

NO. 1 THE
ASYLUM PRESS ALMANAC

COMPENDIUM OF INTELLIGENCE

1882.

For the benefit of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.



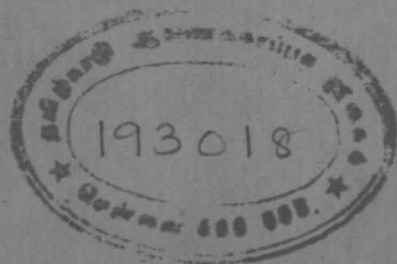
MADRAS:

Printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road.

By W. H. MOORE.

1881

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செப்பனிடரு முடித்த நாள்

சுர்பார்க்கும் ஆராய்ச்சி
மு.பா.ஏ. உதவியாளர்
கையாப்பம் கையாப்பம்

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OUR RETROSPECT FOR 1881.

EUROPEAN AND GENERAL POLITICAL.

The political campaign at Westminster was opened on the 6th January, when the Eighth Parliamentary Session during the reign of Queen Victoria began. The Queen's Speech on that occasion was a long and elaborate document, and according to some of the English papers, it was read by Her Majesty when it was brought to Her for Her approval with exceptional deliberation and care. The Royal Message began with the familiar assurance that Her Majesty's relations with Foreign Powers were satisfactory. The Berlin Treaty was alluded to, and much satisfaction expressed on the settlement of the Montenegrin difficulty by the cession of Dubczgo; and the harmonious manner with which the English Government maintained with the other Powers the European concert. As regards South Africa, the Royal Message declared that the first thing to be done was to re-establish authority in the Transvaal and the settlement on the lines of British future policy in South Africa. It was hoped in the meanwhile that by a friendly intervention the war between the Cape Government and the Basutos will be speedily put an end to. In connection with Afghanistan, a definite announcement was made that the occupation of Kandahar will not be permanent. The Irish sections of the Speech referred to the Land Bill and Irish County Government Bill, the latter for the purpose of making the grand juries popular and elective bodies. The number of domestic measures announced in the Parliamentary programme in the Queen's Speech was pretty large. Among these were the Bankruptcy Bill, the Irish Land Bill, and other Irish Bills; a Bill for the Prevention of Floods from Rivers; a Ballot Bill; a Corrupt Practices Bill; Bills for the Abolition of Flogging in the Army and Navy; and a Bill for dealing with the endowed schools of Scotland. This was a large programme. The address in the House of Lords in reply to Her Majesty's Message was voted without a division, although the late Earl Beaconsfield, the Duke of Marlborough, and others severely criticised the Ministerial policy at Home and abroad. The Movers and Secondors of the Address were Lord Cairington and Lord Yarrow. Lord Granville replied in the House of Lords to the strictures of Earl Beaconsfield. His Lordship showed that the object of the Conference of Berlin was not, as Earl Beaconsfield had insinuated, to undo the results of the Congress of Berlin, but to provide a settlement for those provisions of the Treaty which was the work of the Congress that yet remained unfulfilled. In the House of Commons the Mover of the Address was Mr. Stuart Rendel and the Secondor was Mr. John Slagg, both of whom spoke well. The Leader of the Opposition in the Lower House charged Ministers with having wantonly neglected to take those steps which they knew were necessary for the maintenance of law and order in Ireland, for looking calmly on while the government of the Queen was being superseded by the government of the Land League, and for having failed to call Parliament together two months earlier. To this allegation the Prime Minister gave a most vigorous reply. "Mr. Gladstone's Speech," wrote a Home paper a day after the opening of Parliament, "was a specimen of the highest oratorical art. The Prime Minister looked wonderfully well, and seemed most perfectly satisfied with himself and his colleagues. His voice was in excellent condition, and he spoke throughout with the ease of a man who has his audience completely under his control. Some of his statements provoked derisive cheers and murmurs of dissent. But these ebullitions were only transient, and Mr. Gladstone went on his way, heeding them not. He was alternately sarcastic, pathetic, indignant, and humorous." Mr. Parnell moved the first amendment to the Address to the effect that the cause of peace and order had nothing to gain in Ireland by the suspension of the ordinary processes of the constitution. The arch-agitator of the Land League declared in the course of an animated speech that the League was in many respects conducive to the best interests of Ireland, and the speeches of several other Irish members were to the same effect, and so the agitation as regards Ireland and fomented by the Home Rulers recommenced at the very beginning of the Session and has continued with much bitterness up to this time. It was in the course of the debate raised by Mr. Parnell that Mr. Gladstone on the 17th January spoke with great vigour and spirit against the tactics of the Irish Obstructionists, and declared that if they were persevered in it would be necessary to ask the House to devise some extraordinary remedy. The Irish Land Bill was first introduced by Mr. Forster a few weeks afterwards. His speech excited a strong feeling throughout Great Britain that repressive measures must be passed without delay. The Irish Coercion Bill was through the House of Commons on the 27th February. It emerged from the ordeal of Committees on the 21st February, the House having first voted, by a majority of 415 to 63, a motion of Mr. Gladstone's declaring "urgency," and enabling the speaker to apply the new rule under which there is no debate on amendments coming on after a certain hour, but the amendments were proposed and divided on without any word of comment for or against.

The process of coercing Ireland by the Arms Bill Act was introduced into the House of Commons on March 1st. The measure prohibited the carrying of any kind of arms without a special license in the districts in which by the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant the Habeas Corpus is suspended. It allowed the search for arms in the case of suspected persons between sunrise and sunset. The Land Bill was passed, and it occupied the chief attention of Parliament during the last Session, subordinating all other measures to it. It had one result in April, it caused the Duke of Argyll to resign his position in the Cabinet as Lord Privy Seal.

The result of the Kandahar debate in the House of Commons in March was to give the Government a majority of 120. This was between 70 and 80 more than the Ministerial Whips had originally expected. The estimate was 75. It rose to 100, and this increase was universally admitted to have been due to the exceedingly able and dexterous speech of Sir Charles Dilke. The figures were 336 against Mr. Stanhope's motion and 216 for it; the vote was a purely party one, and it indicated exactly the Ministerial strength of the Liberal Home Rulers in the House of Commons at that time.

On April 26 the House of Commons met after the funeral of Earl Beaconsfield, and the Government sustained a defeat. Mr. Bradlaugh, who was re-elected for Northampton a month previously, presented himself at the table and claimed to take the oath and his seat. He was opposed on Sir Stafford Northcote's objecting to his doing either, to withdraw, and after some delay did so. Then followed a long discussion in which Mr. Bradlaugh's claims to swear his allegiance to the Queen were alternately supported and attacked—the argument against their admission being that Mr. Bradlaugh had himself allowed that as he did not believe in a Deity an oath could not be binding on his conscience. The Conservatives mustered in full force to support Sir Stafford Northcote, many Liberals stayed away, several of the Home Rulers voted against the Government, as also did some Liberals. The consequence was that the Government found themselves in a minority of 38.

Lord Hartington, in moving a vote of thanks to the officers and men of the Afghan army on the 5th May, pointed out that it was unnecessary to discuss the policy of the Afghan war, and that the object simply was to recognize the gallantry with which the officers and soldiers had discharged their duty to their country. Tracing the history of the campaign, the operations around Cabul, Sir D. Stewart's advance from Kandahar, and Sir F. Roberts' march to Kandahar, he dwelt on the endurance and gallantry displayed by the troops of all arms in these operations, and mentioned with approval the services of the Political officers. On the same day, on the order for the second reading of the India Office Auditor (Superannuation) Bill, Mr. A. O'Connor pointed out that there really was no audit at all of the Indian accounts. The Marquis of Hartington said it might be possible that the accounts of the Government of India were not efficiently audited in India, but this had nothing to do with a measure which related to the auditing of the Indian accounts in England.

Lord Salisbury was chosen leader of the Conservative party in the House of Lords. The selection was practically made by the Conservative Peers on May 6, a little more than a fortnight after the death of Earl Beaconsfield. That great Statesman passed away on the morning of Tuesday, April 19, from the busy political and literary world in which he played so eminent a part.

On May 28th a deputation of Jews waited upon Lord Granville at the English Foreign Office, and the same day a similar body of visitors was received at Gatchina by the Emperor of Russia. The Czar strongly protested his opinion that the attacks made upon the Jews in South Russia were merely a sign of lawless agitation and not the outcome of any special hostility to the race of Israel. Lord Granville said nothing on the subject of the motives of the Russian *Antisemites*, and while expressing much sympathy with the persecuted Hebrews would not promise to make any protest or representation to the Russian Government in the matter.

The jury empanelled to try the case of the *Freiheit* returned a verdict of "Guilty" against the conductor of that journal, Johann Meist. The article complained of was of an extraordinarily atrocious character. It appeared immediately after the assassination of the Czar; it was not only a glorification of that crime, but a coarsely vehement exposition of the doctrine that when the victims were monarchs the doctrine "Killing no murder" held good. The article particularly advocated the destruction of the German Emperor, and it was by the German Government that the attention of the English Executive was first called to the question.

A distressing and disgusting subject was raised in the House of Lords in May—the traffic in young girls for immoral purposes between England and foreign countries. Several cases of girls induced to go to Belgium to fill, as was alleged by those entrapping them, vacant situations in families, and then finding themselves in the hideous position of *Martins in Shakespeare's "Pericles"*, attracted attention. The debate in the Upper Chamber of the Legislature terminated in the appointment of a committee to inquire into the whole question and to recommend the action which should be taken.

Lord Dufferin's arrival at the Turkish capital on the 14th June signaled a new point of departure in English diplomacy. The object of this Ambassador was to consider the

Sultan to make the best of existing circumstances. The final arrangements for the settlement of the Turko-Greek difficulty and the delimitation of the Montenegrin frontier were questions which were to be disposed of.

An official abstract of the Census returns for England and Wales was laid on the table of the House of Lords. The population of the whole of the United Kingdom was 35,248,562, being an increase of nearly three millions and a half on the total population of 1871. The population of England and Wales was 25,968,283, just three millions and a quarter more than ten years previously. There was everywhere a great increase in the birth-rate and a still greater decrease in the death-rate. This was a striking commentary on the improvement of the sanitary arrangements during the last decade.

A memorable dinner was given at the Mansion House on the 16th July. The Lord Mayor entertained on that day the representatives of the various English colonies, and the celebration was an immense success. The Prince of Wales, as President of the Royal Colonial Institute, assisted at the banquet, and made a speech which was read with extreme pleasure from one end of the British Empire to the other. His Royal Highness dwelt upon the public receptions accorded him in Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. Although he had not enjoyed the opportunity of seeing the Australasian colonies, he mentioned that he had sent his two sons there, and he anticipated for them an incalculable amount of good from their visit. Lord Kimberley summed up the general aspects of the colonial empire at the time.

An appalling discovery was made at Liverpool on July 24. Two vessels which had arrived from America were found to contain a number of infernal machines concealed in barrels of cement. The machines consisted of a metal box divided into two compartments, the upper portion containing a six-hour clockwork movement calculated to ignite a detonator that would communicate with a lower compartment, containing eleven cartridges charged with a nitro-glycerine compound. Each box had a charge of more than two pounds of explosive material, and one of the barrels was loaded with a stone-weight of nitro-glycerine. "It is impossible," said Sir William Harcourt, in his statement on the subject in the House of Commons on the 25th July, "to estimate the fatal effects of even an accidental combustion of such material."

The two men charged with an attempt to blow up the Liverpool Town Hall in June were tried and convicted. The evidence against them was overwhelmingly strong, and the jury arrived at a verdict without leaving the box. One of the criminals—McGrath—was sentenced to penal servitude for life; the other, McKevitt—to penal servitude for a period of fifteen years. The facts were indisputable.

The Parliamentary Session terminated on August 17, when the Queen's Speech was read to a thin audience in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords. So far as domestic legislation was concerned, it contained the mention—with the exception of the Irish Coercion Bills and the Army Regulation Act—only of a single measure, the Irish Land Act. The Session was spoken of as having been unusually arduous, and there was no reference to the minor measures which it had produced, the Alkali Act, the Newspaper Libel Act, and the Judicature Act. Hence it was generally inferred that the Authors of the Royal Message wished to bring into prominent relief the sterility of the Session, to suggest to the public mind that for this sterility there was a cause and its cause will be found in the fact that the existing laws which govern the procedure of the Lower Chamber are obsolete and ineffectual, and that till these laws have been reformed nothing can be done. It is certain that next Session the Government will attempt to extend yet further the *cloture* whose principle was introduced last February. As the Irish Land Act is the sole legislative feat of the Government during the longest Session of modern times, so it is that by the results of which they will stand or fall, will receive the grateful praises or the emphatic condemnation of the English people.

During the recess some important speeches were delivered by the leading members of the Ministry and the Opposition on domestic and foreign politics. But most of these speeches dealt upon subjects that have been discussed over and over again from every conceivable point of view both inside and outside Parliament. The Ministry has had to struggle hard to devise measures for the pacification of a part of the Empire, a large portion of whose population is tainted with a revolutionary spirit. It has been finally determined not to convene Parliament before the usual time, and the formal arrangements resulting from this decision were made at a Council held at Windsor on Nov. 29. The Houses are to meet for the despatch of business on Feb. 7. It is stated that on the assembling of Parliament the extreme Home Rule party will endeavour, by the use of all the forms of the House, to protract the debate on the Address so as to delay as long as possible the introduction of the resolutions dealing with parliamentary procedure. Each member of the party will also avail himself of the present liberty of putting questions to Ministers on all kinds of subjects.

The French and English Commissioners for negotiating the renewal of the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty met on the 26th May for the first time at the Foreign Office but no business was done, and there was an adjournment, when the Royal Commission was read. The Commissioners representing Great Britain included, besides Sir Charles

Kallay declared that the close relations which had previously existed between Austria and Germany had since the Danzig interview lost nothing of their intimacy. Those close relations extended not only to the East, but they had equal force wherever the interests of either empire were concerned. With regard to the visit of King Humbert to Vienna, the Minister said that in spite of the agitation of the Irredenta faction, the relations between the Monarchy and Italy had been friendly and King Humbert, in taking the initiative of proposing the visit to Vienna, had fully placed on record the friendly relations subsisting between the two countries. No concrete political questions were either discussed or projected at the meeting between the two Sovereigns. As the initiative proceeded entirely from the Italian side, the Austrian Government were not competent to explain the motive of the King's journey to the capital, but it might be inferred from the position of Italy, both as regarded home and foreign affairs, that she considered an approach with Austria-Hungary convenient to her interests. Austria, on the other hand, had nothing to ask and nothing to fear from Italy. Count Andrassy expressed himself satisfied with Herr von Kallay's statements respecting Italy, and added, that, particularly since Austria's relation to Germany had been so firmly established, he had no fear of the Irredenta agitation, which at the most could only injure Italy. The nuptials of the Imperial Prince of Austria and Princess Stephanie of Belgium were celebrated at Vienna on May 10. A telegram dated December 4th, 1881, says that considerable tension having existed between Austria and Roumania respecting the navigation of the Danube, the Austrian Government has ordered the suspension of diplomatic relations pending an investigation by Count Kalanitz Korosyertak.

Italy.—During the early part of the year the Italia Irredenta caused some irritation in Austria, and representations were made on the subject by Baron Haymerle to the Italian Minister at Vienna. The conclusion of the Tunisian treaty led to a Ministerial crisis in Italy. Signor Cairoli announced in the Chamber on May 14th that he had tendered the resignation of the Ministry to the King. He explained that the situation created by the action of the French in Tunis was so grave that he and his colleagues desired to abstain from vindicating their past policy or answering any interpellation on the question. His Majesty accepted the resignation of the Cabinet, and commissioned Signor Sella to form a new Ministry. Signor Sella, it is stated, had sought the co-operation of the Left Centre, but Signor Coppino, its leader, declined all proposals to take part in the Administration. A Milan telegram stated that the King refuses his consent to a dissolution of Parliament, and it is consequently thought that the Cabinet to be formed by Signor Sella will not be able to maintain itself long in power. Should the Chamber on reassembling pass a vote hostile to the new Ministry, Signor Sella would, it is stated, dissolve Parliament. The King and Queen of Italy paid a visit to the Emperor of Austria at Vienna. They were received with great acclamations by the people and with much pomp. No political significance was attached to this royal visit. A great disaster took place in the Ring Theatre at Vienna and about a thousand lives were lost. At a reception held by the Pope on the 25th December, His Holiness said that his position was becoming daily more intolerable, and that he anticipated still severer persecution.

Spain.—The Spanish Budget was introduced to the Congress by Senor Camacho on the 15th October. The estimated revenue and expenditure for the ensuing year very nearly balance, but there is a large accumulated deficit which has to be provided for. The Archbishop of Santiago in November requested the Spanish Government to make representations to the Italian Cabinet concerning the expediency of assuring to the Pope the independence necessary to enable His Holiness to direct the affairs of the church. The Marquis de Vega Armijo, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, replied that the Italian Government in no way connived at the late anti-Papal manifestation in Rome, and on the contrary, took energetic measures to repress them. The Minister further expressed his regret at the pastoral letter issued by the Archbishop of Toledo on the subject, declaring that the latter could not accede to the demands put forward by the prelates. In the Spanish Senate the Bishop of Salamanca and the Cardinal Archbishop of Santiago strongly protested, in the name of the Spanish Catholics, against the present condition of the Papacy, and denounced the Italian occupation of Rome. The Minister of Foreign Affairs said the zeal of the Prelates placed the cabinet in difficulties. He believed that Italy did its best to respect the Papal guarantees. The Bishops could not ask Spain alone to interfere when other Catholic Powers remain neutral. The Spanish Chamber voted the Bill for the conversion of the two per cent. Redemable Debt, and also authorized the Government to treat with the public creditors for the conversion of all the Spanish debts.

Russia.—On the 3rd of March Alexander II, Czar of Russia, was assassinated by some of the members of the ultra-revolutionary body of political fanatics, who, on the principle that the end justifies the means, are bent upon upsetting law, order, and institutions consecrated by time and held in veneration by sober-minded people, in order to realise their conception of a social and political millennium on earth. The assassination of the Czar excited the indignation, horror, and grief of the civilized world. In the beginning of his reign he dared, in spite of much violent opposition, to emancipate the serfs in his vast empire from the thralldom that oppressed them. Since the death of Alexander II, although Socialists and Nihilists are harassing the Government, and although the finances of the empire are said to be in an unsatisfactory condition, the military activity of Russia in

Central Asia continues undiminished. The resignation of the Russian Ministry was, no doubt, in consequence of the Imperial manifesto, in which Alexander III expressed his determination to maintain autocratic powers, thus refusing to grant a constitution. Louis Melikoff was one of the Ministers who resigned. On the morning of April 15th, judgment of death was executed upon the State criminals Raskoff, Jelakoff, Michailoff, Perofshajin, and Kilaidich. The execution of the other female prisoner, Helfman, was postponed in consequence of her being *enraged*. A circular was issued by Count Ignatieff, the new Minister of the Interior, stating that anarchy alone was able to remedy the evils connected with the internal affairs of the Empire. The Government said they will endeavour to extirpate the spirit of rebellion and strengthen the faith and morals of the people, and to alleviate the condition of the peasantry.

The *Standard* has published a telegram, dated December 26, stating that one-fourth part of the town of Cronstadt had been destroyed by fire. The catastrophe is attributed to Nihilists.

Greece.—The relations between Greece and Turkey during the first six months of the year were unsatisfactory, and the outbreak of a war between the two countries was apprehended. Owing, however, to the vigorous and decisive action of the Great Powers, especially those chiefly interested in the Eastern Question, an arrangement, which it is hoped will be permanent, was made. The Convention settling the conditions of the cession of Thessaly was signed May 21st, and Greece is now in full possession of her new territory. Military Commissioners were appointed to see that there was no unnecessary delay, and Lord Dufferin proceeded to Constantinople to replace Mr. Goschen, who returned home to take his seat in the House of Commons. Lord Dufferin was chiefly occupied with the regulation of Turkish finance and the solution of the Armenian difficulty. But as the Turk never gives up an inch of territory or fulfils any contract into which he has entered without pleasure, it is probable that Lord Dufferin had his hands pretty full. The result, however, was eminently satisfactory, and Europe generally and the English Government in particular, may be congratulated upon it. It is unquestionably a real triumph gained by the foreign policy of Mr. Gladstone's Administration. It possesses, moreover, the wider advantage of removing or diminishing various other collateral difficulties. The Albanian revolt did not become formidable, and the chances of agitation in Eastern Roumania were materially reduced. Some of the conditions in the arrangement arrived at between Greece and Turkey were of special interest. There is to be absolute religious toleration and equality and the celebration of Mahomedan worship was to be universally allowed. The Mahomedan population was not to be disarmed, and disputes about private property, or the ownership of the States, were to be decided by a Joint Commission of the two countries, with a final appeal to the Powers. Greece was to renew the Convention of 1852 on the subject of the suppression of brigandage. Mr. Suter, who was carried off by brigands at Salonica, was released, but only on payment of fifteen thousand pounds to his captors. The Thessalio-Greek Convention was signed on July 2 at the Porte by Server Pasha on behalf of Turkey and M. Comulatio for Greece, and the Greek troops entered Asia, the Greek flag being hoisted on the fort and at Pounta. The Acropolis and public buildings in Athens were illuminated in the evening. The bellicose attitude of Greece gave the Great Powers much trouble, but under the pressure of powerful foreign intervention Greece had to "cave in," and that country is now in comparative peace.

Turkey and Egypt.—The long-talked of Turkish Note on the Greek question was sent on January 14th to the Porte's representatives at the Courts of the six Great Powers. Hobart Pasha's appointment to the Presidency of the Admiralty Board gave him supreme control over the fleet. No Christian has hitherto held such high rank in the Turkish service. The Minister of Finance called a meeting of Galata bankers and asked them for an advance of £780,000 upon the surplus of the indirect taxes due to the Porte. The Minister required this amount to pay the interest on the debt guaranteed by England and France. The Ambassadors of the powers collectively recommended the Porte to accept the proposed European arbitration on the Greek frontier questions; but the Turkish Government persisted in adhering to the line of frontier stretched in its Note of October 3rd 1880. The Ambassadors at Constantinople met in conference on February 26th to decide on the mode of proceeding for the coming negotiations. It was thought probable that they will arrange to carry them on by means of meetings of all the Ambassadors at which the two Ottoman Commissioners will be present. The appointment of Server Pasha and Ali Nizami Pasha as these Commissioners, weakened the optimist views which were prevalent in some quarters with regard to the issue of the *postparlers*, as it was inferred that the Porte in designating two delegates whose opinions are known to be of a pronounced type indicated its determination not to yield beyond a certain point. It was announced from Constantinople that the Porte was making preparations to impose new taxes to meet the necessities of the State. A forced loan was to be raised in the capital and in other parts of the Empire, the land tax to be increased, and payment exacted for five years in advance. On April 8th, in order to induce Greece to accept the proposals of the Porte, the Powers agreed to guarantee Greece the due surrender of the territory promised. A mutinous spirit among the military threatening grave consequences and even the upset-

ting of the order of things in Egypt anxiously arrested the attention of the controlling powers. The standard of the incipient rebellion was raised by certain disaffected colonels, the chief of whom, Ourabi Bey, was, before the movement commenced, for no great crime struck off the rolls of the army. Liberal in his ideas, at all times a *rendeur*, this act of cruel injustice made him savage and roused in him a justifiable hatred against absolute rule and an autocratic system guilty of such wanton abuse of power. When Hussein Pasha succeeded Ferik Ismail at the War Office he at once reinstated Ourabi, who, like all victims of absolutism, was looked upon as a martyr, and who owed his popularity more to the blunders of the Government than to anything he had ever done for the army, or for the cause of freedom and liberty, of which he endeavoured to dub himself the champion. The leading spirit of the mutinies of the 10th of February and the 9th September, he is also said to have been the chief but secret instigator of the military troubles which led to the fall of the Wilson Ministry. Undoubtedly a patriot, honest and poor, circumstances raised his importance far above his real deserts, and he became unconsciously a tool in the hands of the enemies of Tewfik Pasha and the Control. On the 5th September a Commissioner was despatched from the Sultan to allay the disaffection of the Egyptian army. On the 15th of that month the mutiny was terminated in a solution which, if not entirely satisfactory, was better than might have been expected. Sherif Pasha undertook the onerous duties of mediator between the Viceroy and his troops. The notables, the leading members of the native community, were induced to lend their assistance, and the solution was arrived at. The officers waived *in toto* their demands for the augmentation of the troops to 14,000 men. The Government, on the other hand, agreed to adopt all the other conclusions recommended by the Military Commission. Midhat Pasha was deposed from his position as Governor General of Syria, and was accused of complicity with the murder of Abdul Aziz. He was ordered to be arrested, but fled to the French Consulate at Smyrna, and appealed to the Consuls there to protect him. On December 20th the Sultan issued an Imperial Decree sanctioning the settlement of the bondholders' debts. A telegram dated 24th December states that Russia is opposing the settlement of the Turkish debt on the ground that it involves the pledging of new revenues.

A telegram from Constantinople, dated 24th December, states that Russia is opposing the settlement of the Turkish debt on the ground that it involves pledging new revenues.

On the same date we are told that Mr. O'Donovan was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for publicly slandering the Sultan. Lord D. Terin promised to intercede for him, and on December 26, Mr. Fawcett, the British Consul General, having interceded on behalf of Mr. O'Donovan, the latter has been pardoned for his offence.

From Cairo we learn that the Khedive opened the assembly of notables on December 26, and in his speech he urged moderation, and a programme of instruction, and progress. He said that international obligations should be respected.

America.—In the House of Representatives at Washington, on January 18th, Mr. Newberry, Member of Michigan, introduced a resolution requesting President Hayes to call the attention of the British Government to the allegation concerning fraudulent fishery statistics presented to the Halifax Commission, and to request Great Britain to join the United States in appointing a Commission consisting of three Members, one nominated by each State and the third by Great Britain and America conjointly. On the 11th February, Mr. Collins, the President of the Irish National League in the United States, issued a violent proclamation, denouncing the course pursued by the English Government in Irish affairs, appealing to America to protest against it and urging the assembling of indignation meetings in every city of the Union. A large meeting, at which the Mayor presided, was held in Boston on February 12th, to express sympathy with Ireland. A letter was read from the Governor of Massachusetts, expressing his sympathy with the cause so long as constitutional and legitimate methods were employed in furthering it. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the arrest of Mr. Michael Davitt and the ejection of the Home Rulers from the British Parliament, and urging the Irish people to hold to their purpose, but to allow nothing to drive them to violence for which they were unprepared. A meeting, presided over by Judge Elcock, was held at the Academy of Justice at New York on February 21st, to protest against the Irish Coercion Bill. Among the speakers were two Priests, Colonel Forney, and other American politicians. Resolutions were passed amid considerable enthusiasm, condemning the action of the English Government, and upholding the course pursued by the Irish Land League. On March 4th, the oath of office was administered to General Garfield, the President, who immediately afterwards received the congratulations of the company present at the Capital, the first to offer his felicitations being Mr. Hayes, the late President. General Hancock, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, who was present, met with a hearty reception on entering the Senate. In April last, the floods in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi rivers created much damage. Hundreds of miles of fertile land were under water, and many towns inundated. A large amount of property was destroyed. Much distress prevailed, and railroad traffic was seriously interrupted. The prolonged negotiations between Mr. Blaine, Secretary of State, and Sir E. Thornton, British Minister at Washington, regarding the Fortune Bay and Aspe Bay fishery disputes, were brought to a conclusion. It was agreed that Great Britain should pay £15,000

in gold, for which amount the United States Government will give a receipt in full, in satisfaction of all demands. The money to be promptly handed over to the proper parties, nearly all of whom reside at Gloucester, Massachusetts. Violent hailstorms occurred in Central Town, causing great destruction to the crops. Many houses were thrown down by the violence of the storm, and several lives were lost. Considerable damage from cyclones was reported from several districts. Details of a most destructive tornado which passed over portions of Kansas and Missouri in June show that much loss of life, in addition to great destruction of property, was caused. It is estimated that fifty persons—men, women, and children—were killed in the neighbourhood of Hays Springs and King City, where houses were carried over hills and trees. On July 2nd, there was perpetrated a crime that thrilled the world with bewildering astonishment and sorrow. In the forenoon of that day President Garfield was fired at by Guitan and was severely wounded at Washington. He had gone to the Baltimore and Potomac Railway Station with the intention of taking a train for New York. Immediately upon his arrival, he was fired at twice by Guitan. The first shot took effect in the shoulder, and before he could turn round the second was fired, the bullet lodging in the lower part of the back. The assassin was at once arrested, and medical assistance was immediately procured. After unsuccessful efforts to extract the bullet, the President was removed to the White House under a military escort, where he was able to dictate a telegram to his wife. For a time no serious apprehensions were entertained by the medical attendants as to the wound, which were not considered necessarily fatal, but gradually the President began to sink, and his condition became very serious. The next morning, however, he had rallied after a refreshing sleep, and the Cabinet remained at the White House throughout the night, and bulletins were issued every half hour. After his long and painful illness of 50 days General Garfield died at Long Branch, to which he had been removed some three weeks previously, on 19th September. It cannot be said that the death was unexpected, yet it was sudden at the last. He bore his sufferings with noble patience and Christian fortitude. The funeral procession at Cleveland was enormous and most imposing. Amongst those who took part in the procession were ex-President Hayes and members of the Cabinet and Congress, besides fifteen hundred notables. Upwards of seventy thousand people visited Cleveland to attend the funeral. Mr. Arthur, the successor of General Garfield as President of the United States, though belonging to a different school of American politicians, has not altered or modified the domestic and foreign policy of his predecessor. His order to salute the English flag at York Town was a grateful and fitting tribute to the British people for the grief and cordial sympathy felt by them and the Queen on account of the assassination of General Garfield. The British flag was saluted at the close of the ceremonies at York Town on October 27th in accordance with the President's direction. Crowds lined the banks along the river for two miles. Seven war vessels and numerous smaller craft participated in the Naval Review, including two French war vessels. About five o'clock the British flag was hoisted at the foremast of each vessel. Each vessel fired twenty-one guns, the batteries and troops on shore also honouring the standard in the same manner. The French vessels saluted the same as the Americans while the crowds on the bluffs gave hearty cheers. The celebration was closed with the band of the American flagship, Trenton, playing the "Marseillaise," "God Save the Queen," and "The Watch by the Rhine." Mr. Archibald Forbes, who was present at the ceremonial, says that the President's order commanding the British flag to be saluted "was endorsed by the audience with a storm of enthusiasm that told how welcome it was to their sympathies." At Quebec there was a most destructive fire and more than a thousand houses were destroyed. The Hon. Sackville West, the new British Minister at Washington, had a cordial welcome in Philadelphia on November 8. Mr. Arthur appointed

war with the Basutos terminated without much bloodshed, and the people of Basutoland are now under the protection of England. In Transvaal a series of disasters culminated in the defeat of Sir G. Pomeroy Colley and his small army by the Boers at Majuba Hill. The memory of that defeat was not blotted out by a prosecution of a war that would have doubtless ended in the ultimate triumph of England. An order issued by Sir Evelyn Wood on the 10th March at Mafeking is worth citing. It runs as follows: "Her Most Gracious Majesty and Her Government have fully acknowledged the heavy loss sustained by the nation in the death of our General, and of the many noble sailors and soldiers who fell with him. His temporary military records are convincing that the fall of a talented and distinguished friend is deeply mourned by all who have ever served with him. Had Sir G. Pomeroy Colley lived he would have explained to those under his command the causes of our repulse, and would have encouraged the conduct of those who bore themselves bravely in a disastrous fight. This duty now devolves on Sir Evelyn Wood. It appears to him that some three hundred of our men, exhausted by a long and very difficult night march, were assailed by overwhelming numbers. Nevertheless the fighting line did not retire until it had lost heavily, and had nearly expended its ammunition. The General died with his face to the foe, then only twenty yards distant, and many of his comrades of all ranks evinced conspicuous gallantry." The Convention entered into between the British and the Dutch Republic in South Africa, still, it is hoped, lay the basis of peace between them for many years. In North Africa the unexpected seizure of Tunis and the subjection of the Bey to France created no small sensation in diplomatic circles. Naturally the territorial aggrandisement of France is looked upon with keen interest and anxiety by politicians and statesmen of the other Great Powers who do not wish the idea of the Mediterranean becoming a French lake realised. The Franco-Tunisian treaty placed Tunis in a state of vassalage towards France; the latter has control of the finances and all foreign relations, and is entitled to send troops to any part of the country. Great excitement prevailed in Italy in consequence of the treaty.

FINANCIAL.

