance of the Notification dated 17th September 1868, that the ports of Cochin, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore and Mangalore are constituted ports, from which it will be lawful, under Section 2 of Act XXI of 1868, to convey passengers to the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, and that, for the purposes of the same Act, the duration of the voyage of any Native Passenger Ship from the aforesaid ports to the undermentioned places shall be deemed to be as follows, viz:—

To Aden.....	28 days
To Mosha.....	40 ..
To Jeddah.....	44 ..
To do. if no intermediate ports be touched at.....	44 ..
To any port within the Persian Gulf.....	45 ..

2. The Masters Attendant at Cochin and Calicut, and the Sea Customs Managers at Tellicherry, Cannanore and Mangalore are appointed to carry out the provisions of the Act as regards Native Passenger Ships, and to grant the certificate required by Section 3 of the Act.

Certificates to be furnished to Coasting Steamers.

Extract from Act XXI of 1868.—Section 21. Steam vessels which may be intended to carry passengers on coasting voyages from or to any port or place whatsoever, within the said territories, shall before proceeding on such voyages be furnished with Certificates to be granted in the manner hereinafter provided.

Section 22. Every such Certificate shall be granted at the discretion of an Officer authorized to grant the same by the local Government, and shall remain in force for the period therein specified, unless sooner revoked. The Officer so authorized shall not grant such

Certificates how to be granted, &c. Certificate or suffer the same to remain in force, unless he is satisfied by inspection or survey to be made at least twice in each year, at the expense of the Master or owner, and upon payment of a fee not exceeding twenty Rupees, that such Steam Vessel is in every way fit to enable her to proceed on her voyage. The Certificate shall state the limits of time within which the vessel is to ply, and the number of Native passengers which the vessel is permitted to carry, such number to be subject to such conditions and variations, according to the time of year, the nature of the voyage, and the cargo carried, as the case requires.

Section 23. The Owner or Master of any such Steam vessel shall put up in a conspicuous part of the ship, so as to be visible to persons on board, a copy of the said Certificate, and shall cause it to be continued by such person so long as the Certificate remains in force, and in default, such Owner or Master shall, for each offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

Section 24. If such Steam vessel be so laden therewith any number of passengers which, having regard to the time of the year and other circumstances, is greater than the number allowed by the Certificate, the Owner or Master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees for every passenger over and above the number allowed by the Certificate.

Section 25. If any such Steam vessel shall proceed on any such voyage without such Certificate as aforesaid, the Owner or Master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

Steam Vessels carrying Native Passengers between Ports in India and to Ceylon.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—PORT ST. GEORGE, August 15th, 1868.—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby notifies the Masters Attendant at Madras, Pondicherry and Calicut, as the Officers to grant the Certificates required by Section 22 of Act XXI of 1868, to be furnished to steam vessels carrying Native passengers between ports in India and to Ceylon.

2. The form of Certificate marked A is sanctioned, and may be continued in force after due examination and survey by any one of the three Officers above-mentioned.

3. The Masters of such Steamers are to furnish to the above-named Officers, or at ports where there are none, to the Collectors or Superintendents of Sea Customs, a declaration of the quantity of water and provisions on board, in the form marked B, which shall likewise contain a statement of the number of passengers embarked. The vessel's Certificate is to be forwarded at the same time, and no port-clearance is to be granted until it shall have been ascertained by personal inspection, if considered necessary, that the proper provisions and water are on board, and that the number of passengers permitted to be carried, has not been exceeded.

4. The complement of passengers to be carried shall not exceed the proportion of one passenger to every ton of burden, nor shall a Certificate be granted unless the Steamer has a space on a deck or platform under hatchways reserved for the accommodation of the passengers in the proportion of six superficial feet for every passenger, with not less than five feet clear between the upper deck and the lower deck and platform.

5. Provisions and water are to be laid in at the rate of one seer of rice and one gallon of water for each adult for every 120 miles of voyage to be accomplished.

6. All references and reports are to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

A

Certificate

of the _____ Steamer _____ of _____, permitted under Sections 21 and 22 of Act XXI of 1868, to carry Native passengers between the ports hereunder named for the space of six months from the date hereof.

Name of the Owner	Number of compartments
Residence	When last repaired
Name of Master	Make of Machinery
Name and description of crew	State of Hull
Where and when built	How found in sails and stores
Of wood or iron	Number and condition of boats
Tonnage, gross	Space assigned for passengers
Net	Limits of lading
Screw or paddle	Given under my hand this day—of—18—
orse power	

B

Statement of Passengers and Supplies on board the Steamer _____

Number of passengers _____ Water, gallons _____ Rice, seers _____
I hereby declare that the number of passengers embarked on the vessel under my command is correctly stated above, and that the supplies herein set down are actually on board for their express use. _____ (Signature.)

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

A. J. ARSUTHNOT, Chief Secretary.

PORT SURGEON.

The Medical Officers at the undermentioned ports are appointed Port Surgeons to grant Bills of Health to vessels bound for the Mauritius, viz:—

Madras.—The Port and Marine Surgeon.	Negapatam.—The Apothecary in charge.
Chennai.—The Apothecary at Chettampore.	Quilon.—The Regimental Surgeon.
Vizagapatam.—The Regimental Surgeon.	Cochin.—The Civil Surgeon.
Mangalore.—The Civil Surgeon.	Calicut.—The Civil Surgeon.
Cannanore.—The Apothecary in charge.	Tellicherry.—The Civil Surgeon.
Calicut.—The Civil Surgeon.	Cannanore.—The Garrison Surgeon.
Tripunivithur.—The Civil Surgeon.	Mangalore.—The Senior Medical Officer.

REVISED MAIL STEAMERS, &c., SIGNALS.

EXTRACT FROM GARRISON ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR.

The following revised Signals will be made hereafter from the Garrison Flag Staff to intimate the arrival of Mail Steamers, and the arrival of Overland News from Bombay, by the Electric Telegraph.

- 1.—No. 3 Flag, or Blue pierced White at the yard arm. A Steamer in sight in the quarter indicated.
- 2.—The P. and O. S. N. Company's Flag, Blue, White, Red and Yellow diagonally quartered, substituted at the yard arm for the above signal. Indicates the approach of the expected Mail Steamer.
- 3.—P. and O. S. N. Co's Mail Steamer from Suez. Two guns in quick succession.
- 4.—P. and O. S. N. Co's Mail Steamer from Calcutta. One gun followed at an interval of half a minute by two guns in quick succession.
- 5.—Numerical flag corresponding with the hour at which the Mail will close hoisted at the mast-head, or on a long red pendant. Indicates the hour at which the Mail will close A.M.
- 6.—Numerical flag corresponding with the hour at which the Mail will close hoisted at the mast-head, under a long red pendant. Indicates the hour at which the Mail will close P.M.
- 7.—The arrival of the Overland News from Bombay and Calcutta by Electric Telegraph. One gun, and Telegraph key hoisted at the Fort Flag Staff, for one hour.

The above signals will be hoisted down exactly at the time notified, and the P. and O. S. N. Company's Flag hoisted at its mast-head, to indicate that the Mail is closed, which will be kept flying until the Steamer gets under weigh.

N.B.—Occasions may occur when it will be necessary for a time to haul down the above signals and hoist the Union Jack, or when salutes are fired, &c. &c., after which the Mail signals will be re-hoisted.

(A true Extract.)

THOMAS TROMPSON, *First Major*.

His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that in future the following Signal Guns shall be fired on the occasion of the arrival of the French Mail Steamer.

From Suez, two Guns at an interval of half a minute.

From Calcutta, three Guns at an interval of half a minute.

HOME DEPARTMENT, SIMLA, the 2nd October 1863.

NOTIFICATION.—Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to direct that a Flag should be provided for the use of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General. The design of the Flag which has received Her Majesty's approval, is the Union Jack, having in its centre the Star of India, surmounted by the Royal Crown.

All subjects of the British Government, Troops in the service of the British Crown, and Troops and subjects of Native Chiefs in India, are required to pay the same marks of respect to the Viceroy's Flag when unfurled as are shown to the Royal Flag.

The P. and O. S. Steamer signals on entering the port of Madras, are as follows:—

DAY.—From Suez, the Company's Flag at the Fore.

From Calcutta, do do Main.

NIGHT.—From Suez, to fire one Gun and send up two rockets.

From Calcutta, do do and burn two blue lights.

High water on full and change..... 7^h 34^m Rise and Fall of Tide..... 3 feet

FLAGS

OF THE

197

Commercial Code of Signals.

(UNIVERSAL SERIES)



CODE SIGNAL

AND

ANSWERING PENNANT.

B.		J.		Q.	
C.		K.		R.	
D.		L.		S.	
F.		M.		T.	
G.		N.		V.	
H.		P.		W.	

ASSENT

NEGATIVE

ANSWERING PENNANT

MAINE.]

ENGLISH MEN OF WAR STATIONED IN CHINA, &c.

379

ENGLISH MEN OF WAR STATIONED IN CHINA AND THE EAST INDIES.

The figures within the parentheses () denote the number of Guns at which the vessels are armed, and the abbreviations, st. Steamer; s. s. Screw Steamer; res. res. Revenue Vessel; p. v. Paddle Vessel; g. b. Gun Boat.

UNION JACK TO BE HOISTED OVER THE NUMBER.

CHINA STATION.		EAST INDIA STATION.	
1578 Adventure, (steam troop ship.)	81 Bouncer, (steam gun boat.)	1043 Bustard,	(steam gun boat.)
1579 Algerine, (1, steam vessel.)	1048 Cockchafer,		
949 Argus, (5, paddle sloop.)	304 Dove,		
55 Aron, (4, double screw.)	822 Firm,		
1063 Corcorant, (4, steam vessel.)	1086 Pommer,		
853 Dwarf, (4, double screw.)	1028 Grasshopper,		
237 Elk, (4, double screw.)	308 Harack,		
1407 Galatea, (25, steam frigate), particular service.	1358 Janus,		
341 Hornet, (4, double screw.)	487 Opposum,		
350 Icarus, (11, steam sloop.)	608 Starling,		
1337 Icarus, (3, steam vessel.)	1372 Watchful,		
417 Manila, (iron steam vessel.)	1320 Wests,		
990 Macanes, (steam ship Hong-Kong.)	1373 Woodcock,		
453 Midge, (4, double screw.)			
1432 Ocean, (35, steam ship, flag ship.)			
498 Pearl, (21, steam corvette.)			
1439 Percuss, (15, steam sloop.)			
537 Princess Charlotte, (12, receiving ship.)			
1914 Rifleman, (5, surveying vessel.)			
1439 Rivaldo, (7, steam sloop.)			
261 Rodney, (78, steam ship.)			
1702 Sabina, (paddle despatch vessel.)			
1222 Sancer, (1, steam vessel.)			
833 Sylvia, (surveying vessel.)			
1427 Zebra, (17, steam sloop.)			
1832 Zepherus,			

MERCHANT VESSELS CONNECTED WITH THE EAST INDIES.

EXTRACTED FROM PART III OF MARINE'S CODE.

First Distinguishing Pennant to be hoisted over the number or at some other Mast Head.

2 Alberton	208 Alligator	658 Areland	1256 Bond Acon
12 Abena	371 Alma	674 Augusta	1032 Byrne Mars
10 Aberfoyle	290 Ambassador	655 Aurora	1075 Bosphorus, &c.
31 Achilles, st.	263 Amelia	701 Ausonia	1022 Boyne
47 Adam Clarke	297 America	710 Ava	1098 Bruma
49 Adahunt	308 Amity	715 Avshire	1245 Brenda
36 Adelaide	368 Andromache	719 Balto, st.	1228 Brightman
33 Adelaide	549 Antiochia	784 Barretto Junior	1276 Brissavia
62 Achen	304 Ann	793 Basavia	1279 British Empire
98 Emma	387 Martin	845 Belle Alliance	1287 British Merchant
109 Affiance	419 Ann	845 Belle Alliance	1289 Monarch
127 Agamemnon	436 Maria	845 Belle Alliance	1308 Brough
138 Agnes	450 Robertson	857 Belvalera	1309 Buccalates
243 Agna	465 Anne Mary	859 Belvalere	1372 Buckingham
103 Akbar	481 Antelope	864 Benares	1390 Burlington
113 Albion	514 Appleton	867 Bengel, st.	1397 Burness May
203 Alcyon	549 Archana	869 Merchant	1431 Calcutta, st.
200 Alert	563 Argos	908 Bertha	1433 Chedonia
210 Alexander	567 Argyle	909 Birman	1459 Cyprus
215 Alcedo, Baring	621 Asia	961 Birmingham	1459 Cyprus
342 Alexandra (1 foot)	625 Assam	971 Black Prince	1459 Cyprus
(other about)	632 Astrea	981 Blad	1459 Cyprus
363 Alfred	634 Atalanta	986 Blag	1460 Cambrian
42 Alice	641 Athens	987 Blenheim	1462 Cambridge
430 Aliquis	643 Achilles	1040 Bolton	1472 Caniba
455 Alliance	650 Atlas	1052 Bombay	1485 Chamberlain
			1499 Canada

2467 Wandsworth	3855 Foreman, st.	5350 Nasser
2468 Warwick	4038 Fother, st.	5357 Nerbudda
2469 Watwick	4039 Floriant	5356 Nizam
2518 Waterloo	4052 Mystery	5357 Trinity Hill
2561 Wellington	4276 Robert Grey	5359 Queen of the East
2587 Westminster	4278 James Hall	5378 Ramlila
2618 Wilfrid	4302 Albertson	5386 Rajamah
2653 William	4307 Sainatan	5391 Settlej
2701 Fulcher	4308 John Edward	5394 Hydaspes, st.
2703 Gains	4325 Fire Queen, st.	5312 Emperor of China
2740 Jardine	4360 Fleetwood	5321 Larknow
2749 Lockerby	4382 Royal Alice	5397 Gielong
2756 Miles	4386 Arabia	5377 Jenny Lind
2759 Money	4389 Henry Wlach	5378 Asacia
2783 Prowse	4390 Wellesley	5396 Punch
2854 and Jane	4322 Anglers	5371 Anathia
2900 Winchester	4336 Fuler	4376 Sir Edward Parry
2910 Windsor	4535 Nemesis, st.	5381 Contest
2951 Worcester	4570 Prerogative, st.	5382 St. Anne
3012 York	4571 Parnass	5383 Sir Thomas Gresham
3052 Zemindar	4575 British Princess	5390 Highland Mary
3061 Zenobia	4605 Seraphine	5393 Labuan
3089 Zuleika	4608 Golden Eagle	5398 James Lumsden
3154 John Libby	4613 Sir George Seymour	5321 Perfumiere
3162 Oriental, st.	4673 Henry Holmeyer	5321 Punjab
3163 Agincourt	4681 Ann Fildes	5370 Sea Queen
3167 Basine	4628 Edmundshary	5318 Mary Spencer
3179 Parson Merchant	4695 Porters	5782 Lady Jocelyn, st.
3190 Bangalore	4697 Sir Robert Sale	5786 Polka
3184 Candahar	4703 Lismore	5789 Sailor Prince
3189 Avastus	4706 Kalibekha	5796 Cromwell
3194 Asiatic	4720 Canvata	5835 Kerehaw
3216 Chusan, st.	4730 Gen. Sir William Nott	5825 Antagmat
3218 Thomas Arbuthnot	4731 Sir Robert Tappings	5831 Salah Jehan
3230 Samanang	4732 Cockburn	5832 May Queen
3255 Agitation	4750 Stanford	5840 Huntress
3410 Cataract	4793 Sea King	5872 John Ripon
3428 Nahel	4807 Dalhousie	5892 Santiago
3461 Rory O'Hara	4832 Mary Wodds	5893 Lord Elgin
3465 Sir Charles Napier	4835 Mahomet Ally	5897 Tashan
3467 British Sovereign	4875 Berhan pore	5912 Leopard
3504 Belle Croix	4879 Ostrich	5918 Paris
3524 Napoli	4890 Washington Irving	5910 Menden
3560 Hyderabad	4897 Eurydice	5913 Vesta
3584 Malacca	4903 Simla	5928 Aliwal
3576 Queen of England	4938 Princess Alice	5932 Helen Wallace
3591 Lady Mary Wood, st.	4950 Zarah	5987 Robina Mitchell
3605 Ellenborough	4953 Saxon	5971 Catherine A pear
3607 Vellore	4970 Barham	5885 Earl of Arundel
3610 Oriental Queen	5012 Palmerston	5991 Mary Shepard
3621 Parata	5018 Sarah Sands	5928 Lord Geo. Bentinck
3629 Ashenian	5024 Lady Macdonald	6123 Rance
3654 Albert Edward	5031 Devonport	6128 Edward Marguard
3690 Otobana	5038 Harry Lareport	6145 Alex. John Kerr
3704 Warren Hastings	5042 Mason	6289 Guy Mannoting
3709 Lady Milton	5043 Cashmere	6309 Virginia
3715 Duke of Portland	5072 Patterner, st.	6113 Countess of Zealand
3721 Royal Albert	5087 Reginald Heber	6231 Bentinck, st.
3728 Mary Russell	5089 Glen Helen	6243 Couranto
3741 Templar	5091 Loodmarsh	6251 Havering
3794 The Duke	5094 Em. Duch. Greco	6254 Joan Melham
3804 Ellen Simpson	5097 Anne Crapper	6274 Travancore
3806 Duke of Roxburgh	5098 Lady Valant	6293 Ascendant
3807 Indian Queen	5106 Mary Graham	6294 Neultan
3817 Duke of Cornwall	5107 Jane Gurne	6307 Lady Elgin
3822 Patty Salam	5108 Harrington, st.	6308 Woodbine
3834 Fort William	5109 Ripon, st.	6310 Hastings
3836 Lord Spencer	5126 Walter Herrioe	6317 Natal
3837 Jameson, J. H. Jeebay	5128 Lodiogay	6370 Anglia
3860 Loyd's Family	5142 Greenwich	6371 Norman Motion
3862 Mayman Mayman	5152 Sara	6371 Sir George Pollock
3865 Sultany	5187 Isabella Heron	6403 City of Manchester

4419 Rajah of Sarawak	17680 Cornelia	9235 British Lion
4427 Duckworth	17685 Early Bird	9342 Elmore Park
4431 Blackwall	17685 John Stuart	9353 Eastington
4472 Oliver Woodwell	17691 Belle Gabrielle	9394 France
4503 Fable Rouse	17619 Countess of Suffolk	9394 Ellen Bates
4507 Saint Helena	17824 Governor Highlison, st.	9398 Rosa
4528 City of Valentin	17846 Thomas Hamlin	9417 Henry Jones
4530 Candace	17895 Cambu	9450 Woodhouse
4568 Jane Morrison	17903 Eleanor Dodson	9458 N. Jones
4580 Tidysora	17906 Opair	9476 Danvers
4585 Atter the Great	17910 Wild Flower	9478 John Alston
4584 Jane Irving	17980 Simoon	9537 Edenfield
4585 Lord H. Smith	8016 Montcalm	9538 Her Majesty
4589 Hecates	8019 F. C. Clarke	9567 Merriam
4591 Theophrastus	8043 Hersilia	9580 Anna Kieck
4591 Phoebe Irving	8073 Queen of the Wave	9586 Constitution
4591 Hecates	8085 Indiana	9608 Exchange
4591 Tricorona	8112 Seon	9624 War Cloud
4591 John Lili	8156 Glenelg	9642 Bankside
4572 Infanta	8204 Southern Cross	9653 Donna Anna
4575 Decatur	8209 Badarat	9654 Pride of the Ocean
4575 Leontide and Agnes	8215 Shalburne	9657 Simla
4591 G. H. Smith	8247 Golden City	9673 Celeste
4591 John Lili	8260 La Moine	9700 Fine IX
4591 Queen of Sheba	8264 Electricity	9708 Callone
4591 Thordall	8269 Anna Perister	9716 Nor-Wester
4591 Alhermaria	8302 Gelle	9733 Empress of the Sea
4591 Mary Harrison	8312 Marchmont	9735 Admiral Napier
4591 Keltanar	8356 Elba Frahe	9832 Karajong
4591 Stormway	8409 Victor Amel	9846 L'Imperatrice Eugenie
4591 Prince Arthur, st.	8420 Challenge	01 Sophie
4591 Thomas Campbell	8432 Samrou	03 Charles et Juliette
4591 Mitchell	8437 Canoe	04 Ansan
4591 Lady Cough	8459 Mersaban	019 Tennyson
4591 Lord Gough	8495 Antonia	021 Trevelyan
4591 Monarchy	8497 Beangrino	032 British Prince
4591 Melania	8509 Rangoon	054 Zurich
4591 Alpers	8519 Mary Ann and James	061 Henry Handley
4591 Duchess of Lancaster	8523 Catherine Pemberton	067 Gaudin
4591 Mary Bezzell	8569 Earl of Shaftesbury	068 Lord Marmion
4591 Duke of Northumberland	8618 Star of the East	0123 Sydney Decree
4591 David Haindon (and	8617 Jules	0142 Courier de Bon Bay
4591 Roswell	8635 Karolydon	0148 Campita
4591 Tynan	8672 Burma	0152 Krishna
4591 Heriot	8691 Elora	0153 Rushing Water
4591 Robert Barber	8739 Goldfinder	0159 Jessie Albert
4591 Davidson	8756 Melpomene	0218 Clementine Alice
4591 Fleur-de-Lee	8804 Red Gannet	0247 Walrus
4591 Heriot	8820 Polar Star	0249 Celestial Queen
4591 Heriot	8835 Wm. the Conqueror	0258 Wetherfield
4591 Heriot	8853 Winterthur	0317 Anne Dymos
4591 Heriot	8926 Volta	0318 City of Melbourne
4591 Heriot	9038 Marika	0321 William Clowes
4591 Heriot	9067 Huguenot	0324 Moorhill
4591 Heriot	9071 Taro	0340 Sir Barth. Prete
4591 Heriot	9075 Avadhach	0348 Jane Kilbour
4591 Heriot	9084 Jas. Montgomery	0370 Saint-Croix
4591 Heriot	9103 Lord Harris	0386 Golden Pledge
4591 Heriot	9105 Aurifer	0389 M. M. Peter
4591 Heriot	9127 Bone Venture	0392 T. A. Cobb
4591 Heriot	9128 Queen of Ava	0413 Ceprera
4591 Heriot	9148 Caprice	0461 Nerypam
4591 Heriot	9183 Golden Age	0462 Michael Angelo
4591 Heriot	9184 Fulwood	0483 Channel Light
4591 Heriot	9215 Rose Hill	0519 Trem
4591 Heriot	9216 Bury, St. Edmunds	0529 Bellatrix
4591 Heriot	9217 Radnagore	0562 Maria Stella
4591 Heriot	9238 Futey Allam	0571 Jessie Isabel
4591 Heriot	9247 Antipodes	0583 Golden Lind
4591 Heriot	9251 Jean Bart	0592 British Victory
4591 Heriot	9253 Utopia	0623 Nellie Townshend
4591 Heriot	9312 Belina	0637 Actos

0748 Annie Gray
0762 Mary and Emma
0793 St. Owen

0827 Carmichael
0896 Sovereign of India

0913 Riversdale
0931 Denton

EXTRACTED FROM PART IV OF MORTIMER'S UNIVERSAL CODE.

Third Distinguishing Pendant, a red Pendant with a white bell to be hoisted over the masthead, or at some other Mast Head.

6 Virginia, &c.	215 James Carthy	791 Oceanic
7 James Montgomery	217 Arthur White	830 Euphonia Anna Maria
8 Lady Westmorland	219 Ahia	860 Edward Thompson
9 Champion of the Seas	220 Sam van Stolkland	874 British Flag
12 Evening Star	221 George Marshall	879 Young Mechanic
16 Abdul Medjid	224 Lady Warrack	890 Althea
19 Wave Queen	227 Sam Shah	892 City of Dublin
21 Edwin Forrest	228 President Turner	893 Lotolia
25 Robert Peel	240 Governor Macdonald	897 Thomas L. Wales
32 Empress Eugenie	241 Lieutenant Bellot	905 Amherst
36 Ellen Hood	243 Colman	916 Sarah Palmer
37 Foreman	245 Brother Jonathan	917 Colorado
40 Prince of the Seas	246 Trebizon	925 Luther
41 Parisian	247 Thersilla	930 Cassidonne
47 City of Philadelphia	250 Kate Carris	931 Phase
48 Claret	251 Zouaves	934 Ocean Pearl
49 Colonsburgh	255 Royal Blue Jacket	935 War Eagle
54 City of Montreal	257 Whirlwind	938 Henry Metcalf
56 Isle of Thorns	258 Nubia	941 Turon
57 Saxton King	259 George Lee	946 Fortanier
59 James Ferns	279 Admiral Hancock	974 Christopher Newton
69 Derry Castle	276 Shuttle	1023 Arctur
72 Anna Lange	278 Sqn of May	1038 Light of the Age
75 Ida Ziegler	280 William Stanley	1052 Woodcock
79 Lady Gray	286 Hercul	1056 Royal Arthur
84 Ocean Express	290 Annie Wilson	1063 Comoria
85 Joseph Fletcher	294 Jess Gray	1079 Glenalt
94 Harvest Queen	296 Earl of Erin	1273 St. Barbara
106 Guverness	297 Royal Family	1275 Viscount Canning
109 Napoleon III	312 Coringa	1338 City of Delhi
134 Star	313 Royal Princess	1339 of Tanjore
135 Wynand	325 Chanda	1376 Nadir
138 Gradreda	328 British Maid	1384 Renore
142 Blue Jacket	341 Britain's Queen	1408 Dutchman
145 Ville de Metz	342 Mchanneth	1450 Godavery
147 Marie Gabrielle	403 Commodore Barry	1465 Bongnville
148 J. Bradshaw	408 Madlin	1475 King Arthur
149 Jessie Macfarlan	427 Balaklara	1498 Maharris
150 Edgar P. Strangier	428 Cochrane	1503 Lady Raglan
152 Forget-me-not	430 Black Boy	1507 General Windham
156 Come-on	460 West Darter	1527 Hippolyta
157 Gazetteer	478 Blanche Moore	1537 Sundine
162 Olive	479 Robert Morrison	1708 Brave Lorraine
163 Gossella	501 Isherman	1724 Charles Cooper
164 Thoruton	506 Flery Cross	1734 Birongrove
173 Mary Crocker	541 Sir Ralph Abercromby	1740 Robert and Alexander
174 Ole Hickory	546 New Era	1769 Anna Lawrence
175 Western Empire	549 Ann Denfield	1782 East India
178 Caroline Rosa	561 Grand Trison	1786 Mallon
180 Cozzan	564 Pegel	1790 Adela
185 Gold Digger	589 Sammie	1827 Alphonson
186 Royal Stuart	595 Emma Jane	1835 Arrapan, &c.
187 Three Rajah Rajawans	603 The Killer	1836 Indomitable
189 Osmoad	653 Ginepnet	1845 Jean Goujan
193 Star Queen	658 Arredian	1849 Renamer
194 Harriet Hermitage	709 Coleross	1860 Sea Rover
195 Earl of Bolton	712 Coringa	1868 Anna Cropton
197 Macdaff	726 Queen of the North	1923 Perard of the Peak
198 Allen Gardner	738 Sarah Newman	1930 Melrose
201 William Owens	742 General Godwin	1955 Jacques Court
203 Away	754 Cape of Good Hope	1972 Corramuthie
210 Robert M. Stemon	760 Lord Carrigan	1974 Ahys
212 Bearberry	768 Bridgewater	2018 The Scale