In the House of Commons on April 4th Mr. Gladstone made his financial statement on Committee of Ways and Means. Premising that he had much to say, he plunged at once into the main facts of the case, and stated that the gross revenue of the year just concluded is 84,041,000l. as against an estimated revenue of 82,698,000l. But this considerable increase, he added, was only apparent, and, analysing the different items, he showed that while the estimated revenue from taxes was 60,430,000l., its actual yield was 69,814,000l.; so that the great increase, amounting to 1,946,000l., arose from such items as the Post Office and Miscellaneous. As to the new taxes, he said the Probate duties, estimated at 700,000l., had only produced 640,000l., the beer duty, estimated at 3,593,000l., had only produced 3,485,000l., while the drawback conjectured at 950,000l., had really cost 1,312,000l. The total increase of the revenue over the preceding year was nearly two millions, of which the new taxes accounted for 1,009,000l., so that the real increment of the revenue was only 933,000l.—a beginning, but only a beginning, of recovery in the revenue. As to the most important change of the malt tax to a beer duty, the increase from beer, owing to temporary causes, had fallen short of the anticipation by 295,000l., but that showed nothing unfavourable to the ultimate operation of the tax, and the controversy as to whether the amendment was unfavourable to the growing interest must await the results of the next year's experience. With regard to the Exchequer, he proposed that

be compared with population and expenditure. Taking three periods of time, commencing with 1842, he showed that from 1842 to 1849 the population had increased one-third per cent. per annum, the revenue 1½ per cent., and the expenditure 2½ per cent.; from 1857 to 1872 the augmentations were 1 per cent., 3 per cent., and 14 per cent., respectively; and from 1874 to 1877 1 per cent., 1½ per cent., and 3½ per cent. But in the last two years, reaching down to March 1880, while the population had increased by 1 per cent., the revenue had actually gone back 1½ per cent., and the expenditure had increased by 2½ per cent. In further illustration of this movement he mentioned that the penny in the income tax, which in 1842 produced 12,200l., in 1858 800,000l., and in 1878 1,990,000l., in this last year, for the first time in the history of the tax, had actually gone back, and stood only at 1,043,000l. Passing then to the finances of the present year, he thus stated the estimated expenditure for 1881:—

Consolidated Fund Charges	£31,270,000
Army	16,509,000
Home Charges for India	1,100,000
Navy	10,845,000
Grants in Aid to India	600,000
Civil Services	16,087,594
Customs and Inland Revenue	2,851,203
Post Office	3,639,525
Telegraph Service	1,294,081
Packet Service	797,767

Total Expenditure (in round numbers) ... 84,706,000

This shows an increase over the actual expenditure of the preceding year of no less than 1,507,000l.; and in explaining this increase he dwelt on such items as the census, the ordnance survey, and the necessary augmentation of the Irish constabulary, and showed that the exceptional charge for India and the Transvaal amounted to 1,800,000l., and during the past year to 2,331,000l. Proceeding to the other side of the account, he then stated the revenue for the year:—

Customs	£12,000,000
Excise	27,440,000
Stamps	11,900,000
Land Tax, &c.	2,700,000
Income Tax	11,000,000
Post Office	4,800,000
Telegraphs	1,600,000
Crown Lands	330,000
Interest on Advances	1,200,000
Miscellaneous Revenues	3,000,000

Total Revenue ... 85,990,000

This shows a surplus of revenue over expenditure of 1,285,000l., which is, however, reduced by a charge to extinguish the loan for barracks to 1,185,000. Coming at once to the question how this surplus is to be disposed of, he said he regarded the sixth penny on the income tax granted last year merely as a loan for a special purpose, and not an addition to permanent taxation, and he proposed, therefore, to remit it. The Government will convert the surplus into an actual deficit of 295,000l. But the Government will be made up, he contended, by

one effect of which would be to increase the duty of lineals from 1 to 2½ per cent., but he was prepared to make some changes which would be in the nature of an instalment and would clear the way by testing the disposition of the public. By the first of these, were all parties concerned—the residuary legatees, the executors, and the Inland Revenue—are agreed, the whole payment to the State may be made at once in the shape of an augmented 6 per cent. probate duty. Next he proposed to abolish the 1 per cent. legacy duty and to substitute a 1½ per cent. probate duty. Among other changes, the duty would be chargeable on sums between 100l. and 1,000l. at intervals of 50l., and over 1,000l. at intervals of 100l. the exemption from duty of legacies under 20l. would be abolished. For the purpose of relieving the great mass of the community from needless trouble, it would be provided that where the gross effects did not exceed 300l. the person inheriting might make an affidavit to that effect to the nearest revenue officer, and upon doing so he would be charged 15s. for fees and 30s. in respect of duty; this payment of 2l. 5s. freeing him from all further charge or trouble. The net financial gain of these changes is 467,000l., but as the change will only come into operation on June 1 the gain this year is only 890,000l. Adding this to the 180,000l. from the spirit duties, there is a total gain of 570,000l., which converts the deficit of 375,000l. into a surplus of 295,000l. Mr. Gladstone after speaking a little over two hours, concluded by remarking that this was his eleventh and probably his last Budget.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

An approximate estimate of the results of the United States Census showed a total population exceeding 50,000,000, or an increase of 1½ millions in ten years.

On January 4 a meeting was held in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, under the auspices of the National Temperance League, to receive information as to the progress of temperance in the Army and Navy. The Lord Mayor presided and there were present Admiral Sir William King Hall, Admiral Baillie Hamilton, Sir Robert Carden, M.P., the Rev. Canon Fleming, Sir John Bennett, Mr. Andrew Johnston (High Sheriff of Essex), Mr. J. E. Saunders, the Rev. Newman Hall, the Rev. J. G. Gregson, Chaplain from India, and many more. Mr. Richard Roe, the Secretary of the National Temperance League, after reading letters from General Lord Chelmsford, himself a teetotaler of long standing, and Sir Frederick Roberts, expressing their interest in the cause and their regret at being absent, stated that the League had for many years devoted great attention to the promotion of temperance in the Army and Navy, with an encouraging degree of success.

The topic and the event of the second week of the year was the weather. Nothing like the severity and the suddenness of the wintry extremes experienced throughout England, and apparently throughout Europe, has occurred within the memory of middle-aged men. It was bitterly cold throughout the 14th and 15th January. It was colder on the 16th, and again on the following day, but the air was beautifully clear; the sunshine was bright, as it was icy, and the snow which coated the ground was frozen to the consistency of iron. In the course of the 17th there were signs of a change. The temperature rose a little and during the night a heavy snowstorm came on. It was prolonged into, and it lasted throughout, the whole of the next day accompanied by terrifically high winds. These had the effect of producing deep snow-drifts, and those portions of the streets which were left comparatively bare disclosed a thin coating of ice, which made them as dangerous or impossible.

1. at which the Prince
M. L.

The 41st Session of the Army Medical School at Netley was brought to a close on February 7. A special interest was given to the proceedings by the distribution of the prizes by Mr. Childers, M.P., Secretary of State for War, who was accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the General Commanding the South-Western District.

The Empress of Austria, travelling as the Countess Hohenheim, arrived at Dover on February 16. Her Majesty was received by the Austrian Ambassador, Count Carolyi, and the local Admiralty Superintendent, Captain Sir T. Bruce, B.N.

The long-talked-of marriage of the Baroness Bartlett Coultis with Mr. W. Ashmead-Bartlett was celebrated at Christ Church, Mayfair, on February 19. The ceremony was strictly private, none but the nearest relatives and a few confidential friends being present on the occasion.

There were disastrous floods in the United States and in Canada. A great portion of the city of Washington was submerged by the overflow of the Potomac, and in the Western States Railway communication was stopped by a very heavy fall of snow.

The son of the Emperor of Japan arrived at Marseilles on February 21 on his way to London. His Highness went to England to complete his military education.

Violent shocks of earthquakes took place at St. Michael's, in the Azores. They caused some destruction and much consternation. Two small earthquake shocks were also reported to have been felt at Lodi, in the Swiss Jura.

A terrible accident occurred at Munich in February, during a masked fete which was being given by the students of the Academy of Painters. One of the party, dressed in the full costume of an Equivocalist, set light to his dress with a cigar, and ran in terror, among other artists dressed in a similar manner, setting fire to their dresses also. Four persons were burned to death, and eight others were so severely injured that four of them died afterwards. One of the students was a Russian, the other seven were Germans.

Public benevolence has not in recent years kept pace with the demands made upon it on behalf of the widows and the orphans of those who fell in battle. The fund on behalf of those orphaned and widowed by the Afghan war lags painfully. Less than £3,000 has been received, though claims have been put in on behalf of 84 widows and 166 children. £25,000 was subscribed for the widows and orphans of the Zulu war.

A deputation headed by the Duke of Sutherland on February 23 presented to the War Secretary a petition for the retention of the tartan dress hitherto worn by Highland regiments. Mr. Childers, in reply, said it had never been his intention to abolish distinctive tartans, but when it became necessary to consider whether larger regiments should not be substituted for the linked battalion system, they had to consider how, without making unnecessary changes, they could form regiments with the same uniforms out of the existing battalions.

The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos attended at the County Hall, Aylesbury, on February 18, accompanied by the Ladies Grenville, to receive an address at the hands of the High Sheriff of Bucks (Mr. H. Casson), welcoming them on their return from India. In return for the address the Duke of Buckingham said he trusted the five years he had spent in India would not be without their effect on his future experience.

A Canadian authority says that the Princess Louise has a weakness for making pastry, and in connection with this assertion gives the following story. At one of the dinners given at Ottawa last autumn a distinguished guest had a fondness for apricot tart. His delight was indescribable when the servant placed an apricot tart before him, to which he did full justice. He even complimented the hostess upon the excellence of her pastry cook. "I am so glad you like them," said the Princess, "because I made them myself."

Victor Hugo was 79 years of age on February 26, having been born on February 26, 1802. This, according to the French mode of reckoning a year, rendered him an octogenarian, and there was consequently a great popular celebration in Paris in honor of the poet.

A fanatical mob broke into the Protestant Church at Marsala, and, despite the efforts of the Police, carried out all the books and furniture, of which they made a bonfire in the Piazza del Duomo. On subsequently entering the Cathedral they are said to have received the solemn benediction of the Archbishop and Clergy. The Protestant Minister, Signor Lettieri, with difficulty escaped. The Prefect of Trapani telegraphed to the Minister of the Interior expressing the hope that the ringleaders were already arrested.

A story is told of Van Amburgh, the great lion-tamer, who died in March. On one occasion while in a bar-room he was asked how he got his wonderful power over animals. He said, "It is by showing them that I'm not in the least afraid of them, and by keeping my eye steadily on theirs. I'll give you an example of the power of my eye." Pointing to a loutish fellow who was sitting near by, he said: "You see that fellow? He's a regular clown. I'll make him come across the room to me and I won't say a word to him." Sitting down he fixed his keen, steady eye on the man. Presently the fellow straightened himself gradually, got up and came slowly across to the lion-tamer. When he got close enough he drew back his arm and struck Van Amburgh a tremendous blow under the chin, knocking him clean over the chair, with the remark: "You'll stare at me like that again, won't you?"

A curious incident occurred at the Vatican. An unknown Cardinal appeared in the Loggia of Raphael among the many persons gathered there on the occasion of the anniversary of Leo XIII.'s coronation. For a few moments he was supposed to be a foreign Cardinal whose appearance was unknown to the officials, and some ladies present are said to have kissed his hand and received the Benediction from him. It was, however, soon noticed that he wore a moustache, and that some of the accessories of his dress were incomplete; and on his being then questioned it was found that the supposed Cardinal was a poor madman who had on several occasions presented himself at the Vatican asking to be presented to the Pope.

The Queen approved of the following inscription being placed on the memorial to King Leopold in St. George's Chapel: "Erected by Her Majesty Queen Victoria in loving memory of Leopold the First, King of the Belgians, her maternal uncle, who was as a father to her as she was to him as a daughter, A.D. MDCCCXXXI."

In accordance with an ancient custom the Princess of Wales presented a horse-shoe to Oakham House in commemoration of her visit. The shoe, which was manufactured at the works of Lord Aveland, and is gilt, was fastened to one of the walls of the Castle, the inscription being as follows: "Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, 1881." The position the shoe occupies in the wall was chosen by Her Royal Highness.

Among the many valuable presents made to the Prince and Princess William of Prussia on the occasion of their marriage were the following: A massive silver vase about two feet high, embossed with cups and flowers, the gift of the "Queen of England and Empress of India" as the writing runs.

M. Alphonse, the Editor of the *Phare du Littoral*, aroused the interest of Parisians by his account of an adventure in the balloon Gabriel, in company with Captain Jovis and Lieutenant Vivier. The balloon, which started on March 6 from Nice in the morning, rapidly rose to a height of 6,000 feet. The view was at first magnificent. The Alps and great part of Switzerland were distinctly visible, and the air was warm. But the clouds and a thick mist soon hid everything from view, and when by degrees, and at spite of every effort to prevent it, the balloon descended, the party found to their horror that they were about nine miles out at sea, when they had all along believed themselves to be going steadily in a north-easterly direction.

The total population of the United Kingdom, according to the last Census, was about 34 millions, or four millions in excess of what it was ten years previously. Ireland has lost during this period a quarter of a million, and Scotland gained not far short of half a million. The entire population of England itself was 26 millions, just twice what it was in 1850. The growth of London is a remarkable feature in the Census, though that growth is not equally distributed over all its districts.

An idea may be gained of the almost feverish activity at Krupp's cast steel works from the fact that during the first six months of the past year about 1,000 additional workmen had been engaged, thus bringing the grand total of men up to nearly 13,000. It was scarcely to be expected that so large a number was to continue to be employed for a length of time, at least not in the gun department, inasmuch as the order on hand at the time required nearly all immediate execution, and now ones to a similar extent were hardly to be looked for. M. Krupp received from Brazil an order for 103 of his famous guns at the latter part of the year. Since the year 1873 he has manufactured and sold arms worth 12,000,000 francs.

By a strange coincidence, on the morning of the Stephenson Centenary, Sir William Thompson announced a new scientific triumph, which may render the steam locomotive some day as obsolete as the stage coach. This was the storage and transmission of electric force—a problem which has often been attempted but hitherto without success. It may now be considered as morally certain that at some future time we shall be able to use electricity as a means not only for sending words and making night bright as day, but for working mills and propelling vessels. "The problem," wrote Sir William Thompson, "of converting energy into a preservable and storable form, and of laying it up in store conveniently for allowing it to be used at any time when wanted, is one of the most interesting and important in the whole range of science. It was solved on a small scale in winding up a watch, in drawing a bow, in compressing air into the receiver of an air-gun or of a Whithead torpedo, in winding up the weights of a clock or other machine driven by weights, and in pumping up water to a height by a windmill or otherwise." By Farne's battery natural energy can be treasured up and sent in parcels from France to England.

The Queen as Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, was graciously pleased, by Letters Patent under Her Royal Sign Manual and the great Seal of the Order, to dispense with all the statutes and regulations usually observed in regard to installation, and to grant unto His Majesty Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, Knight of the said Most Noble Order, and duly invested with the ensigns thereof, full power and authority to exercise all rights and privileges belonging to a Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, in as full and ample a manner as if His Majesty had been formally installed; any decree, rule, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Musulman subjects of the Czar and the peasants and workmen in the large towns are pledged to Alexander III. In St. Petersburg the working men in large factories had to repeat the oath word for word after the officials, who then placed an approving mark on the passport of such good men and true.

A lady obtained a private audience of the Pope and warned His Holiness that the day and hour had been fixed for the murder of himself and Cardinal Pecci.

Pope Leo XIII., having discovered that a sacrilegious traffic in spurious relics was being carried on under cover of the authority of the Cardinal-Vicar of Rome, to whom the authentication of such articles belongs, called his attention to this scandal, and ordered him to institute a strict inquiry into the matter, and visit the simoniacal ecclesiastics with the utmost severity. The Cardinal Vicar issued a circular to Roman Catholic dignitaries throughout the world, stating that no bodies have been taken out of the Catacombs for the last 20 years and warning them against impostors. These are said to have found their most lucrative field in America.

The Empress of Austria left England for Vienna in April. On her way Her Majesty paid a visit of a few days to the King and Queen of the Belgians at Brussels.

The Empress Eugénie while at Windsor visited the St. George's Chapel, and inspected the site chosen for the Bray Chapel by the Queen for the erection of the proposed memorial to the Prince Imperial, with which it was understood she was much pleased. The spot selected is in the middle of the enclosed recess.

M. and Madame Friedman, both well known personages, were charged with forgery. Madame Friedman is the daughter of the late Duke de Persigny. In a moment of temporary difficulty she and her husband put the name of the Princess de Moskowa to bills to the amount of 180,000 francs to pay their creditors. The Princess was the grandmother of Madame Friedman. She was notorious for her parsimony, and refused to pay the bills. The affair falling into the hands of the Police, the young couple were arrested on the death of Madame de Moskowa. Her immense fortune was inherited by the Duchess de Persigny, who was understood to have paid all the bills, the majority of which were discounted by the Rothschild firm. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, and M. and Madame Friedman left the Court with their numerous friends.

Her Majesty has for several years past annually placed at the disposal of the Royal Institute of British Architects a gold medal to be awarded to some distinguished Architect, English or foreign, whom the Council and the general body of members might deem deserving of that honour, either on account of his executed works or on account of literary or other services rendered to the profession at home or abroad. Among the recipients in former years may be named the late Sir Gilbert Scott, Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., Mr. James Ferguson, R.A.S., and the Comte de Vogüé. Last year the Council nominated as the recipient of the medal Mr. George Godwin, R.A.S., for the last 36 years Editor of the *Builder*, and author of "The Churches of London" and of several works bearing on professional, sanitary, and social subjects. The nomination was unanimously ratified by the general body of members, and Her Majesty graciously expressed her approval of the award.

The will of the late Czar Alexander II. had been proved during the year. The pecuniary consisted of 45,000,000 roubles, lying to the credit of the Czar with some London bankers. Forty-eight millions is a large sum, especially in roubles; and it is not an insignificant amount even in pounds sterling. The amount may be put roundly at £4,800,000. His late Majesty said perhaps an unconscious compliment to the stability of the English currency when he selected London bankers for taking care of his immense wealth.

The Duke of Argyll's resignation gave rise to some very clever cartoons. One of these represented the Premier as a steeple-image vendor who has just made an awkward stumble over an obstacle on the ground labelled "Land Bill." The result was that Argyll had fallen off the board upon his head, the Home Secretary lay on his back and threatened to roll off, while Lords Kimberley and Spencer were nodding forward obliviously. The members for Buckingham, indeed, were the only ones that remained thoroughly fast and firm. Another was a Home Rule not, and it showed Mr. Gladstone drafting the Land Bill under the guidance of a formidable Land Leaguer, who stands behind the chair with a mild persuader in the shape of a bludgeon. At one side was a waste-paper basket into which had been thrown the Land Act of 1870 and the Coercion Act of the year.

The Lord Mayor on May 7 gave a dinner at the Mansion House to Dr. Moffat and representatives of Missionary Societies. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in speaking on the occasion, expressed the hope that the Centre and South of Africa would derive the same benefit as North America had done from the civilizing influence of Missions. In proposing the health of Dr. Moffat, the Lord Mayor said, his name and that of Livingstone would remain inseparable in the triumphs of Christianity and civilization in Africa. The toast of the "Clergy and Ministers of all Denominations" was replied to by Union Parson, the Rev. E. Jenkins (President of the Wesleyan Conference), and the Rev. Dr. Allen (Chairman of the Congregational Union).

Charlesby Disraeli, Mr. Ralph Disraeli's son, who is a youth of 14, is evidently the grandson of the late Earl, his uncle. He must have had this fortunate youth in his eye when he penned the novel so full of auto-biographic touches. Named in compliment to Lord Beaconsfield's most successful novel, his uncle always looked on him with a kindly eye, and remarked, it is said, six years ago, "This boy will come to the front. I will, when the time comes, give him a start." He is heir to his uncle's estate at Hughenden, and although the peerage does not pass down to him, it will not be difficult to revive it in his favour, should he show the right qualities. In any case he has a bright career before him, if he knows how to use his opportunities.

A curious idea was carried out in St. Petersburg. Attached to the Russian Admiralty is a Museum, established by Peter the Great, in which at a glance may be seen the progress of the Russian Navy since the creation of the fleet by that Emperor. To render this more complete, the Admiralty have decided to establish a picture gallery, in which will be preserved an oil painting of every typical man-of-war added to the fleet. As a start, fifty pictures of existing men-of-war were ordered to be painted at once by competent artists, while oil paintings of former vessels are to be purchased whenever an opportunity to buy them presents itself to the Admiralty.

The Queen's birthday was officially and publicly celebrated on 26th May. On the 30th of June Queen Victoria reigned 34 years—longer than any of her predecessors, with four exceptions—viz., Henry III, Edward III, Elizabeth, and George III. Of these, Henry III. ascended the throne at the age of nine; Edward III. at that of fifteen. Her Majesty attained her majority just twenty-seven days before her accession. Of Sovereigns actually reigning, Her Majesty is eleventh on the list in point of age, the Emperor of Germany standing first with his eighty-four years. The youngest, the King of Spain, is twenty-four.

The completion by the Royal Geographical Society of its first half century of existence nearly coincided with the anniversary of the birth of the Sovereign. The career of this great body has been eventful and instructive. English, American, Portuguese, and Austrian exploration has made Africa more familiar to us now than North America was five decades ago. The interior of Australia has long since ceased to be an inscrutable enigma. Russian and English research has given us an insight into the great Asian mystery. India is as accurately mapped as an English county. Charts have been drawn up which will enable the traveller to thread the darkest intricacies of the wild West of America. The expeditions of Ross, Franklin, McClure, Leigh, Smith, and Nares have materially helped us on our way to the North Pole.

The most interesting announcement in the "Birthday" Gazette was the investiture of Prince Leopold with the title of Duke of Albany, although upon all ordinary occasions the Royal Highness will retain his present style and title. The last Duke of Albany was Prince Frederick, son of George III. Before him the title had been borne by Charles I, James II, Prince Ernest, the brother of George I, Edward, the brother of George III. The Duke of Albany is also Earl of Clarence and Baron Arklow; the Earlham representing the Dukedom originally conferred on Lionel of Antwerp, the son of Edward III, and last held by William IV before he became King, and the Barony being held by Augustus, Duke of Sussex, the son of George III. The fact has been commented upon that we have at this time no Duke of York. But there is little doubt that this title is being held in reserve for the Queen's grandson, Prince George of Wales.

The Annual Conversation of the Royal Society was held at Burlington House, where the President, Mr. W. Spottiswoode, received a distinguished company of ladies and gentlemen. A great number of interesting exhibits, prominent among which was a collection of miniatures and other Royal personages; also implements, birds, and insects from the Andes, collected by Mr. Whyte, the Alpine climber; photographs of Alpine scenery contributed by Mr. George Barnard; and photographs from modern and ancient paintings executed by the Berlin Photographic Company.

To the Secretary's cry of "Coach, coach, coach!" thirty-one members of the Coaching Club responded and entered an appearance on May 22 at the Magazine, in Hyde Park. The rain, that came down heavily just as the ceremony of "trooping the colours" was concluded, appeared so far to damp the coaching ardour of the aristocracy that only a very few made their way to Hyde Park, where the comparatively small crowd that did assemble was to a great extent composed of holiday sight-seers, but who viewed the proceedings with no uncritical eye, judging from the way in which many of them drew comparisons between the cattle of the drags and certain plebeian Dolphins of which the speakers appeared to be the proprietors.

There was great indignation all over Scotland on account of the decision of the Free Church Assembly in Professor Robertson Smith's case. Wild schemes of secession and of stopping the supplies by withholding contributions to the Sustentation Fund were talked of both in the north and in the south. Professor Smith's friends held a public breakfast on May 28 for the purpose, first, of expressing sympathy with him, and, secondly, of counselling and encouraging their sympathisers in the Church.

Lord Shaftesbury presided at the forty-third annual meeting of the Aborigines Protection Society at the Devonshire House Hotel, Bishopsgate-street. Mr. E. W. Chesson read the annual report, which dealt largely with the affairs of South Africa.

The Duke of Edinburgh on June 1 laid the summit stone of the new Eddystone lighthouse.

The Fortune Bay fisheries dispute was arranged. The British Government paid £15,000 to the United States Government in discharge of all claims.

The first stone of Selwyn College, Cambridge, founded in memory of Bishop Selwyn, was laid on June 1 by Earl Powis.

A fancy fair at the Albert Hall, on behalf of the Chelsea Hospital for women, was opened on June 8, the stall-holders being ladies known in fashionable life, wearing costumes of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

At a meeting of representatives of men engaged in the sugar industries on June 4 it was shown that 18,000 men in Great Britain and 24,000 men in the colonies were thrown out of employment in consequence of the competition of foreign sugars, favoured by export bounties.

Intelligence from Quebec dated 9th June stated that a destructive fire broke out the previous night in the St. John's suburb of that city. Six hundred houses, mostly small wooden tenements, were destroyed. The buildings burnt down included the Church of St. John and the Frun School, and 1,500 families had been rendered homeless. The loss of property was estimated at 2,000,000 dol.

The Centenary of the birth-day of George Stephenson, the founder of the Railway system, was celebrated on June 9 by a great demonstration at Newcastle-on-Tyne. At a public breakfast it was agreed to establish Stephenson Scholarships, and there was afterwards a procession to Wylam, the birth-place of Stephenson. There was also a festival at the Crystal Palace, at which a tablet in honour of Stephenson was unveiled.

The Census returns for the whole of the Australian Colonies have been published, and the number of the population of each Colony is as follows:—Victoria, 558,582; New South Wales, 759,500; New Zealand, 183,500; South Australia, 270,615; Queensland, 218,147; Tasmania, 115,600; Western Australia, about 61,000. The grand total for the whole of the Colonies is 2,743,250.

It is estimated that nearly 2,000,000,000 pounds of paper is produced annually, one-half of which is used for printing, a sixth for writing, and the remainder is coarse paper for packing and other purposes.

The first instalment of the new Version of the Bible, which had been proceeding for the past ten years, was published in October last. The Old Testament will be some years in issue. The title page of the new Version thus describes it:—"The New Testament of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ translated out of the Greek, being the Version set forth A.D. 1611 compared with ancient Authorities and revised A.D. 1881. Printed for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Oxford, 1881."

In a speech delivered on May 5, Sir Stafford Northcote denounced what he termed the continuist policy of the present Government.

The death of Earl Beaconsfield left Mr. Gladstone the one living Begisman who has held the great office of Prime Minister of England. Since 1721 only eight statesmen have occupied this position for a longer period than Mr. Gladstone. Lord Godolphin held it for nine years, Sir Robert Walpole for 21 years, Lord North 12 years, William Pitt 20 years, Lord Liverpool 12 years, Lord Melbourne six years and five months, Lord Palmerston six years and four months, and Earl Beaconsfield seven years.

A Parliamentary paper showing the gross public income and expenditure in the year ended March 31, 1881, was issued. The total income was £1,431,237, 17s. 6d., and the expenditure, inclusive of the expenditure in the year 1880-81, £1,431,237, 17s. 6d. Amongst the items of income were the following:—Customs, 19,184,000; Excise, 28,299,000; Stamps, 11,940,000; land tax and house duty, 2,740,000; property and income tax, 10,650,000; Post office, 6,760,000; telegraph service, 1,000,000; crown lands, 3,000,000. The interest on advances for local works amounted to 1,018,882, 6s. 10d., and the interest on purchase-money of South Canal shares was 108,829, 2s.

The Greek community in London subscribed very liberally to the relief of the sufferers by the Cretan earthquake. No less than £5,990 was given to the Lord Mayor's Fund by members of the Helli family alone.

The telephone was established in America in 1878, and in 1879 it was established in England. The exchange systems in America at the present day number 192,692, and in England there were only about 15,000.

From an official paper issued by the German Government it appears the following persons pay the highest amount of income tax in Prussia:—Baron von Rothschild in Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, 74,200 marks on an annual income of about 74 millions (£2,500,000); Baron Bräuer, the banker, at the same place, 68,400 marks. Then follow Herr Krupp,

the iron-founder at Essen, with 59,400; Herr von Thiele-Winkler, in Osnabrück, with 59,600; Herr Heekmann, at Berlin, with 54,200; Von Blüchroder, the Berlin banker, and Count Henckel von Donnersmark with 32,400 each; the Borsig iron foundry in Berlin with 30,500; two persons, names unknown at Münster, with 27,000; another at Berlin with 21,600; and three at Cologne with 21,600 marks each. *Ker. Leifroy* was executed within Lewis Guel on Nov. 29 for the murder of Mr. Gold on the Brighton Railway.

OBITUARY.

Emile de Girardin, the celebrated French journalist, died at the age of 76, after having led one of the most active careers on record in the annals of journalism.

Count d'Albanie died suddenly on Christmas Eve, in his 82nd year, on board a steamer off Bordeaux. He was believed by many to have been the legitimate son of the Young Pretender by the Princess Louise Clementine Sabaki of Stolberg.

Mr. Osman Ricardo, late M.P. for Worcester, died on the 2nd January at Ledbury, in Worcestershire, aged 68. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. David Ricardo, the celebrated writer on Currency and Political Economy.

Mr. Edward Askew Sather, the well-known comedian, died on the 20th January at Vere Street, Cavendish Square.

Mrs. S. C. Hall, the eminent authoress, died on January 30 at New Market. She was the originator of the *Florence Nightingale Fund* and for some years past had been in receipt of a pension of £100 per annum.

Mr. Carlyle, the eminent author, died on February 5th at Chelsea. He was born in 1795. At the age of 14 he entered the University of Edinburgh, passing through a regular curriculum and studying mathematics under Professor Leslie. Intended by his parents for the ministry, he remained at the university upwards of seven years. He was afterwards a teacher of mathematics in a school in Fife-shire for about two years, when he determined to devote himself to literature.

Dowager Lady Raglan died on March 5 at Stanhope Street, Marlborough, aged 83. The deceased was the second daughter of William, Earl of Mornington, and niece of the late Duke of Wellington.

Carolina Amelie, Dowager Queen of Denmark, died at Copenhagen on March 9. Her Majesty was daughter of Frederick Christian, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and was born June 28, 1796. She was married to the King Christian VIII. on May 23, 1816.

Mrs. Horatia Nelson Ward died on March 6 at Pinney aged 81. She was Lady Hamilton's daughter Horatia, the same whom her reputed father, Lord Nelson, bequeathed with his dying breath to the care of his country.

Princess Louise Caroline Marie Frederica of Hesse-Cassel, sister of the Duchess of Cambridge, died at Rumpshausen, aged 57.

Admiral W. C. Bruce died in the *Ida* of Wight, aged 76. He entered the navy in 1816 on board the *Minde*, and as Midshipman of that vessel was present at the battle of Algiers.

Rev. William Morley Pugh, D.D., the eminent Wesleyan preacher, died April 1st at Huddersfield, aged 52. In early life he was placed in a merchant's office at Hull, but his tastes and aspirations lay in another direction. He became a local preacher at Sunderland and its neighbourhood, and after a course of training at the Wesleyan College at Richmond, Surrey, was sent to Hardee, near Staplehurst, in Kent, to undertake a pastoral charge. In 1866 he left England for Canada, and during his residence in the Dominion he was five times chosen President of the Canadian Conference. He returned to England in 1876, and in July 1874 was elected President of the Wesleyan Conference for the year.

Mr. Burgess, A.R.A., the well-known Architect, died at Kensington on April 20, aged 53, after having only enjoyed the dignity of A.R.A. for a few weeks.

Mr. Robert Phillips, the well-known Art Goldsmith, of Cockspur Street, died at Torquay on April 21.

Mr. Edward Miall, late M.P. for Bradford, died on April 29 aged 72. He was educated at the Protestant Dissenters' College at Wyke, Herts. For three years he officiated as an Independent Minister at Ware, and afterwards at Leicester. He left the latter position to go to London in 1841 for the purpose of establishing the *Nonconformist*, of which he was from the first both proprietor and editor, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Southwark in September 1843 and for Halifax in August 1847. He was returned for Rochdale in July 1852, was defeated in March 1857 as he was at Tavistock in August 1857, but he was returned for Bradford in 1869, and continued to represent that borough till 1874.

Mr. Edward Henson, M.P. for Preston, died suddenly on May 5, aged 56. He was till very lately a member of the firm of Horrocks and Co., Cotton Spinners, of Preston.

Lady Caroline Hill, widow of Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., died on May 27, aged 84. Sir Rowland and Lady Hill were play-fellows from a very early age, and as shown in the "History of Penny Postage," her earnest and intelligent co-operation and assistance were of the utmost value to her husband in his struggle to effect the postal reforms with which his name is associated.

Sir Josiah Mason died at Erdington, near Birmingham, on June 16, aged 86. Deceased was born at Kidderminster, commencing life as a shoemaker and afterwards becoming a carpet weaver. He amassed great wealth, and being without children built an orphanage at Erdington at a cost of £60,000, which he endowed with lands and buildings at a cost of £200,000. Subsequently he built a science college. The cost of the college was about £60,000, and the original endowment cost £110,000.

The Baronne Caters Lablache died on June 25 after a short illness. She was the gifted daughter of the celebrated Signor Lablache, who for many years had the honour of giving musical instruction to the Queen.

Lord Hatherley died on July 9, aged 80, at his residence in Great George Street, Westminster. His Lordship was the Right Hon. William Page Wood, F.R.S., second son of the late Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., many years one of the members for the city of London.

The Duke Augustus of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha died on July 25 at Vienna.

The American papers announced the death of Dr. Tanner, whose death was accelerated by the injury received by his constitution in his celebrated forty days' fast.

Captain Edward J. Trevelyan, Lord Byron's friend, and his companion in arms in his abortive war made in the cause of Greek independence, died in August in his 89th year.

The Right Hon. Sir William Heathcote, formerly M.P. for the University of Oxford, died on August 18 at Hursley Park, near Winchester, aged 80. He passed away much respected and beloved both in public and in private life, and in him Hampshire lost a "fine old English gentleman" of the best and worthiest type.

Baron James Edward de Rothschild died in October 25 in Paris, aged 37. He was the eldest son of the late Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, of London, who himself was the son of Nathan Meyer de Rothschild, the founder of the English house of Rothschild.

M. Dufaure, President of the French Ministry and a veteran politician, died on June 26th at the age of 83. He made his *début* in public life as a barrister, but abandoned the Bar for politics, and in 1834 was named Deputy for Saintes.

The death of Dean Stanley occurred on July 18th. His illness commenced in July 8th with a bilious attack, which caused no anxiety to the Reverend gentleman himself or to his relatives and friends. The Court circular of July 19th contained the following—

"The Queen learnt this morning with profound grief the sad news of the death of the Dean of Westminster, in whom the Church and nation have lost one of their noblest and most gifted members. In addition to the deep sorrow for so great a national loss, the Queen feels that death has removed another of Her Majesty's most trusted friends and advisers."

The Rev. Samuel Benson, M.A., who died in April last, was the eldest son of the Rev. J. Benson, an eminent Wesleyan, and distinguished as a Commentator of first-rate excellence. The Rev. S. Benson was Vicar of St. Saviour's, Shoreditch, for more than 50 years, Joseph Benson commenced his ministry in 1771. Samuel Benson has just closed his in 1881. Between them they kept up the ministerial succession for 110 years.

The Most Reverend John, Archbishop of Tuam, died on the 7th of November at St. Jarlath's, in the 81st year of his age. He was the senior prelate of the Roman Catholic Church. A personal and honoured friend of more than one of the Popes, six of whom he had seen ascend the Chair of Peter, Dr. Macalea had taken part in the greatest ecclesiastical events of the century at home and abroad. He was born in the village of Tubernadine, in the county of Mayo, in the year 1791. His parents were of the farming class.

The funeral of the Queen Dowager of Denmark took place in the Cathedral at Roskilde, her remains being laid beside those of King Christian VIII. Lord Colville and Sir C. L. Wyke, the British Minister at Copenhagen, representing Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales, walked directly after the King of Denmark. The Queen looked very ill, and nearly fainted. All the foreign Ministers were present.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte died at Versailles of pest which had ascended to his heart. He was born at Rome in 1815, and was the third son of Lucien Bonaparte. He early in life adopted the profession of arms, and first served in South America. On returning to Italy he made himself disagreeable to the Pope, who in 1836 had him seized and confined for a long time in the Castle of St. Angelo. On regaining his liberty he wandered in America and in Europe, and in 1848 came to France, where, in consideration of his father's Republican opinions, he obtained the grade of *chef de bataillon*. Elected by Corsica to the Constituent Assembly, he voted with the Extreme Left. After the coup d'état he retired into privacy with the title of Prince and Highness. On the fall of the

empire he sold his estate in the Ardennes and went to Belgium. He afterwards visited London, where his wife opened a dressmaker's shop, which failed. The couple then separated mutually, and the Prince finally settled down alone in the hotel where he expired.

The Rev. David Liston, formerly Professor of Hebrew in the University of Edinburgh, died in February, aged 82. Mr. Liston spent about 20 years in India, where he became proficient in Hindustani and the cognate dialects, and was appointed to the chair of Hebrew in Edinburgh in 1848.