2037 Leaping Water	4021 Metasta	5274 Crest of the Ocean
2054 Daguorre	4050 City of Paris	5284 City of New Castle
2074 Alawick Castle	4061 Freesocks	5289 Royal Bess
2076 Procyonina	4083 Cyclops	5300 Tilly
2079 Sydenham	4071 Eastern Empire	5310 Japans
2085 Earl of Mar and Kelly	4081 Welfurcia	5313 Sweden
2093 Delidore	4093 Silver Star	5323 Dashing Wave
2103 Scitari	4135 Eliza Mary	5367 Sir Wm. Peel
2135 St. Jans	4158 Isabella C. Jones	5398 Cloud
2148 Copenhagen	4190 Hactash Nicholson	5372 Telegram
2188 Rotterdam	4195 Australia	5378 Maid of the Sea
2301 Maggie Miller	4203 Rose of England	5410 Behar
2308 Sir James Brooke	4209 Malvern	5418 Havelock
2306 Hiawatha	4237 Geni	5423 Wulfoot
2407 Stuart Warily	4253 Young America	5426 Frank Ridd
2410 Mamonto	4263 Trees	5430 Star King
2416 Mailah	4265 Westward Ho	5431 Ocean Home
2447 Ravensworth	4276 Messina	5478 Ghazepore
2504 Angela Burdett Goutta	4280 Alps	5479 Venetian
2520 Elhered	4297 Eastern Star	5481 Ocean King
2544 Halveths	4309 General Hareback	5487 Lady Melville
2546 Cornwallis	4367 Sir John Burgoyne	5496 Merick
2573 Francis Banfield	4369 Aphrodite	5502 Dragon
2705 Adriatic and Benbow	4370 Bolton Laro	5507 Svanco
2767 St. George N. Seymour	4371 Looe	5508 Larry Havelock
2874 Kitchman	4372 Northern Chief	5520 City of Madras
2813 Sir Isaac Newton	4386 Admiral Lyons	5539 Lincolnton
2843 Western Ocean	4387 Navator	5549 Henry Duck
2851 Jeanne	4373 Xanthippe	5541 Jack Frost
2897 Ussus	4388 Tiverton	5547 Sir J. Mansville
2901 J. P. Wheeler	4396 Holmsdale	5578 Acceragrou
2943 Methesh	4397 Lady Ingles	5580 Lilla
2978 Duke of Malakoff	4405 Missouri	5583 Nazareth
3023 Daylight	4410 David Rendin	5585 Astronomer
3041 Glen Isla	4420 Rajnahal	5587 Geologist
3042 Star of the North	4430 Pole Star	5591 Light Brigade
3043 Cote d'Or St. Malo	4451 Etheldreda	5594 White Sun
3050 Blue Rock	4459 Southern Belle	5599 White Jacket
3064 William Tell	4472 Le Sando	5601 Lacroix
3069 Eagle Speed	4478 Egea	5601 Leaping Water
3149 Atmosphere	4489 Ganchoque	5602 Sun Lion
3164 Sugar	4498 Leopold	5604 Ocean Ranger
3174 Lady Chandon	4512 Thalatta	5605 Akhara
3185 Ann Adamson	4521 Anglo-Indian	5609 West Wind
3245 Jacques Suerin	4526 Isabella Ridley	5613 Christopher Hall
3269 United Service	4531 Highland Chief	5624 Burma
3270 Shakespeare	4550 Gervail	5625 Equinox
3280 Verona	4571 Fairlight	5627 Revenue
3417 Emily de Suffred	4579 J. O. Richardson	5630 Gavel
3427 Thracian	4580 Prince Fred. William	5632 Impetia
3428 Lady Rawlston	4584 Cospatrick	5634 Pride of the West
3429 Crocodile	4593 Leviathan	5635 Le Philanthrope
3471 Flying Cloud	4598 Scourquious	5639 Sir George Grey
3501 Queen Cook	4598 Eunomia	5639 Lafayette
3507 Emma Moura	4599 Queen of India	5641 Selma Jane
3541 City of Canton	4600 Loo	5644 Angel
3549 Canham	4623 Richard Rustood	5621 Patmos
3591 Tyburnia	4630 Sir John Lawrence	5623 Holyhead
3619 Duke of Rothesay	4634 General Neil	5643 Mamelon
3641 Deva Gangadhar	4640 City of Lankow	5672 Ocean Mail
3690 Queen Star	4643 Empress of India	5673 Fecide
3695 Matilda Anneling	4646 Sara Armitage	5687 East
3698 Clara Novello	4662 Baracca	5619 Sir William Pakeney
3715 James Kennedy	4672 La Belle Virginie	5624 Woolpeter
3716 Anna Vernon	4679 Rajah of Cochin	5632 Chagayul
3745 Mary Rogerson	4680 Sunrise	5634 Flora McIvor
3789 Strathallan	4690 Lord Clyde	5639 Nankin
3873 Junie Adela	4694 Gallant Nell	5642 Ruthven
3890 Buxaire	4698 Mayetta	5643 Cephalonia
3914 Leopold Cateaux	4699 Lady Benison	5647 Gumpuzona
3921 Dracis	4700 Chillingham	5648 Sparkes
3950 Alexandria	4703 Ocean Ranger	5651 Our Pen

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386 EAST INDIAN MERCHANTMEN [PART IV.]

6068 Western Chief	8317 Mercator	0143 Duke of Newcastle
6087 San Sisto	8340 Oliver	0144 Zedda
6091 Oceanic Harve	8367 Dunedin	0147 Olympia
6097 Guipascotto	8372 Charleston	0148 Glen Rora
6102 Margery of Argyle	8383 Bavelaw	0149 Portsmouth
6104 Villa Gwynne	8410 Arona	0150 Anroct
6120 Albert and Victor	8519 Mary Niasdale	0151 Lissell
6125 Ionia	8520 Earl Russell	0152 Enshay
6132 Anglin	8527 Mercutio	0153 Star of the Mercy
6134 Charles Davenport	8529 Tesside	0157 Alurini
6139 King Otho	8557 Doria	0159 General Outram
6204 Iona	8570 Princess of Wales	0159 Esmeralda Castle
6205 Gloucester	8578 Amber Witch	0159 Lady Dufforia
6210 Saragax	8579 Penchester	0159 Star of Scotia
6219 Guineaf	8617 Britannia	0159 North East
6234 City of Nantes	8627 George Croshaw	0159 Channel Queen
6241 George West	8663 Annie Dethle	0154 Camanora
6250 Cameroun	8671 Earl of Northesk	0156 Saint Mary
6263 Lotania	8679 Belugara	0162 Azilla
6269 Karamah	8742 Robinson Crusoe	0165 Robert Selden
6269 Admiral Homing	8780 Bismarck	0167 Annie Frost
6287 Kato Prince	8814 Mariberg	0174 Spirit of the Sea
6293 Wincann	8817 Coschew	0178 John Lidger
6344 C. W. Hardline	8933 British Queen	0182 Queen of Trumps
6392 General Outland	8971 Beantiber	0190 King of Trumps
6395 Victoria Langes	9072 Tappan	0190 Lady Palmerston
6402 John Farmer	9074 Tappan	0197 Gyberland
6452 Belugara	9075 Teas	0215 Yagala
6490 Green Jacket	9170 Sea of Ceylon	0218 Princess Beatrice
6504 Indian Empire	9174 Dighton	0219 John Brewster
6504 Gibraltar	9205 Eastward Ho	0221 Palawan
6512 Augusta Dora	9213 Martha Berner	0223 Jane Gough
6540 Parnab	9220 Harry Rock	0224 Sir Henry Haselock
6572 Harry Dawn	9210 Queen of Ceylon	0224 Hampton Court
6590 Jessie Brown	9226 Baraga	0225 John Allan
6597 Eliza Blanche	9255 James Selden	0226 Isabella
6598 Somerset	9256 Sadana	0226 Sanspareil
7001 Karamah	9256 Wellman	0227 William Rison
7024 Gibraltar	9259 John Bellamy	0228 Oda Bus
7028 Beneficial Star	9259 Lissa Scott	0232 Olive Mount
7142 J. S. Welman	9260 Northern Belle	0234 Star of the South
7234 Allan Adler	9275 Rathbore	0234 Queen of the Age
7194 Dora	9280 Margate	0234 Western Belle
7216 Brazilia	9284 Barton Vale	0235 Lonsdale
7217 Alexander	9285 La Haye de Leno	0235 Beranger
7217 Union of Australia	9270 Emma Harris	0235 Falkland
7249 Parnab	9273 Esther	0235 Queen Belle
7287 Aba	9279 Henri IV	0235 Imperial Scott
7412 Adelaide	9282 Lloyd Dwyer	0235 Kaituma
7438 Dunstable Castle	9287 Westchester	0235 Lady God
7530 Sutherland	9289 Albert and Groul	0235 Calcepin
7651 Borealis	9292 Imperatrice	0235 Lower Clyde
7231 Orlon	9294 Donna	0235 Fire Queen
7400 Anna Marie	9295 Cambridge	0235 Marie de Orlon
7418 Maria Blom	9297 Albee	0235 Alumbagh
7299 Tarran	9298 Brynathic	0235 Lady Ruffell Peel
7620 Mary Kay	9300 My Lady	0235 Elizabeth Giff
7625 Lincoln	9301 Helena	0235 Sack
7626 Helen	9304 Maria	0235 Schen
8020 Orlon	9304 Belvedere	0237 Maid Marion
8034 Hercules Britannia	9304 John Bellamy	0237 Jessie Scott
8063 Fort Salem	9306 Anna Blanche	0237 Howan
8105 Fort Goring	9306 Star of China	0237 Mount Pleasant
8110 The Lion Whaler	9307 Graham	0237 Royal Flower
8135 Chester Air	9307 Anna Blanche	0272 Admiral Fitzroy
8220 Lonsdale	9308 Emma	0281 Moss Rose
8220 Lonsdale	9309 Maria	0281 Catherine Scott
8220 Lonsdale	9310 Emma	0281 Star of Albion
8220 Lonsdale	9311 Emma	0281 Lonsdale
8220 Lonsdale	9312 Emma	0281 Amber Castle
8220 Lonsdale	9313 Emma	0281 Albee

MARINE EAST INDIAN MERCHANTMEN 387

0745 Daybrook	0821 Rajpoot	0959 Royal Mineral
0748 Lady Darling	0822 Pelotas	0961 Kingdom of the
0759 City of Berlin	0815 Allalaba	0962 Chelsea
0763 Estrella	0827 Forest Rights	0963 Kenilworth Castle
0786 Belandier	0834 Diana	0971 Aurumel Castle
0798 Glenora	0835 Mela	0975 Glenforth
0823 Cristobal	0836 Koma	0981 Edithian
0832 Hofusslie	0845 Charles Wood	0986 Star of Devon
0845 Ellyn's Isle		

EXTRACTED FROM PART IV OF MARRIAGE'S UNIVERSAL CODE
Fourth Distinguishing Prefixed, Red and White.

1 Colobagus	168 No Name	302 E. Wark
2 George S. Brown	182 Sam Chuan	367 Scindia
3 La Compagnie	194 River Boyne	415 Pride of Devon
4 Elizabeth Mary	213 Southern Queen	436 A. Lincoln
7 Atlas	234 Pantheon	457 Normandy
12 Atlas Scott	259 Fairway	476 Kinale
19 River Forth	269 City of Canton	475 Belle of the Clyde
20 James K. Brett	270 Atlanta	490 Pride of the Port
21 Joyce Phillips	271 River Ganges	508 Hermit
24 Annie Lala	273 River Houghly	510 Lonsdale
25 Solara	285 County of High	512 Sir Robert Mottins
28 Northern Queen	304 Annie Sharp	514 William M. Reed
31 Thomas Fletcher	306 Walgrif	516 Garrison Castle
30 W. E. Gladstone	308 Braemar	516 Weisheit
33 Sallow	318 Western Queen	514 M. A. Forbes
36 Petonia	326 Ardenia	520 Brisbane
38 Belle of Southesk	327 Alexander Dethle	520 Theophaea
39 Astrucans	341 British Statesman	527 Lonsdale
39 E. B. Ray	347 Burgoyne	

BRITISH MERCHANT VESSELS.

OFFICIAL NUMBERS, &c.

BRITISH ENSIGN to be hoisted at some other Mast Head.

42 Spirit of the North	4578 York	12361 Florio Glen
46 Lord John Russell, &c.	4594 Cade	13846 Cape of Good Hope, &c.
48 Sir Robert Peel, &c.	472 Teved	13848 Indiana, &c.
92 City of Rotterdam, &c.	4549 Calandina	13294 Golden Breeze, &c.
105 City of London, &c.	4812 John Mitchell	14767 Zaka
107 Englishman	4854 Volunna	14957 E. D. Marshall
209 Earl of Arundel, &c.	4859 Deval Harrison	15052 Kate
210 The King, &c.	4903 Vision	15318 Robert and Alexander
1142 Zouave	7017 Lady Fitzherbert	15790 Duke of Rothsay
1140 Nymph	7020 Maba Rance	15493 James
1173 Cynthia	7034 Antilla	17052 Hydon Grove
1223 Dryden	7040 Sebastian Cabot	17088 Royal Diadem
1273 Minora	7052 Pantaloon	18504 Contest
1400 Eijon	7085 Minica	18577 Kinella
2065 Anasias	7084 John Dalton	19380 Mary Ferguson
2065 London	7205 Optard	19334 Maanthon
2170 Agility	7520 Adam Oser	20220 Alexandria
2263 Alice Thompson	7687 Calcutta, &c.	20738 De Buss
2305 Ocean	8197 Operto	21827 Mariona Frick
2309 Volneyfield	8415 Frigid	21608 Xanthippe
2303 Fidas	8513 Lord Gough	21600 Sir William Peel
2330 Juan de Castro, &c.	8541 Vasco da Gama, &c.	22026 Mary Miller
2347 Martha	8745 Voyager	22181 Anglo-Indian
2360 Hercules	10517 Lanchester	22353 Alfred
2370 Nottingham	10568 Hippolyta	22833 Chance
2375 Burton Bridge	11360 Jane Strong	22852 Trinidad
2384 Telford	12331 Parson	22865 Sabrina
2386 Telford	12351 Arden	22927 Harry
	12355 Dennis Hall	22981 Sir Robert Sappington

23093 Ann Mitchell	23550 Phantom	23996 William Parker
23125 Mary Ann	23576 Steamer	24000 Admittance
23135 Echo	23593 Zebra	23997 Nimrod
23145 Pareto Junior	23598 Jason, s.s.	24083 Herby, s.s.
23190 Rattler	23599 Queen of the South, ss.	23578 Oyster
23490 John Edward	23534 Hydaspes, s.s.	23635 Hastings
23539 James Day	23546 Propontia, s.s.	23638 Earl of Arlington
23543 Althea	23554 Rosphores, s.s.	23667 Alexander Hamilton
23554 Genevieve	23594 Kuluypis	23692 Letitia Catherine
23557 Centinella	23597 Delta	23732 Rephrayne
24053 Linda	23679 Senator	23804 Dandria
24168 Persepolis	23716 Eagle	23852 Margaret Main
24226 Sea Nymph	23821 Margaret Main	23855 Monrovia
24338 Evangeline	23843 Bristol	24441 America
24381 Mignon	23861 Centinella	40161 Scotch
24571 City of Peterborough	23873 Victoria	10118 Hyderabad
24575 Brothers	23887 Esther	41475 Liverpool Nairns
24576 Philo		

PART V.—JUDICIAL.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The Hon. Sir C. H. SCOTLAND, *Knight*—Chief Justice—Sworn in 24th May 1861.
 The Hon. Sir ADAM BOTTLETON, *Knight*—Judge—Sworn in 26th July 1858.
 The Hon. W. HOLLOWAY, *Judge*. The Hon. C. GALLIE.
 L. O. LINES.

OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

Appellate Side.

P. P. HITCHINS, Esq., c.s., Registrar. J. W. HANTLEY, Esq., Government Pleader.
 H. WIGMAN, Esq., s.s., Acting Registrar. A. P. W. BEPHE, Esq., Manager.
 T. WILKIN, Esq., Unsworn, Dy. do.

Original Side.

Appointed.

Hon. J. B. Norton, Advocate General	1863
J. D. Mayne, Esq., Clerk of the Crown and Government Pleader	1862
H. G. Prichard, Esq., Government Solicitor	1869
S. Lushington, Esq., Accountant General	1863
J. Miller, Esq., Administrator General	1862
P. O'Sullivan, Esq., Reporter	1866
A. N. Ritchie, Esq., Registrar	1862
J. H. S. Branson, Esq., Acting Registrar	1869
B. Brooks, Esq., Assistant Registrar	1871
H. D. E. Dalrymple, Esq., Sheriff of Madras	1866
E. W. Shaw, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Crown	1858
J. Lushart, Esq., Coroner	1859
R. S. Main, Esq., s.s., Dy. Coroner	1867
G. A. Murray, Esq., Clerk to the Judges	1861
T. Kristiansen, Esq., Chief Interpreter in Tamil and Telugu	1861
P. Parthasarathy Pillai, Deputy Interpreter in Tamil and Telugu	1861
Syed Sahab, Esq., Persian and Hindustani Interpreter	1862
Mr. S. J. Johannes, Interpreter in Armenian	1873
Mr. S. B. Fernandes, Interpreter in Malayalam, Portuguese and French	1864

Barristers.

Admitted.

Admitted.

Hon. J. B. Norton	1843	E. H. Power, Esq.*	1867
A. M. Ritchie, Esq.*	1849	J. W. Hantley, Esq.	1867
J. D. Mayne, Esq.	1857	A. C. Gover, Esq.	1867
J. H. A. Branson, Esq., (Calcutta)	1859	H. W. Woodcock, Esq.	1867
J. H. S. Branson, Esq.	1865	M. Gould, Esq.	1867
P. O'Sullivan, Esq.	1864	G. P. Johnston, Esq.	1867
J. Miller, Esq.	1864	W. Sloan, Esq.	1868
T. M. Buxton, Esq.*	1864	J. M. Maxwell, Esq.*	1868
J. H. C. Mills, Esq.	1865	A. Green, Esq.	1868
R. N. A. Branson, Esq., (Bombay)	1865	G. E. Borradaile, Esq.*	1868
W. M. Schachet, Esq.	1866	William S. Gault, Esq.	1868
J. W. B. Money, Esq.*	1867	W. H. Maskell, Esq.	1869
M. Co-marasaway*	1867	W. H. Craig, Esq.	1869
J. M. Joseph, Esq.*	1867		

* Does not practice.

Attornies and Proctors

Admitted.	Admitted.
G. E. Cover,* 1849	L. Barclay 1865
P. H. Gordon 1851	R. T. Tucker 1867
W. Waddell 1852	J. C. Wright, M. A. 1867
J. Shaw, Esq. 1857	J. F. Chapman 1867
R. Brock 1858	C. Sankaranarayanan Iyah Gera 1867
C. E. Harrison (Esq.) 1859	James Carr 1867
H. G. Probert 1857	A. W. D'Souza 1867
P. N. Abner, (Madras) 1863	W. Grant 1868
T. C. Clarke 1864	Philip Smith 1869
R. G. R. Branson 1865	H. G. Addison 1869
J. E. L. Mayer, (Bangalore) 1864	G. J. Hurry 1869

ARTICLES CLERK UNDER MR. SHAW.

Mr. D. Grant Admitted 1867.

UNDER MESSRS. BRANSON AND BRANSON.

Mr. W. Branson Admitted 1867.

UNDER MR. T. C. CLARKE.

C. P. Lutchmepathy Naidu Gera Admitted 1867.

LIST OF REGISTERED PLEADERS IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE MADRAS APPELLATE SIDE.

Attorneys.

Honorable John Bruce Norton.	J. M. Joseph, Esq.*
John D. Mayne, Esq.	R. H. Fowler, Esq.*
James H. A. Branson, Esq. (Calcutta).	J. W. Handley, Esq.
James H. S. Branson, Esq.	A. G. Gurn, Esq.
John M. Lee, Esq.	M. Grant, Esq.
P. O'Sullivan, Esq.	G. F. Johnston, Esq.
Thomas M. Buxton, Esq.*	W. Shaw, Esq.*
J. M. C. Mills, Esq.	G. H. Bernadine, Esq.
R. M. A. Branson, Esq. (Bombay).	J. M. Muskat, Esq.*
W. M. Schachtel, Esq.	A. Green, Esq., & W. S. Gault, Esq.
J. W. B. Macey, Esq.*	W. E. Craig, Esq.
M. Chennamurthy.*	

Attorneys-at-Law.

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P. H. Gordon, Esq.	R. Barclay, Esq.
J. Shaw, Esq. (Europe).	A. T. Tucker, Esq.
H. C. Fitchard, Esq.	J. C. Wright, Esq. M. A.
C. N. Abner, Esq. (Madras).	C. Sankaranarayanan Iyah Gera.
W. Waddell, Esq.	R. Carr, Esq.
T. C. Clarke, Esq.	A. W. D'Souza, Esq.
R. Brock, Esq.*	

Vakils.

P. H. Gordon, Esq.	C. E. Branson, Esq. (Europe).
Hon. J. B. Norton, (Adv. General)	H. C. Fitchard, Esq.
J. D. Mayne, Esq.	R. Chennamurthy Aiyangar, s. r.
Kannakara Muttan.	C. Venkateswamy Iyah Gera, s. r.
T. Sankaranarayanan, s. r.	R. D. Shaw, Esq.
W. Shaw, Esq.	V. Venkateswamy Iyah Gera, s. r. & s. r.
C. Sankaranarayanan Iyah Gera.	T. Sankaranarayanan, s. r. & s. r.
W. Waddell, Esq.	C. Chennamurthy Aiyangar, s. r. & s. r.
J. M. Lee, Esq.	

* Does not practice.

Rules providing for the qualification and admission of persons to be admitted Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys-at-Law of the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

ADVOCATE.—1. Any person possessing the qualifications and producing the certificate or certificates required by either of the four following Rules, numbered 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be qualified to apply to be admitted and enrolled as Advocate of the High Court at Madras.

2. Any person called to the degree of Barrister-at-law in England or Ireland, or being a Member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.

3. The degree of Bachelor of Laws of the University of Madras and a certificate of having subsequently to the attaining of such degree, studied for eighteen months with an Advocate of the High Court at Madras, as also of good character and conduct; such certificate to be signed by the Advocate with whom the applicant shall have studied.

4. The degree of Master of Laws of the University of Madras and a certificate signed by the Registrars on the Original and Appellate sides of the High Court, of regular attendance upon the sittings of the Court, in accordance with such Rules as the Judges may in that behalf prescribe for two years subsequent to the time of attaining such degree, as also a certificate of good character and conduct signed by two Advocates of the Court.

5. Any person being an Advocate duly admitted and on the roll of Advocates of the High Court at Calcutta or Bombay, and producing the proper certificate of such admission and enrolment, together with a certificate of character and conduct of recommendation from a Judge of the High Court of which the applicant is an Advocate, or from the Advocate General of the same Presidency.

VAKIL.—6. Any person possessing the qualifications and producing the certificate or certificates required by either of the three following Rules, numbered 7, 8 and 9, shall be qualified to apply to be admitted and enrolled as Vakil of the High Court at Madras; but subject in the case of an applicant under Rule 8 to his passing such an examination in matters of practice as the Court may prescribe. Provided that it shall be necessary in every case to give two months' notice of the intended application for admission by publication in the Gazette, and by affixing a copy of the same on the notice board at the Court House.

7. The degree of Bachelor of Laws of the University of Madras and certificate of having subsequently to the attaining of such degree, studied for six months with an Advocate of the High Court at Madras, or a Vakil entitled as such to practice on both the Original and Appellate sides of the said Court; and for a further period of six months in the office of an Attorney of the said Court, or certificate of having studied for twelve months either within Advocate or Vakil entitled to practise as such, or in the office of an Attorney; as also in either case a certificate of good character and conduct. Such certificate or certificates to be signed by the Advocate, Vakil and Attorney with whom, or in whose office the applicant shall have studied.

8. The degree of Bachelor of Laws of the University of Madras, and certificate signed by the Registrars on the Original and Appellate sides of the High Court, of regular attendance upon the sittings of the Court, in accordance with such Rules as the Judges may in that behalf prescribe for two years subsequent to the time of attaining such degree, as also a certificate of good character and conduct signed by two Advocates or an Advocate and a Vakil.

9. Any person producing the proper certificate or certificate of his having kept six terms at one of the Inns of Court in London, and of regular attendance on the course of Law lectures whilst keeping such terms, as also of his having passed one of the examinations provided for students; together with a certificate of subsequent study for nine months with an Advocate of the High Court at Madras, or a Vakil entitled as such to practice on both the Original and Appellate sides of the said Court, or in the office of an Attorney of the said Court, and of good character and conduct, such last-mentioned certificate to be signed by the Advocate, Vakil or Attorney with whom, or in whose office the applicant shall have studied.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.—10. Any person possessing the qualifications and producing the certificate or certificates required by either of the following Rules, numbered 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, shall be qualified to apply to be admitted and enrolled as Attorney-at-law of the High Court at Madras; but subject in the case of an applicant for admission under

Rules 12, 13 and 16, to his passing such examination as to his professional competency as the High Court shall direct. Provided that it shall be necessary in every case to give two months' notice of the intended application for admission, by publication in the Gazette, and by affixing a copy of the same on the notice-board at the Court House.

11. Admission and enrolment as an Attorney or Solicitor or one of Her Majesty's Courts at Westminster or Dublin with the proper certificate of such admission and enrolment; as also a certificate of good character and ability signed by the Master or Masters with whom the applicant shall have served his Clerkship in England or Ireland.

12. Matriculation at any of the Indian Universities, and service as Articled Clerk to an Attorney or Solicitor of the High Courts of Judicature in India for four years, with a certificate of good character and ability signed by the Master or Masters with whom the applicant shall have served his Clerkship; subject to examination as above provided in Rule 10.

13. Service for the period of seven years as Registrar or Assistant Registrar on the Original side of the High Court at Madras, or as Judge's Clerk; or the same period of service in any two of the said offices, subject to examination as above provided in Rule 10.

14. The degree of Bachelor of Laws of any Indian University, and service as Articled Clerk to an Attorney or Solicitor of the High Courts of Judicature in India for two years, subsequently to the attaining of such degree; or for five years either as Registrar or Assistant Registrar on the Original side of the High Court at Madras, or as Judge's Clerk, or in any two of such offices, with a certificate in the former case of good character and conduct, signed by the Master or Masters with whom the applicant shall have served his Clerkship.

15. Any person being an Attorney duly admitted and on the roll of Attorneys of the High Court at Calcutta or Bombay, and producing the proper certificate of such admission and enrolment; as also a certificate of good character and conduct, signed by a Judge of the High Court, or the Advocate General or one of the leading Advocates in practice in the High Court at which the applicant is an Attorney.

16. Any person who was with the sitting and assent of the late Supreme Court, under service as an Articled Clerk to an Attorney at the said Court, on the 15th August 1862; after he shall have served the full period of five years for which he was articled, subject to his passing an examination as above provided in Rule 10.

Signed C. H. SCOTLAND,

A. BETHINGTON,

H. D. PHILLIPS,

M. FRYER,

W. HOLWAY.

1st October 1863.

Table of Fees to be taken by the Officers and Attorneys and Proctors of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras.

It is ordered, with the sanction and approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, that the fees set forth in the following table, and no other fees shall be demanded and received by the Officers and Attorneys and Proctors of the High Court of Judicature at Madras in suits and proceedings before the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original jurisdiction and on appeals from its ordinary criminal jurisdiction. Provided that the said table of fees shall not be taken to apply to proceedings pending in the Master's Office or in Admiralty proceedings or in cases of appeals from the decisions of the Registrar, and that with reference to the fees to be received in the Master's Office and in Admiralty proceedings and for Notarial business and by the Registrar and Registrar's Clerks, such fees shall be regulated by the table of fees in operation in the late Supreme Court.

It is further ordered, with the sanction and approval of the said mentioned in the said table of fees shall be paid and be liable to costs of eighty-one paise and that four paise shall be taken and be paid to one word, and that in all suits in which the value of the matter in dispute does not exceed Rupees five hundred, no more than one-half of the fees in the said table shall be demanded or received.

Ex. Table of Fees, as revised from Appendix for 1864, pp. 54 to 62.

Office and Duties of Official Trustee of Madras.

It is hereby notified that the following Rules have been made by the Honorable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras, under the power given by Act No. XVII of 1864, entitled "An Act to constitute an office of Official Trustee."

[General Rules for the guidance and government of the office and duties of Official Trustee of Madras.]

I. The Official Trustee appointed under Act XVII of 1864, shall forthwith give security for the due execution of his office, in the sum of Rupees 50,000 in one or other of the modes following, viz., by the joint and several bond or bonds of himself and two or more approved sureties in the sum of Rupees 50,000; or by the deposit of Government securities for that amount; or partly by the deposit of Government securities and partly by the bond or bonds of himself and two or more approved sureties. Every such bond shall be entered into with the Chief Justice for the time being by his name in office, and his successors in the said office, or the Judge who shall at any time be performing the duties of Chief Justice.

II. The like security shall be given by every person who may be appointed to officiate in the absence of the Official Trustee under Section 7 of the Act.

III. The Official Trustee shall, with due diligence, cause all capital monies and trust funds received by or vested in him to be invested in Government securities, unless otherwise ordered by the Court or provided by the deed or will creating the trust.

IV. Whenever owing to doubts or disputes as to the person or persons beneficially entitled, or for any other cause, there shall remain in the hands of the Official Trustee a cash balance of Rupees 500 belonging to any trust estate, he shall without delay invest the same in Government securities.

V. The Official Trustee shall procure all Government and other securities which may be bonded or given to him on account of any trust estate, and every transfer of the same, whether by endorsement or otherwise, to be made in his name in office.

VI. The Official Trustee shall not at any time retain in his keeping a larger sum in cash than Rupees 300. All sums received by him shall from time to time be lodged in the Bank of Madras to credit of a separate and distinct account to be kept by him as Official Trustee with the said Bank and shall be drawn against when necessary in his name in office.

VII. All Government securities and Bank, Railway, or other shares coming into the possession of the Official Trustee shall forthwith be lodged by him in his name in office in the Bank of Madras and there kept for safe custody; except when it may be necessary for the Official Trustee to retain such securities or shares for a temporary purpose.

VIII. The Official Trustee shall make remittances on account of persons in Europe to the Treasury at the India Office by Government Bills at the rate of exchange settled for the repayment of advances made in India.

IX. The Official Trustee shall keep the following books of account:—

1. A Day Book in which every transaction shall be entered as it occurs.
2. A Receipt Book containing skeleton forms of receipts with counterfoils numbered consecutively in print. These forms shall be used for all receipts given for cash and Government or other securities.
3. A Cash Book to be balanced monthly.
4. A Ledger which shall contain a separate account with each trust estate showing a detailed debit and credit of items, and also an account with the Bank of Madras. The dates of receipts and payments and the number of the voucher for each payment, as well as the amounts of Government and other securities and of the cash transactions, shall appear in separate columns, and each account in the Ledger shall be balanced on the 31st of December in every year.
5. A Commission Book showing the sums received and invested on account of each trust estate with the amount of commission payable to the Official Trustee.

6. A book containing entries of all payments made by the Official Trustee, to the Bank of Madras on account of sums remitted through the India office to persons resident in Europe.
7. A book in which shall be entered a copy of all accounts delivered from the office of the Official Trustee.
8. A book in which shall be entered the particulars of all Government securities, Bank shares and other securities deposited in the Bank of Madras or forwarded for deposit, or which may be in the possession of the Official Trustee.

X. Any person seeking to inspect the books and accounts of the Official Trustee, or to inspect any copy or extracts of his annual schedule filed in the High Court, must apply for an order of the Chief Justice through the Judge's Clerk, and such application shall be by a short petition, stating the particular record or estate in which the applicant is interested, the nature of his interest, and the ground upon which he makes the application.

XI. The foregoing Rules, excepting Rules I and II, shall apply to the Official Trustee appointed under Act XVII of 1843, in the execution of the trusts continuing vested in him.

C. K. SUTLAND.

January 10th, 1865.

Jury Rules in the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

It is ordered that from and after the first day of January 1865, the following shall be the Rules to serve in the High Court respecting the summoning, empaneling, qualification and service of Jurors within the local limits of the Court's ordinary original jurisdiction.

Qualification. I. Except as hereinafter provided, the following persons shall be qualified and liable to serve as Jurors:

1st. All persons whose names are on the present list of Jurors.

2ndly. All male persons who are resident householders within the limits of Madras and occupy a house or tenement of the monthly value of 50 Rupees, or of the annual value of 600 Rupees, or whose property or interest in lands, tenements or goods, would be worth the sum of 1,200 Rupees after the payment of their just debts.

3rdly. All other male persons above the age of 21, resident within the limits of Madras, whose character and education render them in the judgment of the Clerk of the Crown fit persons to serve as Jurors.

Disqualifications. II. The following persons shall be incapable of serving as Jurors:

1st. All persons under the age of 21 years.

2ndly. All persons who hold any office or employment in or under the said High Court or under any Office thereof.

3rdly. All persons exercising any duties of Police or entrusted with any Police functions.

4thly. All persons who have been convicted of any offence against the State, or of any fraudulent or infamous offence, or of any other offence which, in the judgment of the Clerk of the Crown, renders them unfit to serve as Jurors.

5thly. All persons who are afflicted with any infirmity of body or mind sufficient to incapacitate them from serving as Jurors.

6thly. All persons who are unable to understand the English language.

7thly. All persons who by habits or religious vows have relinquished all care of secular affairs.

III. The following persons are disqualified from the liability to serve as Jurors:—namely, the Governor and all the Peers; the Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils; the Chief Secretary and other Secretaries to Government; the Accountant General, the Deputy Accountant General and the Examiner of Claims for the High Court; the Judges of the Court of Small Causes; the Coroner; the Secretary to the House of Assembly; the Secretary to the Bank of Madras; the Manager of the Board of Revenue; the Apothecary and Head Manager of the Sea Customs Office;

the Uncommissioned First Assistant and the Registrar in each Department of the Government Secretariat; the Manager and the Head Clerk of the Adjutant General's Office; the Principal Accountant and the Registrar of the Military Auditor General's Office; the Manager of the Army Clothing Agent's Office; the Head Accountant and the Manager of the Current Department of the Commissary General's Office; the Manager of the Postmaster General's Office; the 2nd Uncommissioned Assistant; the Head Auditor and Accountant and the Manager in the Office of the Controller of P. W. Accounts; all persons in Her Majesty's Naval or Military Service; all persons employed in the Pilot Service; all Clergymen, and all such Dissenting Ministers as are actually attached to or employed in any public place of Religious worship, and who follow no other secular employment but that of teaching; all Brahmans, Mussalims and other Hindus and Mahomedans actually officiating as Priests in their respective religions; all Advocates, Vakils, and Attorneys of the High Court; Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries actually practicing as such; all persons above 60 years of age, and all persons exempted by Government from personal appearance in the High Court under Sec. 22 of Act 5 of 1859, or any other similar enactment.

IV. The Sheriff shall, before the 20th day of February in each year, prepare and submit to the Clerk of the Crown a full and accurate list, in alphabetical order, of all persons appearing to him after due enquiry to be qualified and liable under the foregoing rules to serve as Jurors, and such list shall contain in separate columns opposite to each person's name, his proper style, addition, or calling, his place of residence, the country of his birth, his religious profession, and his qualification to serve on Juries; and such list shall be signed by the Sheriff, and a copy of the same forthwith affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court House.

V. On receiving such list from the Sheriff, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Crown to examine the same, and to make any additions, corrections, or alterations therein, that may (after further enquiry if need be) appear to be necessary or proper; and before the 1st day of April in each year finally to settle the same as the general list of Jurors according to the best of his judgment and discretion, and sign the same.

VI. The said general list of Jurors having been so prepared and finally settled and signed, it shall be the further duty of the Clerk of the Crown, before the 15th day of April in each year, to take therefrom the names of such persons as he may think fit to insert being had to their property, character and education, and to enter the said names in the Special Jurors' list as directed by Section 15 of Act 13 of 1865: Provided that it shall not be necessary to keep the names in the Special Jurors' list at the maximum number of 200.

VII. Any person whose name is improperly inserted or omitted, or who is wrongly or defectively described in the list of Jurors, may, on or before the 15th of March in each year, apply to the Clerk of the Crown to correct the said list by striking out or adding his name or otherwise amending the same.

VIII. The Clerk of the Crown shall cause the said lists to be fairly and truly copied in a Book, and on or before the 1st day of June shall deliver a copy thereof signed by him to the Sheriff, and the said Book so prepared in each year as aforesaid shall from the 1st day of June for twelve months next ensuing be deemed and taken to contain true lists of all persons qualified and liable to serve as Special and Common Jurors in the High Court, and the High Court hereby enquires of all Justices of the Peace and Constables, and of other Officers employed in the conservation of the Peace, and of all persons residing in their locality or profession any public Houses, Assessments, or Registry, that for the purpose of enabling the Clerk of the Crown and Sheriff to prepare the aforesaid list, they be aiding and assisting unto them.

IX. Of the seventy-two Common Jurors summoned by the Sheriff for each Session, one-third at least must be of that class of persons usually designated in the Statutes relating to India, by the term "British Subjects," and one-third at least must be of the class of Natives, and of the 36 Special Jurors so summoned, one-third at least must be of the said class of "British Subjects." Every summons to Jurors shall be served ten clear days before the 1st day of Sessions.

X. The name of each Common Juror summoned to serve at any Criminal Sessions of the High Court, with the place of his abode and addition, shall be written on a distinct piece of parchment or card, such pieces of parchment or card, being all as nearly as may be of the same size; and the said pieces of parchment or card shall according to the precise directions in force in the said Court be kept in three boxes, one box containing the names of all Jurors of the said class of "British Subjects," a second box containing the names of all the Jurors of the class of East Indians, and the third box containing the

names of the Native Jurors; and in drawing the said pieces of parchment from the said boxes for the purpose of forming a Common Jury for the trial of any case (or cases) the Clerk of the Crown shall follow the practice heretofore adopted in the said Court, so that when practicable the Jury for the trial of each case shall consist of three "British Subjects," six East Indians and three Natives.

XI. In like manner the name of each Special Juror summoned to serve at any Original Sessions of the High Court, with the place of his abode and addition, shall be written on a distinct piece of parchment or card; but the said pieces of parchment or card shall be put together in one box; from which the Clerk of the Crown shall draw out as many as may be necessary one after another for the purpose of forming a Special Jury for the trial of any case, provided that, when practicable, there shall be at least three Natives on each Special Jury.

XII. When it shall appear to the Court or any Judge thereof proper and necessary that some of the Jurors who are to try any case should have a view of the place in question, in every such case the Court or Judge may order a Rule to be drawn up containing the terms usual in England, and also requiring, if such Court or Judge shall so think fit, the party applying for the view to deposit in the hands of the Sheriff a sum of money to be named in the Rule for payment of the expenses of the view, and directing a writ to issue by which the Sheriff shall be commanded to have six or more of the Jurors named in such writ or in the Panel thereto annexed (who shall be mutually consented to by the parties, or, if they cannot agree, shall be nominated by the Sheriff) at the place in question, some convenient time before the trial, and there shall have the place in question shown to them by two persons in the said writ named, to be appointed by the Court or Judge, and the Sheriff shall by a special return upon the same certify that the view hath been had according to the command of the same, and shall specify the names of the viewers; and these men who shall have had the view, or such of them as shall appear upon the Jury to try the case, shall be first sworn, and so many only shall be added to the viewers who shall appear, as shall after all objections and challenges allowed, make up the full Jury of twelve.

XIII. There shall be no award challenge of the by-standers sworn upon the Jury in any case, except it be by consent of the Advocate General or Crown Prosecutor, and the parties or persons charged; provided also that in the case of a Special Jury the names shall be taken from the list of Common Jurors summoned to serve at the same Sessions.

XIV. At each Sessions, the Clerk of the Crown shall make a minute of the names of those who shall serve at such Sessions and immediately after shall give a copy of the same to the Under Sheriff, and no Juror who has served shall be summoned again within twelve months unless for want of other Jurors.

XV. All those who shall be lawfully summoned to serve on Juries, and shall refuse or neglect to attend, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment as for a contempt, unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the name of the person ought to be erased from the list of Jurors, or that the Juror had some sufficient excuse for non-attendance.

(Signed) C. H. SCOTLAND

A. BITTLESTON,

H. PRESE,

W. HOLLOWAY,

L. C. INNES.

(True Copy)

(Signed) P. O'SULLIVAN,

Atty. Clerk of the Crown.

MADRAS COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Established under the provisions of Act IX of 1850—6th December 1850.

(Extended under Act XXVI of 1864.)

Vide Supplement to the Gazette of 26th October 1852, No. 2,530, page 1.

COURT HOUSE, SECOND LINE, NORTH BEACH.

Court sits daily except on Sundays and authorized holidays.

The Chief Clerk's Office is open every day, except Sundays and holidays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

T. M. Santee, Esq. First Judge.
G. E. Cowar, Esq. Judge.
J. V. Ranganatha Shastri, Esq. do.
A. M. Maskell, Esq. Offg. Judge.

Officers of the Court.

J. M. Maskell, Esq. Chief Clerk.
P. Ranganatha Modally, Assistant Clerk.
A. Theodoravengam Pillay, Chief Interpreter.
Syed Ghulam Ally, Persian and Hindostanee Interpreter.
P. Poshpan, Modally, Interpreter.
T. Venkataswamy Naidoo, First Judge's Clerk.
..... Judge's Clerk.
..... do.
P. Chintree Naidoo, Manager.
K. Nandamooney Naidoo, Treasurer.
Mr. S. Haslewood, Exam. Broker and Appraiser.
Mr. S. Haslewood, Bailiff.
Mr. W. Elliot, do.
Mr. R. J. Harrison, do.
Mr. J. Tohl, Court and Deposit, Keeper and Crier.
Mr. J. Boryman, Jailor.

SCHEDULE OF FEES UNDER ACT IX OF 1850.

SCHEDULE OF FEES UNDER ACT XXVI OF 1864.

Sums not above.	Every Summons or Subpoena.	Warrant.	Sums not above.	Every Summons or Subpoena.	Warrant.
Rupias	Rupias Annas	Rupias Annas	Rupias	Rupias Annas	Rupias Annas
1	0 2	0 2	600	2 4	6 0
20	0 4	0 4	700	2 8	7 0
30	0 8	0 8	800	2 12	8 0
100	1 0	1 0	900	3 0	9 0
200	1 4	2 0	1,000	3 4	10 0
300	1 8	3 0			
400	1 12	4 0			
500	2 0	5 0			

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Chief Clerk..... Arthur M. Ritchie, Esq..... Appointed 1863.
 Official Assignee..... Benjamin Brooks, Esq..... do.

Rules and Orders of the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors at Madras.

ORDO CURIAE, 22ND DECEMBER 1843.