The death of the President of Corpus remodels one of the most striking figures of Oxford life. A man of singular strength of character, the impression he produced on the men of his time at Oxford was out of all proportion to his reputation in the outer world where he was, in truth, comparatively unknown. This result is partly owing to the vigour with which he threw himself into the absorbing agitations of the last generation for academic reform, and partly to his never having acquired a sustained habit of purely literary exposition. As a successful college tutor and professor, as the vigorous head of a distinguished college, and as the champion of liberal principles in the University for many a long year, Mr. Wilson will be held in affectionate remembrance by all Oxford men of his day and generation.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. E. W. Enraght, previous to his release, received a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which His Grace said:—"I give you full credit for an earnest desire to do what you believe to be right, and I sincerely trust that some way may be speedily devised for extricating you without any sacrifice of principle from the painful position in which you are now placed."

The Archbishop of Canterbury addressed a letter to the Clergy and laity urging the necessity of giving increased support to the Church Defence Institution, in order to counteract the work of the Liberation Society. The Archbishop directed attention to the objects of the Society and the dissemination of their principles by means of the press and lectures, by which "unscrupulous statements" are sown broadcast.

Five ladies, probationers of the Church Deaconess Home, Maidstone, were admitted to the office of Deaconess in the Church of England by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Bishop of Manchester (the Right Rev. Dr. Fraser), preaching on July 7th at the consecration of the new church of St. Peter, Westleigh, spoke on the subject of ceremonialism in religion. External things, he urged, must be kept in their proper place, but may become, not helps to piety, but instruments of superstition. He did not believe in the excessive ceremonialism which was now so much the fashion.

A consistory was held at Rome on the 18th May, at which the Pope appointed thirty-eight new bishops. Among them are—in England, the Right Rev. John Cuthbert, Hadley, Bishop of Newport, and in America, the Rev. Mr. Janssens, Bishop of Natchez. His Holiness also appointed several bishops in *partibus infidelium*. A Papal Bull relating to the constitution of the Roman Catholic Church in England, and commencing "Romanus Pontifex," was issued from the Vatican on the 14th.

The Rev. G. G. Bradley, Master of University College, Oxford, has been appointed Dean of Westminster.

A memorial signed by 22,997 lay members of the Church of England, including four dukes, twenty other peers, ten noblemen, twenty-six members of Parliament, twenty-two baronets, 172 officers (army and navy), and 191 Justices of the Peace, has been forwarded to the Archbishop of Canterbury, emphatically protesting against the toleration within the Church of England of any doctrines or practices which favour the restoration of the Roman Mass, or any colourable imitation thereof, any re-introduction of the confessional, or any assumption of sacerdotal pretensions on the part of the clergy in the administration of the Word and Sacraments.

Among the notices of motion for Convocation of York, which met on April 26, was the following by the Bishop of Manchester—"That in view of the doubtfulness attaching to any and all the interpretations of the rubric relating to the ornaments of the Church and of the Ministers thereof as it now stands in the Book of Common Prayer, and of the frequent litigation that has ensued therefrom, it is, in the opinion of this Convocation, expedient that the said rubric be expunged whether by rubric or canon, as shall seem best to establish a clear and distinct rule in this matter, conformable for the usage which for the last 200 years hath prevailed in this Church of England."

At the Convocation of York, on the motion of the Archdeacon of Chester, seconded by the Archdeacon of Macclesfield, the following resolution was passed:—"That this Convocation of York petition both Houses of Parliament to pass a bill to relieve the clergy of the church of England from the obligation of publishing banns for attending the churches of which they are incumbents for the solemnization of the marriage of any divorced person whatever."

Two hundred foreign bishops are expected at the Vatican for the approaching canonization of saints.

The Archbishop of Canterbury addressed to the clergy and laity a long letter on the subject of the extension of lay co-operation in the Church. In reply to the memorial which was presented to the Bishops in May last, he urges laymen to offer themselves to the parochial clergy for the district work at readers, that the clergy should widely make known their desire to receive the co-operation of such laymen; and that when suitable men have been approved they should receive, as in London, a formal commission from the Bishop.

MILITARY.

The *London Official Gazette* published a list of rewards for services in the late Afghan war. Generals Bright, Ross, Hills, Chayre, Macpherson, Palliser, Charles Gough, Hugh Gough, Macgregor, and Baker were appointed Knights Commander of the Bath, Eighteen Colonels, twenty-one Lieutenant Colonels, two Majors, and four Doctors were appointed Companions of the Bath. Five Political Officers were appointed Companions of the Bath. Seventy-five Majors were promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and seventy-eight Captains to Majors.

The Secretary of State for War, in moving the Army estimates in the House of Commons in March, submitted a programme of reforms in Army organization. The age of recruits was to be increased to 19 years, and none were to be sent to India until they were 20 years of age. The terms of enlistment were to be 12 years' service with the colors, at home 7 years, and abroad 5 years. Men completing their service in India were to be permitted to re-enlist for two years only in the four battalions of Indian regiments yearly. The relief battalions to a great extent were to be superseded by drafts from linked battalions at home. Increased pay and privileges were to be granted to Non-Commissioned Officers. According to this programme a remedy was provided for the retirement grievance, 516 out of 1,600 Captains were to rise to Major instead of 216. The number of Generals was to be reduced to 140. Corporal punishment was to be abolished.

INDIAN.

POLITICAL.

In the early part of the year the bad state of the health of the Viceroy created much apprehension and anxiety. Lord Ripon recovered after a few weeks from the fever which he caught in the North-West Provinces and once more threw upon the discharge of those official duties which had so long been forbidden him. As President of the Legislative Department, he certainly had not had much to do; but meetings of the Executive Council had been frequently held, and at these most important questions had been discussed. The Afghan settlement, the Mysore rendition, the Financial Statement, the Coast Defence Committee's Report, the Vernacular Press Act, and the Press Commissionship, were among other important subjects considered and dealt with. Apart from these, the purely ceremonial duties had also to be gone through, and so far Lord Ripon bore the strain without any sign of a relapse of his illness. Lord Ripon's year during the year and his public appearances at Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ahmed, Chittore, and Benares gave the greatest satisfaction, especially to the Native Princes and peoples. In replying to an address presented him by the Agra Municipality, His Excellency referred to the subject of local self-government, which he said would not be proceeded with hastily in places where it might not be applicable, but gradually and cautiously. Regarding the agricultural prospects, he was thankful to say they were good. The subject of providing against future famines was one of the utmost importance, and would always occupy the attention of Government. They were aware that the Agricultural Department had been specially established for this purpose.

In the beginning of the year peace prevailed throughout India and the great topic of discussion in England and in India was the advisability of otherwise abandoning Kandahar and thus totally reversing the policy of the Conservative Government. The debates in Parliament regarding this question were mixed with some acrimony, but at an early stage it was evident that Mr. Gladstone's ministry had determined upon abandoning Kandahar and adopting a new Afghan policy. The English forces evacuated Kandahar on the 12th April, consisting of between 8 and 9,000 troops, who were told off to their various stations in India. It was urged upon the Government the necessity of linking Quetta with the Indus Valley Railway on the ground that it was imperative that Quetta at least should be in direct and rapid communication with great Indian cantonments, whence regiments must be drawn in an emergency. The strategical value of the position taken up would, it was sought, be increased tenfold while the effect upon the wild tribes would be equal to the presence of 5,000 men. That a great train would be drawn to the line seemed also beyond doubt, as the traffic returns from the desert stations on the Sibi line were extraordinary. The Kandahar rear guard reached

Mundi Hissar on the 22nd April. Shams-ud-din, the Deputy Governor, with other Sirdars and officials, accompanied the troops a part of the way. Afghanistan, however, soon after the evacuation of Kandahar was distracted and disturbed by a civil war between Ayub Khan and Abdul Rahman Khan, the Amir of Cabul. On the 22nd June the former arrived with his forces at Khavaja Ahmed, two marches from Girahk, and some negotiations were supposed to be going on between the two camps. An action was fought on the morning of the 27th July between the forces of the Amir and Ayub; it lasted till 11 A.M., when one of the Amir's regiments went over to Ayub's side and the rest of the Amir's troops then dispersed. The guns and baggage were lost. Ayub Khan entered Kandahar on the 30th July. Before his arrival 15 Parsians and Razarias were murdered in the streets by the Afghan populace. The Amir issued a proclamation all over North Afghanistan to the chiefs and others stating that the enemy had occupied Kandahar and that he would leave for Kandahar in a week. He paid up all troops at head-quarters, and sent reinforcements with money to Ghazni and Kelat-i-Ghilzai. General Muhammad Jan and several other leading men were arrested. The Amir marched with his troops to Cabul and after a severe battle near Kandahar won a complete victory. Ayub Khan with a portion of his defeated troops fled to Herat and thus ended what threatened to be a protracted and serious conflict in Afghanistan.

On the north-west frontier of India there have been a few small wars. While the withdrawal of British troops from Kandahar was going on a British force started on another frontier campaign. General Kennedy, who commanded the expedition against the Waziris, first of all turned from the Tankam and punished the southern families; thence returning on to the main road to Kanigoram he took twenty days' provisions and marched straight upon Kanigoram itself. In the meantime General Gordon occupied Makin, where the two forces united. General Gordon's force then fell back upon Bannoo, General Kennedy covering the retirement, and eventually withdrawing his own troops either to Bannoo or Lark, according to circumstances. A proclamation was sent by the Government of India to the Maliks of the Waziris previous to orders being issued to the troops to cross the frontier, and the following is the summary of that document:—The proclamation first recounted the conditions under which the Chamar Khel and Baboly branches of Mahsud Waziris entered into a treaty with the British Government in 1873 and 1874 for the maintenance of friendly relations and the security of the frontier. It stated that in 1878 the Mahsud Waziris received a warning not to attempt hostilities against the British Government. It showed how the Mahsuds broke their engagements on the 1st January 1879 by collecting a body of 3,000 men and plundering the town of Tank and other villages, while since that time they had committed further offences within the British border. In order to punish the tribe, and to prevent the repetition of the offences, the Government offered the tribe peace on certain terms, but though the conditions had long been known the tribe did not for some time submit to them. The British Government, however, wishing to give the Mahsuds a final opportunity to comply with the terms, issued this proclamation, but if the tribe did not submit notice was given that the British forces would enter the Mahsud territory to enforce the terms imposed and inflict such punishment on the tribe as may seem good. It was at one time very strongly believed that the Waziris would submit to the terms of the Government and thus avoid an invasion of their territory. Five out of the six ringleaders of the raid on Tank surrendered to the British force and were sent to the Duran Fort. The rest of the representatives of the Mahsud Waziris came in and discussed the Government terms. The rest of the tribe, the Akhais, Shamas Khels, and Baluchis, assisted the British force in coercing the refractory portion of the Baluchis into submission. The Waziris are a tribe given to self-admiration and exclusiveness, tempered by a keen love of bloodshed and pillage. Before the punitive expedition of 1880 their name was held in terror wherever it was known. Colonel Paget says, "their boast that they had seen 'kings coming and kings going, but had never seen the king who had taken revenue from them,' was not unfounded, for no army had ever penetrated their country or reduced any of their tribes to obedience." No stranger can enter their country unless he is under the protection of some holy or well-known man; but, on the other hand, they never harm women or take their jewels. Amongst the Waziris marriages are arranged by the parents, widows may re-marry whom they please, if the brother or other kinsman of the deceased husband does not claim her hand; polygamy is rarely practised, owing to the poverty of the people. The traveller in Waziristan occasionally meets men without noses, the result of mutilation. He will be astonished to learn that these unlucky individuals have been caught in what the French delicately call an *affaire*. Having a Divorce Court, the Waziris kill every woman who dishonours herself and her husband, the punishment being set free after his nose has been cut off. What occurs when a man has a number of *affaires* does not appear; having only one nose to lose, he can laugh to scorn all idea of further punishment. The Bhed tribes were in an unsettled state. Details of troops from Baroda and Ahmedabad and the Erinpore force, which had been relieved by the Murwarra battalion, were sent to put down the disturbance. The Waziri and Bhed punitive expeditions were restored order.

The rising in Jeypore had no connection with the disturbances in Rampa. It arose from the overzeal of certain headmen who executed capital punishment upon some offenders who fell into their hands, and who were arrested by the Police for this application of local law. The followers of these headmen, who probably could not understand the objections of the

Police to this summary mode of procedure, rose in defence of their chief. Previous to the disturbance in the Jeypore country numbers of those who took part in the Rampa rebellion made their way into the territory. The headmen of two villages north-east of Jeypore were arrested by the Police for having something to do with the cruel murder of a member of Domias; on the night of the 29th December 1890 the Karapithy station was threatened with an attack by two gangs. A strong Police force supported by a military detachment of fifty men put down the rising in Jeypore. The Honorable D.F. Carmichael in April last was on special duty in connection with the Rampa affair. That official's great experience, acquired by long connection with the Northern Districts and his tact in dealing with native tribes, enabled him to bring about a peaceful settlement.

In Bombay there was a great sensation created on account of what is called the "Kollerpur conspiracy." There was a rumour in March last that the conspirators had formed a plot to assassinate the Europeans, and place an independent Rajah on the Musnud of Kollerpur. The "conspirators" were tried and after a long judicial investigation it was found that the so-called conspiracy was not of a very formidable character and some of those who took part in it were punished with imprisonment for a few years.

Mr. Fawcett spoke at a political meeting at Manchester on the 4th January on public works in India. He concluded his speech amid long and continued cheering. A Home paper in commenting upon it remarked: "The question of public works in India, to which Mr. Fawcett referred in his speech at Manchester, is one of much difficulty. There can be no doubt that a liberal expenditure upon railways, canals, and similar undertakings is necessary for the development of the resources of India; and there is every reason to believe that such an outlay would prove not only beneficial to the country but remunerative to those by whom it was made. It is true that hitherto the Indian public works as a whole have not yielded a satisfactory return upon the capital sunk in them. That, however, is partly due to the fact that many of the lines of railway have been constructed not with a view to commercial success, but for strategic purposes, and partly also to the shortness of the time in which many of the works have been in operation. There are good grounds for believing that in the course of a few years such railways as have been laid down with an eye to the industrial requirements of the country will be yielding adequate returns, and there is every inducement to extend the system of communication by the construction of inexpensive branch lines, which will open up new districts to trade and act as feeders to the trunk lines. Unfortunately, however, the Government, which has hitherto taken the chief part in the work of the extension, is now compelled to restrict its operations. English enterprise, as Mr. Fawcett pointed out, has enriched nearly every country in the world, and in India it will find a field profitable to itself and conducive to the prosperity both of this country and of our Empire in the East. In the end we should say Indian railways would prove infinitely more profitable than Indian gold mines, upon which so much capital is now being squandered." During the official year, upwards of 1,100 miles of Railway were opened for traffic. This made 9,661 miles for the whole of India. By the end of the next year the total length open for traffic will probably be over 10,800 miles.

Great success has signalled the new departure in the mode of raising capital for the development of the Indian Railway system. On the morning of July 19th, Messrs Baring Brothers and Company and Messrs N. M. Rothschild and Son intimated that they would be prepared to receive applications for hundred thousand shares of £10 each, the capital of the Central Railway Company, Limited. At noon of that day eighteen times the total amount of the issue were received and the list was at once closed. The contract entered into by the Company with the Secretary of State for India is for the construction and working of a single track Railway on the standard 5½ feet gauge from Calcutta to Bongaing, Jessore, and Koolna with a branch from Bongaing to Rangsat on the Eastern Bengal Railway, the total length exclusive of sidings of about 130 miles.

To facilitate Railway travelling in India, and especially with the object of establishing a complete system of intercommunication between India and England, the India Office, at the direct instigation of Mr. Gladstone, promoted negotiations with the Indian Government Railway Administrations for the granting of special concessions, such as had been decided upon by the Italian Government Railways. On behalf of the latter, Mr. John M. Cook left London for Bombay upon the subject, and was officially announced that "the Secretary of State for India will be disposed to regard with favor any plan which will embrace arrangements, on reasonable terms, for facilitating Railway travelling in India and adding to the convenience and comfort of passengers." Mr. Gladstone assigned as his reason for supporting the project, "the real public value of such a system of intercommunication."

The Government of India have sanctioned the proposed survey, at the cost of the South Indian Railway Company, of the extension south, on the metre gauge, from Tinnevely, Tenkasi and Shencottah, to Quilon, with a branch to Trevandrum, and arrangements are made for carrying out the work at once. It is to be left, however, to the Supreme Government to decide whether this will form a part of the South Indian Railway Company's system or a separate one.

The total length of open line of the South Indian Railway Company at the close of the official year 1890 was 632½ miles, and the following sections were opened

during the year—on 1st August 1880, Chingapat to Wallajahad, 13 miles; on 1st January 1881, Wallajahad to Chingapat, 13 miles. The total length at the end of the official year was 653½ miles, and if to this be added the Pondicherry line (from Gingee river to Pondicherry) 734 miles, the total length worked by the Company at the end of the official year was 1387½ miles. The South Indian Railway system was completed, and it was connected with the Madras line at Arcatum, thus "enabling traffic exchanged with the Madras Railway to be carried by a direct route instead of going round by Madras, a saving of 38 miles. The capital expenditure on the open line up to March 1881 was Rupees 1,19,67,129; the value of stores in stock on 31st March 1881 was Rupees 27,91,767, giving the total capital expenditure, including line under construction and stores, at Rupees 1,47,58,896.

The capital expenditure of the Madras Railway up to 31st March 1881 was Rupees 11,10,67,025. The value of stores in stock up to the same date was including those in transit Rupees 28,55,693. The total capital expenditure, including stores, was up to the same date Rupees 11,39,22,718. The principal engineering works on which outlay was incurred were the Choyar Bridge, Electrical Inter-communication in trains, Protective Works, Mullur Bridge, extending line to Bangalore Pettah, platform and siding, Kaminapuram, new permanent way on bridges, North-West Line, pumps to supply water for locomotive purposes. These cost Rupees 2,29,517. The net profits of the official year were Rupees 19,33,827, giving a dividend at the rate of 1½ per cent. on the total capital expenditure; they fell short of the guarantee by Rs. 45,000. The permanent way and works were maintained at their usual high standard, and the embankment between Kadanahur and Arcatum, the scene of a disastrous accident in 1879, was thoroughly repaired.

A Resolution in the *Gazette of India* dated April last stated that under the rules sanctioned by the Secretary of State for regulating the appointment of natives of India to the Civil Service, Native Civilian Probationers can not, unless specially exempted by the Governor-General, be recommended for confirmation in the service until they have passed such examinations as may be prescribed by the Local Government, subject to the approval of the Government of India. In consequence of certain inquiries and suggestions from the Government of Bengal as to the nature of the examinations to which Probationers should be subjected, and as to the period to be allowed for passing them, the Local Governments had been consulted on these points, and the Governor-General, after considering their replies, was pleased to rule that Native Civilian Probationers, appointed under the Statutory Rules may be confirmed in their appointments at the close of the probationary period of two years, provided they pass within that period the departmental examination by the lower standard prescribed for Government Civilians appointed in England. With regard to departmental examination by the higher standard, the Government of India did not consider it necessary to fix any obligatory period within which that examination must be passed by Native Civilian Probationers appointed in India, but it should be understood that no promotion or increase of pay will be attainable until the higher standard examination had been passed; further, that the Governor-General reserved to himself power to dispense with the services of any Native Civilian appointed under Statutory Rules who may fail to pass by the higher standard within a reasonable time, and who, as the result of such failure, is considered for the efficient discharge of his duties as a member of the Civil Service.

On the 24th of May last Madras sustained a great loss in the death of His Excellency the Governor, Mr. William Patrick Adam, at Ootacamund. Mr. Adam arrived at Madras on the 18th December 1880 and assumed the Governorship on the 20th of the same month. Very shortly after his arrival in Madras he paid a short visit to Ootacamund and replying to the address of welcome presented to him by the residents, highly eulogised the scenery and said that it reminded him of his own country, Scotland. His expectations of the climate were more than realised and soon proved of the estimation in which he had previously held it, from what he had heard and read about it, and Mrs. Adam and himself would reside there. One of the first official events of Mr. Adam's Governorship was the holding of a public reception in celebration of the sixty-first anniversary of the birth of the Queen, which for some reason was postponed till the 14th of January. It was a singular coincidence that his death should occur on the sixty-second anniversary of the birth of Her Majesty. By identifying himself with various public movements, such, for instance, as the Volunteer Corps, of which he was Honorary Colonel, the amelioration of the condition of the Christian population, and the improvement of education in the Mohammedan community, Mr. Adam, during his brief career as Governor, succeeded in his wish to be popular. One of his acts in particular will be vividly remembered by residents in the Presidency. He restored to the public the privilege of driving through the Government House, and announced his intention of having a riding path on Rotten Row, which he followed along the South Beach. His journey to Mysore to meet the Maharajah Mr. Adam rather severely, on account of the excessive heat there. On the occasion of his journey he was acting for the Viceroy, who, and not sufficiently recovered, his illness to be present. How well Mr. Adam acquitted himself of this, the most important duty which he performed during the short tenure of his Governorship, we can only surmise. The series of speeches which he was called upon to deliver were remarkable for their suitability, tact, and good taste. It was seriously discussed in Parliament in the 18th whether Madras should not be placed under the rule of a Lieutenant-Governor. Lord Basington, in reply to a question put to him in the House, stated that there

not sufficient time to frame a legislative enactment for the proposed change. The names of some more or less distinguished politicians were mentioned as the probable successors of the lamented Mr. Adam. The Administration for about six months was conducted by the Hon. William Huddleston, Senior Member of Council. His Excellency Mr. Grant Duff assumed the reins of Government in October. Shortly before leaving England His Excellency delivered a speech at Baulf, a portion of which is worth reproducing; he said:—"In the portion of India which is about to pass under my charge there are a great many districts presided over each by a single British official. One of these districts is, or lately was, about as big as 19 of the smaller English counties. How much can the local British providence see with his own eyes and hear with his own ears in so vast a field of action? The real difficulties are, then, as you will readily see, internal difficulties, and there are quite enough of them without encouraging our Viceroy to dream dreams of a great Central Asian policy of which Afghanistan is to be made the basis. The present Viceroy will certainly not do that. He will know what passes in these far-off regions, but he will endeavour more and more, I am sure, to extricate himself from every sort of entanglement beyond our north-western frontier. For myself, I shall have no temptation to devote any part of my attention to those Asiatic (as distinguished from Indian) subjects which have in former days interested me as a dabbler of political speculation much as they have interesting to most men. My work will be of a purely administrative kind, and my efforts will mainly be directed to give as great an impulse as I can to all the multifarious good influences at work in a country which has been well called the most Indian part of India, in a country larger than the British Isles, and inhabited by over 30,000,000 of people. I am sure I shall have your best wishes in so gigantic and so deeply interesting a task. It is a task which has come to me very unexpectedly and, as it were, by a kind of fate. When I was a boy of 16, an old friend of my father's offered me a Haileybury appointment. I weighed its advantages with what help I could and decided against an Indian life. I went to Oxford and read for the Bar, giving during those years only that amount of attention to India which any educated man who was a member of an Indian family naturally would give. It so happened, however, that when you sent me to Parliament in December 1857 the question which was before the country was the political status of the East India Company, and my maiden speech was made in February 1858 on the second reading of Lord Palmerston's India Bill. Again for years I turned away from Indian subjects, speaking only at distant intervals upon them, but still giving nineteen-twentieths of my time to other matters. I wrote my 'Glances over Europe,' my 'Studies in European Politics,' my 'Political Surveys,' and a great number of other things quite unconnected with India, but to the surprise of some people and my own I found myself in December 1868 in charge of Indian affairs in the House of Commons. Only a very few persons who were part of Mr. Gladstone's first administration when it was formed remained in the position to which they were first appointed when that Government fell—three or four I think at the most. Death, resignation, and change of office or loss of seats completely altered the whole cast, but I remained occupied with India in February 1874 as I had been in December 1868. When we went out I determined to go and visit the country to whose affairs I had given so much time, and a delightful journey I had. But so little did I ever contemplate ever again seeing it, that the last words which I wrote in the diary I kept of my journey were—'Encore un reve de la vie finit—that is, 'Once more a dream of life ended.' When the present administration was formed I found myself in the midst of now and intensely interesting duties, which carried my thoughts to almost every part of the world except to India. Even some time after the unexpected death of my lamented friend Mr. Adam, when newspapers were all saying that I was going to Madras, I would have willingly betted heavily against my doing so, but no one can control his destiny. I am going to Madras, and now I have thrown myself as completely into the idea of my new work that it seems to me strange and unnatural that I should ever have hesitated. That is, when I look at one side of the shield; when I look at the other and see the friends I am leaving, why then thoughts arise which in the words of John Sterling's last letter to Carlyle I had best 'keep down with all the iron weights in my power.'

The weather during the year was somewhat peculiar, the monsoons having kept off to an unusual time. It was apprehended that in some districts there would have been scarcity and drought. On the 12th November a storm of some violence blew over the Bay and a large part of the Presidency. On the night of that day the storm reached its height. Two Hopper barges, the *Hobart* and *Scholar*, sunk in the harbour and fifteen lives were lost including Captain Berlin. A portion of the harbour was damaged involving the loss of a large sum of money.

On Sunday, 27th November 1881, His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Stagh Roberts, V.C., G.C.S.I., C.B., R.A., Bart., arrived in Madras, and on the following day the usual salute announced his assumption of the office of Commander-in-Chief of this Presidency. The Madras Army may well be proud of having a Chief who has won a world-wide reputation as a courageous and very able Leader and Warrior. Sir Frederick, since his arrival, has been busy in inspecting the Military Departments and Forces in the City of Madras as well as in the neighbouring Military Stations of St. Thomas' Mount and Palaveram. On the 11th December a parade of all the troops composed of

about 5,000 men took place on the Island for the purpose of awarding the Victoria Cross to Private J. Ashford of the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers for conspicuous gallantry on the occasion of the sortie from Kandahar on the 16th August 1880. The decoration was presented by Sir Frederick Roberts.

The Government of India sent home to the India Office a scheme for the reorganization of the Finance Department in India, which was drawn up by Major the Hon. E. Baring. According to this scheme, which was about to be placed on trial, the higher works in the department were to be held by forty-four gazetted officers, eight of whom were to be recruited, according to standing and merit, from the Ministerial ranks of the several Accountants-General as heretofore.

Speculations in gold mines in this Province reached during the year fever heat. At a meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts on February 11, Sir William Rose Robinson in the chair, Mr. Hyde Clarke read a paper on "The gold-fields of India." He said that there was a prevalent sentiment that it was necessary to be cautious in dealing with the Gold Question. No doubt fabulous hopes should be avoided and undue excitement and gambling should be discouraged; but on the other side the legitimate development of any resource of the Indian Empire should not be impeded. It was not possible for any one at present to determine the probability of the new workings or how they would affect the country. The gold of India was traditional, and yet in our days gold had become scarce in those regions. The rivers had been cleared of the accessible gold, and evidence existed of very old workings. In the Indus, between Attock and Ralsbogh, as much as 2,000 ounces annually used to be obtained. In Southern India there appeared to be large deposits in the Wynnad and Mysore, and there seemed to be still a considerable quantity obtainable from the rivers in the Assam Provinces. Some were ready to consider that the absence of ancient workings was an evidence of their having worn out, but the interruption in working was not always due to the want of ore, for wars or political troubles might arrest the industry. Two of the workings discovered had been of a rude, primitive type, but there had been evidently in yet more ancient days mining of a more able and scientific character. The above-named districts are in a hill region, subject to a very heavy rainfall, which had been stated ere now at many inches annually. In those districts gold-working might be successfully carried on. What was needed was a judicious investment of capital in machinery and to have the work carried on by practical, experienced men. A very important consideration is the supply of labor. The want or failure of gold has put a stop to mineral industry in many countries. The supply of labor must be free and continuous, and consist of men who are disposed to engage in such a project. This is the strength of Chili, where the natives are content to undergo the drudgery and receive regular wages, or, as tributaries, run their chance of the prizes of rich and casual finds. It is likewise necessary to have English or other foreign miners who understand the business, and are willing to go abroad and encounter, with or without their families, the vicissitudes of distant travel. He did not consider that there would be any difficulty in obtaining labor. The development of gold-mining in India must have a great effect in raising prices in the country. Though at the present moment attention was concentrated on the Wynnad regions, in ancient times other regions had been better known, nevertheless just now the Wynnad claimed attention. This must certainly be considered as an old and recognized gold district, at whatever opinion we may have arrived as to its practical utility. The old workings attest its former and continuous occupation for mining, while the petty operations of the native gold-seekers preserve the tradition rather than prove the extent or importance of the formations. More than once in later times attention has been directed to the possibility of turning these indications to account, and that chiefly in dependence on the historical indications. The earliest historical evidence, however, that we as yet possess is that brought forward by the eminent authority on the archaeology of India, Dr. Burch, quoted by Mr. Westwick and Mr. Drough Smyth. Dr. Burch brings direct proof as to the abundance of gold by his successful decipherment of a remarkable inscription in the Bangas Temple, and is thus enabled to state that in the eleventh century gold was still the most common precious metal in India, and stupendous quantities are mentioned. He too considers that this gold was obtained from mines, and that the Moslem invasions interrupted their working. After referring to other authorities who testified to the value of the gold fields, the lecturer referred to the exertions of Lieutenant Nicholson, who in one place found twenty-seven old shafts, and in another found 500 or 600 natives working regularly, and paying some £700 a year in royalties to the local Zemindar or Rajah. When the district was availed of for coffee-planting, the planters began to find the gold, and in 1868 some Australians who had settled in the district commenced gold-mining as a regular employment. Since that time several Companies had been started, and the results of the mining had been such as ought to yield fair profits, but it was obvious that improved means of treatment were required. There seemed, however, but little reason to doubt the success of properly conducted gold-mining with efficient machinery in the Wynnad. There was a heavy rainfall, and labor could be had at low rates. In conclusion, Mr. Hyde Clarke alluded to the highly beneficial effect which the discovery of gold in India must have on the exchange and in the silver currency. In July last there were 41 companies in Mysore

and the Wynnad, with a capital of 5,56,000. Since then the capital invested in gold fields has been increased.

The Census Returns show a grand total of population for all India of 222,000,000. Figures amounting to 218,000,000 can be computed with confidence, and show an increase of 6.2 per cent. But in some provinces apparent large increases may be due to the inaccuracy of previous enumerations. Provincial returns are—

Bengal	25,500,000
Assam	2,800,000
Madras	20,000,000
Bombay	18,000,000
Ditto Native States	8,000,000
Sindh	2,000,000
North-West Provinces	12,000,000
Ditto Native States	2,000,000
Oudh	11,000,000
British Punjab	10,000,000
Native Ditto	2,000,000
Central Provinces	11,000,000
Berar	2,000,000
British Burmah	2,000,000
Mysore	2,000,000
Rajpootana	2,000,000
Central India	2,000,000
Hyderabad	2,000,000
The total makes males	218,000,000
Females	118,000,000

The provincial increases per cent. as compared with previous returns are as follows—

Bengal	18
Assam	13
Sindh	17
North-West	8
Oudh	1
Punjab	7
Central Provinces	25
Berar	26
Burmah	35

The decreases are—
Madras, 24 per cent.
Bombay, 3.
Mysore, 17.

The returns of the Census in British Burmah gave the totals for the native population as males 1,364,661, females 1,719,572, total 3,084,233, whereas in 1871 showing an increase of 957,086, or 31.8 per cent. Burmah in 1871 contained a population of 2,127,147; it now contains 3,084,233, showing an increase of 957,086, or 45 per cent. In 1872 the population of Mouthein was returned at 46,432; it is now returned at 67,259, an increase of 14 per cent.

The Medical Officer of the Mauritius Immigration Department, in his report for the past year on immigrants from India, notices the growth among them of a preference for the engagements instead of the usual system of contract service. There were at the end of the year 66,861 Indian coolies of the latter and 17,713 of the former class on the Island. The figures represent a decrease of 6,000 and an increase of 1,600 in the first and second cases, respectively, in comparison with those of the year 1879.

The manufacture of brown paper, cartridge paper, blotting paper, and some other articles of stationery, as also various descriptions of cotton and woollen cloth, and toys were being established in India, the Governor General in Council gave orders, wherever possible, with due regard to economy, such articles of Indian manufacture were to be substituted for European articles in the Presidency of Bombay, or wherever else in India.

In December 17th the Manchester Chamber of Commerce wrote in deputation and addressed Lord Hasting, Secretary of State for India, on the subject of the total abolition of the cotton duties. In his reply Lord Hasting said that while approving of any discussions on Indian questions because it secured a thorough discussion of them, he hoped that party bias had ceased to influence the same. The Lords had admitted that the ultimate and complete abolition of the cotton duties was desirable, but had not virtually left to the Indian Government. A strong reason in favor of this was that the duty in India is to be reimposed. Mr. Wilson, the Grand Indian Wynnad, imposed that duty in the year 1869; for the first year it applied to imports from 1,231 per annum, and was fixed at 3 per cent., the next year it was raised to 4 per cent., and subsequently it was

reduced and the maximum deficiency was brought to Rs. 100. In 1880 it was determined to change the form of the tax, and in 1881 it appeared as a License Tax, reaching down to incomes of Rs. 200, while in 1882 it was called a Certificate Tax, the income being again raised to Rs. 200. The License Tax and Certificate Tax were simply the Income Tax in disguise. The latter only yielded about half a million sterling. Sir Richard Temple reintroduced the Income Tax when he held the financial portfolio. The tax produced a large amount of revenue. The act repealing the Income Tax expired on the 31st March 1883. The Income Tax is unanimously considered as unsuitable to the circumstances of India.

The Government of India during the year 1881 passed certain very important Resolutions, that which encourages private enterprise and the supply of articles to meet the necessities of Government from the Indian market has met with general approval both at Home and in India.

The Government of India's Educational Resolution regarding the education of Europeans and Eurasians in India is an important step towards meeting a great and long felt want. New schools and institutions are to be opened by the assistance and encouragement of the Government for the benefit of the children of a class of people with whom much sympathy has been in the past expressed by those in high authority.

The Resolution of the Government of India on the decentralization of the finances is intended to train the people of India in self-government. It refers to quote Mr. Cunningham's work on *British India* and its future. "Everything has to be initiated, developed, and carried through by the Government, assisted by any co-operation on the part of the public." According to the Decentralization Scheme the Provincial Governments are to have a direct interest in the revenue of the provinces, and also the most important of Imperial Services which within their own provinces.

From the accounts of the Trade and Finance of British India for the first seven months of the financial year 1881 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year the value of imports has increased by Rs. 33,000,133, as against Rs. 28,92,26,474, and that of exports has increased by Rs. 4,15,12,09 as against Rs. 39,41,52,000. The value of freights has increased by Rs. 4,44,35,202 as against Rs. 5,32,17,622 and that of treasure exported has increased by Rs. 3,32,85,838 as against Rs. 2,56,38,221. The gross amount of import duty collected was Rs. 1,49,40,000 as against Rs. 1,40,61,000, and of export duty collected Rs. 87,05,000 as against Rs. 82,00,000.

The Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of Agricultural Reform in India concludes thus:—

The views of the Government of India may be summed up by saying that the foundation of the work of an Indian Agricultural Department should be the careful investigation of facts with the view of ascertaining what administrative course is necessary to preserve the agricultural operations. It is desired, therefore, that the departments should be organized so as to give the fullest effect to that policy. The prime object of the department should, when established, be devoted to the organization of agricultural operations, which has been shown to be the basis of gauging the stability of agricultural operations as every part of a province, of classifying the areas of the province according to the extent of local investment, and of deciding what method of administrative management is suitable to each, so as to maintain agricultural operations up to the highest standard of efficiency possible under present conditions. From a system of agricultural inquiry has proceeded, will follow the gradual development of agricultural improvement, and the Government of India will be satisfied if, on the first year of the new Agricultural Department, the organization of agricultural inquiry is placed in the hands of suitable officials, to whom may be committed the subsequent requirements of carrying out the proposals for agricultural improvement.

FINANCIAL.

It will be perhaps well to reproduce in this "Retrospect" the speech of the Secretary of State for India, explaining the substance of the last Financial Statement of the India Finance Minister. The Marquis of Salisbury, in his report that the originator of the session had entered the position of the Government to make a late period of the session. He had to refer to the uncertainty of the year 1880-81, which were now an important matter of estimate or uncertainty, with the regular or revised estimates framed at the close of the financial year, intending when the statement of last session was being made, and the Budget estimate at the estimate framed at the same time for the year which was just opening—namely, 1880-81. The accounts of 1879-80 showed that the Budget estimate which was framed for the year 1880-81 estimated a permanent Rs. 60,000,000, and an expenditure of 65,917,000, leaving a deficit of Rs. 5,917,000. But this Budget was converted into a regular estimate, which showed a deficit of Rs. 5,917,000, and an expenditure of 65,917,000, leaving a deficit of Rs. 5,917,000. The regular estimate was converted into a regular estimate, which showed a deficit of Rs. 5,917,000, and an expenditure of 65,917,000, leaving a deficit of Rs. 5,917,000. The regular estimate was converted into a regular estimate, which showed a deficit of Rs. 5,917,000, and an expenditure of 65,917,000, leaving a deficit of Rs. 5,917,000.

the Budget estimate, and 2,382,000, over the regular estimate. The general result was that the regular estimate showed a net improvement of 1,880,000, over the Budget, but that was converted into 1,512,000, worse than the regular estimate although the net result showed 172,000, better than the Budget of 1879. Last year the chief improvement in revenue was stated to be 1,300,000, on opium, and 1,440,000 in productive works, while in expenditure there was a saving of 500,000 on ordinary public works. The revenue from opium failed to reach the regular estimate by 18,000, and the revenue from salt failed to reach the regular estimate by 30,000. There was an expenditure of 1,568,000 more than the sum in the regular estimate for war and frontier railways. As to the Treasury contribution of 5,000,000, the House was aware that a debt owed by India to the Home Government of 2,000,000, had been remitted, while half a million was paid in the last financial year, half a million was to be paid in the present year, the sum of five millions being made up by a contribution of half a million in each of the four subsequent years. The five millions had been divided into a sum of two millions, which had been put down as revenue in the regular estimates of 1880-81, and a sum of three millions for which credit was taken in the present financial year. In 1879-80, according to the accounts, the revenue was 64,481,664, and the expenditure 60,067,615, showing a deficit of 1,153,000. For 1880-81 the regular estimate of revenue was 70,185,615, and the expenditure 77,002,382, showing a deficit of 6,820,000. The revenue of 1880-81 was 7,209,000, more than 1879-80, while the expenditure was 7,296,000, in excess of that of the previous year. The Budget estimate of revenue for 1880-81 was 66,746,000, and expenditure 60,859,000, showing a surplus of 5,887,000, but the regular estimate represented a deficit of 6,219,761. The revenue as taken in the regular estimate was 4,900,000, in excess of the estimate in the Budget; but on the other hand the expenditure was 10,874,000 more. Two millions of the improvement were due to the Treasury contribution. Regarding war charges, he stated last year that besides 4,200,000, for 1879-80, 3,500,000 must be added for 1880-81, making 7,700,000, for the two years; but only 1,500,000 was shown in accounts for 1879-80, leaving 6,200,000, to be added as charge for 1880-81. The actual addition, after including the two millions for Treasury contribution, was 7,166,000, which more than accounted for the sum by which the regular estimate was worse than the Budget estimate. Coming to the present year, the Budget of 1881-82, as compared with the regular estimate for 1880-81, showed an improvement of—war charges, 2,885,000, and frontier railways, 1,100,000. The Budget estimate of this year gave a revenue of 70,981,000, and an expenditure of 70,128,000, showing a revenue improvement of 198,000, and an expenditure diminished by 5,577,000. The regular estimate showed a deficit of 6,118,767, and he anticipated in the present year a surplus of 855,000, showing for 1881-82 an improvement of 7,075,000, over the regular estimate of 1880-81. Having saved more than 11,000,000, in war charges, there was shown a net improvement of only 7,000,000, but that was accounted for by the much lower estimate which had been taken of the opium revenue. A diminution of 2,000,000 in the opium estimate accounted for half the four millions, the provision for famine insurance accounted for another million and a half, leaving 800,000, to be accounted for under other heads. The sources of improvement were land revenue 687,000, provincial balances 797,000, while the sources of deficiency were customs 161,000, telegraphs 116,000, interest 472,000, law and justice 152,000, marine 200,000, exchange 510,000, miscellaneous 103,000, ordinary public works 101,000, the army 178,000, and productive works 105,000. The House would have observed that he had already referred to items of revenue and expenditure under the head of provincial services and deficits. The effect which these items had on the estimates of the present year was that the revenue was said to be increased by 700,000, under the head of provincial and local deficits, and, on the other hand, the expenditure was said to be diminished by 88,000, through the reduction of provincial and local services. There was, therefore, a net gain on these two items of 787,000. In 1879-81 the system of what was called provincial finance was introduced, and the idea was that by giving to provincial and local governments an interest in the careful collection of certain sources of local revenue and in the expenditure upon certain services economy would be the result. In 1876-77 the system was considerably enlarged. The provincial governments started the year with a certain balance, which was increased by the revenues placed under their control, and by the sums which were allotted to them from the Imperial Government. The balance, of course, was reduced, on the other hand, by the expenditure they incurred on the services which had been placed in their hands. The Government of India thus acted as bankers to the provincial and local governments. The revenues estimated to be received by the local governments in 1881-82 were 10,072,000; certain specified local purposes, 2,751,000; allotments from the Imperial Government, 4,287,000; and from other sources, 263,000; or a total local revenue for provincial and local governments of 17,333,000; or about one-fourth of the total gross revenue of India. The system had, on the whole, he believed, worked extremely satisfactorily. It was a step in the much needed direction of decentralisation. No doubt it was necessary that the richer provinces of India should pay more than their share towards the general expenses of administration and government, but the principle was a sound one that each local government should have an interest in the development of its own revenue and in the economical expenditure of the revenues which it could itself control. At the same time, as regarded the accounts

and estimates as now presented to Parliament, this system of provincial finance introduced some complication and confusion which was to be regretted. He would now give the House the chief figures respecting the cost of the Afghan war. The amounts shown for each year, whether in the accounts or estimates, or in the additional expenditure, were as follows:—In 1878-79, 2,375,000*l.*; in 1879-80, 2,416,000*l.*; in 1880-81, 5,591,000*l.*, being a total of 11,382,000*l.*; or, allowing for the assumed receipts on railways and of the telegraph, a war expenditure of about 11,000,000*l.*; to which was to be added for the frontier railways in connection with this war 1,184,425*l.*, giving a total to the end of 1880-81 of 12,184,425*l.*. These were the figures which he stated to the House last year as the estimated expenditure of the war and frontier railways. The amount now shown in the account and regular estimate for these three years was:—War charges, less receipts of all kind 10,816,000*l.*, and for frontier railways 1,135,000*l.*, or 12,951,000*l.* down to the end of the year 1880-81. That sum was very nearly twice the amount that was estimated by Sir John Stansley in February 1880, as the probable expenditure of the war and frontier railways. But then to that amount had to be added the estimated cost of 1881-82, viz., war charges, less receipts 2,208,000*l.*, and frontier railways 888,000*l.*, making a total of 3,096,000*l.*; or giving altogether a total for the war and frontier railways of 23,412,000*l.*. Deducting the amount to be paid by England, the net charge borne by India was 19,112,000*l.*. He stated last year that a committee had been appointed by the India Office to inquire into the origin of the sources of the great mistake which had been made, on the estimate of war expenditure. That committee had made a very careful inquiry and drawn up a very full report. He could not enter into a discussion of that report now; it would be enough to say that they recommended the adoption in India of the English system under which the issues from the Treasury and not the audited expenditure was trusted as the expenditure for the year. That system had already been adopted by the Government of India, and under it was believed that the military expenditure for 1880-81 was known within a few days of the close of the year. If there had been no war and no hurried construction of frontier railways, and supposing at the same time that the provision of 1,500,000*l.* famine insurance had been made in each year, there would have been in each year of the war the following surpluses:—In 1878-79, 1,521,880*l.*; in 1879-80, 8,621,518*l.*; in 1880-81, 2,623,171*l.*; and in the present year, 605,000*l.*, or a total of 9,523,570*l.*. With regard to famine insurance the House would remember that in 1878 the Government of India undertook to provide such a surplus as would enable it to appropriate annually 1,500,000*l.* for famine insurance purposes. The cost of the war and the loss of exchange had frustrated the intentions of the Government. The present Government fully accepted that policy but they had resolved this year, instead of trusting to surpluses, which were always liable to be used and made the foundation for demands either to increase expenditure or for remission of taxation, to insert as expenditure of the year the amount which it was thought necessary to provide for famine insurance. An estimate of one and a half million had been put down which would be devoted to charges for actual famine relief during the year; and, if nothing unforeseen should occur and there should be no famine relief, it would be devoted to what were called productive public works. The remainder of the famine provision was to be devoted to the reduction of debt, and in connection with the application of this money a body of commissioners had been appointed. Their functions might at present properly be more of a formal than a practical character, but this body might prove the foundation of a salutary change hereafter to a system under which some external criticism would be admitted into the financial operations of the Government, which had up to this time been of a purely bureaucratic character. The whole five millions of the Treasury contribution would be devoted to the clearing off of debt; so that India would practically remit five millions to England for the payment of the debt, so that, though she would still have to pay eighteen millions instead of only eighteen millions for war, India would be paying thirteen millions for war and five millions towards the reduction of debt. But for the war Sir John Stansley's calculations as to what would have been available for the reduction of debt would have been greatly exceeded. That this seemed to be the opinion of the financial world as well was shown from the prices paid for Indian loans within the last eighteen months. In June 1880 there were 815 lakhs raised in India. The interest was 4½ per cent., and the price paid 103.5.6. In January 1881 a sum of three and a half millions was raised in London. The interest was 3½ per cent., and the price commanded was 101*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*. In July 1881 a public works loan of 200 lakhs was raised in India, and though as compared with 4½ per cent., on the loan raised a year before only 4 per cent. was now given as interest, the price paid for this second Indian loan was 105.3.10*l.*, as against the 103.5.6 paid in the previous year. In 1879-80 the amounts expended from borrowed funds on productive public works had been 3,364,300*l.*; in 1880-81, 2,687,855*l.*; and the estimate for 1881-82, 2,608,000*l.*. The total for the three years was therefore 8,660,155*l.*, to which had to be added an expenditure of 1,646,300*l.* on the East Indian Railway, making the total expenditure of borrowed capital on public works 10,306,455*l.*. He might state what had been the revenue account figures during the same years. In 1879-80 the revenue amounted to 8,419,000*l.*, against an expenditure of 8,734,561*l.*; in 1880-81 the revenue was 9,027,000*l.*, and the expenditure 9,211,880*l.*; and in 1881-82 the estimated revenue was 9,880,000*l.*, as against an expenditure of 9,680,000*l.*. The estimated deficit on the whole three years was only 725,355*l.*. The railways had now reached a paying point. The East Indian Railway was paying 8 per cent. and

others 7, 6, and 5 per cent. Notwithstanding these extremely favourable results the Government had not seen reason to relax the limit of public expenditure recommended by a committee of this House and adopted by the late Government. Perhaps one of the most hopeful signs for the prosperity of India was that there now appeared to be some probability that private capital might enter the field and might take up some of the ground still left vacant by Government enterprise. While it had not yet been possible for private enterprise to dispense with some State assistance, the guarantees now being given were limited and very different from those given to the old guaranteed companies. He regretted the delay necessary in arranging to close with some hopeful proposals in reference to which State assistance was required; but when State assistance was wanted, even to a limited extent, it was absolutely necessary to exercise great care that no undertaking was encouraged before the Government was convinced that it was financially sound. It was clear that the Budget of this year was one of the most carefully prudent character, but the prudent estimate taken was in his opinion justified by the circumstances of the case at the time the Budget was framed. He regretted that the remainder of the cotton duties had not been dealt with. The total loss on all the cotton duties in 1879-80 amounted to 17 lakhs, or 170,000*l.*. The total loss in 1880-81 was apparently only 12 lakhs, or 120,000*l.*. But the actual loss had been considerably heavier for there had been a great increase in trade in the class of goods not touched by the duty at all. Considerable remission was caused to trade by the inspection and examination. It was difficult to tell without minute and, he feared, vexatious examination, whether certain goods came or did not come under the class freely admitted. The interference occasioned to trade was shown by the fact that before the partial remissions, when all goods were equally taxed, the value of the class of goods still liable to duty was 96 per cent. of the whole of the goods, and the value of the class now free from duty was only 5 per cent. Since the remission the value of the goods which were still liable to duty had fallen to 26 per cent. from 96, while the value of the class now free had risen from 4 to 73 per cent. of the whole. Whatever the protective effect to the native manufacturers may have been, it had, he believed, now disappeared altogether. The native manufacturer only manufactured the class of goods now admitted free, and, therefore, they were exposed to the full competition of the Lancashire manufacturer. While protection had been withdrawn from native industry, the system of protection was in force in favour of the manufacturer of the finer goods. It seemed impossible that this state of affairs should continue, and he regretted that it should have been thought necessary to continue it even for another year. It was unfair to manufacturers and equally injurious to native consumers. The whole course of our trade had been changed by our fiscal legislation. The native consumer was forced, or, at all events, induced, not to take that class of native goods which he preferred, but that class which the English manufacturer was able, through the peculiarity of our tariff system, to supply to him most cheaply. At the same time many mills in Lancashire, he believed, were standing still because, with their existing machinery, the owners were unable to produce the class of goods now admitted free, and they were being beaten out of the markets by coarser fabrics as long as they worked with the same machinery. For the loss of this trade he believed India would eventually suffer. Unfortunate as the present state of things was for Lancashire, it was still more unfortunate from the point of view of the Indian consumer, and he would lose no opportunity of urging the Government of India, in whatever circumstances, to remedy and remove the remaining grievance. The action the Indian Government had assumed towards bimetallicism, and the Conference that had been sitting at Paris, was naturally a subject of interest. It was a subject which had a practical bearing on the finances and economic condition of India. The finance of the country suffered from the accident of having to pay heavy duties in sterling. The loss in exchange had probably not been less than 11,000,000*l.*, since the fall in silver began which in itself was a serious matter. But the injury did not stop there. It was almost impossible for any Finance Minister in the existing state of things to make an estimate on which he could confidently rely. His energies were likely to be diverted from causes over which he had absolutely no control, and that extended to every project the Government might entertain either for the reduction of debt or for any improvement they might wish to make through remittances from home. The only remedy seemed to be agreement with other nations situated in a similar manner to India. Even a partial agreement between those nations, although it might not accomplish parity of value between the two metals, would undoubtedly tend in the direction of fixing the ratio, and anything intended in that direction would be of great benefit to India. Holding these views, the Government of India thought they ought to do what they could to arrive at agreement between the nations of the world, and several of the delegates at the Conference were prepared to undertake on behalf of India that for a limited time the question should remain open. It was therefore possible that some result might be arrived at. He stated last year that a commission had been appointed to inquire into the Indian Army, with a view to reduction. The Indian Government had already sent home some propositions founded on that report, but he was sorry to say it was impossible yet to give sanction to any of those propositions. Some would require Parliamentary sanction for which there had been no time; other proposals intimately connected with army organisation at home could not be adopted without full communication with the War Office; and no doubt the House would agree that changes

should not be made without full consideration. The recommendations of the Famine Commission were not likely to lead to immediate reduction of expenditure, but were more likely to lead to an extension of it. The obligation of keeping the people alive had been accepted by the Government of India and by the people of this country. Immense sums of money had been spent with that object, and he believed that in future years large sums might again be spent, some of it satisfactorily as well as beneficially. With a view to better administration of those funds, instructions had been sent to local governments to refer to a code which would form the basis of the relief operations of the Government, and he believed that through this agency local governments would be found more ready than at any former time to do their duty in this description. In conclusion, without making any attempt to forecast the future, he might say that the revenue of the last few years had been more than sufficient to support the ordinary expenditure for administration; it had been enough to provide the necessary insurance against famine. The opium revenue was a source of satisfaction and of security; but the revenue was upon the whole slow to be slowly increasing. The whole of expenditure he trusted there was some room for reduction of the military expenditure, and he believed, also, that the growing administrative, educational, and sanitary, and other wants of the Government might be met from the increase of production and the increase of resources in those branches of revenue which he had referred to under the head of provincial finance. He had no large reduction of expenditure to propose, and no reduction of taxation, or even readjustment of taxation, to propose. On the other hand, there was no large scheme for raising the revenue of India by a large expenditure of public money. Whatever his opinions on other subjects, he was decidedly disposed to take an extremely conservative view of Indian finance. There might be some room for the reduction of military expenditure, but the financial position of the Government of India was so slender that it was essential it should be composed of the best material, and if it were to be composed of the best material it must be administered with care. No doubt there was room for the development of the resources of India; but on the other hand, the readjustment of burdens touched such a vast mass of men, and moved such a current of popular opinion and popular feeling, with which we were even now scarcely fully acquainted, that he could not but think the readjustment of taxation was a task only to be entered on with the utmost reserve and the utmost caution. He was, therefore, content to leave before the House a simple and unadorned, but he hoped, satisfactory statement.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

King Theodor of Rumania, of increasing notoriety, ordered a theatre to be erected in the garden of his palace for the special benefit of his 450 wives. No individual of the Rumanian race is allowed to set foot in this temple of the muses, except the eunuchs, who are occasionally required to take part in the performances, which the King attends several times a week. The eunuchs are paid three or four guineas, and receive the munificent salary of twenty guineas about 12, 15, or 20 per cent.

The Great Match between the Liverpool Chess Club and Calcutta players, played by telegraph, was concluded in favor of the Liverpool Club. Liverpool accepted Calcutta's offer to make the last thirty-sixth move, having previously won the Liverpool game which Calcutta resigned on the sixteenth move. The first moves in this match were telegraphed on October 27 last, so that it occupied a little over four months.

The report of the Committee on Indian Coast Defence, of which Admiral Byllesnes, V.C., was President, was in the hands of the Secretary of State in June. It furnished the latest particulars as to all the vulnerable points on the coasts of India, Aden, and British Borneo. The Committee went into the most elaborate details, and recommended an expenditure of some £1,000,000 or £2,000,000.

On July 2 a meeting of the East and North of Scotland Liberal Association was held in the Royal Hall, Edinburgh, with reference to the death of the Right Hon. W. P. Adam. Mr. Newton, Glasgow, of Glasgow, presided. The Solicitor-General for Scotland moved a resolution expressive of the regret of the Association at Mr. Adam's death, and stating that Mr. Adam's memory was specially dear to the Association, whose history, as well as that of the Liberal party in Scotland in recent years, was a record of the regard and confidence which he inspired, and of the unvarying tact and ability, devoted energy, and high temper which marked his public life. The resolution also expressed sympathy with Mrs. Adam and her family. Mr. Cathcart, of Glasgow, seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted. Lord Napier and Ettrick, in moving a vote of thanks to the Association, referred to the loss India had sustained in the death of Mr. Adam.

The first Ordinary General Meeting of the Oriental Telephone Company (Limited) was held on June 8 at the City Terrace Hotel. Mr. Fender, M.P., presided, and stated that the meeting was held in conjunction with the thirty-ninth session of the Companies' Act of 1867, and he had no resolution to submit to them. As they were aware, the telephone had been much before the public lately. Its object was to supply a want which, before, telegraphy had not been able to supply. It could be worked in perfect harmony with

the telegraph. When they looked to the enormous progress of the telephone in America it was very encouraging to this Company. There were 408 exchanges in operation in America at the end of February last, only nine cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants being without an exchange.

Mr. Gladstone, in replying to a question in the House of Commons on the 11th May, said that the action of the Secretary of State for India in sending delegates to the Metallic Conference in no way committed the Indian Government to anything in the nature of the adoption of a bi-currency. The Secretary of State for India would not encourage any material change in the monetary policy of India, but any measure calculated to promote the re-establishment of the value of silver would be favourably considered.

A long discussion took place in the House of Commons on the 30th April relating to the opium trade. Lord Hartington said that the Indian Government had been requested to consider the whole system, with a view to make the connection of the Indian Government with the opium traffic less direct.

The tenders for £450,000 in bills on India were received on April 27 at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—£200,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7.405d.; and to Bombay £240,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7.40d. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 7.4d. will receive about 31½ per cent, all about in full. The slight improvement noted in the middle of April was lost.

The Russian Engineers estimate that they can build the railway from the Caspian Sea to Herat for 34 millions sterling at the outside. The 150 miles from Askabad to Meshed may, it is supposed, be laid down at the £4,800 per mile. The Meshed-Herat section, running through a low, difficult country, could be constructed at a lower rate, but the distance is longer—200 miles.

The high distinction of "Raja" was conferred upon the Honorable Goday Narrain Gajapati Rao on the occasion of his visit to the Viceroy in March 1881. The family of the Godays was distinguished in the Northern Circars and the Honorable Court of Directors acknowledged its worth in terms of high encomium.

On the 20th December the Agricultural College in connection with the Government Sydapet farm was opened by His Excellency Mr. Grant Duff.

The remittances to the Home Treasury by the Government of India in 1880-81 are estimated at £17,200,000 or Rupees 30,84,00,000, or a loss of Rupees 2,44,00,000 at 188d. In the month of November the remittances aggregated Rupees 2,03,50,000 and to the month of November Rupees 12,93,23,000 the actual loss on the remittances being Rupees 2,36,37,510.

The Catholic Mission of Western Tongking has suffered heavily by a terrible typhoon which swept over that part of China. Mgr. Parades, Vicar Apostolic, telegraphed from Hongkong on the 8th of November to Europe that 200 Churches, 34 presbyteries, 2,000 houses, and the College, have been thrown down and entirely destroyed 60,000 Christians are without shelter or resource.

On 31st March a Convocation of the Madras University for conferring Degrees was held in the Senate House.

One curious fact in the results of the Census in the North-West Provinces and Oudh is, that while the male population has increased since 1852 by 3.02 per cent., the female population has increased by 7.31 per cent. The total increase in the number of males is rather under 673,000, while the increase of women exceeds 1,445,000.

On 31st March a deputation of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, by appointment, waited upon the Right Honorable W. P. Adam at Government House.

The outbreak amongst the Bhoels was primarily caused by the Census operations. It was soon suppressed by the Government.

On March 15th the Government of India decided to reorganize the system under which official information was hitherto distributed to the Press through the Press Commissioner's office. In accordance with this decision, Mr. Lethbridge, the Press Commissioner, retired from Government service, when the new office arrangement came into force, the distribution of news being carried on, as during the greater part of the twelve months, through a department of the Secretariat of the Government of India.

In February the Sonthal Pergunnahs, bounded to the south-east by the district of Beerbhoom, which is a regulation district as it is called, but contains a very large population of Sonthals who do not amalgamate or fraternize with the Bengalees, but dwell in villages of their own separate and distinct from those of the other inhabitants; rose in rebellion on account of Census operations. These Sonthals of Beerbhoom were as much inoculated with the Kherwar virus as any of their race elsewhere, and, from the commencement, bore their full share in the popular agitation.

It is stated that there are six millions of native widows in India of a marriageable age who are prevented by custom from re-marrying.

Lord William Beresford has been confirmed as Military Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy.

On Nov. 29, at a meeting of the National Indian Association, held at the house of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, Colonel G. M. Mallison, C. S. I., in the chair, a paper on "Home Education for Indian Ladies" was read by Colonel R. M. Macdonald, late Director of Public Instruction at Madras, and was afterwards discussed. The reader said that the backward condition of female education in India was generally known, but Europeans could hardly be expected fully to realise the great gulf between husbands and wives which our system of education was creating.

It is notified in the *Gazette of India* that the 4 per cent. loans of 1824-25 and 1828-29, known as the first and second 4 per cent. loans, will be discharged on the 27th March, 1882, at Rs. 106-10-8 for every 100 sicca rupees. Notification No. 44 of January 16, 1867, and 2897 of the 15th December, 1871, permitting transfers from the loan bearing interest at 4 per cent. into loans of 1842-43 of 1868, have been cancelled as far as they apply to the loans of 1824-25 and 1828-29.

The following is the "Statement of Objects and Reasons" for the "Bill to amend the law relating to seditious publications"—in other words, for the abolition of the Vernacular Press Act:—"The Government of India is of opinion that a special law is no longer necessary to regulate the Vernacular Press of India, and has, therefore, resolved to repeal the Vernacular Press Act, No. IX. of 1878. That Act dealt with two separate branches of the same subject, namely:—(a) Vernacular publications printed in British India itself;—(b) the importation of vernacular publications printed elsewhere than for circulation therein. The importation of vernacular publications, which are of a seditious nature can be prohibited by a notification under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1874. Under section 172 of that Act any magistrate may, on application by a customs collector, search for prohibited goods, and under sections 167 and 168 the importer can be punished with fine. The Government has therefore, power to prohibit the importation of seditious; after such prohibition the magistrates can search for, and seize them when imported, and the importer can be punished. It will be desirable to give the Post Office authorities power to search for and seize any such prohibited publications, and this can be done by adding a section to the Post Office Act, 1869. The present Bill has accordingly been prepared. It repeals Act No. IX. of 1878 and the Act amending it, Act No. LXVI. of 1878, and adds to the Post Office Act, 1869, a section containing, with the necessary amendment, the provisions of section 15 of Act No. IX. 1878, which gives power to the Post Office authorities to search for and seize prohibited publications."

OBITUARY

Mr. Thomas George Clarke, late Chief Presidency Magistrate, died at his residence, "Palm Lodge," Lux, on the 1st June. His remains were entered in St. Patrick's Oratory. He was a self-made man, and a leading member of the Eurasian community.

Mr. J. P. Garret, for many years Superintendent of the Government Press, and well known in Bangalore and the Mysore Province, died in England. The deceased was the son of Mr. Garret, of the Mysore Commission, and for several years Director of Public Instruction in Mysore.

Colonel O. E. Bottruy, C.B., C.S.I., Ben. S.C., died on 1st January at Tunbridge Wells aged 57. He entered the Army in 1841 and was engaged in many engagements.

Lady Loe died on the 10th January at Hyde, Isle of Wight. Her ladyship was Maria Charlotte, daughter of Mr. R. R. Sullivan, of the Madras Civil Service.

Major-General Sir G. LeGrand Jacob, K.C.B., C.S.I., died on the 27th January at Queensborough Terrace, Kensington, aged 76. He entered the Indian Army in 1841. He was for many years in the Bombay Presidency, where he held several military appointments.

Lady Macleod died on February 5th. Her ladyship married in 1822 the Right Hon. Sir J. M. Macleod, K.C.B., formerly of the Madras Civil Service, and a member of the Indian Law Commission which sat at Calcutta.

Major-General E. Bell, C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, died on February 21, aged 66. He served throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-49. After serving in the Persian expedition he was engaged in the suppression of the Indian mutiny.

The Honorable C. V. Ranganadha Sastri, late Second Judge of the Small Cause Court and a member of the Legislative Council, died on July 7th. The Honorable gentleman was held in great esteem by his colleagues, the legal profession, and the public generally.

Mr. G. Parbury, of Cotenham, a J.P. for Middlesex, Surrey and Westminster, and Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets, died at his 74th year. In his early life he spent some years in India, and was the author of the first Handbook to India ever published, which work was very popular for many years. In the autumn of 1876 he paid a visit to Bombay and Calcutta, and was selected by Sir Richard Temple, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

Brigadier-General Henderson died at Quetta of dysentery.

Major-General Sir George Pomeroy Colley was killed in the defence of Majuba Mountain at Africa, after a long and distinguished military career. Both the Duke of Cambridge and Sir Garnet Wolseley had a very high opinion of his abilities. He was engaged in several campaigns. For his services during the Afghan campaign he was made a K.C.S.I. He was Military Secretary to Lord Lytton for exactly two years, when he was transferred to the office of Private Secretary. He was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Natal and High Commissioner for South-East Africa, with the local rank of Major-General, in 1880. The tombstone placed over his grave on was prepared at Maritzburg and conveyed, at once to Mount Prospect to be erected there by the men of the Royal Engineers.

Sir J. C. Wilson, C.B., K.C.M.G., died on March 2 at Christ-Church, New Zealand, aged 72. He was the son of the late Mr. A. Wilson, F.R.S., formerly of the Madras Civil Service, and was born in 1808. He was in the Bengal Civil Service from 1827 to 1859. He settled in New Zealand on retirement.

Vice-Admiral J. O. Johnson died at Ipswich aged 58. He served in the Chinese war in 1842 and was severely wounded and burnt in the destruction of Chinese fire-ships.

Bishop J. M. Barbers, Vicar Apostolic of Hyderabad, Deccan, died on the 18th September. On the morning of the same day he had celebrated a Pontifical Mass, after which he administered confirmation. Till half-past twelve he was in his usual spirits, but at one o'clock he was found dead.

Lady Henrietta Louisa Wedderburn, widow of Sir John Wedderburn, Bart., died on April 7, at her residence in Orington Gardens, aged 77 years. Her ladyship was the daughter of the late Mr. William Milburn of Bombay, and her marriage with Sir John Wedderburn, who was then a Member of the Bombay Civil Service, was solemnized on September 7, 1825.

Major-General R. A. Roberts, late R.E., died at Maritz, aged 54. The deceased officer, who was a son of the late Mr. Charles Roberts, of the Madras Civil Service, entered the East India Company's service as Subaltern in the Madras Engineers June 1816, and retired from the service on full pay as a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal (Madras) Engineers in 1877 with the honorary rank of Major-General.

Lieutenant-General E. Blagden-Hale, C.B., late Colonel, 82nd Foot, died on May 17 at Alderley, Gloucestershire, aged 67. He was the youngest son of the late Mr. Blagden-Hale, of Alderley, and brother of Mr. Blagden-Hale, formerly M.P. for West Gloucestershire. He served in the North-West Provinces of India during the mutiny; commanded three companies of the 82nd Regiment at the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, and also commanded that regiment during the latter part of the defence of Lucknow and at the battle of Cawnpore.

Mr. Andrew Wilson, author of "The Abode of Snow," and eldest son of the late Dr. Wilson of Bombay, died in June, aged 51. He commenced his literary career as a writer for the *Bombay Times*, and subsequently contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine*.

Surgeon Wilson, M.D., of the Army Medical Department, an officer who distinguished himself in the Zulu war and accompanied Colonel Pearson to Ekowe, died at Preston. He had served in all the little wars of late years in Africa and India in which Great Britain was engaged.

Lieutenant Colonel R. G. Kennedy, Bengal Staff Corps, formerly 18th Hussars, met with his death by drowning at Edenbridge, Kent.

Sir Vincent Eyre, C.B., and K.C.M.G., died at Aix les Bains, Savoy, in September, aged 71. He was the third son of the late Mr. Henry Eyre, of Bath, and was educated at Addiscombe College, whence he entered the Bengal Artillery in the year 1828. He served at the defence of Cabul in the Afghan insurrection in 1841, when he commanded a detachment of Horse Artillery and was severely wounded, for which he was honourably mentioned in General Elphinstone's despatch. He was made a prisoner in the retreat from Cabul. In the Indian Mutiny of 1857 he commanded the field forces sent for the relief of Arrah, and was Brigadier of Artillery at the first relief of Lucknow under Sir Henry Havelock, and at the occupation of Alumbagh by Sir James Outram; he was again honourably mentioned in the Home despatches of both those Generals. During the final siege of Lucknow he was in command of the Artillery Division at Alumbagh, and took part in the repulse of an attack on that place in March 1858. He obtained the medal with two clasps, and the Commandership of the Bath, for his Indian services, and was knighted in 1857.

The Right Hon. W. N. Massey, M.P., died in London on October 25, aged 72. The Right Honorable gentleman was of Irish ancestry, being a descendant of the family of the late Lord Clarina, and was born in 1809. He was appointed as Minister of Finance in India and a member of the Governor-General's Council in 1865 in succession to Sir Charles Trevelyan, being at the same time sworn in as a member of the Privy Council. He remained in India till 1868.

On the 28th September Mr. Palixet Rajnavale Chetty, C.S., the first Native Civil Servant of this Presidency, met his death by an accident at Palghat, where he held the office of

Acting Assistant Collector. He had returned from Calcutt, and the cause of his death is attributed to a gun accident. The deceased gentleman was the son of Mr. P. Ramaswamy Chetty, the Revenue Vice-President of the Madras Municipality.

In June last occurred the death of Mr. James Sutherland, whose connection with the *Madras Times* as Editor dated from December 1868. Mr. Sutherland came to Madras with a reputation earned as a member of the London Press.

General Sir Gresham, K.C.B., Colonel, 100th Foot, died on November 19th at his seat in Dorsetshire aged 70. The deceased general was the eldest son of the late Mr. E. Gresham and entered the army in the 8th foot in June, 1832. He rendered good service in the Indian Mutiny, in command of the advanced pickets at Coochpore, being present at and taking part in, several actions. For these services he received the Companionship of the bath (January 1858), the medal with two clasps, and was promoted to be Colonel the same month for distinguished services in the field.

Dr. H. M. Lechler, of the Indian Medical Department of this Presidency, died at Pachurathi, in the Central Provinces, in October. He was a promising officer, and had the prospect of a brilliant career before him. He passed first of his year in both examinations and gained the "Herbert Prize" at Netley.

General G. Hayshe, C.B., died at Guernsey aged 77. He entered the service of the East India Company as an Ensign in the 13th Bengal Native Infantry in March 1820, received his Lieutenant's Commission in June 1822, and in May 1824 was transferred to the 36th Bengal Native Infantry, with which regiment he served in the Burmese campaign of the following year. Leaving the rank of Captain in January 1829 and that of Major in January 1837, he commanded his regiment throughout the operations in Afghanistan in 1842 under general Pollock, and was present at the forcing of the Khyber Pass, the actions at Marroo Khail, Jugdulluck, and Tazee, being severely wounded at the first named and at the capture of Lalail.

Sir William Erskine Baker, K.C.B., died on December 9th in England. He entered the army in 1826 and after a distinguished service was knighted by the Queen. Sir William served in the Sutlej campaign of 1848 and was mentioned in despatches for conducting General Ditch's Division into the entrenchments at Sobroon, receiving for his gallantry a medal and the brevet of Major.