The Rules and ordinances in force for regulating the Proceedings of the Court, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, shall be and the same are hereby repealed as and after the 1st day of January 1843, and the following Rules and Orders are hereby made for regulating the proceedings of the said Court on and after the 1st day of January 1843.

I. All Summons, Protests, Rules, Orders and Process to be issued by the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors at Madras, shall be prepared, made out and signed by the principal Officer of the said Court, who shall be called the Chief Clerk; and all Petitions, Affidavits, and other proceedings shall be filed by the said Chief Clerk of Record. The Office of the said Chief Clerk shall be opened every Monday and Thursday between the hours of 10 in the forenoon, and 4 in the afternoon, and on such other days and at such hours as the Court shall hereafter direct; and the Office of the Official Assignee shall be opened every day (Sundays and Public Holidays excepted) from 12 till 2.

II. In every case the Attorney shall personally, and not by his Clerk or any other person except the retainer of a Prisoner, and the Prisoner shall sign the retainer, and at the same time the Attorney shall sign his acceptance thereof. Provided that in case of the illness of such Attorney or his absence from Madras, such retainer may be received and accepted for him by some other Attorney of the Court personally, the cases thereof being stated in such acceptance.

III. The Attorney of every Prisoner, and all opposing Creditors whose costs are ordered to be paid by the Insolvent or out of the Insolvent's Estate, and all other persons requiring their Bills of Costs to be taxed, shall cause their respective bills to be taxed by the Master of the High Court.

IV. No Attorney shall directly or indirectly employ the Gaoler, Deputy Gaoler, or any Prisoner, or other person confined or residing within the said Gaol, as Clerk or Agent to solicit retainer—or to transmit any business, whatever relating to proceedings in the said Court, for the relief or discharge of any Prisoner, and no Attorney shall continue to practice in the said Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors whilst he shall himself be a Prisoner.

V. In all cases there shall be filed with the Prisoner's Certificate from the Gaoler, at the day of days and cause or causes of detainer against the Prisoner.

VI. The Chief Clerk, upon the filing in his Office of the Schedule of Debts and Effects of any Insolvent Debtor in custody, shall forthwith cause a copy of such schedule to contain the particulars of the Insolvent's Estate, and Effects and of the Debts stated to be owing to him, to be made out, and delivered to the Official Assignee.

VII. Notice of the filing of every Petition and Schedule and of every attestation of an Act of Insolvency, where an attestation has been pronounced and of the time and place appointed for the hearing of the matter of the Insolvency, and that an order has been made by the Court for vesting the estate and Effects of such Insolvent in the Official Assignee, shall be given to Creditors, and persons claiming to be Creditors, whether such debts are admitted or disputed in the Schedule in the following manner:—

In cases where the Creditors or persons claiming to be Creditors are resident within the limits of Madras, such notice shall be served personally upon such Creditors or persons claiming to be Creditors and also upon the Attorney of any detaining Creditor causing by Attorney twenty-one days at least before the day of hearing. In cases where the Creditors or persons claiming to be Creditors reside beyond those limits in any part of the Territories of the East India Company, such notice shall be sent by the ordinary post. And in all cases notice to the like effect shall be published in two successive numbers of the *Port of Madras Gazette*, which shall be published next after the making of the vesting order, or of the appointment of the day for hearing—unless in any case the Court shall otherwise direct. All Affidavits of the service of such Notices as are required by Rule VII, shall be prepared and left with the Chief Clerk one week before the day of hearing.

VIII. Where a vesting order of the Estate of a Prisoner has been made on the Petition of a Creditor, notice thereof, together with an order to file a Schedule shall forthwith be given to such Prisoner by service of a copy of the same: and delivery to the Gaoler shall be deemed good service of such notice and order upon the prisoner in such case.

IX. The appearance at the hearing of any Creditor or other person entitled to notice shall be deemed a waiver by him, her, or them of such notice when there shall have been none, of any defect or irregularity in the form of service thereof, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

X. The proof of Notices published in the *Gazette* of the Presidency shall be by the production of the said *Gazette* without other proof, and the proof of other Notices shall be ordinarily by affidavit unless the Court shall think fit to call for *vide ete* testimony, in which case the deposition of the witness shall be taken in writing by the Chief Clerk of the Court.

XI. No Creditor shall be allowed at the hearing, to oppose the discharge of a Prisoner unless he shall have served the Prisoner with notice of his intention to oppose him, stating in such notice the specific grounds of his opposition, three clear days before the day of hearing, and also shall have left a like notice at the Office of the Chief Clerk, before the day of hearing. Provided always that the Court in its discretion may allow other grounds of opposition to be gone into.

XII. At the hearing, the examination of the Prisoner by the Court shall be taken down in writing by the Chief Clerk, and shall be signed by the Prisoner and filed in Court.

XIII. In all cases of opposition to the discharge of an Insolvent where the Insolvent's Petition shall be dismissed, the Court shall, if it think fit, order the costs of the opposing Creditor or Creditors to be paid by the Insolvent.

XIV. The Official Assignee shall be entitled to five per cent. commission on the principal sum forming the proceeds of such Estate distributable as dividends; and if such commission shall not produce Rupees two hundred in any one month, his remuneration shall be made up to this amount by taking the sum required for that purpose out of the Interest of the Government Securities in which his collections are invested.

XV. The Official Assignee, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to that office previously to his admission thereto, shall give good and sufficient security by Bond of the Chief Justice for the payment of such sum of money as the Court shall direct with two or more able sureties to be approved by the Master; which Bond shall be countersigned for his duty, accounting for and administering all Estates committed to his charge as Official Assignee, and the same shall be deposited with and kept by the Accountant General subject to the order of the Court.

XVI. The Official Assignee shall proceed with all diligence to collect and get in the Estates and Effects of Insolvent persons committed to his charge, and shall pay in or deposit the same in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury with the privacy of the Accountant General, retaining in his hands from time to time such sums only as may be necessary for immediate purposes, provided nevertheless that the Official Assignee shall at no time retain in his hands a larger sum than two thousand Rupees in the whole without the order of the Court.

XVII. Whenever it shall become necessary for the Official Assignee to obtain any Money, Bonds, or other Securities out of the Hon'ble Company's Treasury, for the purpose of distributing the same amongst the creditors entitled thereto, the mode of obtaining such Money, Bonds and Securities shall be by order of the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, signed by Chief Clerk, and countersigned by one of the Judges, for the payment and delivery of the said Money, Bonds and Securities to the Official Assignee, which Order shall be by him presented to the Accountant General and Treasurer in the same manner as any order of the High Court of Madras for the payment out of the Treasury of Money, Effects, or Securities of the orders of the High Court under order of the said Court.

XVIII. The Official Assignee shall enter into a Book to be kept by him for that purpose separate and distinct accounts of each Estate under his charge, and of all such sums of Money, Bonds and other Securities for money, goods, effects and things as shall come to his hands or to the hands of any persons employed by him, or in trust for him as such Official Assignee, and likewise of all payments made by him, for and on account of the said Estates, specifying the dates of such receipts and payments respectively.

XIX. The Official Assignee shall twice in every year, that is, on the first day of January and the first day of July, or on the first day after those days on which the Court

for relief of Insolvent Debtors shall be sitting, exhibit and deliver in open Court a true and perfect Schedule of all sums of Money, Bonds and other Securities received on account of such Estate remaining under his charge together with the payments made thereout during the preceding half-year, and the balance; and also of all Estates where-in dividends shall have been ordered to be paid and shall have been paid over to persons entitled to the same during the preceding half-year, specifying the amount of such dividends; which Schedule shall on and after the 1st day of January 1845 be in the form following:

Part 1. Containing the particulars of all Estates committed to his charge since the period of exhibiting his last preceding Schedule.

Part 2. Containing the particulars of all Estates committed to his charge prior to such last-mentioned period, on account of which he shall have received any Money, Bonds or other Securities subsequently to such last-mentioned period.

Part 3. Containing all Estates wherein dividends shall have been paid over to the parties entitled thereby since the period of exhibiting his last preceding Schedule, specifying the amount paid, and the amount remaining unpaid.

XXI. Previous to the Official Assignee exhibiting and delivering in open Court his Schedule in pursuance of the preceding Rule, he shall lay the same, together with the accounts of each Estate and the Vouchers relating thereto, before the Master, in order that such Schedule may be examined and the several Vouchers compared with the accounts of the Estates therein described.

XXII. In all cases where the Court shall direct that the Estate and Effects of any Insolvent shall be received by the Official Assignee and any special Assignee or Assignees jointly, all monies, jewels, or securities, for money belonging to such Estate shall within seven days after the receipt thereof be paid or delivered and be kept in deposit at the Bank of Madras, and no part thereof shall be withdrawn therefrom, but upon the order in writing of all such Assignees, or of any two of them of whom the Official Assignee shall be one.

XXIII. The Chief Clerk shall immediately after the hearing of any insolvent upon his Petition and after the adjournment of the Court thereon, deliver over to the Official Assignee the Schedule of the Insolvent, which shall be thereafter kept in the office of the Official Assignee. Provided that, if one Schedule be required by the Chief Clerk for any temporary purpose, it shall be delivered out to him as often as may be necessary, and shall be returned to the custody of the Official Assignee as soon as such purpose has been fulfilled.

XXIV. That every Insolvent shall file with his Schedule a general balance sheet of his receipts and expenditure, which account shall in no case commence later than twelve Calendar months before the filing of the Schedule. But if at any time subsequent to the date of the earliest debt in the Schedule any property shall have gone from the Insolvent by Sale, Assignment, Mortgage, Disposal, Execution, or by any means other than the ordinary course of trade or living, the account shall commence so as to include all such transactions; and every Insolvent shall also make in the said general balance sheet the name of his present Insolvency and the amount of debts if any still due by him under any prior Insolvency.

XXV. That no dividend shall be reserved for any disputed claim or debt, that shall not have been substantiated before the sitting of the Court, at which the dividend shall be declared, unless the Court shall direct some reservation to be made.

XXVI. That the Court in its discretion and if it shall fit to award, any costs may be awarded, or to any Assignee, any Insolvent legally discharged, any Petitioner for Reversion for Assignment, any Creditor or any person interested in any Insolvent Estate applying, appearing, or appearing at any explanation and either out of the Estate, or out of the private moneys of any such person or persons and may direct to what amount, how, when and in what manner, and by whom the same shall be paid, recovered or returned.

XXVII. That the Official Assignee shall be at liberty to apply to the High Court or to the Insolvency Court to petition him to proceed in Equity or at law in the Reversion of Admiralty jurisdiction, or to defend any suit or action or take or defend any proceedings without the payment of any fees of office to the officers of the High Court or Insolvency Court, in respect of any demand, claim, or right against or belonging to any Insolvent Estate, wherein and as he have been receiver, and where there are no assets expected or ascertainable except such as shall be the subject of such suit or action. Provided always that such fees shall be primarily charged on and payable out of the assets recovered thereon.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, PANTHEON ROAD.

Major W. S. Driver, Commr. of Police & Mag. for the Town of Madras.
T. Ramachandra Row, Esq., Deputy Commissioners of Police and Justices of the Peace.
Mr. G. H. Aubrey, Clerk of the Peace.
T. V. Ramachandra Row, Interpreter.
C. Buckthavachaloo Naidoo, Manager.
Mr. W. Titmus, Keeper of the Justice's Jail.
F. Mantel, Keeper of the Lock-up House, Royapettah Police Court.
C. Curdoddy, Superintendent of the General Market.

INSPECTORS.

Mr. J. Edwards, B Division, T. N. Soobramany Naidoo, H Division.
W. J. Hunter, C do, Mr. B. Croome, Sub Inspector H do.
W. Green, D do, J. H. Wheeler, Commissioner's Office.
S. Simpson, E do, W. Titmus, Town Police Court.
J. C. Barghall, F do, F. Mantel, Royapettah Police Court.
J. McNamara, G do.

SERGEANTS.

Mr. J. L. P. Lyons, B Division, Mr. J. W. Patterson, F Division.
J. Owen, B do, J. Cameron, F do.
T. Moore, B do, J. Eaton, G do.
A. Fitzgerald, C do, P. Flory, G do.
J. W. Fitzpatrick, C do, W. Brown, H do.
D. Ballantyne, D do, W. Pinnegar, H do.
W. H. A. Schreier, F do, J. N. Ryooth, Commr's Office.
C. Ralford, E do, Ramaswamy Iyer, do.

MOUNTED BRANCH POLICE FORCE.

Captain J. Markham, Superintendent. Mr. H. Montgomery, Inspector.
SERGEANTS—Mr. J. Newman and Mr. S. Dawkins.
CORPORAL—Mr. G. Chetty. CORPORAL—M. J. Boyle.

MARINE POLICE.

Mr. P. J. Price, Superintendent. Mr. David Wheeler, Inspector.
Mr. A. Bopin, Constable.

MAGISTERIAL DEPARTMENT.

First District—Town Police Court.

T. G. Clark, Esq., Magistrate of Police. N. Vennaswamy Iyer, Interpreter.
R. P. Campbell, Esq., Magistrate of Police. Vada-bellum Moodelly, do.

Second District—Royapettah Police Court.

Captain T. Watson, Magistrate. R. Subramanyam Aiyar, Interpreter.
T. Manomany Iyer, Esq., do. A. Anthoniooga Moodelly, do.

H. M.'s Penitentiary.

Mr. J. Tyrell, Acting Keeper. Mr. M. Sturtant, Warden.
N. Sumner, Deputy do. J. Mansell, do.
L. Steel, Head Warden.

All orders for Food, Carriage and Passage Mails, Ropes, Furniture, &c., to be addressed to the Keeper, Madras Penitentiary.

For Recreational purposes town of Madras is divided into two Districts:

The 1st District consists of the D, C and H Police Divisions.

The 2nd District of the D, E, F and G Police Divisions.

The Reports are heard daily at 11 A. M., at the Office of the Commissioner of Police and Town Police Court.

The Magistrate takes his seat on the bench at 11 A. M., at each Police Court.

Summons may be obtained at each Court in cases of emergency at any hour during the day, but in ordinary cases between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. (Sundays and Holidays excepted.)

The Commissioner of Police is accessible at his office at all times during the day and night.

The Magistrates of Police are accessible from 11 A. M. till 5 P. M., daily, at their respective Courts; but at all times in cases of emergency at their private houses.