On the 10th December, Mr. W. Thomas, a well-known citizen of Madras, died aged 62 years. He was for several years the Superintendent of the Lawrence Asylum Press, and after receiving his well-earned pension became a Proprietor of the Eurasian Industrial Press. He was a self-made man. Educated in the Military Male Orphan Asylum, by industry and probity he attained a respectable position among the Eurasian community and won the esteem of all who knew him. He was one of the leading members of the Baptist denomination in Madras.

ECCLIASTICAL.

The estimated cost of the Church of England to the State during the next official year will be Rupees 3,75,000, or Rupees 3,000 in excess of that of the previous year. A saving of Rupees 67,000 is, however, anticipated, and sanction has therefore been accorded to a net expenditure of Rupees 3,06,000.

The Metropolitan appointed the following Clergymen to be Honorary Chaplains to His Lordship—The Rev. J. W. Coe, D.D., Principal of Bishop's College; the Rev. W. R. Blackett, M.A., Principal of the Divinity School, C.M.S.; the Rev. H. P. Parker, M.A., Secretary to the C.D.C., C.M.S.; the Rev. E. F. Willis, M.A., Oxford Mission to Calcutta. The abovesaid gentlemen, together with the Rev. K. M. Banerjee, M.D., will be the advisers of the Bishop on subjects connected with missionary work.

The Metropolitan of India (Bishop of Calcutta) has been visiting various places in Ceylon, where work is carried on by the Episcopalians, besides preaching at different churches. In preaching he alluded to the approach of disestablishment in Ceylon expressing his sympathy, and urging his hearers to activity.

The Right Rev. Dr. Johnson, the Metropolitan of India, reached Tuticorin from Nagalapuram on the 13th March and was the guest of Mr. Turner, the Sub-Collector of Tinnevely.

The Metropolitan left Ramnad on the evening of the 10th March and traveling the whole night reached Nagalapuram at 8 A.M. the following day. The Mission agents and a very large assembly of Christians met His Lordship two miles to the east of the town with music and trumpeters, and welcomed him with three hearty cheers. His Lordship and suite moved on the children forming the procession before him, and in a short time the party reached the Mission compound, where his Lordship was received by the Rev. T. Adamson.

The Right Reverend Bishop Sargent was very ill during the early part of March. The Bishop was unable to take any part in the church services on the occasion of the Metropolitan's visit to Tinnevely.

On the 22nd March the Diocesan Church Conference was held at the Memorial Hall under the presidency of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras. There was a very large attendance of the clergy and laity present on the occasion. The business of the meeting began by the Bishop reading the appointed form of prayer, after which he addressed the meeting. His Lordship said that the meeting was called for the purpose of discussing two very important subjects in connection with the working of the Church, viz. the way in which laymen and women may promote the work of the Church and the best method of securing more regular and more adequate pecuniary support for Diocesan purposes.

Sir Robert Egerton laid the foundation stone of a new Mission Church at Lahore, and the ceremony was attended by a large number of persons interested in Indian Missions.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in response to a special appeal, received donations amounting to £40,000 for missionary purposes. The Society stated that "Missionary activity has been quickened of late years; new fields of work are opened; and Bishops and Missionaries from every quarter of the world unite in pressing them on the attention of the Society."

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Bachelor in Divinity on the Reverend Ralph Henry Maddox, Rector of Kirkstaston, in the county of York, in consideration of conspicuous services rendered by him to the Church as a Missionary for many years in Travancore and Cochin.

The Church Missionary Society received intelligence of the first successful journey by an Englishwoman into the interior of Eastern Equatorial Africa.

The Rev. G. Wario was installed on October 26th as Archdeacon of Madras at St. George's Cathedral.

On May 15th the Metropolitan left Ootacamund for Calcutta, in which place together with the Bishop of Madras he received many addresses and was very popular.

MILITARY.

The following is the first part of the Memorandum by His Excellency Sir Neville Chamberlain, our ex-Commander-in-Chief, which was published in General Orders by the Provincial Commander-in-Chief:—

"MEMORANDUM.

Major-General Payn, C.B., will this day relieve me of my Command, and I now take leave of the Army I have had the honour to command for the past five years.

My duties as Commander-in-Chief have been discharged without difficulty, because of the good conduct which has generally prevailed throughout the Army, British and Native, and because of the soldier-like spirit which has generally animated all ranks.

The condition and contentment of every Army must, in the main, depend upon the fitness of its Regimental Officers for the discharge of their several duties, and upon the care they bestow on the many matters, small as well as great, which contribute to the efficiency, comfort, and happiness of those placed under their command. These duties have, as a rule, been properly carried out, and it is a satisfaction to me to be able to testify to the manner in which all ranks have assisted in maintaining the efficiency of the Army."

Major Badcock, of the Commissariat Department, and Mr. W. A. Stogdon, Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, were to have been deputed on special duty, to award compensation to such camel-owners as lost their animals during the late campaign in Afghanistan.

Colonel T. E. Gordon, Deputy Adjutant-General, was appointed to the Command of the Forces assembling in South India. Colonel Hidayat Ali Khan Bahadur, Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied him as Orderly Officer. Hidayat Ali raised a South India Corps in 1857 and is well acquainted with the country. A Wing of the 70th Foot was ordered to the South India districts from Dinapore.

Twenty-four more men of the Bombay Native Army were rewarded for acts of gallantry.

It having been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief that instances of inefficient supervision and of careless and incorrect marking had taken place during the annual course of musketry, His Excellency called the attention of all Regimental Officers to S. G. O. 93 of 1878, wherein it was clearly ordered that the practices were to be closely supervised by Commanding and Wing Officers, and that only Native Officers who are qualified for the task should be allowed to conduct the practices of their respective troops and companies. No excuse was to be accepted in justification of incorrect marking, and Sir Neville Chamberlain reminded Commanding Officers that neglect of this most important duty tended to bring discredit, not only on the regiments concerned, but also on the whole army, causing grave doubts as to the accuracy of the registers of practice by which the proficiency of the men's shooting is determined. Special attention must be paid by the Officer Commanding and other Officers to the marking, and the

Native Officers, as well as the other ranks, should be cautioned that any irregularity in marking or at practice will certainly result in the regiment bringing on itself the charge of having to forfeit its marks.

The Government of India extended to Officers of the Indian Marine the same allowances and rewards as are admissible to Military Officers for passing examinations in the Oriental languages.

On the morning of the 1st March a European Court-martial assembled in the Town Hall, Bombay, for the trial of Colonel Malcolmson and Major Currie on charges in relation to their conduct at the battle of Malwand. Both officers were acquitted.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief notified in a General Order that Military Officers travelling by the E. I. S. N. Company's Colonies and London line of steamers will not be held liable to any penalty if they arrive at their destination after the expiry of their leave, provided the vessels were on the route within the term of such leave. This concession was hitherto confined to officers travelling by the P. and O.

With the approval of the Government of India, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to authorize the publication of a revised scale of furniture, accoutrements, and supplies for troops and hospitals in the Madras Presidency, and directs its adoption in supersession of G.O.C. No. 391, dated 5th September 1878, and all subsequent orders on the subject. Supplies will be made on requisitions signed by Commanding Officers on the departments concerned. No alteration in the scale is to be made without the sanction of Government.

In the latter part of April last Her Majesty addressed a letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Commanding the 2nd Battalion, 24th Regiment, thanking him and his officers and men for the honour they have done her in entrusting to her keeping the remains of the regimental colours saved after the disaster at Basildon.

The reductions ordered in the strength of the Artillery in India are to be so carried out that the batteries remaining in the three Presidencies are to be 14 Royal Horse Artillery, 17 Garrison, and 40 Field—total 71. Officers desirous of remaining in India who may be on the strength of the 11 batteries ordered Home will be posted to existing vacancies in this country. Two, if not more of the batteries will be disbanded on arrival in England.

An official Gazette published a Royal Warrant in November transferring to the unemployed supernumerary list all Generals aged 61, and Lieutenant-Generals aged 67, or unemployed from five to seven years. Colonels aged from 55 to 58. Another Royal Warrant regulated the promotion of Officers of the Indian Army. The fixed establishment of General Officers including Staff Corps was 4 Generals, 15 Lieutenant-Generals, and 34 Major-Generals.

Arrangements by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council published in the Gazette of India directed that all business conducted by the Public Works Department in connection with military works was to be transferred to the Military Department from 1st January 1882, after which all local Governments and Administrations and the Inspector-General of Military Works will address the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department and will submit all reports, returns, estimates, &c. to the same quarter. Until further orders, should any have necessity the rules in the Public Works Department, both in relation to staff and the mode of carrying on work, will continue to be applicable to the Military Works Branch. After its transfer under this provision, the Chief and Superintending Engineer of Military Works will remain for the purpose of promotion only, on the Public Works list.

His Excellency Sir Neville Chamberlain, G.C.B., and Lady Chamberlain left Madras on the 4th February.

AFGHANISTAN.

In consequence of the declared Afghan policy of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry the British troops evacuated Kandahar in the early part of the year. But the country has been distracted by internal dissension.

The Ameer, Abdul Rahman, fought and defeated Ayub who fled to Herat. He will be remembered that after the defeat of the Ameer's General at Kandahar, the Ameer collected all his available forces at Kelabi-Ghilzar and marched to meet the conqueror at Kandahar. Ayub had posted himself strongly outside Kandahar to the east, and from this position the Ameer was at first unable to draw him. Provisions and water, moreover, were not plentiful on the east of Kandahar, and on September 13th the Ameer shifted his position nine miles to the south-west. He thus abandoned the command of the Cabul road, but he threatened the line of Ayub's retreat to Herat, while tapping the resources of a well-irrigated and fertile region. Ayub, in the meanwhile, made a corresponding change in his camp. He removed to Chizina, three miles from Kandahar, on the Herat road. His position there was of considerable strength. For the present the Ameer is in a safe position of the moment, but of a wild and turbulent country nobody will venture to forecast coming events.

A Ministerial Banquet was given at the Mansion House on the 6th August, at which Mr. Gladstone, who was able to attend, made a speech. He said that reforms were now

sary in the procedure of the House of Commons. He eulogised the concert existing among the European Powers. With respect to events in Afghanistan, he said that they only strengthened his conviction that it was a serious mistake to break up a united and independent Afghanistan, and he hoped that the Afghans of the future would believe that England was anxious for their welfare, peace, prosperity, and independence without jealousy, desiring such respect for their rights as we desire should be paid to ourselves. In conclusion, he laid great stress upon the importance of our colonies.

Lord Hartington, replying to a question, said that the aggregate amount of subsidies paid to Abdul Rahman amounted to £390,000.

Some correspondence was published in 1881 concerning the estimates for the Afghan war. From these documents it appeared that the total cost of the wars estimated in India last October to the end of the year 1880-81, amounted to 21 crores, 67 lakhs, or £18,065,000 at the rate of 1s. 8d. the rupee. If the excess revenues derived from railways and telegraphs be deducted the total would be 20 crores, 99 lakhs, or about 17½ millions sterling. These figures include the whole civil and political expenditure beyond the frontier, and about five millions for the frontier railways. Of the 12½ millions thus charged to the army accounts, about £7,107,000 were "classified and audited" to the end of July in India, and of August in England; and the Indian Government is "doing all it can to expedite" the process of recording the remainder. This estimate included the cost of occupying Kandahar till the end of March. No account was taken of such items as the probable value of surplus stores and animals that was to be sold, or of excess pensions due to the war, or of the charge for British troops sent out from England before their time after Malwand; but in view of urgent demands from the India Office, Lord Ripon's Government "are disposed to think that a better aggregate estimate cannot now be made."

THE NATIVE STATES.

MYSORE.

The installation of the Maharajah of Mysore took place on the morning of the 25th March at 7 o'clock. The British and Mysore troops were drawn up in a quadrangle before the palace. The Governor of Madras, the late Mr. W. P. Adam, accompanied by Mr. Gordon, the Chief Commissioner, opened the proceedings by a brief speech expressing the regret felt by the Viceroy at his inability to be present, and adding that he was charged with the duty of representing the Viceroy on the occasion. The Proclamation of the Viceroy was read by the Hon. R. Davidson, C.B., Chief Secretary to the Madras Government, which was as follows:—

"Whereas in the year 1842, the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council announced by Proclamation to the Chiefs and people in Mysore, that His Highness Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur, adopted son of the late Maha Raja, had been acknowledged by the Government of India, as the successor to the Maha Raja Krishnaraj Wodeyar Bahadur, as the Maha Raja of the Mysore territories, and declared that when His Highness should attain the age of eighteen years, the Government of the country would be entrusted to him, subject to such conditions as might be determined at the time. Now, therefore, His Excellency the Viceroy announces to the Chiefs and people of Mysore, by command of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, that His Highness Maha Raja Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur, is hereby placed in possession of the territories of Mysore, and invested with the administration of the Mysore State, and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council declares further to the Chiefs and people of Mysore that the administration of the aforesaid territories by the British Government, has on this day ceased and determined. By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council."

His Excellency the Governor again rose and addressed the Maharajah, saying that, as representing the Viceroy and in obedience to the proclamation read, he invested His Highness with the administration of the Mysore State, and in doing so he offered his warmest congratulations in behalf of the Queen-Empress, the Viceroy, himself, and all present, wishing him success and prosperity. With confidence in the Maharajah's good qualities, and also believing in the attachment of the Chiefs and peoples of Mysore to His Highness, and in their steadfast loyalty to the British Government, he, on behalf of the Viceroy, presented the instrument of transfer, and he prayed that, in doing so, God, who watched over all, whatever their creed, might guide him aright in all he might undertake and bless the act performed by him on that day. On receiving the deed the Maharajah expressed himself as follows:—

"Yours Excellency—I am deeply sensible of the generosity and kindness which Her Majesty has invariably shown my family. In now installing me as the ruler of the territory of my ancestors, Her Majesty has given a further proof of the justice and generosity which the Mysore house has ever experienced at the hands of the British Government. I beg your Excellency to convey to the Queen my deep gratitude, loyalty and attachment to the British Crown; also my assurance that it shall be my earnest endeavour to promoting the welfare of the people, and prove myself worthy of the confidence reposed in me."

The Viceroy's Mullie—comprising a diamond necklace, armlets, and aigrette of the value of half a lakh of rupees; also a coat embroidered with precious stones valued at Rs. 8,000—was presented to His Highness. During the ceremony a strong shower of rain fell, which the people considered very auspicious. After the dinner on the occasion of the installation, there was a grand dinner at the Maharajah's Palace on the evening of the 26th March at which there were 305 guests present. After the toast to the Queen, the Maharajah's health was proposed by the Governor, the late Mr. W. P. Adam, and the Maharajah responded. The Governor then proposed the health of Mr. Gordon, the Chief Commissioner, who responded, giving an interesting retrospect of the administration of the Province. He warmly endorsed the political inclinations and the liberal principles of the Maharajah, and expressed his sense of appreciation on behalf of the officers of the Commission for the consideration the Maharajah had manifested for their welfare by retaining for a long time their services after the rendition of the Province. He concluded by urging upon the Governor of Madras, to use his influence to provide such officers as might be turned aside with appointments. The Governor made a long speech, in which he rebuked his political enemies at home, and credited the Liberal Government with every political success. With regard to the Native Chiefs His Excellency endeavoured to impress upon the Maharajah the advantage of a liberal administration and of liberal views of Native States. He pronounced the opinion that nothing but a thoroughly liberal policy would ever lead to successful results. The illuminations and fireworks were splendid. The Governor and party left on March 27 for Bangalore with the Resident. The Governor telegraphed to the Maharajah her congratulations and acknowledged kindly the Maharajah's message through the Governor.

The opening of the first section of the Mysore State Railway line, from Bangalore to Channarayana, a distance of thirty-five miles, is an event deserving of special chronicle in the annals of Mysore. For years past the Railway project had been hanging fire, fostered by one administration and stifled by another, there seemed little prospect of the scheme becoming a reality, till the recent disastrous famine suggested the idea of the construction of the line as a relief measure. Mr. Gordon, the Chief Commissioner, recognised fully the irrefragable blessing the Railway would prove in developing the resources of the Province, and, grappling with all the difficulties of the scheme, pushed it on to its present advanced state. The public have been so often disappointed as to the date of the opening of the first bit of line ready for traffic, owing to the event being unavoidably deferred, that Major H. LeMessurier, R.E., the Engineer-in-Chief of the Mysore State Railway, was determined to complete arrangements sufficiently to allow of the line to Channarayana being thrown open to traffic on the 1st February.

The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, was pleased to extend Act XXI of 1866 (The Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act) to the Province of Mysore.

The population of Bangalore during the ten years from 1871-81 has increased from 81,810 to 92,156, or by more than 10,000. The following are the statistics of the station:—

	1881.	1871.
Civil, including Jails, Hospitals, and Railway Departments	89,735	79,791
Military	11,421	11,019
Total	92,156	81,810

The selection of a Dewan for Mysore having been left to the Maharajah, Mr. Ranga-chari, C.I.E., was selected. He retains office for five years. The people expressed great satisfaction at the appointment. His salary is Rupees 3,000, being on the same scale as the Indore Dewan. Vijayarao was appointed Secretary.

The coming of age of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore was specially marked by the release of civil debtors in the Province—five from the Mysore Jail, four from the Bangalore Central Jail, one from the Kolar District Jail, and one from Hosur Jail, making a total of eleven. The entire debt of these fortunate people amounted to Rupees 2,688-4-4.

TRAVANCORE.

Dewan Rameswar made himself popular among the inhabitants of Travancore during the year. The removal of certain restrictions regarding the sale of coffee at particular places only, and the necessity for obtaining passes for its transit from one place to another in the State, was the first concession made by him, and the period of three months, after which the owners of balance of consignments of tobacco in the different banks had to pay a fee of one anna per bale per week, being extended to six months, was the next.

The following is an Order of Government, dated the 9th instant:—The estimates of receipts and disbursements of the Travancore State for the current Malayalam year 1955 (1890-81) amount to Rupees 61,61,000 and Rupees 58,85,152, respectively, against Rupees 61,33,500 and Rupees 57,91,500 in the previous year. The receipts have been estimated at Rupees 4,67,321 below the actuals for 1955 (1879-80), the greatest decrease being under customs, the revenue from which source is shown to have been always fluctuating. The disbursements have been estimated at Rupees 6,64,500 in excess of the estimate for

1955 (1879-80). The several departments have been amply provided for, and a liberal provision of Rupees 18,40,000 has been made on account of Public Works, the result being an anticipated deficit of Rupees 1,82,000. The variations under the several heads are fully explained by the Dewan, and notwithstanding that the estimated expenditure embraces nearly two lakhs of abnormal charges, it is hoped that the actual results will prove more favourable than the anticipations now forward.

His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore issued a *Net* or Commission appointing M. Ramaswami Aiyer, B.A., to be Personal Assistant to the Dewan.

PUDUCHETTY.

The report on the administration of Pondicherry for the year 1880-81 was issued in the last month of the year. The area of the State is 1,046 square miles. The extreme limits are east to west 89 miles and north to south 45 miles. Total number of villages is 1,547. The population is estimated at 300,120. The *Sirais*, or Minister, has the supervision or control of the public departments of the State, is the sole channel of communication with the Political Agent and with His Excellency, the Dewan on all matters connected with the administration. About the middle of September a very destructive species of caterpillar unknown before in Pondicherry suddenly made its appearance, but fortunately this pest was short-lived and disappeared as quickly as it came. Public health was excellent throughout the year 1880-81. The receipts and disbursements of the State amounted respectively to Rs. 4,67,480 and Rs. 5,12,089.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

The Right Honble Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, Governor of Madras, is the son of the late J. C. Grant Duff, Esquire, formerly Resident of Satterna, an Indian Officer of great merit and distinction, and author of "The History of the Mahabharat." Born at Titch, near Banff, County Aberdeen, in 1823 and educated in Edinburgh and Balliol College, Oxford. He graduated B.A. in 1850 and proceeded M.A. in 1853. In 1854 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, was appointed Deputy-Lieutenant for Elginshire, Banffshire, and Aberdeenshire, and sat in the Liberal interest for the Elgin Burghs from December 1867.

His characteristics are, great individuality and self-reliance, and under circumstances of a difficult or embarrassing nature has invariably proved himself equal to the occasion. Mr. Grant Duff is a man of rare attainments, a thoughtful and often brilliant writer, and speaker. His annual Elgin speeches during the recess have been looked upon, for the last twenty years, by the best English authorities as model epitomes of Parliamentary affairs. A volume of his Elgin speeches appeared in 1871.

On the 22nd of March 1867 he was installed Lord-Rector of the University of Aberdeen and re-installed in November 1873. In December 1868 he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for India, and, by virtue of his office, he took an active part in the proceedings of Mr. Fawcett's Committee to inquire into Indian Finance, he held the above-mentioned office in the previous Liberal Administration under Mr. Gladstone and up to the advent of the Conservative reign in February 1874.

Mr. Grant Duff is an accepted authority on matters relating to foreign affairs of Europe and is the author of "Sindia on European Politics," "A Political Survey," and other works relating to Statecraft, and took a conspicuous and very important part in enlightening the constituencies on the Indian policy of Lord Beaconsfield.

He has been a great traveller in Europe, and on the eve of his embarkation for India in the Autumn of 1874, he published in the "Fortnightly Review" an elaborate reply to Mr. Greg's *Cassandra*. And whilst in the East his fluent pen noted many a pleasing recollection of his sojourn in our sunny land.

It augurs well for the thirty millions of subjects under his rule, that he comes possessed of enormous knowledge, a shrewd judgement, great political sagacity, and a keen and boundless interest in, and appetite for facts relating to Indian affairs. It doubtless is a matter for deep congratulation that we have been favored with a Governor, then whom there could not be a more liberal, industrious, and enlightened; nor one so fully equipped with knowledge of the country, and of the problems connected with it, combining with the above qualifications (of no common character) a rare aptitude for careful and patient administration.

Mr. Grant Duff claims to be a Cosmopolitan and an Humanitarian, and he will in all probability be disposed to study native feeling and promote the advancement of our native brethren in the administration. His memorable speech however in the early part of the Session of Parliament, when he declared with reference to the Boers, "that it was necessary for any Ministry which desired to keep the confidence of the English people, to bring into subjection rebels in arms," clearly enough shows that although our new Governor is very desirous to be regarded as a man of peace, he is at heart opposed to the "policy

of surrender," so that should there ever occur under his régime a second Rump "Rebellion," the delinquents would, to their cost, find themselves opposed to us stern and inflexible as an adversary as they will find him their friend, if loyal. Mr. Grant Duff is noted for a pleasing optimism and was remarkable for having taken a very hopeful view of events which in 1874 darkened the political horizon of Europe and filled the minds of many at home with alarm.

That Mr. Grant Duff is resolved to work and encourage others to do the same is implied in the following remark made by him in a late speech. "The place to which I am going has, by the way, sometimes been called the 'Sleepy Presidency.' Well, I never hear that phrase without remembering the saying 'Happy are those nations whose annals are silent.' But if there is any substratum of truth in the reproach implied in it, I should like to try whether there, as elsewhere, the best way of getting 'good work done by those under you is not to show that you take a personal interest in 'all departments of that work.' That all departments under Mr. Grant Duff's government will have to render a good account of their stewardship and that his presence at the head of the administration will make itself felt to the uttermost limits of the Presidency is nothing but what can reasonably be expected, bringing with him as he does special knowledge and capacity which none of his predecessors have surpassed, and having within an ingrained repugnance to anything approaching to a *laissez faire* style of doing public business. His experience in the India Office, where he had served a five years' apprenticeship as Under-Secretary and where he has acquired no pains to make himself master of the details of Indian administration, has not only stored his capacious mind with a knowledge of Indian matters but given him ample opportunities of noting how things are done and how things are left to themselves, with the inevitable and monstrous waste of red tape and scaling wax, before any matter, even of the slightest importance, can be carried out. Having then, during the incumbency of the above office, evinced a deep and rational comprehension of all that concerned this country and at no time having ceased to study India he enters on the duties of the Governorship contented, and to take up which he vacated his seat in Parliament and also his office as Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

Altho' no neophyte seeking admission into the mysteries of the Indian administration Mr. Grant Duff is deeply (judging from an attempt of his quoted below) impressed with a sense of the seriousness and responsibility of the task he has undertaken, to use his own words with reference to his new appointment he says "The path which I have to tread is no altogether a flowery one, however, it is the task in itself! For what is the mandate that I have received? Is it not this? Go forth from the ranks of our 'Home public life, from familiar scenes and familiar companionships to be for five years, 'the most important factor in the west or west of thirty millions of men, of other creeds, 'other men, other thoughts, living under other stars, thousands and thousands of miles away. Go forth to write another page in that action, reaction, and interaction of the East and the West which forms the strangest and most poetical volume in human history.' Doubtless there will be times of depression when one will only too well understand what our great Indian poet meant when he called India the 'Land of Begonia,' but there will I trust, and I know you know, be a great many more of useful work and high enjoyment of what is after all, one of the great positions of the world, for how seldom in all the long long history of this planet has it happened that I was in the power of any country to give one of its children back out of the general chaos of its educated society such a steady and magnificent career of work to do as is the Government, even in the present times, of one of these great Indian Provinces.' One thing at least is certain that whether I come back with my shield, or on my shield, I shall have done all that can be expected of me, if I have brought no discredit to such a company of friends." The allusion being to the extraordinary gathering of literary and political ability at the dinner where the speech was made.

Mr. Grant Duff alludes to British officials in this country seeing with their own eyes and hearing with their own ears. This most salutary mode of procedure is too often treated with a neglect which cannot be too strongly deprecated. The inclination to base their actions on information gained at second-hand is the besetting sin of many who in reality are the most important factors in the West or west of the seas committed to their charge. The clever only heretofore "machinery" of the Brahminical type, too often obtains the ear of his master the British Sahib of the District and to prove himself a most zealous, praiseworthy, and promotion-deserving servant of Government liberally supplies the poor and suffering with the very best which he, under happier circumstances, would have holed for the benefit of himself, the comfortable support of himself, family, and dependants.

Mr. Grant Duff's injunction cannot be too urgently pressed upon the notice of Executive Officers. The grievance emanating from excessive taxation is certainly a matter of the highest importance and one that we trust Mr. Grant Duff's Government will strictly inquire into. If high Revenue Officers always were to see and hear for themselves the tyrannical pressure, abetted lately for the recovery of arrears from miserable landholders would never have occurred. Men who were already half ruined by the recent terrible famine were through the inexorable demands made upon them turned out of their

excellent holdings and their old possessions sold up by auction and knocked down to Government for nominal sums.

Mr. Grant Duff has indeed much to do and being a man of work he will not shirk the path of duty. He will not, we feel assured, take of good government and justice eight months in each year like away at Ootacamund. There is that about his speeches at Richmond and Balfour that fosters the hope that he will not expose himself to the slightest reproach. His path also has been well cleared of every obstacle by the indefatigable exertions of our former Governor Mr. Halden who was with great ability and respect disposed of all matters admitting of settlement, and Mr. Grant Duff was the constant aid in having a free course before him, with decidedly able and well-experienced Commissioners to advise and aid him in the administration of a country teeming with a patient, industrious and enterprising population.

On the romantic heights of the blue mountains in the blue Church yard of St. Thomas, the remains of the amiable William Patrick Adam, late Governor of Madras. His demise on the 24th of May last filled every heart with deep sorrow, and whole communities felt that they had lost a real friend and great sympathy is entertained for the sorrowing widow and children. His remains are to be removed to his native place, at the cost of Government, who in recognition of his valuable services in the cause of the present Ministry permit tribute to his memory.

One of the difficulties which he felt by our present Governor was the fact of his having to fill the place of one who had in the short period of about five months won the hearts of all who came in contact with him. Deep and real sympathy for those about us and under our control is doubtless a noble and pleasing phase of character and Mr. Adam possessed it in a large degree, so his master has no sorrow that this indication of a truly Christian disposition that will the respect and esteem due to everything good and noble.

Let us conclude in the words of Sir Charles Dukes "That we all hope that in his new capacity as Governor of the Presidency of Madras, Mr. Grant Duff will only find a new field for his great abilities, and that in five years time when he returns to legislative land, his name will stand even higher than it does at present."

His Excellency the Governor took the Presidential Chair on the 24th of November 1881.

MADRAS HARBOUR.

The raising of the Port Trust Bill, and the creation of a Board of Trustees for the Port of Madras, was postponed by a resolution of the Legislative Council assembled at Ootacamund on Monday the 22d of August last, until a first class cyclone had subjected the stability of the Madras Harbour to a severe test.

The necessity for the expenditure on the works demanded attention by the Council, prior to their passing the important measures relative to the great administration of the harbour, has since become apparent to all, for in less than three months after the date of the above meeting, the Harbour Works have most lamentably encountered a comparatively mild cyclone, but the storm of November the 12th, November, with a wind speed and wave power of no extraordinary velocity or force, having completely wrecked the whole of the eastern face of the works, measuring in all half a mile in length, demonstrating in the most clear manner possible, however, hampering the fact may prove to the projectors of the gigantic folly, that the strength of the piers were not at all calculated to withstand the impact of even ordinary waves brought against them.

The gloomy apprehensions of the Madras Government, which found expression in the utterances of Mr. Halden, former Governor, and the Hon'ble H. K. Sullivan, in the course of the debate in the Legislative Council, adverted to, have been too fully realised, but the apprehensions of government, we much regret, came too late to save the enormous and ruinous expenditure of its huge of Rupees, which now may be considered as so much money literally cast into the sea. That the government should have regarded the undertaking with doubt, only at the eleventh hour, appears to be incredible, and their fears pre-empted the execution of its work, and had they made an effort to prevent the carrying out of so grave a mistake, the verdict of the community would not in that case be qualified a verdict of condemnation. That the Local Government is not entirely to blame, if any blame can be attached to them at all, is the general opinion. Mr. Parker's design for the works in the type of a figure of a ship, and the inevitable and to be accepted by the authorities, but the design, however, was given to the Government, both local and Imperial, but without producing the desired effect, and those who had the temerity to loudly and publicly denounce the undertaking were treated with silence. Decried by the authorities, and in the best prints subjected to ridicule and even more.

That Mr. Parker is proved to be wrong in relying on a rubble foundation for his masterpiece of engineering is now patent to all, and indeed of the piers was noticed prior to the catastrophe of the 12th November, and this mode of construction has been clearly and unambiguously denounced in a pamphlet, protesting against Mr. Parker's

parted 38,500,000 of woollen goods. I will not discuss whether it is in the power of capitalists and the industrial interests to change this; but I often see that the English producer wants a great deal of pressure upon him to do his best. But when the pressure is put upon him he can compete successfully with anybody in the world. The question is not whether the depression of the last few years has been severe, for it has been very severe, and as Chancellor of the Exchequer have had to lament it. It is not true that the revenue has yet recovered from the effects of it. The revenue on the last quarter day was, I think, estimated by the press rather more favourably than it deserved. It may be true that the revenue has somewhat recovered, but it is far from having recovered entirely. But what has been the main cause of this depression of our trade? That is a most important question; because systematic attempts are made to persuade you—though I am quite sure they will not succeed here, if they may succeed elsewhere—that the main cause of our depression has been that we cannot carry on our trade with foreign countries. In consequence of the pressure of foreign trade, and consequently, our trade is a failure. Let us look at the basis of fact which is given in a monstrous statement. I observe that those who write on the subject on the one side generally avoid specific facts and details, and deal with generalities; and in doing so they show a very marked disposition. Here is the case. You and not long ago, a noble lord who once descended to visit the neighbourhood of Leeds and endeavoured to instruct a people as to the real dangers they were in. Lord Leveson quoted the statement made by Mr. James Lowther in Lincolnshire—(cries of "Oh, oh," and laughter)—that a great railway station had recently been erected in York. So far I congratulate the noble lord and Mr. James Lowther on their accuracy in the production of one fact instead of a usual dealing with generalities. (Laughter.) Well, he stated that the station was constructed of Belgian iron. That statement, I believe, has been contradicted, but the contradictions have never taken any one notice of it as when the first statement is made. It was without a shadow of foundation. While the noble lord was speaking to his audience and telling them that the York railway station had been built of iron derived from Belgium, if he had come to Leeds for information, instead of going to Lincolnshire, anybody in Leeds would have been able to tell him that the iron was made by you, Mr. Kitson—(loud cheers)—and that the erection of the station was conducted by Mr. E. Ben, at Leeds, engineer. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) The question then is, as a matter of fact, has the pressure of foreign trade, which I do not undervalue, been the main cause of depression of trade? Not at all; with great respect to you in this, that the main cause of the depression of trade has been either the unwillingness or inability of foreign countries to buy, or else it has been the decrease of the foreign purchases at home. Which now has been the main factor? Because it has been the assumption that foreign consumption is the great question and that we are to go back to a state of things which obtained thirty years ago. Now I wish to measure what has been the real depression of a condition of our foreign trade, and what has been the decrease in the purchasing power at home. And I take a year which was one giving the highest amount to the Exchequer. When £236,000,000 were exported there was a very inflated state of prices, no doubt, which could not possibly be maintained, and was without example. But I will assume that it is a sound state of things, and I will show you what is the apparent decrease in that purchasing power which has accrued from that depression and contraction of our trade. I assume that the value of the exports had continued in 1878-80 years of great agricultural depression—if that high scale had continued—we should have exported in these years £700,000,000 of goods. Instead of that we only exported £607,000,000, or a decrease amounting to the profit at a rate at which it is nearly assumed, viz., 10 per cent., and I consequently show in this way that the country was sixteen millions poorer in her trade, and that contraction of its foreign trade. There should be a further decrease of eight millions in the profit of the carrying trade of the world, and by this country to foreign countries, and if I add eight millions to the sixteen millions I show that this country is perhaps twenty-four millions the poorer. I have endeavoured to take the difference so as to place it against myself. It is a somewhat painful matter that the country is twenty-four millions the poorer—a very serious amount, the loss which from the contraction of our foreign trade. There should be a further decrease of eight millions in the profit of the carrying trade of that sixteen millions by this country to foreign countries, and if I add this eight millions to the sixteen millions I undoubtedly show that this country is perhaps twenty-four millions the poorer. I have endeavoured to make the allowance so as to put it against myself, that the country is twenty-four millions the poorer, which all must acknowledge is a very serious amount, in consequence of the contraction of our foreign trade since the time when our exports were at the maximum. Now let us turn to the effect of the bad harvest, a matter over which we have no control. What were our losses by bad harvests in 1878-8 and 1880? Of course when I speak of our losses I speak also of the whole agricultural produce of the land, including roots, crops, and grass. Gentlemen, I believe that there is no doubt that it is a moderate estimate, taking the whole of the three kingdoms into account, to place the loss at one hundred and twenty millions sterling. Many place it higher, I have seen considerably higher; but I am

convinced of this, if I were only to take the reduction of rents, that have occurred, and the allowance upon rents, that it is a moderate statement to say that the agricultural production in these three years fell short by 120 millions sterling in the aggregate of what they would have been if the harvests had been good. Let us suppose that the expense of setting the agricultural crop in would be 25 millions. That reduces the loss of the farmer from £120,000,000 to £100,000,000, and therefore, it shows why it is an extravagant statement to say that the country is 24 millions poorer in consequence of the contraction of foreign trade. It is no extravagance to say that it was £100,000,000 the poorer by last series of deficient harvests. The principal seat of this depression is not to be looked for in the pressure of tariffs; it is to be looked for in the bad harvests, of which we may reasonably hope we are not to expect a perpetual series. The present harvest is one particularly difficult to deal with. I believe it is distinguished beyond any harvest we have had by its inequality. The returns in certain cases are admirable, while in others they are very deficient. This is particularly so in the case of potatoes. In our neighbourhood they are abundant and healthy beyond precedent. A potato was brought to me two or three nights ago, dug out of a cottage garden, and it weighed 1 lb. 3 oz., for I weighed it on a letter weight. Assuming that no adverse decree of Providence has gone forth against the harvests of this country, we have reason to hope for a better state of things, and that the markets will be restored shortly to their usual vigour and activity. Let me allude to the way this depression is made the subject of an attempt to propagate a great and mischievous delusion. An institution has been formed with the imposing name of the National Fair Trade League. What is its object, and what does it mean? It has a suspicious likeness to our old friend Protection. Why, Protection has been dead upwards of thirty years; yet he has come out of his grave, and he is walking abroad. (Laughter.) After this long experience of the atmosphere below ground, his looks are not a bit more attractive than they used to be before he was subjected to that experience. (Loud laughter.) The consequence is that he has found it convenient to assume an alias, and if you were to meet him in the street, and say "Oh, my friend Mr. Protection, how do you do?" he would say "I beg your pardon; I don't know Mr. Protection, I am Mr. Fair Trade." (Cheers of laughter and cheers.) Gentlemen, I am speaking seriously. (Renewed cheers.) Now in the Nineteenth Century there is an article on this subject, followed by another article, which is a very good antidote to it. This first article to which I refer bears the name of Mr. E. E. E. the Member for Preston, and he says that he writes in the name of fair trade, but the name of protection is kept back. He utters a very serious complaint, which is very much as if the fair trade movement will be mistaken for protection. (Laughter.) Yet he wants a duty upon manufactures, and a five shilling tax on foreign corn, but that is not protection but fair trade. (Laughter.) It is a fact some Liberals or free traders will attempt to represent this as protection. This reminds me of an amusing passage in a household book which I hope will always continue to be so, "Gulliver's Travels." In that work Dean Swift says, "I have given you a faithful history of my travels, wherein I have not been so studious of ornament as of truth. I could, perhaps like this, have astonished you with extraordinary stories, but I rather chose to stick to the truth. My principal design was not to inform but to amuse;" and he concludes by saying he would gladly wish a law was enacted under which every traveller should be compelled to come back to his country to take an oath about the accuracy of the travels which he has undertaken. So as to fair trade having nothing to do with protection, Mr. E. E. E. asks us to expect this, as Swift utterly expected us to believe that he was telling us what he really believed. This League supposes that we shall tax foreign manufactures in order that they may enter our manufactures. This appears to me to be a considerable exaggeration of a great Christian precept which is, that if a man smite you on one cheek you should turn to him the other. It really means, that if somebody smites a man on one cheek you are to smite yourself on the other. (Laughter and cheers.) This appears to me to be a needless exaggeration—but let this pass, and let us see whether the thing is at all practicable. We are to force somebody else to do something by striking him. If you are to strike you should strike hard. Can you strike the foreigner hard by a retaliatory tariff? What manufactures do you import from abroad? In all £45,000,000. What manufactures do you export? Over £230,000,000. (Cheers.) If you are to make the foreigner feel you must make him feel by striking him in his largest interest; but the interest he has in certain manufactures to you is small, and you are invited to inflict wounds upon him on a field measured by £5,000,000, while he can inflict wounds on you on a field measured by more than 200,000,000. Now there is the case of America, and I cannot mention the name of America without an allusion to the great tragedy which has lately been enacted in that country. England has well acquitted her duty, and has given forth her sentiments. We have seen the late President die after unparalleled suffering as a Christian and a hero, and the fact is recorded in the heart of this nation. It is like a new and perpetual pledge of unity and affection between the two countries—(cheers)—but notwithstanding this people are very sore about the American tariff, which hits us very hard. There is a great reduction in the export of our manufactures to America. American sends us less than three millions of manufactured goods—we send to America between thirty and forty millions of manufactured goods, and we are now to endeavour, through America sending three millions, to make her cease from hitting us in the case of the

thirty or forty millions which we send her. But there is more than this in it. There is a double faced character in this institution of the National Fair Trade League. It is a league of the most unfair trade I think I ever heard of. It has got unfairness as a kind of British sign attached to it. They are pledged to say different things to different people. They say to the manufacturers, "We recommend a duty on foreign manufactures, but not a duty on foreign corn." But they go to the farmers and say, "We recommend a duty on foreign corn." They speak to the farmer in one language and to the producer in another, and this League may for a time, and until it is found out, derive a tolerable trade. But fortunately there are people who tell the producers what it is they say of the farmer, and tell the farmers what it is they say of the producers. Now what we want to know is this, whether this affair of Fair Trade or Protection is the outcome of the conflict between parties and in the interests of the country. That is the serious question for remember what has taken place. A quarter of a century of the legislative life of this country has been given without reserve to the solution of this great problem. From 1847 to 1881 when the first great battle of the Corn Laws took place in the House of Commons, and the Anti-Corn Law League founded down in 1861, which year was signalled by the repeal of the paper duty—those twenty-five years were one succession of conflicts which had for their end aim and object the solution of this great problem. Almost everything else was cast aside. Review the legislation of those years, and you will find no work done except this one memorable and conspicuous triumph—for a triumph more beneficent to the moral and material interests of man was never achieved by public virtue and energy. Now we are told that Free Trade is an admitted failure. But I want to know what are the Tory party going to do in this matter? And I mean as far as depends upon me to try to drive home the question. (Cheers.) The leader of the Tory party in the House of Commons has been making constant speeches in the country. He says, "I am for Free Trade, but then I am for universal Free Trade." Exactly the language of the Fair Trade League, I now come to another point, and I defy any man to make out his meaning. This is a very serious affair, and one of his privy councillors and one of his colleagues has since unimpeded to the farmers of Lincolnshire that he is in favour of a 5s. duty on corn. Sir Stafford Northcote cannot tell us, however, whether he is in favour of this 5s. duty or not, and I say that we have a right to know. (Cheers.) It is necessary to the credit of his party, and I will tell you why in my opinion it is a painful and humiliating process to have this subject re-opened at all. It is quite true that several countries have been aggravating their tariffs, and why? Because they have had National Fair Trade Leagues among them, and they have not had the same amount of competition as we have had, and therefore have been more active. I say it is humiliating that we should be called on again to re-argue and re-open this question. How was this question treated? The Tory party, before they turned Sir Robert Peel out of office and smashed his party said Protection was necessary to save the country. They fought the general election of 1847 entirely on that principle. They reconstructed their party on that principle, and shut out everybody except Protectionists. They carried nearly all the counties of England, and they kept it up as long as they were in Opposition, and when they came into office in 1852 what happened? Then they knew they had not a chance if they maintained the doctrine of Protection. For years they had ruthlessly befuddled the farmers of England—(cheers)—and were steeped in pledges head over ears, to restore the corn laws; but when they came into office they found it impossible. In 1852, when they were compelled to dissolve that Parliament their line was this. They sent a set of candidates, who were to be Decretive Protectionists to the counties, and that experiment is to be again tried. Mr. Lowther has to go to Lincolnshire and promise a five shilling duty on corn, and then we are told that the nation is to be congratulated on the change that has taken place in the general opinions because Mr. Lowther succeeds. Why, the fact is that they will say "aye" or "nay" or they will say "black" or "blue" or anything else. (Laughter.) It is a great misfortune to this party which contains many honourable and eminent men that it should have to go once through such a process; but it is worse that it should go through that process twice, and that it should again deluge the country by an absurd pension, and at the same time that they should find it convenient to shut that question by using vague and general language, and not giving a distinct opinion as to what it is they really intend. We want to know what it is the Tories intend to do on this subject. If you read Sir Stafford Northcote's last speech at Hull, where he dwelt at great length on this matter, he said that there were some of the remedies proposed by his friends that he could not approve, but he did not say whether he approved of that remedy by which Mr. Lowther carried Lincolnshire. (Cheers.) If he had done that we should have known where to have him. (Laughter.) That which carried Lincolnshire will not carry Rutland and Scotland—(cheers)—and if he does not approve of what Mr. Lowther said, that entry ought to be told so. (Cheers.) We are quite agreed about the evil, and in our judgment, viewed in the abstract, as to all this system of high protective tariffs, whether theirs, or ours, or anybody else's. We have Sir Stafford Northcote's real opinion on the one side, and we have on the other for common purposes in view, not his own convictions—for he is an Intelligent Free Trader, and he understands the subject thoroughly, and there are a few of the responsible men behind him who understand it—and I say without hesitation that it depends upon him perhaps alone to determine whether the great question solved in the great struggle of a quarter of a century ago is to become a controversy again or not. Is this the way to get foreign Governments to undo

the mischief they have done? We agree that it is a mischief. We want them to untax our goods. There are two specifics. One specific is, show your security, which has enormously increased the wealth of the country, and which has added to the solidity of its institutions. Another specific is that of the Fair Trade League, to tax foreign manufactures and put a five shilling duty on corn. That is a bad and delusive thing, but bad as it is and delusive as it is it is better than paltering with the question. It is better than first standing on your right leg and then on your left leg—(laughter)—better than winking one eye to the towns and another eye to the country. (Lord laughter.) Whatever it is to be done, we at least, in our knowledge, know this—that if there is one way more than another to keep these foreign countries in the path of mischief it is to exhibit feebleness, and not to be able to express a determined opinion on matters of vital interest to the country. I may say something of the drier parts of the subject to a smaller audience tomorrow. (Laughter and cheers.) To talk of this question in the direction that you should tax your manufactures, is in my opinion ludicrous. (Cheers.) But it is a subject upon which you should have an opinion, and an opinion carefully considered. (Cheers.) It is a matter which vitally affects the whole of us, and may be viewed from our unequal experience. But we should know our minds upon this question. I have told you what is my mind upon this question. (Cheers.) I will be no party to the attempt that is being made to tamper with and alter the principles of commerce laid down by Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright. (Lord cheers.) For those views many of us have laboured, and for those views many of us have suffered; and I shall not, for one, depart from that system under which this land has prospered, and to which the people of this country have given their solemn and final adhesion. (Lord cheers, amidst which the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat.)

In the evening Mr. Gladstone was entertained to a banquet in the Great Cloth Hall, at which there were about 1,400 guests. The Hall was beautifully decorated with crimson and white cloth, wreaths, flags, and garlands of all nations. Around the walls were shields bearing the names of prominent members of the Liberal party; while at either end were illuminated gas inscriptions, the words being, respectively, "He revered his conscience as his King" and "Love, honour, obedience; troops of friends." On the side facing the chairman's table was a gallery devoted to the use of ladies, and notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather, there was a very large attendance. The hour appointed for the banquet to begin was six o'clock, but long before that hour the approaches to the hall were besieged by large crowds of people anxious to obtain a sight of the distinguished guests. It was nearly half-past six o'clock before Mr. Kitson, with whom Mr. Gladstone is staying, put in an appearance, and then he had to announce that in consequence of the Premier having spoken longer than he had intended in the morning he would be unable to attend for another hour. The guests then took their places, Mr. Kitson occupying the chair, and among others present were the Right Hon. H. C. Childers, M.P., and Mrs. Childers, Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P., and Lady Cavendish, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., Sergeant Simon, M.P., Mr. Barran, M.P., Sir M. Wilson, M.P., Mr. C. H. Wilson, M.P., Mr. Carbutt, M.P., Mr. Illingworth, M.P., Sir A. Fairbairn, M.P., Mr. Dadds, M.P., Mr. Creyke, M.P., Mr. Woolf, M.P., &c.

Immediately after the banquet, Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, entered the building, being received with loud and long continued cheering. The band on the Grenadier Guards played "Auld Lang Syne." The Premier took up his position of the right of the chair, Mrs. Gladstone being on the left. The loyal toasts having been duly honoured, Mr. Dent proposed "The Army, Navy, and Auxiliary Forces," which was responded to by Mr. Childers, who said: I feel greatly honoured by being connected with the toast of the army, navy, and auxiliary forces. I assume that I have been asked to return thanks for this toast because, upon the recommendation of your distinguished guest, I was selected to administer the affairs of the navy in the first Government of Mr. Gladstone, and I have been selected to administer the forces of the other services in the present Government; and greatly honoured as I am by being allowed to return thanks for the toast this evening, will you let me say that I believe both the army and the navy, and the auxiliary services, not the least important part of our defences, are at this moment in a satisfactory condition, and that if I were to trespass upon you this evening as length I should be able to give you a full account of what was done both in this Administration and in the former one to strengthen these two most necessary services. But to-night I will only say this, that I yield to none in the desire that both our army and navy should be thoroughly efficient. I dislike war as much as any man can, but I know that the best method by which this country may avert war is to have both her two services in a ready and satisfactory state. Our navy must be large compared with the size of our islands as in the prepared for its duty, and it is so at this moment. Our army need not be so large. We do not require to emulate the magnitude of the forces of other nations, but our army should be thoroughly prepared and efficient, and those who have watched what our army has done of late years, those who know under what circumstances that great march from Cabul to Candahar was effected the other day, under the generalship of Sir Frederick Roberts, need not doubt that the army of England can do its duty. For my part, I will only say that, belonging to a family which within this century has given no less than ten of her

sons to her Majesty's service, I am determined, so long as our military forces are entrusted to me, to see that they are maintained in a condition of proper efficiency. (Cheers.)

The Chairman then proposed the "Health of the Prime Minister," which was drunk with enthusiasm.

On rising at 8-40 the right hon. gentleman was received with loud and long continued cheering, the band again playing "Auld Lang Syne." Upon silence being restored he said: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen—I feel, sir, as you have felt the difficulty of addressing the vast assembly gathered within these walls. I know not whether increasing years may have diminished my power of carrying the utterances of my words and my heart to the hearts of my fellow countrymen, but I shall indeed grieve if on this occasion I should fail in enabling you to catch the words which I shall address to you. My first words must be those of cordial and respectful gratitude to the Chairman, and to yourselves; to the Chairman who has been chosen by your favour to the leadership of your great party. He has invited me and brought me among you, and has gone in his warm and genuine attachment, but he and any claim that I could, on the ground of a debt, have hoped to profit by. (Cries of "Oh, no.") But allow me to say that in one respect I fear—and that respect a purely personal one—my visit to Leeds has been a failure. I came here for the purpose of paying an old debt, and such is the reception that you have given me in your streets, in the Town Hall to-day, and now within these walls, that I painfully feel that, instead of getting rid of my old debt, I have only succeeded in contracting a new one. (Laughter and cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, I have no other resource than one which I trust will never be required of any of you, and that is making a pitiful appeal to the indulgence of my creditors. (Renewed laughter.) Among the pleasurable embarrassments of this visit has been the clearance with which the various associations and bodies that I have had to meet have made known to me their views on the subjects which are now attracting the attention of the country. Pleasurable is the mark of their confidence as regards the statements regarding many of those matters in which you naturally feel so deep an interest. There was one of those subjects largely mentioned to-day, and now again alluded to briefly in the address of your chairman, on which I think I shall best discharge my duty to-night by addressing to you my most earnest reflections. I mean the subject described by me under the emphatic phrase of "Justice to Ireland—a sacred duty, but one which can never be performed, never justly pursued without equal justice to England and Scotland." (Cheers.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON IRELAND.

This morning I addressed you in another place on a subject touching largely upon questions connected with the politics of our respective parties. This evening I want to draw your attention with me to great and even of common considerations, more connected with matters which are in the highest sense national and imperial. The question of the state of Ireland is not, and ought not to be, a party question. (Cheers.) I am afraid that in our movement I must refer to a point of party policy and discipline, but it does not refer to a moment only; yet we are aware that the party opposite to ours has justified it. Within the last few weeks in the victory in the county of Durham. And it enjoys all the satisfaction which calm reflection will permit every patriotic citizen to respect to victory to please. But for my own part I desire no such satisfaction. (Cheers.) When it shall happen that a member of the Liberal party, with such a state of things in Ireland, shall go to his constituents, and meeting the wishes of a few hundred Irish voters who may turn the scale, shall solemnly promise to take out of the hands of the Executive Government the chief responsibility of binding himself, irrespective of every consideration, to vote for the unconditional release of every man whom the responsible Ministers of the Crown, acting on the authority that Parliament has given them, have deemed it necessary for the peace of the country and public order to confine. (Cheers.) Not another word will I believe be necessary for me to say with respect to our party divisions, but I could not pass by the subject to which I have just made brief and painful reference. (Hear, hear.) I have been challenged by the leader of the Conservative party to speak openly and explicitly on the subject of Ireland, and I will meet the challenge. (Cheers.) Sir S. Northcote has indeed been anticipated by a person sitting with different views, by one whom I am glad to call from his mature convictions one of the most brilliant ornaments of the Liberal party, Viscount Lord Derby. (Loud cheers.) In a recent essay on the Land Act, he has declared that the passing of that Act imposes upon the Government new and special obligations with reference to the enforcement of the law, and those rights of property and the preservation of peace, which are inseparable from freedom, and without which no nation is worthy of freedom or capable of enjoying it. (Cheers.) Now, ladies and gentlemen, Ireland is in a great crisis. In a short time a law which is now merely in existence in writing will become a living reality, and in the working of the Land Act may depend the greatest issues with regard to the prosperity of Ireland and all the intricate of progress. I know not what the Irish crisis may result in, but, interested as you are in Leeds in Irish affairs, I will venture to describe what I regard as the character of this Irish crisis. Gentlemen, my party has for several generations been distinguished for its anxiety to promote the redress of Irish grievances. You know that you are constantly reproached with the failure of your efforts to satisfy Ireland, and far be it from me to say that our success in that

direction has been complete. (Hear, hear.) But this I will say, that there are powerful agencies at work which will yet influence the fate of Ireland, notwithstanding the circumstances that are now unhappily being enacted in that country by certain persons. We may rest satisfied of the unquestionable progress that has been achieved by Ireland during the present generation.

THE IRISH LABOURERS.

Ireland has achieved material progress, and in a degree not to be expected in a country where there is so little variety of pursuits. I do not believe that there is labouring population in any country, not excepting the English labouring population—and there is still much to be improved in their condition—that has made more progress than the Irish. (Hear, hear.) If I look at the progress made from a point of extreme depression in the history of the Irish labourers, it constitutes almost a wonderful period in Ireland during the last thirty or forty years. Forty years ago the deposits in the Irish banks were but £1,000,000. Some fifteen years afterwards the savings of the people had risen to six or seven millions sterling; but there are now in Irish banks deposits representing almost entirely from the savings of agriculture, savings to the amount of thirty millions sterling. (Loud cheers.) I do not say that that amount represents the whole of the agricultural savings; but there is one thing certain, that you cannot mistake the meaning and the force of the present position of affairs—the difference represented between the thirty millions of the present day and the five millions of thirty or forty years ago. (Loud cheers.) If I am to speak of the moral progress of Ireland, I say that it has been remarkable, and that it is associated with legal progress in regard to every class of events excepting one. There is still in that country, gentlemen, the exception of agrarian offences, but you will rejoice with me that whereas forty or fifty years ago in the whole of the island a community of Ireland there were 14,000 offences annually committed, those offences have fallen off, all offences and crimes with the exception of those which were agrarian—(Hear, hear)—and the criminal offenders are now only 3,000 as compared with 14,000, forty or fifty years ago. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, these are indications of real progress about which there can be no mistake. They encourage us to endeavour by resolution to work as a nation for the pacification of Ireland, and we are not going to be baffled by difficulties created by certain persons from the accomplishment of a great and noble work.

PARTISAN FRIENDS OF THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Now, gentlemen, with respect to the Land Act, there is now a power brought into operation which I will presently endeavour to describe to you more particularly, and I will not hesitate to say that it is a formidable power, and that the energies not only of the Government but of the nation will be taxed, and the energies of everybody in Ireland will be taxed, the loyalty and the sound principle of every one will be taxed, in order to secure a trial for that Land Act which the pretended friends of the Irish people would prevent if they could. (Hear, hear.) There are many instances that might be cited as remarkable in this direction. There is the case of the contested election in the county of Tyrone—(Cheers)—where a Tory candidate was supported by a manifesto like that which was issued to the people of Durham. (Laughter and hisses.) In which I was going to say that the vilest, but I will say the most unsparing abuse, was heaped upon the Government in order that no matter what happened a Liberal should not be returned. (Cheers.) But the great and enthusiastic leader of the extreme party in Ireland proclaimed in his manifesto that no Liberal should be returned for any constituency. The Roman Catholic bishops, as you know, gentlemen, owing to the character and degree of the unfortunate circumstances of the country, have for many years been the hospitable and trusted advisers of the people; they have earnestly urged upon the people the acceptance of the Land Act, and to make a full and fair trial of the Act. In some cases many persons belonging to the Land League have held the same views, and it is from that reason that I do not like to speak to you of the Land League as embodying the principles of non-compliance with the law in Ireland.

IRISH PATRIOTS OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

There are many persons who are loyally attached to their country, who wish to give a trial to the Land Act. I may quote from the views of that gentleman well known in this country, seventy years ago. I refer to a great Irish patriot, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, who has served so brilliant and honourable a career in one of our Australian colonies. Well, gentlemen, he has come back, and what has he done? Why, he has published a pamphlet in which he advocates the reception of the law gratefully, and to be utilised to the utmost possibility; that they ought to take all the advantages which the bill conferred. This is the view pronounced on the Land Act by one of the Irish patriots of the old school. Then there is another sentiment which I may quote. The great object of agricultural life always has been security of tenure, and its absence has been to a great degree the cause of the want of confidence displayed. What was wanted by them was this security of tenure, and the arrangement of a state of things which would raise the confidence of the Irish people. Well, gentlemen, we have striven our best to give them what they want—the kind of reasonable security which in their due. It must be admitted by all who approve of the principle of the Land Act that it is an attempt to give to all reasonable security.

MR. ISAAC BUTT ON IRISH WANTS.

To show the value of the Land Act I need only refer to the statements of the great Home Rule leader, Mr. Isaac Butt. These observations were made as far back as 1860, and Mr. Butt claimed nothing more than has been given to Ireland—security to the tenant. The Land Act certainly provides much security, while, at the same time it respects the landlord's rights. You may suppose that we ought to have at least a partial return in Ireland.

MR. DILLON'S PATRIOTISM.

Now let me do justice to a gentleman whose name in Ireland is respected even among those who differ most widely from him, and who was lately under the extreme of the discretion of the Government confined in prison. I allude to Mr. Dillon, the member for Tipperary. Mr. Dillon is a man of the most extreme opinions upon every question connected with the nationality of Ireland. I am not going to recommend the adoption of his opinions, nor to confess any share of sympathy with him; but I am going to point out to you first of all that he is a man who is acknowledged to be one of the most manly-minded men, and the most devotedly attached to his country to be found in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Now, gentlemen, take each one of you. Suppose you, like Mr. Dillon, believed that your beloved Ireland was entitled to complete independence of national existence, which I think is what he believes, and supporting while you were prosecuting that notion you found a measure passed by what some of them over there think an alien Parliament, granting with a liberality unknown to history, the land legislation which now prevails in Ireland. What would you do? Would you in consequence of your interior views reject that Act? Would you keep men in security who might enjoy a stable confidence? Would you keep them in a condition which they know nothing of making a provision for their families, when they might have those means at their command, on account of your interior views. No, you would not. You would say, "You were not justified in interfering; the benevolent legislation of a measure like the Land Act, and that is what Mr. Dillon alone, I am sorry to say among his friends, has done." (Cheers.) He will not give up his extreme national views, but neither will he take upon himself the fearful responsibility of attempting to plunge his country into permanent disorder and chaos by intercepting the operation of the Land Act. I claim him as an opponent but an opponent whom I am glad to honour.

THE DOCTRINE OF PUBLIC PLUNDER.

Now I have the painful duty of dealing with very different conduct. For nearly the first time in the history of Christendom a small body of men have arisen who are not ashamed to preach to Ireland the doctrine of public plunder. (Loud cheers.) I mean that charge adversely, on the condition which I hold, and I shall ask you to judge with me whether it is not wrong from me by demonstrative evidence and the hard necessities of the case. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, half a century ago the people of Ireland gave their confidence to Mr. O'Connell, a man of most remarkable gifts and powers, but not always acceptable in his opinions to this country, but a man in respect of whom it must be owned that he had high characteristics. (Hear, hear.) He always declared his respect for the law, and said that no political change, which was a strong thing to say, should be prosecuted at the hazard of its being bought by the shedding of a drop of human blood. And I may say that Mr. O'Connell always availed himself of and promoted every measure, whether small or great, and however far it might fall short of his views, which tended to the benefit of the people of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Such gentlemen, was the political education of the people of Ireland half a century ago. He declared his allegiance to the crown, and his desire for friendly relations with Great Britain. He always declared his respect for property, and I never heard from him a declaration, as far as I know, a declaration by word or act in contravention of this. I must describe briefly five points of political discussion that are now receiving the consideration of the Government. Within a few short weeks it may have to be decided which of the forms of political discussion the people of Ireland will prefer. I speak of the representation of the opinions of a number of gentlemen of considerable ability. Mr. Parnell, the member for the Irish party and sometime of the Home Rule party, or to charge on that party the doctrines of which I now speak. The majority of Irish members are nominally Home Rulers, but of these nominal Home Rulers a considerable portion—such as my respected friend Mr. Shaw, in particular—(cheers)—are saying that they are not amongst those who would do things of which they are ashamed. Even of those who won't recognise Mr. Shaw, there are many who reject in their souls those doctrines, but who have not altogether either the power or the courage to reject the men who teach doctrines which I am going to describe, a handful of men, and nothing but a handful of men in Parliament, whom I will not call a party, for they are not entitled to it. They make themselves respectively responsible for the new gospel of Irish patriotism, and I need not say how hard it is to understand how far it may be with them a matter of compulsion, how far a matter of will to act as they are doing. But I will take the case of Mr. Parnell, and let me here say that the state of things in Ireland comes to a question of law or the one hand and sheer lawlessness on the other. (Cheers.)

FIFTY YEARS AGO AND NOW.

I will go briefly over the five points of Irish patriotism as I was known in the time of O'Connell, and as it is now being made known in a very different manner. O'Connell professed his unconditional and unswerving loyalty to the Crown of England. Mr. Parnell says if the Crown of England is to be the link between the two countries, it must be the only link, and asks whether it is to be the link at all. I am not now quoting his own words on a matter on which he has not yet, I believe, given an opinion. (Laughter.) O'Connell declared friendly relations with the people of this country—cordial and hearty friendship. What does Mr. Parnell desire. He says the Irish people must make manufactures of their own, in order that they may buy nothing in England. I do not believe Mr. Parnell to be a profound political economist—laughter—but it would be rather difficult for the Irish people to provide themselves in a short time by the labour of their own hands with everything that they now derive from England. He is prepared for the alternative, and he says if you cannot make manufactured articles yourselves you must buy them from foreign countries; but whatever you do you must not buy them from England. (Cheers of "Shant.") I think you will begin to perceive that in the strong language which I have used to describe the condition of affairs in Ireland I am not wholly without justification. Let me proceed to say that friendship for the mother country was O'Connell's motto; hostility to England and Scotland is the motto of Mr. Parnell. O'Connell on every occasion declared his respect for property, and I believe, as far as I know, he consistently did so. What says Mr. Parnell on the subject. Twelve months ago he told the people of Ireland that they ought to pay not the rents which they had contracted to pay; whether they were able or not, while they were under no obligation to pay that rent, but that they might pay the rents according to the value set down in the original valuation—a valuation which was in the greater number of cases, and framed for a different purpose, and by that appointment they were themselves to substitute an arbitrary standard of valuation for the value to which they had themselves agreed. But he has not stopped there. Now that the Land Act is passed as it is about, but the people of England should win the hands of the whole Irish nation.

MR. PARNELL'S NEW GOSPEL.

He has now a new and enlarged gospel of plunder to proclaim. He says now that whereas the rents of Ireland are seventeen millions of money, the land, on the original valuation, but the original valuation of the land, but the state was put into and that would make the sum about £2,000,000. I ask you as honest men—not as politicians or Liberals, or in any other capacity—I ask whether it is logic to describe proceedings of the kind as any words more just or accurate than the promulgation of a doctrine of sheer plunder. The next of the five points is respect for law and human life. O'Connell was consistent. Mr. Parnell is very copied in his references to America. He seems to set up America as the truest and only friend of Ireland; but in all his references to America, I have never found him utter one word of disapproval or misgiving about what is known as the assassination literature of the country—not American literature. No, there is no American literature belonging to it. (Cheers.) They burn, spurn, and loathe it. (Renewed cheers.) There are a different set; there are a set of Irishmen who are not ashamed to point out in the press how the ships of her Majesty's navy are to be blown into the air, and how individuals who are pleased to select ought to be made the object of the knife of the assassin and to be deprived of life, because they do not conform to the new Irish project. There have been some attempts of this kind made in this country. We have heard of the explosion of dynamite in Salford, in which the death of one person took place, and the death of another was expected, but was averted, and Mr. Parnell said that the occurrence at Salford appeared to him to bear the character of a practical joke. (Laughter and Cheers.) Now, go along point by point, and come finally to the measure which was passed for the government of Ireland—O'Connell was averse to it. It is the present candidate for the leadership of the people of Ireland. I say candidly, for it has been stated that he is not the only leader acting upon the principle?

MR. PARNELL'S UNAVERT.

Now let me say during the last session. He has made every effort to destroy the efforts of the Land Bill, but he did not dare to vote against the Bill like a man. If he had done so his own Land Leaguers would have risen in a body against him, but when, unfortunately as I think, he determined to wait the second reading, when the life of the bill was at stake, Mr. Parnell and thirty of his friends withdrew from the House—series of "shams"—and tried to destroy the work which we had as a Government begun and to divert from our arduous undertaking. On every occasion the same policy was pursued, and by what does Mr. Parnell say? The people of Ireland, as we believe—and this is a matter that the next few months will have to determine—derive in conformity with advice of their old patriots, of their bishops, and of their best friends—we the people of Ireland desire to make a full trial of the Land Act; and if they do full trial of that Act, you may rely upon it it is as certain as human constitutions to give peace to the country—peace which is not the object of these men, and

THE MADRAS FAIR.

The happy thought of giving Madras such a recreation as the Fair has been realized most successfully. The great exhibitions that have taken place in Europe of the Industries and Manufactures of the world are regarded by politicians and statesmen of sanguine temperament, as, having been to some extent, instrumental in leading the bonds of peace, concord and unity between the nations of Europe. To compare great things with small, the Madras Fair has done much good in gathering together thousands of people of all castes, nationalities and creeds, on pleasure bent, and with that genial humor and temperance, that a season of festivity creates and provokes during the Christmas season it seems very appropriate that we should have something like a national and annual feast, and thus as it were securing the peace, that by the ministry of Angels was proclaimed to men of good will.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

The Year is gone, beyond recall,
With all its joys and fears;
With all its bright and gladdening smiles,
With all its mournful tears.

Thy thankful people praise Thee, Lord,
For ever thou art renewed;
And pray for grace to keep the Faith,
Which binds our souls to Thee.

To Thee we come, O gracious Lord,
The new-born year to Thee
Present our land from pollution;
Give peace and righteousness.

Forgive this nation's many sins;
The growth of their restraint;

And help us all with sin to strive,
And crown of life to gain.

From old deeds that stain the past
We now desire to free;
And pray that future sins may not
Be meant, good Lord, for Thee.

O Father, let Thy wonderful Eye
Still look on us in love;
That we may pass this year by year,
With Jesus hosts above.

All glory to the Father be,
All glory to the Son.

All honor, glory, power, to Thee,
Who rulest all things now.

CHRISTIAN, dost thou see them
On the holy ground,
How the angels of Midian
From and round around?
Christian, up and smite them,
Conquering sin and loss;
Smite them by the sword
Of the Holy Ghost.

Christian, dost thou feel them,
How they work within,
Sifting, tempting, luring,
Goading into sin?
Christian, never stretch,
Never be downcast;
Smite them by the sword
Of the Holy Ghost.

Christian, dost thou hear them,
How they speak their part?
"Alas, what need we fight?
Always watch and pray!"
Christian, answer boldly,
"We'll be loathe to fight."
Faint shall follow battle,
Right shall end in day.

"Well I knew thy trouble,
O My servant true;
Thou art very weary,
I was weary too.
But that will make thee
Some day all mine own,
And the end of sorrow
Shall be near My Throne." Amen.

PART I.—CALENDAR.

THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1882.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES.

Golden Number	2	Dominical Letter	A
Epoche	11	Roman Indiction	10
Solar Cycle	18	Julian Period	67

EXPLANATION OF CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES AND ERAS.

The *Golden Number* is that which any given year holds in the Laman Cycle, which is a period of 19 years, at the lapse of which the phases of the moon take place on the same day of the month respectively as at the commencement of the Cycle. Therefore while the sun performs his annual course 19 times, the course of the moon amounts to 235. In the Ancient Calendar this number was inscribed on a tablet set up in the market place of Athens in letters of gold, hence the term *Golden Number*. It was likewise called the *Prime*, because it pointed out the first day of the new moon, *primus luna*. The *Apoc* is the number of days of the Lunar Cycle over and above all the complete courses of the moon for any number of years, hence the number indicates the age of the moon at the beginning of the year.

The *Solar Cycle* is a period of 28 years, which, owing to leap year, must necessarily elapse before the days of the months can return respectively to the same days of the week as at the commencement of the Cycle. The first year of the Christian Era was the fourth year of this Cycle.

The *Dominical Letter* is that letter of the alphabet which points out in the Calendar the Sundays throughout the year, hence also called the *Sunday Letter* or *Die Dominica*.

Roman Indiction was a period of 15 years, instituted by Constantine the Great in A. D. 312, for levying certain taxes upon the subjects of his empire. The Pope since the time of Charlemagne have dated their acts by the year of the Indiction which was fixed on the 1st of January.

The *Julian Period* embraces 7980 years, and is produced by multiplying into each other the Solar Cycle (28), the Lunar Cycle (19), and the 4 years of the Indiction (4). This period is reckoned from 753 years before the usual date fixed upon for the creation; at a time when the three Cycles are supposed to have commenced together; a circumstance which cannot take place again until A. D. 3267, or the lapse of the entire period.