The Penitentiary, Her Majesty's Debtors' Jail, the Justices' Jail and Lock up Houses are in charge of the Commissioner of Police.

All religious and other processions are regulated and controlled by the Commissioner of Police.

All correspondence on matters connected with the Executive Police, must be addressed to the Commissioner.

All correspondence on Magisterial subjects should be addressed to the Magistrates.

All complaints against Police Officers are to be preferred to the Commissioner of Police.

The Police is divided into seven Divisions, with an Inspector at the head of each.

Under the provisions of Section 10 of Act VIII of 1857, the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council hereby constitute the two undermentioned Districts to be Police Districts within the Town of Madras, from the first day of August 1868, in supersession of the Districts constituted by the Notification by the Right Honourable the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, dated 15th February 1857:—

1st District.—The 1st District shall comprise the Black Town of Madras, the villages of Navapet, Washermanpet and Tondiarpet, and all other villages, hamlets, and places within the local limits of the Jurisdiction of Her Majesty's High Court at Madras, which are to the north of the Black Town wall, and the outskirt of Cochrane's Canal, including Cochrane's Canal, a small triangular piece of ground of the north-western side of Cochrane's Canal forming part of the village of Ceylanpet, the Wallajah Bridge, and so much of the Coorn River as is within the boundaries hereinafter defined, and the villages of Veyyempally and Perambur defined by the Ottery wall from the Cochrane's Canal Bridge up to the Ottery or Sawyer's Bridge, and from thence west by the Coonoor road to the boundary of the said local limits, and each District is bounded as follows:—

Boundaries.—On the north from the sea to the extreme north-western boundary of the said local limits, in the said village of Ceylanpet, by the northern boundaries of the said local limits.

On the south from the extreme western point of the said local limits on the Coonoor road by the said Coonoor road to the Ottery Nullah, and thence by the said Ottery Nullah to the Cochrane's Canal Basin Bridge, and thence by the Cochrane's Canal to the south-east corner of St. Mary's Burying Ground Bridge. Thence to the north-east corner of the Wallajah Bridge by the southern bank of the Coorn River, and thence to the southern corner of the new Iron Bar Bridge to the Sea, by the southern bank of the said Coorn River.

On the east by the Sea.

On the west from the extreme north-west point of the said local limits to the Coonoor road by the western boundary of the said local limits.

2nd District.—The 2nd District shall comprise the villages of Perambur, Vepery, Kilpakk, Chattram, Nanganbakkam, Pazhanthi, Chintalapudi, Narasingapuram, Conjeevaram, Gudi, Egmore, and all other villages, hamlets, and places within the said local limits which are to the westward of Cochrane's Canal, and southward of Veyyempally and Perambur, and to the north and north-west of the Mount Road and north of the Nanganbakkam road, and the Coombankum road, and are within the northern and western boundaries of the said local limits, including the St. Mary's Burying Ground Bridge, the Cochrane's Canal and Nanganbakkam roads, and so much of the Coorn River as is within the boundaries hereinafter defined, and shall also comprise the villages of Triplicane, Madhavpet, Kumbakonam, Vellala, Tannanpet, Changanayyanpet, Nanganbakkam, Chintalapudi, and all other villages, hamlets, and places within the said local limits which are to the south of the Coombankum and Nanganbakkam roads, and to the south and south-east of the Mount Road, and are within the northern, eastern and western boundaries of the said local limits, including the Island, the

Government Bridge, the Mount Road and so much of the Coorn River and Cochrane's Canal as are within the boundaries hereinafter defined, and each District is bounded as follows:—

Boundaries.—On the north from the extreme western point of the said local limits, on the Coonoor Road by the said Coonoor Road to the Ottery Nullah, and thence by the said Ottery Nullah to the Cochrane's Canal Basin Bridge, and thence by the Cochrane's Canal to the south-east corner of St. Mary's Burying Ground Bridge. Thence to the north-east corner of the Wallajah Bridge by the southern bank of the Coorn River, and thence to the southern corner of the new Iron Bar Bridge to the Sea by the southern bank of the said Coorn River.

On the south by the southern boundary of the said local limits.

On the east from the north-eastern corner of the Wallajah Bridge to the northern end of the Bar of the Coorn River, by the eastern bank of the Coorn River, and from the northern end of the bar of the Coorn River to the southern boundary of the said local limits by the Sea.

On the west from the Coonoor Road on the extreme western point of the said local limits to the southern boundary of the said local limits, by the western boundary of the said local limits.

Within the Madras Police limits, there are 200 Toddy shops, 53 Petta Arack shops, 48 Chulimb Arack shops, 75 Hotels, Taverns and Panch-houses in which Wine and Beer, and in some Wine, Beer and Spirits are sold. Ten Eating, Boarding and Lodging Houses, in which Wine and Beer are not sold. Fourteen Houses for smoking Chendee and eating Maddur, and 4 Houses for selling Bopah.

REGULATIONS OF THE MADRAS POLICE COURTS.

Hours of business.—I. The Courts open at 11 A. M.

Applications for Process.—II. Ordinary applications for Process are to be made to the Magistrate, before 12 o'clock.

III.—Professional Gentlemen applying on behalf of their Clients for the issue of any Process, are requested to cause their cases to be entered by the Clerk in the Register of Applications, and also to furnish the Summoning Clerk with a draft of the charge they wish to be entered in the Process.

Order of hearing charges.—IV. Cases will be taken, as far as practicable, in the following order:—

First.—Night charges and Prisoners in Custody.

Secondly.—Situations cases.

Thirdly.—Commitment cases.

Subject to any cases being specially appointed for a particular hour.

Advocates.—V. No person will be permitted to act as an Advocate for any party in any case, except Barristers at Law and Advocates, Pleaders and Attorneys on the Rolls of the High Court, subject to special exception in favor of the undermentioned Law Agents, who, being now admitted to practice in the Police Courts, will, as a special case, have that privilege continued to them.

Court business to be transacted in person.—VI. All business with the Magistrate should be transacted in person.

The Magistrate cannot undertake to reply to written communications.

Assisted Clerks of Gentlemen retained in a case, may make any application prior to trial, when so authorized by their Principals.

The Chief Clerks of the Courts will be at all times ready to furnish any information or assistance in their power.

Law Agents permitted to practice in the Police Courts of Madras.

Mr. Gilbert Jeremiah.
Henry Irvine.
P. Venkayya Naidu.
A. V. Parthasathy Iyengar.

Mr. Arthur Montague Corner.
Robert Gordon Ward.
S. Parthasathy.
H. C. Gough.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

List of Justices of the Peace for the Presidency of Madras, including those for the Town of Madras, ending 31st October 1899.

NAME.	NAME.	NAME.
Agnew, George Vane	Daniel, John Read	Irvine, Octavia Butler
Ailward, James	Davidson, Robert	Johnstone, George Nassau
Ausell, James	Davies, Charles William	Jones, Richard Godfrey
Arlinshott, Hon'ble A. John	Dawes, Samuel Richard	Jones, Joseph Birdsell
Arbuthnot, Hon'ble David	Drewe, William Scott	Kebell, John
Arbuthnot, James Robert	D'Silva, John	Kennedy, A. Kennedy Clarke
Bairstown, Daniel	Ellis, Edward Frederick	Kinderley, John Robert
Ballard, George Alexander	Ellis, Hon'ble G. Henry	Kinderley, Francis Martin
Banbury, George	Ellis, Hon'ble R. Staunton	King, Thomas
Barlow, Richard Wellesley	Ewart, A. John Perceval	Lane, Thos. Gordon Moore
Bass, James William	Fane, Edward G. Robert	Lavin, Robert Comyn
Bair, John Hunter	Fitzgerald, James	Laughton, Daniel Wilson
Bair, William Thomas	Foord, Edward Benley	Leggatt, Brooks Cudiffe
Biss, Henry William	Forbes, Gordon Sullivan	Lowin, George Dowdson
Bloomfield, A. F. Fernan	Foster, William Sherboole	Lilly, William Samuel
Borradale, George Edwin	Freder, James	Logan, William
Boswell, J. Alexander Currie	Gallies, Charles Arthur	Longley, Charles Thomas
Bowditch, Francis	Garnon, John Henry	Lushington, Franklin
Bryce, James Widdison	Gibson, Edward	Lushington, James Law
Brown, F. C.	Gillingham, John Dalgrymple	Lister, Allen Lindsay
Brown, Robert	Goolish, Harry St. Aubyn	MacGregor, Athol
Buzell, Arthur Coke	Gordun, Hasty Pryse	Macleod, William Sim
Bullock, Robert	Grainne, William Francis	MacKenzie, K. James Lock
Barrow, Leonard Robert	Grant, Christian Diana	Magnath, B. H. Wittingham
Boddy, John Thorsbik	Graves, John E.	Marsick, Augustus Broder
Bock, David	Grove, James	Michael, James
Cadell, William Hale	Grove, Henry Leslie	Marshall, R. Golyer Andrew
Cadell, William	Giles, Henry Bridgall	Master, Robert Edward
Campbell, Richard Downey	Gormley, Charles George	Master, John Henry
Campbell, William Ross	Gunning, John	Mayne, C. Thomas Gray
Carran, Benjamin	Hanley, Edward Lewis	McQuinn, William
Carroll, D. Freeman	Hart, Frederick George	Melville, Robert John
Carter, John	Hartington, John Child	Meppen, Robert William
Chase, Thomas H. Nicholas	Hawkins, Thomas Vandenberg	Miler, Edward Every
Child, Frederick Samuel	Hathaway, William Frederick	Mitchin, James James
Choke, Richard George	Hawkes, Henry Phillip	Molesworth, H. Thomas
Choke, Thomas George	Hay, Wolfe	Morgan, Delancey
Clay, Alexander Davidson	Hewitson, William Foster	Morris, George Leo
Clementson, George Doran	Hewson, Charles Campbell	Motter, Henry Edward
Congru, William Herbert	Henry, Charles Shuckburgh	Motter, Charles Donald
Cookrell, John Rennie	Hodgson, William	Morton, John William
Collett, Charles	Hollway, William	Myer, J. Alexander
Cole, P. A.	Hope, James	Nalby, Thomas James
Cole, Charles Stewart	Horsley, C.	Martin, Charles William Wall
Cole, Henry David	Horsburgh, Boyd	McCarthy, Samuel Trant
Cordery, John Graham	Jarvis, William Davidson	McMullen, John
Corbett, Richard John	Jarvis, Jeremiah Garnett	McWaters, George
Crischank, Alexander	Jarvis, Robert James	McWaters, T. T.
Cris, Charles Stewart	Kenderson, William	Murray, Archibald Gibson
Cris, Monica	Hughson, Joseph Charles	Nasser, J. H. H. H.
Crosthwaite, Charles John	Kitching, Arthur Robert	Nesbit, William Smith
Cullen, Edward	Kantor, Richard	Norton, Edward Robert
Cunningham, William	Khyer Jung, Bahadur	Norton, John Bruce
Dalywale, H. D. D. D. D.	Imms, Lewis Charles	Owen, William George

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE PRESIDENCY, &c.—Continued.

NAME.	NAME.	NAME.
Donnelly, Edward Noel	Sawell, Henry	Thomhill, George
Dunn, William Larkins	Sawell, J. D. W.	Thomson, William
Duffy, Charles Raymond	Sim, James Oswald	Tier, Alexander
Pennington, James Duff	Smith, James Frederick	Tier, Henry Gribble
Phelps, G. H.	Smith, Charles	Tier, Edward
Plummer, Charles George	Spalding, John Browning	Walker, Horatio John
Pichin, Charles Norman	St. John, James Chisholm	Walker, Charles Grant
Ponlett, Percy William	Stokes, Henry Edward	Walker, John Pennington
Power, Henry	Stout, Edward	Walker, John Lee
Price, John Frederick	Stuart, Andrew John	Wells, Edward A. Henry
Puckle, Richard Kaye	Sturges, James William	Webster, A. McMillan
Prichard, Henry	Sturges, John	Webster, Edmund Foster
Ramaschender Row, Tanjore	Sturges, Augustus William	Widdelton, Andrew
Reade, Charles William	Sullivan, Henry Edward	Weldon, Thomas
Reid, John William	Sydney, Robert Blair	Wilkins, James
Richard, Charles James	Sydney, William	Whitehead, William Savory
Richardson, Herbert	Sydney, H. C. Anthony	Wilkinson, Francis Henry
Ridgway, Augustus	Taylor, George Noble	Wilson, William
Roberts, Clarence Armstrong	Taylor, V.	Wigram, Herbert
Roberts, Philip Lybber	Tennant, F. P. E. Everett	Wilson, William John
Robinson, James Douglas	Thomas, Henry Sullivan	Woodroffe, Francis Henry
Rodman, William	Thompson, John George	Young, Francis
Roupel, Norton Aymer	Thomson, Heywood	
Stamps, F. Rowdon Hastings	Thomhill, Anthony Robert	

Clerk of the Peace, Madras.
17th November 1899.

JOHN D. MAYNE,
Clerk of the Court.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

List of Estates committed to the charge of the Administrator General during the year 1899.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	DATE.
Arbuthnot, John	2nd Lieutenant	Madras	15 Nov 1899
Baker, George	Mr.	Madras	17 June
Baker, Henry	Engine Driver	Madras Railway	20 August
Barnes, H. E.	Esquire		28 Jan
Barnes, W. R.	Asst. Surgeon		8 July
Barnes, E.	Captain	7th Regiment	23 do
Barnes, J.	Doctor		25 March
Barnes, J.	Lieut. Colonel	Madras Staff Corps	6 November
Barnes, J.	Esquire	Assistant Engineer	2 June
Barnes, J.	Esquire	Glasgow Ship Owner	14 do
Barnes, J.	Second Major	3rd Madras European Regt.	18 March
Barnes, J.	Justice		28 July
Barnes, J.	Mrs.	Married woman	7 do
Barnes, J.	Conductor	Ordnance Department	7 do
Barnes, J.	Police Inspector	Madras	21 May
Barnes, J.	Lieut. Colonel	Madras Staff Corps	6 November
Barnes, J.	Esquire	Madras Artillery	7 July
Barnes, J.	Esquire	Madras	7 September
Barnes, J.	Sergeant	Madras	21 August
Barnes, J.	Captain	Madras	19 October
Barnes, J.	Lieutenant	Madras	10 November
Barnes, J.	Corporal	Madras	

DISTRICTS.

Shankara Iyengar.
Parthasarathy Iyengar.
Chandra Mohan.
Rama Iyer.
T. Vinaya Pillai.
Janakaram Pillai.
Vijayaram Moorthy.
Narayana Nair.
Sudhakar Mohan Iyer.
L. Chinnappa Reddy.

K. Janardhan Nair.
K. Rajagopal Nair.
C. Rajagopal Iyengar.
Shankar Iyengar.
Vijaya Reddy.
Rajagopal Nair.
Janardhan Pillai.
Vasanthakumari Nair.
K. Vinaya Pillai.
Shankar Iyengar.

PROVINCIALS.

Venkataram Pillai.
L. Venkata Reddy.
T. Venkateswara Pillai.
K. Rajagopal Nair.
Chandrasekhar Nair.
P. Rajagopal Nair.
C. Rajagopal Nair.
Sudhakar Mohan Iyer.

K. Rajagopal Pillai.
P. Rajagopal Pillai.
Nair.
Shankar Mohan.
Rajagopal Nair.
Sudhakar Mohan.
Vijayaram Nair.

CENTRAL.

J. & S. AND REGION COURT.

Vijayaram Nair.
Sudhakar Mohan.
T. Venkata Reddy.
Narayana Reddy.
Rajagopal Nair.
T. Venkata Reddy.
V. Venkateswara Iyengar.
K. Chinnappa Reddy.

T. Venkateswara Nair.
N. Rajagopal Nair.
Rajagopal Nair.
M. Rajagopal Nair.
V. Venkata Reddy.
P. Venkata Reddy.
M. H. Nair.

DISTRICT MURDER COURT.

Rajagopal Nair.
Sudhakar Mohan.
Rajagopal Nair.
T. Venkata Reddy.
M. Rajagopal Nair.
V. Venkata Reddy.
K. Chinnappa Reddy.

M. H. Nair.
J. Nair.
M. Rajagopal Nair.
S. Rajagopal Nair.
K. Rajagopal Nair.
K. Rajagopal Nair.
K. Rajagopal Nair.

DISTRICT DIVISIONAL MURDER COURT.

V. Venkata Reddy.
Sudhakar Mohan.
Rajagopal Nair.
T. Venkata Reddy.
K. Chinnappa Reddy.

M. Rajagopal Nair.
J. Nair.
K. Rajagopal Nair.
T. Venkata Reddy.
K. Rajagopal Nair.

J. & S. DIVISIONAL MURDER COURT.

V. Venkata Reddy.
Sudhakar Mohan.
Rajagopal Nair.
T. Venkata Reddy.
K. Chinnappa Reddy.

K. Rajagopal Nair.
Sudhakar Mohan.
Rajagopal Nair.
T. Venkata Reddy.
K. Chinnappa Reddy.

DISTRICT DIVISIONAL MURDER COURT.

V. Venkata Reddy.
Sudhakar Mohan.
Rajagopal Nair.
T. Venkata Reddy.
K. Chinnappa Reddy.

K. Rajagopal Nair.
Sudhakar Mohan.
Rajagopal Nair.
T. Venkata Reddy.
K. Chinnappa Reddy.

DISTRICT DIVISIONAL MURDER COURT.

M. Rajagopal Nair.
Sudhakar Mohan.
Rajagopal Nair.
T. Venkata Reddy.
K. Chinnappa Reddy.

K. Rajagopal Nair.
Sudhakar Mohan.
Rajagopal Nair.
T. Venkata Reddy.
K. Chinnappa Reddy.

CIVIL AND REGION COURT.

V. Venkata Reddy.
Sudhakar Mohan.
Rajagopal Nair.
T. Venkata Reddy.
K. Chinnappa Reddy.

Sudhakar Mohan.
T. Venkata Reddy.
K. Chinnappa Reddy.
V. Venkata Reddy.
Sudhakar Mohan.
T. Venkata Reddy.
K. Chinnappa Reddy.

DISTRICT MURDER COURT.

V. Venkata Reddy.
Sudhakar Mohan.
Rajagopal Nair.
T. Venkata Reddy.
K. Chinnappa Reddy.

V. Venkata Reddy.
Sudhakar Mohan.
Rajagopal Nair.
T. Venkata Reddy.
K. Chinnappa Reddy.

DISTRICT MURDER COURT OF GODDALPETA.

V. Venkata Reddy.
Sudhakar Mohan.
Rajagopal Nair.
T. Venkata Reddy.
K. Chinnappa Reddy.

V. Venkata Reddy.
Sudhakar Mohan.
Rajagopal Nair.
T. Venkata Reddy.
K. Chinnappa Reddy.

DISTRICT MURDER COURT OF GUDALPETA.

V. Venkata Reddy.
Sudhakar Mohan.
Rajagopal Nair.
T. Venkata Reddy.
K. Chinnappa Reddy.

V. Venkata Reddy.
Sudhakar Mohan.
Rajagopal Nair.
T. Venkata Reddy.
K. Chinnappa Reddy.

DISTRICT MURDER COURT OF GUDALPETA.

V. Venkata Reddy.
Sudhakar Mohan.
Rajagopal Nair.
T. Venkata Reddy.
K. Chinnappa Reddy.

V. Venkata Reddy.
Sudhakar Mohan.
Rajagopal Nair.
T. Venkata Reddy.
K. Chinnappa Reddy.

DISTRICT MURDER COURT OF GUDALPETA.

V. Venkata Reddy.
Sudhakar Mohan.
Rajagopal Nair.
T. Venkata Reddy.
K. Chinnappa Reddy.

V. Venkata Reddy.
Sudhakar Mohan.
Rajagopal Nair.
T. Venkata Reddy.
K. Chinnappa Reddy.

CIVIL AND REGION COURT.

CIVIL AND REGION COURT.

V. Venkata Reddy.
Sudhakar Mohan.
Rajagopal Nair.
T. Venkata Reddy.
K. Chinnappa Reddy.

V. Venkata Reddy.
Sudhakar Mohan.
Rajagopal Nair.
T. Venkata Reddy.
K. Chinnappa Reddy.

GUNTUR.

Vallabhaneni Damodaram,
Mangana Venkata Subbaraya,
Nallamreddy Bagharaju Naidu,
Chennilani Bessu Nandana Sastri,
Tolleti Parasottamaya,
Vankamreddy Venkateswara.

Kattavuni Lakshmi Narayana,
Akkavaru Ramadani Pantulu,
Pekuram Narayana,
Potturi Nityanandam,
Kondur Ramappa Chari,
Kopali Kowaya.

MADRAS.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS.

Ramawami Iyer, Government Pleader,
Ramaswami Sastri,
Govindasami Sastri,
Mackay,
Srinivasan Iyer,
Kondal Rao,
Mangathakuram Pillai,
Ramaswami Nall,
Vasudeva Sastri,
Vijayalakshmi,
Narasimha Rao.

Venkataramaiah,
Kannan Sati,
Venkatasubbar,
M. E. Fisher,
Mr. W. Hickey,
Mr. T. M. Smith,
Mr. J. French,
Mr. H. F. Metcalfe,
Jagannathan Pillai,
P. Moorthy Nall,
Ramaswami Pillai.

MANGALORE.

PRINCIPAL JUSTICE AND THE COURT.

Raoji Rao, Government Pleader,
Peter Van,
M. Ramaswami,
R. Venkatesh,
K. Mangayya,
N. Shivaram,
G. Venkatesh,
M. Ramappa,
P. Subbarao,
Nandamurti,
Pudumurti Nall,
Venkata Rao,
S. Venkateswara,
K. Venkateswara,
K. Ramappa,
D. Subbarao,
Venkatesh,
Laxmi Narayana,
Ramaswami.

N. Subbarao,
G. Venkateswara,
K. Ramappa,
N. Anantharam,
Venkatesh P. Ramaswami,
K. Ramaswami,
Venkatesh Ramayya,
A. Subbarao,
Mr. Zohel,
Cannara,
Mangayya Nall,
A. Venkatesh,
G. Anantharam,
Venkateswara,
Venkatesh,
Venkatesh,
Venkatesh,
Venkatesh,
Venkatesh.

MADRAS.

CIVIL COURTS.

N. Subbarao,
K. Venkatesh,
D. Subbarao,
R. Ramappa,
A. Venkatesh.

T. Venkateswara,
T. Venkateswara,
A. Subbarao,
R. Venkatesh.

MADRAS.

CIVIL COURTS.

D. Subbarao,
G. Venkatesh,
A. Ramaswami.

K. Venkateswara,
K. Ramaswami,
J. Lakshmi.

MADRAS. MADRAS COURT.

N. Subbarao,
K. Venkatesh,
D. Subbarao,
R. Ramappa.

K. Ramaswami,
A. Venkatesh,
David K. Ramaswami.

MADRAS. MADRAS COURT.

D. Subbarao,
K. Venkatesh,
T. Subbarao,
N. Ramaswami.

K. Ramaswami,
N. Venkatesh,
K. Venkatesh,
R. Ramaswami.

MADRAS. MADRAS COURT.

K. Subbarao,
T. E. Subbarao,
N. Ramaswami.

M. Subbarao,
M. Subbarao,
A. Venkatesh.

MADRAS. MADRAS COURT.

MADRAS. MADRAS COURT.

K. Subbarao,
N. Ramaswami.

D. Subbarao,
D. Subbarao.

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Venkatasubbar,
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Jagannathan Pillai,
P. Moorthy Nall,
Ramaswami Pillai.

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A. Venkatesh,
David K. Ramaswami,
D. Subbarao,
R. Ramappa.

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MADRAS. MADRAS COURT.

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Mr. H. F. Metcalfe,
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Ramaswami Pillai.

K. Ramaswami,
A. Venkatesh,
David K. Ramaswami,
D. Subbarao,
R. Ramappa.

OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN THE MADRAS POLICE.

WILLIAM G. E. H. CARR, Staff Corps, Inspector General of Police.—Appointed 24th November 1855.

CARLOS M. W. CARR, Staff Corps, Assistant Inspector General of Police.—Appointed in May 1860.—Acting Paymaster Presidency Circle.

CARLOS W. ROBERTSON, Staff Corps, Acting Assistant Inspector General of Police. Appointed 24th August 1869.

Divisions.	Ranges.	Lingual Attainments, &c.	Rank and Name.	Rank in the Police.	Date of app't. to the Police.	Actual performance of duty.	Period passed in the Police.	Where stationed or Remarks.
Town of Madras.								
Gandhin.			H. Surr, Major W. B. Driver.	1847 Staff Corps	30 June 1859	Y. M. P. 5 12 7	Y. M. P. 4 16	
Vengalpetam.			J. Ansell, Esq.	Depy.	do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Triplicane.			T. Ramachandran Pillai Esq.	Depy.	do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	
North Arcot.								
South Arcot.								
Trichinopoly.								
Madurai.								
Tirunelveli.								
Coimbatore.								
South Malabar.								
North Malabar.								
South Canara.								
	Northern Range.		Surry, C. Esq. Capt. T. B. E. Tennant.	1831 Staff Corps	5 July 1858	0 3 11	1 6 25	Vizagapatam.
	Central Range.							
	Southern Range.		Capt. R. A. W. C. Stuart.	1850 17th N. I.	7 June 1861	7 1 19	1 4 25	Vellare.
	Western Range.							
			R. Sur, C. Esq. Major W. O. Swanson.	1847 Staff Corps	6 July 1859	10 4 18	1 8	Tidichannopoly.
			Capt. H. D. Cloete.	1850 Staff Corps	1 May 1860	8 3 24	1 2 25	Coimbatore.

* Transferred the Law Post prescribed for Officers of Police.

CONDITION OF ENTERING THE POLICE SERVICE

- I. Each Police Officer shall produce satisfactory Testimonials of character and previous conduct.
- II. Each Police Officer shall devote his whole time to the Police service alone. He shall not take part in any trade or calling whatever, unless expressly permitted; and he shall faithfully and honestly use his best abilities to fulfil all his duty as a Police Officer.
- III. He shall conform himself implicitly to all rules which shall from time to time be made for the regulation and good order of the service; and cultivate a proper regard for its honor and respectability.
- IV. He shall submit to discipline, observe subordination, and promptly obey all lawful orders which he may receive from persons in authority over him.
- V. He shall serve and reside wherever he may be directed.
- VI. He shall appear at all times in such Police Dress and Accoutrement, as shall from time to time be ordered to be worn by each respective rank of the service, shall always be neat and clean in his appearance, and shall provide himself with the Dress, &c., or otherwise as ordered.
- VII. He shall allow such deduction from his pay and allowances as may be required for Superannuation Fund, Clothing, Lodging, and the like, under the rules of the service.
- VIII. He shall promptly discharge such debts as the District Superintendent shall direct to be paid.
- IX. He shall not withdraw from the service without distinct permission; or until the expiration of two months after giving warning of his intention to do so.
- X. He shall not on any occasion, or under any pretext whatever, directly or indirectly take or receive any present, gratuity or fee from any person whatsoever, without the express permission of the District Superintendent.
- XI. He shall act with respect and deference towards all official authorities of the country; and with forbearance, kindness, and civility towards persons of all ranks. He shall observe a respectable and peaceful line of private conduct and avoid all partizanship.
- XII. Each Police Officer may be required to resign the service, and is liable to immediate dismissal for unfitness, negligence and misconduct, by order of the Chief Commissioner; and he may be suspended, be fined or otherwise punished for minor offences at the discretion of the District Superintendent.
- XIII. Leave, with retention of any part of his pay cannot be claimed as of right by any Police Officer; but will be granted, when it can be done without inconvenience to the public service.
- XIV. Every article of Dress or Appointment, Lodgings, &c., which may have been supplied to a Police Officer at public cost will be immediately delivered up, or vacated, when he may cease to belong to the Police Force or may have been suspended.
- XV. If any of such article or appointments, or hat, or the like, have, in the opinion of the District Superintendent, been improperly used or damaged, a deduction from any pay due to the party shall be made sufficient to make good the damage, or supply a new article.
- XVI. Every Police Officer who shall be dismissed shall forfeit the whole of the pay due to him at the time of dismissal.

MADRAS,
22nd July 1859.

W. ROBINSON,

Chief Commissioner, Madras Police.

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