Our Lord was born in 4713 of the Julian Period. This style was contrived by Joseph Justus Scaliger in A. D. 1583, for chronological purposes, and is assumed as a fixed era in the calculations of all Astronomers and Chronologists. It is of great importance as the standard or general receptacle of all other Epochs, Periods and Cycles; "into this, as into a large basin, all the streams of time discharge themselves, without losing their character; and if historians had recorded the number of each Cycle in each year respectively, there could have been no dispute about the date of any event in past ages."

GREGORIAN CALENDAR OR NEW STYLE.

Up to 1582 the length of the year as computed by Julius Caesar in B. C. 45 consisted of 365 days and 6 hours, but as the true length of a solar year is only 365 days, 5 hours and nearly 49 minutes, this calculation had produced an error amounting to 10 days. Consequently Pope Gregory XIII., having the Calendar was called Gregorian—hitherto in 1582 to rectify that error by making the year to consist of 365 days, ten days between the 4th and 15th October were struck out, and the 15th was reckoned as the 1st of October. According to this style the ordinary year is to consist of 365 days, but the year 1584 and every fourth year afterwards termed leap year to contain 366 days, and the centuries 1700, 1800, 1900, &c. and so on for those centuries which are not divisible by 400 are to be reckoned, not as leap years, but as ordinary years of 365 days only.

The New Style has been gradually adopted, throughout Europe, except in Russia and Greece where the old style still prevails.

In Great Britain the New Style was adopted in 1752, by that time the error had amounted to 11 days; it was therefore decreed that September 3 of that year should be reckoned as September 14. During the present century, supposing the New Style had not been adopted, the error would be 22 days, and this difference must therefore be allowed in Russian and Greek dates. Thus a Russian date dated March 2, must be reckoned as dated March 14.

ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Queen's proclamation assuming the title of "The Empress of India," Sun, Jan. 1.

Marriage of Queen Victoria	Feb. 10	Proclamation of Queen Victoria	June 21
Birth of Princess Louise	Mar. 18	Coronation of Queen Victoria	June 28
Birth of Prince Leopold	Apr. 7	Birth of Prince Alfred	Jan. 6
Birth of Princess Beatrice	Apr. 14	Queen's Proclamation assuming	
Birth of Prince Arthur	May 1	the Government of India from	
Birth of Princess Victoria	May 21	the East India Company	Nov. 2
Birth of Prince Helena	May 25	Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov. 2
Birth of Queen Victoria	June 20	Birth of Princess Royal	Nov. 21

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RISE AND SETTING OF THE FIVE PRINCIPAL PLANETS
AT MADRAS.

Months and Days.	MERCURY		VENUS		MARS		JUPITER			
	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	After.	After.	A. M.	N. M.	After.	Morn.
1882	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Jan. 1	6 13	5 37	5 55	4 51	5 2	6 0	1 55	2 38	1 30	1 49
11	6 42	6 3	6 22	5 22	5 18	4 31	0 37	1 15	Morn.	0 30
21	7 9	6 32	6 31	5 37	2 35	3 37	Morn.	0 37	11 24	After.
31	7 29	7 14	6 19	5 33	1 57	2 58	11 24	After.	10 49	11 12
Feb. 10	8 20	6 31	6 24	5 6	1 24	3 15	10 45	11 34	9 10	10 35
20	9 15	6 5	6 26	5 18	0 59	1 55	10 14	11 40	8 23	9 59
Mar. 1	10 4	6 42	6 25	5 31	0 30	1 29	9 40	10 17	7 57	9 23
11	11 4	6 25	6 32	5 40	Morn.	1 6	8 8	9 46	6 24	6 42
21	12 4	6 39	6 33	5 51	11 47	0 42	8 25	9 35	7 45	8 14
31	1 5	6 51	6 38	6 2	11 29	0 23	8 4	9 14	7 10	7 40
Apr. 1	2 5	6 9	6 33	6 40	11 10	After.	7 35	8 15	6 35	7 6
11	3 5	6 8	6 46	6 28	10 54	11 42	7 1	7 45	6 1	6 31
21	4 5	6 15	6 55	6 48	10 37	11 23	6 32	7 15	5 20	5 59
31	5 5	6 52	7 48	7 37	10 22	11 4	6 2	6 48	4 52	5 24
May 1	6 7	7 12	8 6	7 29	9 14	10 7	5 33	6 17	4 17	4 40
10	7 7	7 55	7 35	6 25	8 51	10 27	5 2	5 48	3 45	4 16
20	8 30	7 12	7 49	6 38	8 37	10 9	4 53	5 23	3 7	3 41
30	9 23	6 9	8 3	6 43	8 22	9 50	4 5	4 49	2 32	3 6
June 10	10 4	5 17	8 14	6 46	8 8	9 39	3 33	4 9	1 56	2 22
20	11 18	5 2	8 24	6 45	8 48	9 11	3 12	4 10	1 20	1 56
30	12 4	5 22	8 34	6 41	8 38	8 32	2 32	3 23	0 44	1 20
July 10	1 5	6 2	8 39	6 45	8 34	8 34	2 6	3 48	After.	0 43
20	2 5	6 37	8 45	6 41	8 19	8 14	1 28	2 17	11 25	Morn.
30	3 4	6 59	8 50	6 38	7 58	7 56	0 58	1 44	10 47	11 27
Aug. 10	4 7	7 9	8 55	6 33	7 45	7 38	0 22	1 30	10 8	11 8
20	5 3	7 14	9 0	6 30	7 30	7 22	After.	1 30	9 48	10 23
30	6 34	7 12	9 4	6 26	7 12	7 5	11 9	12 0	8 48	9 23
Sept. 10	7 25	6 37	9 6	6 22	7 8	6 18	10 32	11 23	8 7	8 47
20	8 34	6 10	9 5	6 15	6 57	5 53	9 53	10 45	7 25	8 6
30	9 5	4 59	9 37	6 8	6 47	5 13	9 13	10 6	6 44	7 23
Oct. 10	10 4	4 29	9 35	6 32	6 38	5 8	8 32	9 24	6 2	6 40
20	11 4	4 33	9 8	6 15	6 31	5 55	7 49	8 51	5 19	5 57
30	12 4	4 45	9 13	6 57	6 23	5 45	7 5	8 58	4 37	5 16
Nov. 10	1 5	5 9	9 6	6 28	6 16	5 39	6 51	7 13	3 54	4 33
20	2 5	5 30	9 5	6 32	6 19	5 24	6 25	6 38	3 12	3 51
30	3 5	5 4	9 15	6 40	6 4	5 20	5 21	5 43	2 32	3 9
Dec. 10	4 7	6 10	9 15	6 40	6 4	5 20	5 21	5 43	2 32	3 9
20	5 7	6 10	9 15	6 40	6 4	5 20	5 21	5 43	2 32	3 9
30	6 7	6 10	9 15	6 40	6 4	5 20	5 21	5 43	2 32	3 9
1883										
Jan. 1	7 13	6 30	3 41	3 16	5 37	6 15	4 6	4 26	1 6	

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES OBSERVABLE IN INDIA,
FOR 1882.

1882.	Madras Mean Time.	Satellite.	Phenomena.	1882.	Madras Mean Time.	Satellite.	Phenomena.
Jan. 2	9 27 41 Morn.	I	Resp.	Oct. 4	9 59 20 Morn.	III	Resp.
3	6 56 42 After.	I	"	5	9 51 18 "	I	Disap.
10	8 32 36 "	I	"	11	9 41 17 "	III	"
14	6 36 38 "	III	Disap.	11	4 59 8 "	III	Resp.
15	7 3 19 "	II	Resp.	12	2 43 35 "	II	Disap.
16	8 13 7 "	III	"	15	40 22 3 After.	II	"
17	10 48 33 "	I	"	15	4 38 14 Morn.	I	"
18	9 39 8 "	II	"	20	14 6 36 After.	I	"
19	10 35 55 "	III	Disap.	22	6 58 9 Morn.	II	"
20	0 16 3 Morn.	III	Resp.	23	1 0 10 "	I	"
25	0 44 20 "	I	"	30	3 34 6 "	II	"
26	0 15 1 "	II	"				
26	7 13 23 After.	I	"				
Feb. 2	9 9 24 "	I	"	Nov. 4	2 53 51 "	I	"
3	11 5 21 "	I	"	5	9 22 19 After.	I	"
12	6 45 6 "	I	"	8	8 59 39 "	III	Resp.
14	7 30 18 "	I	"	11	4 47 37 Morn.	I	Disap.
15	9 21 17 "	II	"	12	11 18 8 After.	I	"
16	0 45 52 "	III	Disap.	15	10 36 8 "	III	"
23	8 27 54 "	III	Resp.	16	1 6 33 Morn.	III	Resp.
23	9 26 10 "	I	"	17	10 3 36 After.	II	Disap.
				20	1 19 3 Morn.	I	"
Mar. 3	10 43 26 "	III	Disap.	24	7 38 32 After.	I	"
13	7 46 36 "	I	Resp.	25	2 33 2 Morn.	III	"
19	6 23 54 "	II	"	26	5 9 37 Morn.	III	Resp.
20	9 42 15 "	I	"	27	0 39 2 "	II	Disap.
22	9 6 10 "	II	"	27	3 4 7 After.	I	"
23	6 6 43 "	I	"	29	8 39 23 After.	I	"
Apr. 5	8 3 9 "	I	"	Dec. 1	3 14 40 Morn.	II	"
7	8 40 19 "	III	"	2	4 58 19 "	I	"
17	6 13 45 "	II	"	11	26 52 After.	I	"
24	6 21 27 "	I	"	18	6 50 15 Morn.	II	"
				18	7 8 9 After.	II	"
July 19	4 3 6 Morn.	I	Disap.	21	1 21 16 Morn.	I	"
27	4 19 16 "	II	"	24	7 49 53 After.	I	"
				27	9 3 20 "	III	Resp.
Aug. 11	4 12 24 "	I	"	27	11 55 48 "	I	"
10	1 29 58 "	II	"	28	6 24 27 "	I	"
27	2 27 48 "	I	"	28	2 57 54 Morn.	II	"
27	4 6 34 "	II	"	29	1 4 29 "	III	"
29	2 48 46 "	III	"	30	1 50 43 "	I	"
30	4 58 43 "	III	Resp.	30	8 19 23 After.	I	"
Sep. 3	4 21 7 "	I	Disap.				
12	9 42 49 "	I	"				
19	3 56 11 "	I	"				
21	1 14 32 "	II	"				
26	4 29 39 "	I	"				
28	3 51 0 "	II	"				

HOLIDAYS ALLOWED IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

In India Notification, dated 25th March 1882, published on page 186 of the Fort Saint George Gazette of the same date, the Government direct that no holidays be granted at any of their Offices which are not entered in the following list. That 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.....	2 days.	Tripliteasa Feast in April.....	1 day.
Easter.....	4 "	Shi Jayanti.....	1 "
Queen's Birth-day.....	1 day.	SAIVA SECT.	
CHRISTIANE.		Maha Siva Ratri.....	1 day.
Ask Wednesday.....	1 day.	TELUGU.	
Ascension Day.....	1 "	New Year's Day.....	1 day.
ROMAN CATHOLICS.		TAMIL.	
Corpus Christi Day.....	1 day.	New Year's Day.....	1 day.
HINDU.		WEARING THREAD.	
Pongal.....	2 days.	Aveni Avitham.....	1 day.
Mahalaya Amavasya.....	1 day.	MAHOMEDANS.	
Dussehra Feast (Arada Poya).....	1 "	Eid-ul-Fitr.....	2 days.
Dussehra Feast.....	1 "	Makaram.....	4 "
Deepavali.....	2 "	Makam-ul-Baqat.....	4 day.
Deepavali.....	2 "	Id-i-Khamsa.....	2 days.
Deepavali.....	2 "		

* When between 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ECLIPSES.
IN THE YEAR 1882.

There will be two Eclipses, both of the Sun; also a transit of Venus across the Sun's disc.

I. May 17th, Wednesday.—A total Eclipse of the Sun, partially visible in India.

The Central Line of the total phase commences in the western part of Africa; and traversing India, through Egypt crosses the Red Sea; passes through Arabia, Persia, Turkestan, Chinese Tartary and China, and ends in the Pacific Ocean.

No Eclipse will occur in the Southern latitudes of India, south of a line drawn through Travancore on the Western coast and Travancore (Tranvelly District) on the Eastern coast; the northern line of annular contact passes through those places; but a small partial Eclipse will be visible to places in the Madras Presidency north of that line, and to places in higher latitudes such as Bombay, Calcutta, Benares, &c., the magnitude of the Eclipse will be greater, as they are nearer the path of the total phase.

Time of Day.		A. M.	
Beginning of the Eclipse.....		9 47	After.
Time of greatest obscuration.....		1 55	"
End of the Eclipse.....		2 36	"
Duration of the Eclipse.....		1 51	"
Angle from North Point of.....	(Beginning.....)	41°	West.
	(Ending.....)	27	East.
Angle from Zenith.....	(Beginning.....)	154	Right.
	(Ending.....)	60	Right.
Magnitude of the Eclipse (Sun's diameter = 1) 0.141.			

The times of the beginning and ending of the Eclipse, the positions of Contact on the Sun's limb and Magnitude of the Eclipse for six important places in India are given below—

Places.	Magnitude of the Eclipse (Sun's diameter = 1)	Beginning.				Ending.				Appearance of the Sun at the middle of the Eclipse.
		Local Mean Time.	Magical Mean Time.	Angle from North Point.	Angle from Zenith.	Local Mean Time.	Magical Mean Time.	Angle from North Point.	Angle from Zenith.	
		A. M.	P. M.	°	'	A. M.	P. M.	°	'	
Sindia.....	0.9111	41 11	58 34	W	81 E	2 49.3	2 68	E	3 L	
Calcutta.....	453 1	18 0	46 33	W	143 R	3 30.3	12 53	E	62 R	
Bombay.....	381 41	25 11	36 62	W	33 L	3 52 35	41 E	45 R		
Hyderabad (Deccan).....	380 0	15 0	32 51	W	168 R	2 45 2	52 42	E	44 R	
Madras.....	141 0	47	41	W	164 R	2 35	27	E	66 R	
Tanjore.....	64 0	55 1	0 33	W	148 R	2 16 3	19 15	E	83 R	

II. November 11th, Saturday.—An annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible in India. A partial Eclipse will be visible in Australia, but it will be annular to some of the islands of the Eastern Archipelago and in the Pacific Ocean.

A Transit of Venus across the Sun's disc, occurring on Wednesday the 9th of December will be visible in America and partly in Europe, but not at all in India.

PLANETARY PHENOMENA, 1882

MERCURY will be an evening star in January and the first half of February; during May and June, and from the middle of August till 27th October. He will be a morning star throughout March and April; in July and the early part of August, and during November and part of December also. When in superior conjunction, that is, when the Sun is between the Earth and Mercury, he appears perfectly round but very small, not more than 5" in diameter; but when in the opposite portion of his orbit or near his inferior conjunction, he presents the form of a slender and brilliant crescent, nearly 12" in diameter.

VENUS will be a morning star in January and again at the end of the year after the transit in December; and an evening star from March till December. She will be in superior conjunction with the Sun on February 21st and will then appear nearly round with an apparent diameter of about 10". She will be seen gibbous in June, July and August. She will appear like a half Moon in September with an apparent diameter of about 21"; and as a crescent for the rest of the year; attaining a maximum apparent diameter of 48" at the time of Transit on December 6th. For two or three months before and after inferior conjunction, Venus can be distinctly seen without a telescope at noon-day when the observer knows approximately whereabouts to look for her.

MARS will be well situated for observation before and after midnight during January and February. He will be an evening star from April till the end of November. He will be stationary on February 2nd; in quadrature with the Sun on April 2nd; and in conjunction on December 11th. Though so conspicuous and brilliant an object about opposition, Mars is a comparatively insignificant planet when near his conjunction with the Sun.

JUPITER will be an evening star from February to May; a morning star till October and most favorably situated for observation throughout the night towards the end of the year. He will be stationary on January 11th and October 19th; in quadrature with the Sun on February 6th and September 22nd, and in conjunction on May 30th. About the time of opposition to the Sun on December 18th he will be seen with an apparent diameter of 46". His interesting belts and the phenomena of his four satellites are well worthy of examination. Any good pocket telescope will, if steadily supported, render the satellites visible and their positions observable. Before May and at the end of the year the belts will occur on the eastern side of the planet, but from July till December 18th on the western side. 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.—For table of eclipses see page 2.

SATURN will be an evening star till the beginning of May, and a morning star till August. He will be stationary on January 22nd and September 8th; in quadrature with the Sun on January 22nd and August 10th; and in conjunction on May 6th. He will be in opposition to the Sun on November 15th with an apparent diameter of 18" and can be most favorably seen both before and after midnight during the last four months of the year.

The beautiful system of rings which generally renders Saturn the most attractive object in the heavens, will be better seen above the time of opposition this year than since 1876, having an apparent length of 46" and a breadth of 18". The southern surface of the rings will be visible. Saturn is attended by eight satellites, five of which may be readily seen with any good telescope, but the remaining three require instruments of the largest size to render them discernible.

URANUS will be in opposition to the Sun on March 24th, in Right Ascension 11h. 12m. and N. P. Declination 6° 4'. when he may be seen as a star of the sixth magnitude, the faintest visible without telescopic aid in the absence of moonlight. His apparent diameter is usually about 4".

NEPTUNE will be in opposition to the Sun on November 10th, in Right Ascension 20h. 50m. and N. P. Declination 19° 17'. His diameter never exceeds 2". He is only of about the eighth magnitude as compared with the fixed stars. Uranus and Neptune are both visible with a good pocket glass, when their positions are well known, though they are only distinguishable from the fixed stars with superior instruments charged with high magnifying powers.

The minor planets between Mars and Jupiter are now, as two hundred and twenty in number, all of which except four have been discovered since 1846. The only one visible to the unaided eye is Vesta, which under certain conditions, viz., for a brief time when near opposition, acquires a brilliancy equal to stars of the fifth magnitude.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	6 A.M.	6 P.M.
Full Moon.....	1 4 23 After.	19 9 53 After.
Last Quarter.....	12 9 5 After.	1 First Quarter.....
Apogee.....	8 3 - Morning	Perigee.....
	20 6 - After.	

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tenth day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON	
				Rise.	Set.	Rise.	Set.
				Morn.	After.	After.	Morn.
1	SUN	1	1st SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.—CHRISTIANITY.	6 24	5 43	3 16	2 38
2	Mon	2	2nd SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 25	5 44	4 51	4 31
3	Tues	3	3rd SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 25	5 44	4 51	4 31
4	Wed	4	4th SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 25	5 45	5 47	5 27
5	Thur	5	5th SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 26	5 46	6 41	6 21
6	Fri	6	6th SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 26	5 46	7 28	7 8
7	Sat	7	7th SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 26	5 47	8 13	8 3
8	SUN	8	8th SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 27	5 47	9 1	9 21
9	Mon	9	9th SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 27	5 48	9 41	9 31
10	Tues	10	10th SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 27	5 48	10 32	10 21
11	Wed	11	11th SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 27	5 49	11 23	11 13
12	Thur	12	12th SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 28	5 50	12 13	12 3
13	Fri	13	13th SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 28	5 50	1 3	1 23
14	Sat	14	14th SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 28	5 51	2 13	2 3
15	SUN	15	15th SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.—MAGNUS.	6 28	5 51	3 54	3 24
16	Mon	16	16th SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 29	5 52	4 44	4 14
17	Tues	17	17th SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 29	5 52	5 34	5 4
18	Wed	18	18th SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 29	5 53	6 24	6 14
19	Thur	19	19th SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 29	5 53	7 14	7 4
20	Fri	20	20th SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 29	5 54	8 4	8 14
21	Sat	21	21st SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 29	5 54	9 34	9 4
22	SUN	22	22nd SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 30	5 55	10 24	10 14
23	Mon	23	23rd SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 30	5 56	11 14	11 4
24	Tues	24	24th SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 30	5 56	12 4	12 14
25	Wed	25	25th SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 30	5 57	1 4	1 14
26	Thur	26	26th SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 30	5 57	2 4	2 14
27	Fri	27	27th SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 30	5 58	3 4	3 14
28	Sat	28	28th SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 30	5 58	4 4	4 14
29	SUN	29	29th SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.—EPIPHANY.	6 30	5 59	5 4	5 14
30	Mon	30	30th SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 30	5 59	6 4	6 14
31	Tues	31	31st SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 30	5 59	7 4	7 14

PHENOMENA.

Day.	Time.	Phenomenon.	Time.
Jan. 2	3	Morn.—Sun in Perigee.	
3	6	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.	Moon 5 49 N.
6	11	After.—Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.	
8	1	Morn.—Saturn stationary. Apparent diameter 17".	
10	Midnight.	Jupiter stationary. Apparent diameter 41".	
19	9	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.	Moon 6 13 N.
20	4	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.	Moon 6 47 N.
26	3	Morn.—Saturn in quadrature with Sun.	
28	3	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.	Moon 5 10 N.
27	9	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.	Moon 2 45 N.
30	Noon.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.	Moon 7 12 S.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.....	3 11 19	Morn.	New Moon.....	19 5 34	Morn.
Last Quarter.....	11 1 55	After.	First Quarter.....	25 2 32	Morn.
Apogee.....	4 4	After.	Perigee.....	19 7	Morn.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Lunar day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON	
				Rise	Set	Rise	Set
				Morn	After	After	After
1	Wed	21		6 23	6 0	3 11	3 4
2	Thur	22	Purification of the B. V. Mary.....	6 26	6 0	2 11	4 5
3	Fri	23	Saint Blasius, Ep.....	6 28	6 1	1 12	6 10
4	Sat	24	Battle of Ningo, 1819..... Fre died 1837.	6 27	6 1	0 59	8 30
5	SUN	25	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.—Bishop Cor-	6 27	6 1	0 44	1 14
6	Mon	26		6 27	6 2	0 29	1 30
7	Tues	27	Epis. Chapel at Montrose burnt 1857.....	6 27	6 2	0 15	2 06
8	Wed	28	Lord Mayo assdtd. at Port Blair 1872.....	6 26	6 3	0 3	3 18
9	Thur	29		6 26	6 3	0 30	4 3
10	Fri	30	QUEEN VICTORIA married 1840.....	6 26	6 3	0 24	4 49
11	Sat	1	 [Lentures 1821.	6 26	6 4	Morn	5 27
12	SUN	2	SELAGEMMA SUNDAY.—Hail Storm at	6 25	6 4	0 22	6 34
13	Mon	3		6 25	6 4	0 35	7 25
14	Tues	4	St. Valentine's day.....	6 24	6 4	0 33	8 23
15	Wed	5	Treaty of Lahore 1843.....	6 24	6 5	0 19	9 23
16	Thur	6	Peace with Burnah 1826.....	6 24	6 5	0 20	10 23
17	Fri	7	Battle of Asandee, (Scinde), 1842.....	6 23	6 5	0 13	11 23
18	Sat	8	Luther died 1546..... [Burnah Empire, 1825.	6 23	6 5	0 12	12 23
19	SUN	9	QUINAGESIMA SUNDAY.—Peace with	6 22	6 6	0 1	1 23
20	Mon	10		6 22	6 6	0 20	2 23
21	Tues	11	Death of Shere Ali, 1879.....	6 21	6 6	0 8	3 23
22	Wed	12	ASH-WEDNESDAY.....	6 21	6 6	0 9	4 23
23	Thur	13	Source of the Nile discovered, 1868.....	6 20	6 7	0 10	5 23
24	Fri	14	Saint Matthias.....	6 20	6 7	0 11	6 23
25	Sat	15	Boonaparte escaped from Elba '15.....	6 20	6 7	After	6 33
26	SUN	16	1st SUNDAY IN LENT.....	6 19	6 7	0 51	7 23
27	Mon	17	General Thanksgiving day on account of recovery of Prince of Wales.....	6 18	6 7	1 11	8 23
28	Tues	18	Napoleon defeated 1816.....	6 18	6 8	2 22	9 23

PHENOMENA.

Feb. 2 10	After.—Mars stationary. Apparent diameter 14"
6	Morn.—Jupiter in quadrature with Sun.
7 1	Morn.—Mercury at greatest elongation..... 18 12 E.
12	Midnight.—Mercury stationary.
18 11	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus..... Moon 6 47 N.
18 8	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury..... Moon 1 23 N.
21 5	Morn.—Venus in superior conjunction with Sun.
22 3	After.—Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.
23 1	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 1 35 N.
23 9	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 2 7 N.
27 1	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars..... Moon 5 11 S.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.....	1 4 1	Morn.	New Moon.....	19 5 34	After.
Last Quarter.....	14 7 42	Morn.	First Quarter.....	26 3 54	After.
Apogee.....	1 4	After.	Perigee.....	19 7	Morn.
Perigee.....	19 5	After.			

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Lunar day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON	
				Rise	Set	Rise	Set
				Morn	After	After	After
1	Wed	16	St. David's day.....	6 17	6 8	3 21	9 45
2	Thur	17	St. Andrew's day.....	6 17	6 8	4 1	10 45
3	Fri	18	St. Patrick's day.....	6 16	6 8	5 11	11 45
4	Sat	19	St. John's day.....	6 15	6 8	6 11	12 45
5	SUN	20	2nd SUNDAY IN LENT.....	6 10	6 8	6 27	Morn.
6	Mon	21		6 13	6 7	7 12	0 30
7	Tues	22	St. Peter's day.....	6 14	6 2	8 1	1 10
8	Wed	23	St. Paul's day.....	6 13	6 9	9 20	2 10
9	Thur	24	St. Mark's day.....	6 13	6 9	10 2	3 10
10	Fri	25	St. Andrew's day.....	6 13	6 9	10 35	4 10
11	Sat	26	St. John's day.....	6 11	6 9	11 27	5 10
12	SUN	27	3rd SUNDAY IN LENT.....	6 11	6 9	Morn	6 11
13	Mon	28		6 10	6 9	0 22	7 10
14	Tues	29	St. Andrew's day.....	6 9	6 8	1 18	8 10
15	Wed	30	St. Peter's day.....	6 8	6 8	2 12	9 10
16	Thur	31	St. Paul's day.....	6 8	6 9	3 8	10 10
17	Fri	1	St. Andrew's day.....	6 7	6 9	3 56	11 10
18	Sat	2	St. John's day.....	6 7	6 10	4 40	12 10
19	SUN	3	4th SUNDAY IN LENT.....	6 6	6 10	5 26	After
20	Mon	4		6 5	6 10	6 24	0 45
21	Tues	5	St. Andrew's day.....	6 5	6 10	7 14	1 45
22	Wed	6	St. Peter's day.....	6 4	6 10	8 5	2 45
23	Thur	7	St. Paul's day.....	6 3	6 10	9 51	3 45
24	Fri	8	St. Andrew's day.....	6 3	6 10	10 40	4 45
25	Sat	9	St. John's day.....	6 2	6 10	11 43	5 45
26	SUN	10	5th SUNDAY IN LENT.....	6 1	6 10	11 30	6 45
27	Mon	11		6 1	6 10	After	6 55
28	Tues	12	St. Andrew's day.....	6 0	6 10	1 17	7 55
29	Wed	13	St. Peter's day.....	5 59	6 10	2 58	8 55
30	Thur	14	St. Paul's day.....	5 58	6 10	3 58	9 55
31	Fri	15	St. Andrew's day.....	5 58	6 10	5 58	10 55

PHENOMENA.

Mar. 9 9	After.—Mercury stationary.
17 10	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury..... Moon 6 23 N.
23 9	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus..... Moon 6 47 N.
27 11	Morn.—Mercury at greatest elongation..... 18 12 E.
28 3	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 1 35 N.
28 1	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 2 7 N.
29 1	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars..... Moon 5 11 S.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon	3 11 8 After.	New Moon	18 2 59 Morn.
Last Quarter	21 11 51 Morn.	First Quarter	25 6 17 After.

Perigee	15 10 After.	Apogee	27 8 - After.
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Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Remainder of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN	THE MOON
				Rises Sets	Rises Culm. Sets
				Morn. After	After Morn.
1	Sat	20	All fool's day.—Exp. against Ahwa 57 against Chih, 1874.	5 57 6 10	4 24 10 34
2	SUN	21	Palm Sunday.—Pern declared war against Chili, 1879.	5 57 6 10	5 10 11 15
3	Mon	22		5 56 6 10	5 28 11 59
4	Tues	23	St. Andrew.	5 55 6 10	6 49 Morn.
5	Wed	24	Good Friday.—A. M. taken 1852.	5 55 6 11	7 37 0 42
6	Thur	25	Battle of Cborg 1834.—(born 1853)	5 54 6 11	8 29 1 27
7	Fri	26	Good Friday.—Peters. Land.	5 53 6 11	9 22 2 18
8	Sat	27	Ganges canal opened 1851.	5 53 6 11	10 15 3 14
9	SUN	28	Easter Sunday.—Lord Byron died 26.	5 52 6 11	11 12 4 8
10	Mon	29		5 51 6 11	Morn. 5 3 10 55
11	Tues	30		5 51 6 11	0 5 5 54
12	Wed	1	Brit. prisoners by K. T. were 78	5 50 6 11	0 58 6 54
13	Thur	2	Megala cap. & Kz. Theaters 181.	5 49 6 11	1 45 7 45
14	Fri	3	Princess Beatrice born 1857.	5 49 6 11	2 36 8 41
15	Sat	4	Battle of Malour 1815.	5 48 6 11	3 24 9 34
16	SUN	5	1st Sunday at Easter.—Low Sun.	5 48 6 11	4 12 10 27
17	Mon	6		5 48 6 11	5 7 11 21
18	Tues	7	Tarbo Pope executed at Seprae 1832.	5 47 6 12	5 51 12 0
19	Wed	8	Banda taken 1858.	5 47 6 12	6 43 1 12
20	Thur	9	Spanish Fleet destroyed by G. S.	5 46 6 12	7 36 2 8
21	Fri	10	Occupation of K. d. 183.	5 45 6 12	8 21 3 4
22	Sat	11	Bombardment of Odessa 1852.	5 45 6 12	9 25 3 57
23	SUN	12	2nd Sunday at Easter.—Saint Geo.	5 44 6 12	10 18 4 49
24	Mon	13		5 44 6 12	11 3 5 37
25	Tues	14	Saint Mark.—Princess A. born 4.	5 43 6 12	12 0 6 28
26	Wed	15		5 43 6 12	0 45 7 10
27	Thur	16	Lord Robert died 1875.	5 42 6 12	1 33 7 45
28	Fri	17	Sir Rob. Nader of Magda knighted.	5 42 6 12	2 19 8 30
29	Sat	18	Peace with Russia, 1854.	5 41 6 12	3 0 9 12
30	SUN	19	3rd Sunday at Easter.—St. George's	5 41 6 12	3 52 9 55

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	
April 2 10	Morn.	Mars in quadrature with Sun.
17 3	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.
19 5	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.
17 7	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.
19 10	Midnight.	Venus in conjunction with Saturn.
20 2	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.
24 2	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon	1 1 53 After.	New Moon	17 0 54 After.
Last Quarter	10 5 55 After.	First Quarter	25 6 4 Morn.

Perigee	20 8 Morn.	Apogee	25 2 - After.
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Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Remainder of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN	THE MOON
				Rises Sets	Rises Culm. Sets
				Morn. After	After Morn.
1	Mon	20	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	4 48 10 39
2	Tues	21	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	5 30 11 37
3	Wed	22	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	6 38 12 37
4	Thur	23	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	7 40 1 37
5	Fri	24	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	8 40 2 37
6	Sat	25	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	9 40 3 37
7	SUN	26	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	10 40 4 37
8	Mon	27	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	11 40 5 37
9	Tues	28	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	12 40 6 37
10	Wed	29	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	1 40 7 37
11	Thur	30	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	2 40 8 37
12	Fri	31	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	3 40 9 37
13	Sat	1	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	4 40 10 37
14	SUN	2	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	5 40 11 37
15	Mon	3	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	6 40 12 37
16	Tues	4	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	7 40 1 37
17	Wed	5	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	8 40 2 37
18	Thur	6	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	9 40 3 37
19	Fri	7	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	10 40 4 37
20	Sat	8	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	11 40 5 37
21	SUN	9	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	12 40 6 37
22	Mon	10	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	1 40 7 37
23	Tues	11	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	2 40 8 37
24	Wed	12	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	3 40 9 37
25	Thur	13	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	4 40 10 37
26	Fri	14	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	5 40 11 37
27	Sat	15	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	6 40 12 37
28	SUN	16	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	7 40 1 37
29	Mon	17	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	8 40 2 37
30	Tues	18	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	9 40 3 37
31	Wed	19	St. Andrew's Day.	5 40 6 18	10 40 4 37

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	
May 2 Noon.		Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.
4 Noon.		Mercury in conjunction with Saturn.
4 1 After.		Venus in conjunction with Jupiter.
13 2 After.		Jupiter in conjunction with Mercury.
15 10 After.		Moon in conjunction with Saturn.
17		Total Eclipse of the Sun. Visible as a partial eclipse at Madras.
18 6 Morn.		Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.
18 6 After.		Moon in conjunction with Mercury.
19 6 Morn.		Moon in conjunction with Venus.
22 8 Morn.		Moon in conjunction with Mars.
25 2 After.		Moon in conjunction with Sun.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Full Moon	2 1 54 Morn.	☾ New Moon	15 11 54 After.
☾ Last Quarter	8 10 20 After.	☾ First Quarter	23 11 22 After.
☾ Perigee	11 — Morn.	☾ Apogee	22 9 — Morn.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Remainder of Month	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn	After	After	After	Morn
1	Thurs	20	Prince L. Napoleon 1st. by Julia 79	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
2	Fri	21	Prince L. Napoleon 1st. by Julia 1865	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
3	Sat	22	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
4	SUN	23	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
5	Mon	24	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
6	Tues	25	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
7	Wed	26	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
8	Thur	27	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
9	Fri	28	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
10	Sat	29	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
11	SUN	30	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
12	Mon	31	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
13	Tues	1	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
14	Wed	2	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
15	Thur	3	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
16	Fri	4	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
17	Sat	5	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
18	SUN	6	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
19	Mon	7	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
20	Tues	8	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
21	Wed	9	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
22	Thur	10	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
23	Fri	11	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
24	Sat	12	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
25	SUN	13	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
26	Mon	14	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
27	Tues	15	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
28	Wed	16	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
29	Thur	17	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
30	Fri	18	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31

PHENOMENA.

June 2 3	Morn.	Mercury at greatest elongation	23 37 E.
13 11	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn	Moon 2 58 N.
15 1	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter	Moon 0 37 S.
15 1	Morn.	Mercury stationary	
17 7	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury	Moon 1 46 S.
18 3	After.	Moon in conjunction with Venus	Moon 6 16 S.
20 11	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mars	Moon 6 50 S.
25 11	Morn.	Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Full Moon	1 11 28 Morn.	☾ First Quarter	23 3 33 After.
☾ Last Quarter	8 5 18 Morn.	☾ Full Moon	30 7 23 After.
☾ New Moon	15 6 23 After.		
☾ Perigee	4 6 — Morn.	☾ Apogee	20 1 — Morn.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Remainder of Month	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn	After	After	After	Morn
1	Sat	10	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
2	SUN	11	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
3	Mon	12	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
4	Tues	13	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
5	Wed	14	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
6	Thur	15	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
7	Fri	16	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
8	Sat	17	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
9	SUN	18	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
10	Mon	19	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
11	Tues	20	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
12	Wed	21	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
13	Thur	22	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
14	Fri	23	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
15	Sat	24	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
16	SUN	25	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
17	Mon	26	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
18	Tues	27	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
19	Wed	28	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
20	Thur	29	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
21	Fri	30	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
22	Sat	31	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
23	SUN	1	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
24	Mon	2	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
25	Tues	3	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
26	Wed	4	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
27	Thur	5	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
28	Fri	6	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
29	Sat	7	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
30	SUN	8	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31
31	Mon	9	May at Neenach 1867	5 34	6 21	7 0	11 58	4 31

PHENOMENA.

July 1 2	Morn.	Mercury at greatest elongation	23 37 E.
8 5	After.	Mercury stationary	
11 10	After.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn	Moon 2 58 N.
12 7	After.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter	Moon 1 14 S.
13 10	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury	Moon 0 52 N.
15	Midnight.	Moon in conjunction with Venus	Moon 6 57 S.
19 5	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mars	Moon 6 16 S.
20 10	Morn.	Mercury at greatest elongation	20 5 W.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

1 Last Quarter.....	d. h. m.	1 First Quarter.....	d. h. m.
6 New Moon.....	14 2 31 Morn.	3 Full Moon.....	23 2 40 Morn.
1 Perigee.....	1 5 -- Morn.	4 Perigee.....	22 1 -- After.
1 Apogee.....	15 2 -- After.		

Day of Month	Day of Week	Tamil day of Month	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE MOON				
				THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn	After	After	Morn	Morn
				d. m.	d. m.	d. m.	d. m.	d. m.
1	Tues	14	Lakshmi born 1847.....	5 47	6 25	5 54	1 9	7 14
2	Wed	15	Goolab Singh dies 1847.....	5 47	6 25	5 54	2 3	8 14
3	Thur	16	Malagala War commenced 1838.....	5 47	6 25	5 54	3 5	9 12
4	Fri	17	Annals of the N. H. State with Lav.....	5 47	6 24	5 53	4 10	10 10
5	Sat	18	Chusan captured 1842..... Asylum 1874.....	5 45	6 24	5 53	5 11	11 8
6	SUN	19	19th Sunday after Trinity.—Trinity.....	5 45	6 24	5 53	6 36	After
7	Mon	20	.....	5 45	6 23	Morn	6 30	1 1
8	Tues	21	.....	5 43	6 23	5 52	7 24	1 56
9	Wed	22	Powder Mag. exploded at Delhi 1859.....	5 45	6 22	5 52	8 17	2 49
10	Thur	23	St. Lawrence.....	5 43	6 21	5 51	9 3	3 39
11	Fri	24	Almedaungar surrendered 1815.....	5 42	6 21	5 50	9 58	4 26
12	Sat	25	Madrid taken 1819.....	5 42	6 21	5 50	10 48	5 19
13	SUN	26	10th Sunday after Trinity.—Hango.....	5 42	6 21	5 50	11 31	5 52
14	Mon	27	.....	5 42	6 21	5 50	After	6 31
15	Tues	28	Assumption of the B. V. Mary.....	5 42	6 19	5 49	0 57	7 9
16	Wed	29	Battle of the Thermopylae 1843.....	5 40	6 19	5 49	1 39	7 46
17	Thur	30	Battle of Kohila 1843.....	5 40	6 18	5 49	2 30	8 24
18	Fri	1	Malacca in Perak burnt 1844.....	5 40	6 18	5 49	3 2	9 2
19	Sat	2	Madras in Perak burnt 1844.....	5 40	6 17	5 49	3 46	9 43
20	SUN	3	11th Sunday after Trinity.—Day of.....	5 40	6 17	5 49	4 32	10 25
21	Mon	4	.....	5 40	6 16	5 49	5 20	11 12
22	Tues	5	Treaty of Peace with China 1842.....	5 40	6 16	After	6 11	Morn
23	Wed	6	Govt. Central Museum instituted 1841.....	5 40	6 15	5 49	7 4	0 2
24	Thur	7	St. Bartholomew.....	5 40	6 15	5 49	8 0	0 55
25	Fri	8	High Court opened 1862.....	5 40	6 14	5 49	8 57	1 52
26	Sat	9	Algeria, late Prince Consort, 1819.....	5 40	6 14	5 49	9 54	2 52
27	SUN	10	12th Sunday after Trinity.—Lord Ex.....	5 40	6 13	5 49	10 51	3 53
28	Mon	11	St. Augustine, Ep.....	5 40	6 13	5 49	11 47	4 54
29	Tues	12	St. John the Baptist, School.....	5 40	6 12	5 49	Morn	5 56
30	Wed	13	Napoleon repented to Sedan 1870.....	5 40	6 11	5 49	0 43	6 56
31	Thur	14	John Bunyan died 1682.....	5 40	6 11	5 49	1 36	7 56

PHENOMENA.

d. h.		
2 4	After.—Venus in conjunction with Mars.....	Venus 0 5 N.
7 7	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon 2 19 N.
9 11	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon 1 51 S.
14 5	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon 7 6 S.
15 5	Morn.—Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.....	
17 11	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon 5 4 S.
19 3	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon 3 48 S.
19 3	Morn.—Saturn in quadrature with Sun.....	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

1 Last Quarter.....	d. h. m.	1 First Quarter.....	d. h. m.
6 New Moon.....	12 8 30 After.	3 Full Moon.....	20 6 49 After.
1 Apogee.....	12 6 -- After.	4 Perigee.....	20 -- Midnight.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Tamil day of Month	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE MOON				
				THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn	After	After	Morn	Morn
				d. m.	d. m.	d. m.	d. m.	d. m.
1	Fri	18	Govt. of India trans. to the Crown 1858.....	5 50	6 19	5 50	2 2	33 50
2	Sat	19	 Embassy 1872.....	5 50	6 19	5 50	3 25	35 55
3	SUN	20	1st Sunday after Trinity.—Trinity.....	5 50	6 19	5 50	4 23	10 54
4	Mon	21	.....	5 50	6 19	5 50	5 19	After
5	Tues	22	Malta taken 1890.....	5 50	6 19	Morn	6 13	0 45
6	Wed	23	Recapture of Calcutta 1842.....	5 50	6 19	5 50	7 5	1 37
7	Thur	24	St. Elizabeth.....	5 50	6 19	5 50	7 56	2 25
8	Fri	25	Feast of the Blessed Virgin Mary.....	5 50	6 19	5 50	8 44	3 9
9	Sat	26	1st Army of Bengal re-organized 1843.....	5 50	6 19	5 50	9 30	3 51
10	SUN	27	12th Sunday after Trinity.—Trinity.....	5 50	6 19	5 50	10 14	4 31
11	Mon	28	.....	5 50	6 19	5 50	11 10	5 9
12	Tues	29	Calcutta taken 1842.....	5 50	6 19	5 50	12 11	5 47
13	Wed	30	Defeat of Akbar Khan at Tezgaon 1842.....	5 50	6 19	5 50	1 12	After
14	Thur	31	New Year, 1882.....	5 50	6 19	5 50	2 1	6 24
15	Fri	1	The Indian Press first 1843.....	5 50	6 19	5 50	3 1	7 2
16	Sat	2	Re-occupation of Calcutta, 1842.....	5 50	6 19	5 50	4 1	7 42
17	SUN	3	13th Sunday after Trinity.—St. John.....	5 50	6 19	5 50	5 2	8 24
18	Mon	4	.....	5 50	6 19	5 50	6 10	9 8
19	Tues	5	.....	5 50	6 19	5 50	7 10	9 56
20	Wed	6	Chief Justice Newman 1842, 1843.....	5 50	6 19	5 50	8 11	10 47
21	Thur	7	St. Matthew—St. N. B. Chamberlain's.....	5 50	6 19	5 50	9 11	11 41
22	Fri	8	Mission to Shere Ali stopped 1878.....	5 50	6 19	5 50	10 11	12 38
23	Sat	9	Battle of Agincourt 1415.....	5 50	6 19	5 50	11 11	1 36
24	SUN	10	14th Sunday after Trinity.—Trinity.....	5 50	6 19	5 50	12 11	2 35
25	Mon	11	.....	5 50	6 19	5 50	1 11	3 35
26	Tues	12	General Neill in 1857.....	5 50	6 19	5 50	2 11	4 35
27	Wed	13	Battle of Rance.....	5 50	6 19	5 50	3 11	5 36
28	Thur	14	Comet visible at A. 1853.....	5 50	6 19	5 50	4 11	6 37
29	Fri	15	St. Stephen and St. John—St. John's.....	5 50	6 19	5 50	5 11	7 39
30	Sat	16	St. Stephen.....	5 50	6 19	5 50	6 11	8 40

PHENOMENA.

d. h.		
Sep. 3 5	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon 2 4 N.
6 1	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon 2 20 S.
8 4	After.—Saturn stationary. Apparent diameter 47.....	
14 0	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon 2 10 S.
15 6	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon 3 20 S.
16 10	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon 1 28 N.
20 0	After.—Mercury in conjunction with a Virgin.....	Mercury 0 12 N.
31 Noon	Mars in conjunction with Mercury.....	Mars 2 21 N.
23 4	After.—Jupiter in quadrature with Sun.....	
26 6	After.—Venus at greatest elongation.....	46 31 E.
28 10	After.—Mercury at greatest elongation.....	25 45 E.
30 4	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon 1 50 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter.....	d. h. m.	☽ First Quarter.....	d. h. m.
4 7 38 Morn.		20 5 18 Morn.	
☾ New Moon.....	12 11 22 Morn.	☾ Full Moon.....	22 7 25 After.
☾ Apogee.....	9 10 — After.	☾ Perigee.....	22 10 — Morn.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN	THE MOON
				Rises Sets	Rises Culm Sets
				Morn After	After Morn Morn
1	SUN	17	17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5 51 5 49	9 31 5 7 9 39
2	Mon	18	.....	5 51 5 48	10 24 4 40 56
3	Tues	19	.....	5 51 5 47	11 20 4 58 11 30
4	Wed	20	Day of Humiliation throughout India.....	5 51 5 47	Morn 5 51 After
5	Thur	21	Marquis of Cornwallis died 1803.....	5 51 5 46	0 12 0 40 1 7
6	Fri	22	St. Faith.—By Cotton drowned 1853.....	5 51 5 45	1 3 7 2 1 50
7	Sat	23	Nabob of the Carnatic died 1835.....	5 51 5 45	1 51 5 12 2 31
			[In Ganges 50,000 lives lost in '34.]		
8	SUN	24	18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Flood.....	5 51 5 44	2 35 8 56 3 9
9	Mon	25	.....	5 51 5 43	3 24 9 37 3 47
10	Tues	26	Shanghai captured 1841.....	5 51 5 43	4 20 10 18 4 24
11	Wed	27	Conclusion of the Afghan War 1842.....	5 51 5 42	4 56 11 0 5 2
12	Thur	28	America discovered 1492.....	5 51 5 42	5 25 11 5 5 43
13	Fri	29	Ningpo taken 1841.....	5 52 5 41	6 32 0 23 6 23
14	Sat	30	Cuttack taken 1803.....	5 52 5 40	7 18 1 14 7 7
			[shot 1815.]		
15	SUN	1	19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morn.....	5 52 5 40	8 10 2 3 7 56
16	Mon	2	.....	5 52 5 39	9 2 3 53 8 44
17	Tues	3	Agri taken 1873.....	5 52 5 39	9 54 3 45 9 35
18	Wed	4	St. Luke the Evangelist.....	5 52 5 38	10 47 4 38 10 31
19	Thur	5	Dean Swift died 1735.....	5 52 5 38	After 5 32 11 27
20	Fri	6	Battle of Navarino, 1827.....	5 53 5 37	0 29 0 25 Morn
21	Sat	7	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.....	5 53 5 37	1 18 1 38 0 20
22	SUN	8	20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Sir.....	5 53 5 36	2 6 8 11 1 31
23	Mon	9	Roderick Murchison died 1871.....	5 53 5 36	2 54 9 4 2 10
24	Tues	10	Battle of Balaklava 1854.....	5 53 5 35	3 45 9 59 3 47
25	Wed	11	St. Crispin.....	5 54 5 35	4 38 10 54 4 17
26	Thur	12	Hogarth died, 1764.....	5 54 5 34	5 25 11 53 5 18
27	Fri	13	sent to the Andes 1875.....	5 54 5 34	6 20 Morn 5 59
28	Sat	14	St. Simon and St. Jude.—An Uleeb.....	5 55 5 34	7 16 0 49 7 31
29	SUN	15	21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—E.....	5 55 5 33	8 12 1 19 8 31
30	Mon	16	of Tanjore died.....	5 55 5 32	9 2 2 46 9 13
31	Tues	17	.....	5 55 5 32	9 3 49 10 21

PHENOMENA.

Oct. 3 1	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon	2 51 S.
11 6	After.—Mercury stationary.....		
13	Midnight.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon	2 6 N.
14 1	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon	1 15 S.
16 9	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon	6 11 N.
17 4	Morn.—Venus in conjunction with a Scorpil.....	Venus	3 9 S.
19 11	After.—Jupiter stationary. Apparent Diameter 40"		
23 9	Morn.—Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.		
28 7	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon	2 6 N.
30 10	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon	3 0 S.
31 10	After.—Mercury stationary.....		

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter.....	d. h. m.	☽ First Quarter.....	d. h. m.
3 0 19 Morn.		18 2 3 After.	
☾ New Moon.....	11 4 41 Morn.	☾ Full Moon.....	25 7 24 Morn.
☾ Apogee.....	6 11 — Morn.	☾ Perigee.....	22 Noon.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN	THE MOON
				Rises Sets	Rises Culm Sets
				Morn After	After Morn Morn
1	Wed	18	All Saints.—Cyclone at Manipalatom.....	5 55 5 32	10 56 4 33 11 0
2	Thurs	19	All Souls..... 1864.....	5 56 5 32	11 40 5 22 After
3	Fri	20	Khelat taken pos. by the British 1840.....	5 56 5 31	Morn 6 8 0 28
4	Sat	21	Dost Mahomed Khan sat. at Cabul 40.....	5 56 5 31	0 34 6 52 1 7
			[Founder Tipu, 1793.]		
5	SUN	22	32ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Gua.....	5 57 5 31	1 20 7 34 1 46
6	Mon	23	.....	5 57 5 31	2 6 8 16 2 23
7	Tues	24	.....	5 57 5 30	2 52 8 57 3 1
8	Wed	25	Destruction of Cabul, 1841.....	5 58 5 30	3 33 9 40 3 40
9	Thur	26	ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES.....	5 58 5 30	4 25 10 24 4 21
10	Fri	27	Luther born, 1483..... [born 1541]	5 58 5 30	5 15 11 10 5 4
11	Sat	28	St. Martin.....	5 59 5 30	6 6 After 5 52
			[Circars ended, 1796.]		
12	SUN	29	23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Nether.....	5 59 5 29	6 55 0 49 6 40
13	Mon	30	.....	6 0 5 29	7 55 1 42 7 23
14	Tues	1	 [erected 1850]	6 0 5 29	8 44 2 35 8 27
15	Wed	2	Christ Church at Trevandrum consec.....	6 0 5 29	9 39 28 9 32
16	Thur	3	Garrison of Lucknow relieved, 1857.....	6 1 5 29	10 26 4 21 10 19
17	Fri	4	St. Paul's Ch. Vepary, consecrated 1858.....	6 1 5 29	11 15 5 13 11 14
18	Sat	5	Duke of Wellington died, 1852.....	6 2 5 29	After 6 5 Morn
			[taken 1817.]		
19	SUN	6	24TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Poma.....	6 2 5 29	6 48 6 56 0 10
20	Mon	7	St. Edmund.....	6 3 5 29	1 35 7 43 1 6
21	Tues	8	Pharagat Royat born 1840.....	6 3 5 29	2 23 8 41 2 3
22	Wed	9	Lord Clive died 1744.....	6 4 5 29	3 12 9 55 3 2
23	Thur	10	St. Clement.....	6 4 5 29	4 10 32 4 1
24	Fri	11	Lord Melbourne died, 1848.....	6 5 5 29	4 39 11 59 5 1
25	Sat	12	Sir Henry Darnley died, 1837.....	6 5 5 29	5 55 Morn 6 2
			[taken, 1817.]		
26	SUN	13	25TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Nagpore.....	6 6 5 29	6 52 0 28 7 1
27	Mon	14	.....	6 6 5 29	7 49 1 25 7 57
28	Tues	15	Prince of Wales left Goa, 1875.....	6 7 5 29	8 41 2 20 8 50
29	Wed	16	Marquis of Winchester died, 1826.....	6 7 5 30	9 36 3 12 9 38
30	Thur	17	St. Andrew, Apostle.....	6 8 5 30	10 26 4 0 10 22

PHENOMENA.

Nov. 1	— Venus at greatest brilliancy.		
8 6	Morn.—Mercury at greatest elongation.....	18	55 W.
9 3	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon	4 27 S.
11	— Annular Eclipse of the Sun. Invisible at Madras.		
11 9	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon	0 56 N.
13 7	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon	7 17 N.
15 3	Morn.—Saturn in opposition to Sun. Apparent Diameter 18"		
16 2	After.—Venus stationary. Apparent Diameter 52"		
24 2	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon	2 18 N.
27 5	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon	2 52 S.

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GARDENING CALENDAR.

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GARDENING CALENDAR.

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 may be sown in beds, shaded and hand-watered with attention, they will produce small crops. During the first and second week is a good time to sow cucumbers, vegetable marrow, gourds and such like. Nepal spinach should be sown and planted for a supply during the hot months. Attend to keeping the soil hoed amongst growing crops, eradicating weeds to prevent their seeding, which they now do freely, continue to earth up celery, choosing a dry day for directions as to earthing. Plant cuttings of the cabbage tribe in beds, if rooted they will give a good supply of sprouts during the hot months. Sow country vegetables if required, remove all decaying vegetables to the compost heap. Look to the graft mangoes, continue every two or three days to deepen the incision till the branch is cut through. If any are entirely removed they may be planted without delay, taking care to support them against damage from high winds.

FLOWER GARDEN.

The flowers during this month should be in great perfection. The main operations consist in keeping everything clean and in perfect order, using the knife amongst the shrubs, &c., where required. Attend to the young shoots of creepers so that they may be properly trained, cut back all plants that may be growing over the hedges 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 edge 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, mosses 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. Fruits, such as oranges, pomegranates, guavas, plantains, &c., are to be had.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

February.—As the Horticultural exhibition is generally held during the early part of the month, attend to the schedule of prizes if you intend to compete, preserve such articles as may be required by 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 invariably be requisite throughout the month, plant out (if on hand) cuttings of the cabbage tribe. Attend to collecting manure for the 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 verbenas and such like, to preserve them during the hot season. Attend to plants in pots, frequently stirring up the soil on the surface. If worms are troublesome, a little clear lime water used occasionally will remove them.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is clear and calm, dew every morning, rain seldom occurs, if ever; vegetables and flowers in most seasons are plentiful; fruits, such as sapodilla, 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

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 the month; continue to sow vegetable seeds of all kinds. Onions and leeks in light rich soil in beds, protected from the rain by walls, tied over movable bamboo frame-work. Attend to the seedlings sown last month; some of which will be ready for transplanting. Knol-khol and cabbage, if any were sown early in July, will be ready for final transplanting in the garden, in beds of rows; let them be lifted carefully: disturb the roots as little as possible. Encourage the growth of celery by slight waterings of liquid manure; look after insects; a slight sprinkling of lime over and under the leaves will arrest their ravages; if not used let them be picked off with hand every morning. Lime will in nowise injure the tenderest vegetation, if sited and cool. Native vegetables sown at the beginning of last month will be fit for planting out. Commence to graft mangoes; make preparations, such as digging trenches, &c., to prevent the garden being flooded during the monsoon near at hand. Manure pine-apples, remove the suckers and put them into root.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Petunias, hollyhocks, 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 mignonette. Balsam seeds from Hyderabad is generally good; and from the cultivator there removing the lateral branches, they have acquired a peculiar upright habit, show about one foot of blossom in a column when well grown. Attend to cleanliness and keeping the soil in flower bed opened by hoeing (the idea of *hoeing a Garden* sitting in a flower-bed digging it up with a piece of bamboo is absurd). Transplant roses if hitherto neglected, layer bud and put in cuttings of roses and such shrubs, trees and creepers as may be required. Sow seeds of trees and shrubs; put in pipings of carnations, pitoees in boxes, filled with fine sand, mixed with red earth. Let all creepers be neatly tied to the posts or trellises upon which they are trained; prune where required; prune and keep in proper form shrubs, &c.; attend to cutting hedges and filling up gaps; castrating hedges neatly trimmed would be much neater round flower gardens than unsightly bamboo trellises; it is astonishing they are not more generally planted, as they combine neatness with economy, are easily raised if the seed is not too deeply covered with soil.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

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

FLOWER GARDEN.

The operations of last month are applicable to this. Look after dahlias in pots, stake them and water occasionally with liquid manure. Plant out verbenas, heliotropes and all other bedding plants. Keep up a supply of balsams, cockscombs, mignonette, &c. Plant trees and shrubs, attending to training and pruning creepers. This is a good time to get roses, fuschias, violets, &c., from the hills of Bangalore. Take advantage of dry days to cut grass; straighten and trim the edges of walks and beds. Give everything a neat and clean appearance. Protect all newly planted trees from wind. The best plan is to use three 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 cooler than stakes but more permanent, and will protect the plants till properly rooted.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is generally wet and stormy, more especially during the latter part of it. Vegetables and fruits 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 seed sown this month, as peas sown in December seldom succeed. Sow a small quantity of cabbage, knol-khol, cauliflower, tomatoes, &c., likewise a few salads. Cauliflowers 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 ipomoeas, if strong enough. Sow any flower seeds remaining on hand. Sow seeds of trees and shrubs. Prepare early in the month stations for ornamental creepers, and plant without delay. Attend to training creepers and pruning where required. Prune and manure garden roses and put in cuttings. In pruning, cut the old branches down to three or four eyes from the bottom. Top-dress all plants in pots not requiring re-potting; protect tender plants from heavy rains; activity is required during this month to obtain 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 cauliflower. Use slaked lime freely on all crops attacked; it will prove a beneficial check. During the month sow cucumbers, vegetable marrow, country vegetables for greens, &c. Early planted vegetables will be fit for use towards the end of the month. French beans and salads should be in abundance. Attend to staking peas, beans, &c. Continue to make up a manure heap for the ensuing season; let nothing be lost in the shape of vegetable matter. The main work of the month is attention to growing crops; look to early grafted mangoes; make incisions gradually on the branches above the grafts.

FLOWER GARDEN.

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

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

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 the 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 mornings. 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 peach and apples and prune apple trees. As the mango will be in flower, spread, if requisite, some manure round the roots of the trees, 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 mornings. 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 tuberose 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 unabating vigor 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 the 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. Mangoes are in great perfection, and pine-apples abundant; jack-fruit in season. The natives plough their ground and sow their earth out. This is the best month for sowing seeds from England, &c., provided they arrive in the two or three preceding months, but in general it is advisable to sow them as soon as they are unpacked. The fields for hay should be scratched by the native plough and manured. Cuttings 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 dahlias 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. Mangoes 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. Cuttings 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 raggy and cholera, and prepare the ground for rice and plant cuttings of sugarcane. Flower 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 rice is cut this month. Sow mango seeds for supply of stocks for next year's grafting. The hills sown last month will require transplanting, and the shoots should be separated from the old roots. The seeds (dahlia) should now be turned out of pots into the open ground in a sandy well-manured soil. A species of white grub attacks the roots of flower plants, more especially the scarlet geranium. The only mode of destroying these insects is by uprooting the plants that show any signs of drooping and removing 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 drilled, and cuttings put down. Oranges, lemons, and alligator pears in season. Insects are excessively numerous and destructive. The orange trees should be budded and grafted, and propagated by suckers. Plant beds with early strawberries. Still sow a few vegetable and flower seeds. Continue grafting mangoes. Transplant cotton. Propagate carnations and pinkies by

layers. Begin collecting seeds of early flowering annuals. Dahlias are in perfection. The natives sow different kinds of grain in this and in the following month. Stake the dahlias put into ground last month.

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

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

Strip off leaves, and bare and prune the roots of apple trees, dressing the root 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. Scarcely any rain. The main beds for strawberries should be planted. In this month, the borders should be dug and well manured.

the leaves begin to wither. As soon as they have been sufficiently dried, they may be used for planting. The

which generally commence towards the end of last month. The wind veers round to the N. E. The days

open towards the end of this month. Cucumber-apples, in which the ripeness of vegetables can be sown with water castings and other tree seeds. This is a good month to lay in a sowing and prepare composts for the next year. The larger kinds of perennial should be taken up and reduced in size and re-planted. This is a good time to pot potatoes, sweet-potatoes, melons, cucumbers, and most vegetable seeds. Top 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. Morning 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 melon 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. Prime roses.

Remarks.—This is usually a clear month with heavy fog in the mornings. Days cool and nights chilly. Wind from the N. E. Heat is scarcely felt at mid-day. 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 a very fair average when taken together.

Bangalore is at lat. 12° 33' N., and long. 77° 33' E. The base of Commissioner's flagstaff is 3,331 feet above high water mark at Madras; and the mean annual temperature is 75° F. while that of Madras is 83°. Thus confirming the generally received opinion that a rise of 8° 0' 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 ground rock is usually foliated gneiss with dirty cleavage. It is much used for building purposes.

Average rainfall of twenty-three years is 35.41 inches.

NEIGHBORHOODS.

Cotacumbud.

January.—Flowers—None. Vegetables—Sow in verandah for early crop, cauliflower, radish, mustard and cross.

February.—Flowers—None. Vegetables—None.

March.—Flowers—Mignonette and Nasturtium, for early flowering. VEGETABLES—Peas, French beans, radish, mustard, cress and cauliflower.

April.—Flowers—Annuals of all sorts should be sown during this month, also seeds of new, perennial plants, shrubs, trees, &c. VEGETABLES—Beet-root, carrots, turnips, peas, French beans, broad beans, cauliflower, cabbages and all description of vegetables for main autumn crop.

May.—Flowers—Continue sowing of annuals and other seeds mentioned in last month. VEGETABLES—Sow peas, French beans, cauliflower and lettuce for succession; complete sowing all crops of vegetables required for summer use.

July.—Flowers—None. VEGETABLES—The same as June.

August.—Flowers—Annual seeds for winter flowering should now be sown; this is the best season to sow stocks, asters, balsams, petunias, verbenas, alpaglossis, nasturtium, &c. VEGETABLES—The same as April for winter crops.

September.—Flowers—Complete sowing of the above in this month. VEGETABLES—Sow for winter crop.

October.—Flowers—None. VEGETABLES—Sow as in June.

November.—Flowers—None. VEGETABLES—Sow as in June.

December.—Flowers—None. VEGETABLES—None.

The main sowing of Vegetable and Flower

October, instead of April and May. Rotation of crops

Flowers and Vegetables that are in the several months

January.—Flowers—Geraniums, petunias, verbenas, cinerarias, balsams, &c. VEGETABLES—Turnips, rhubarb, parsnips, vegetable marrow, celery, and onions.

February.—Flowers—Geraniums, petunias, verbenas, stocks, camellias, and polygallas. VEGETABLES—Cauliflower, beet-root, carrots, the vegetable marrow, celery, salads, cabbages, knot-khol and onions.

March.—Flowers—Crocuses, lilies, primroses, calceolarias, geraniums, verbenas, petunias, violets and polygallas. VEGETABLES—Vegetables are scarce during this month. Only onions, knot-khol, turnips and cabbages may be said to be in season; all others being raised or preserved by artificial watering.

April.—Flowers—Crocuses, lilies, primroses, calceolarias, geraniums, verbenas, petunias and violets. VEGETABLES—Vegetables are still scarce. The above with mustard, radish, cress and salads are still in season.

May.—Flowers—Daisies, crocuses, lilies, heliotrope, petunias, calceolarias, roses, primroses and polyanthus. VEGETABLES—Potatoes, cauliflower, carrots, beet-root, celery, rhubarb, radish, vegetable marrow, cucumbers, knot-khol, parsnips, lettuce, peas, beans, and French beans.

June.—Flowers—Fuschias, westaria, heliotrope, daisies, roses, veronicas, polygallas, laburnums, and primroses. VEGETABLES—Potatoes, cauliflower, carrots, beet-root, celery, rhubarb, radish, vegetable marrow, cucumbers, knot-khol, parsnips, lettuce, peas, beans, and French beans.

July.—Flowers—Fuschias, westaria, heliotrope, daisies, roses, veronicas, polygallas, laburnums, and brugmansias. VEGETABLES—Potatoes, cauliflower, carrots, beet-root, celery, rhubarb, radish, vegetable marrow, cucumbers, knot-khol, parsnips, lettuce, peas, beans and French beans.

August.—Flowers—Geraniums, brugmansias, fuschias, heliotrope, daisies, roses, veronicas and heath. VEGETABLES—Same as July.

September.—Flowers—Geraniums, crassulas, brugmansias, fuschias, heliotrope, daisies, roses, veronicas and heath. VEGETABLES—Same as July.

October.—Flowers—Camellias, cinerarias, crassulas, calceolarias, roses and heath. VEGETABLES—Potatoes, cauliflower, carrots, beet-root, celery, rhubarb, radish, vegetable marrow, cucumbers, knot-khol, parsnips, lettuce, peas and French beans.

November.—Flowers—Camellias, cinerarias, daisies, crassulas, calceolarias, roses and heath. VEGETABLES—Same as October.

December.—Flowers—Camellias, cinerarias, philoxes, verbenas, daisies, crassulas, calceolarias, alpaglossis, rose and heath. VEGETABLES—Same as October.

PART II.—EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.

THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

Her Majesty, Alexandra Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, born May 24, 1844; succeeded William IV., June 30, 1837; crowned June 28, 1843; married February 10, 1840, to her cousin H.R.H. Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, who died on the 14th December, 1841. The issue of the Marriage was—

H.R.H. Victoria Adelaide Maria Louisa, Princess Royal, born November 21, 1840; married January 25, 1858, to H.R.H. Frederick William, Crown Prince of Prussia, and has issue, living, two sons and four daughters.

H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Cornwall, and Rothesay, Earl of Dublin, born November 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, to H.R.H. Princess Alexandra of Denmark, and has issue, H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, born January 8, 1864; H.R.H. Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865; H.R.H. Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born February 19, 1867; H.R.H. Princess Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 2, 1868; and H.R.H. Princess Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, born November 26, 1869.

H.R.H. Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; married July 1, 1862, to Prince Louis of Hesse; died 14th Dec. 1878; leaving issue, living, one son and four daughters.

H.R.H. Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born August 6, 1844; married January 28, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia, and has issue one son, and three daughters.

H.R.H. Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married July 3, 1866, to H.R.H. Prince Christian of Augustenborg, and has issue, living, two sons and two daughters.

H.R.H. Louise Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to the Marquis of Lome.

H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850; married March 14, 1879, to the Princess Louise Marguerite of Prussia.

H.R.H. Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853.

H.R.H. Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora, born April 14, 1857.

Royal Princes and Princesses.

H.R.H. George Frederick William Charles, Duke of Cambridge, General Commanding-in-Chief, born March 26, 1819.

H.R.H. Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, Duchess of Cambridge, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse; born July 25, 1796; married in 1818, to the late Duke of Cambridge.

H.R.H. Augusta Caroline, Princess Augusta of Cambridge, born July 19, 1822; married June 29, 1848, to Frederick, reigning Duke of Mecklenburg Stralitz.

H.R.H. Mary Adelaide, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, born November 27, 1831; married June 2, 1856, to the Prince of Teck, and has issue living, a daughter and two sons.

Sovereigns, &c., of Europe.

AGE IN 1881, AND DATE OF ACCESSION.

COUNTRY.	NAME.	AGE.	ACCESSION.
Austria	Francis Joseph (I.).	52	1848
Baden	Fredk. W. L. (G. D.).	51	1826
Bavaria	Louis II. (K.).	37	1864
Belgium	Leopold II. (K.).	47	1865
Bulgaria	Alexander I. (P.).	24	1879
Denmark	Christian IX. (K.).	64	1863
Egypt	Moh. Tewfik (S.).	30	1879
France	Jules Grevy (P.).	74	1879
Germany, Empire	William I. (K.).	85	1861
Great Britain	Victoria (Q.).	63	1837
Greece	George I. (K.).	64	1863
Italy	Victor Emmanuel II. (K.).	58	1878
Netherlands	William III. (K.).	65	1849
Portugal	Louis I. (K.).	44	1861
Romania	Leo XIII. (Pope).	72	1878
Russia	Alexander III. (K.).	37	1881
Saxony	Albert (K.).	54	1873
Spain	Alphonso XII. (K.).	25	1874
Sweden and Norway	Oscar II. (K.).	53	1872
Württemberg	Charles Fredk. Alex.	59	1864
U. S. America	Genl. Garfield (P.).	52	1881

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 W. C. Plowden, Census Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 2,311.
 E. B. Webster, Inspector-General of Police.—Pay Rs. 2,500 (on furlough).
 R. T. Hobart, Deputy Inspector General, Offg. Insp. Genl.—Pay Rs. 1,500 + 600.
 B. W. Colvin, Commissioner, Meerut.—Pay Rs. 2,916.
 J. Simson, Commissioner, Allahabad Division.—Pay Rs. 3,916.
 C. A. Danell, Commissioner, Agra Division.—Pay Rs. 2,916.
 J. W. Quinlan, Commissioner, Bhatia.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 J. Shaden, Commissioner, Benares.—Pay Rs. 2,916.
 R. M. Edwards, Commissioner, Rohilkhand.—Pay Rs. 2,916.
 W. C. Copper, Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.—Pay Rs. 3,000.
 J. J. F. Lumsden, Commissioner, Fyzabad.—Pay Rs. 2,300 (on furlough).
 Colonel J. Perkins, Offg. do.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 H. J. Sperks, Commissioner, Lucknow.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 Colonel J. P. MacAndrew, Commissioner, Seclapore.—Pay Rs. 2,750.
 Lieut.-Genl. Hon. Sir H. Ramsay, C.S.I., K.C.S.I., Commr., Kumaon Divn.—Pay Rs. 2,750.
 W. Lane, Commissioner, Rae Bareilly Div.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 E. C. Buck, Director of Agriculture, (on dep. Govt. of India).
 W. C. Bennet, Offg. do.—Pay Rs. 1,433.

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, ALLAHABAD.

The Hon. Sir R. Stuart, Kt., Q.C., Chief Justice.—Pay Rs. 5,000.

PURNA JUDGES.

The Hon. R. C. O'Malley, C.S., Pay Rs. 3,750. The Hon. M. Bradhurst, C.S., Pay Rs. 3,500.
 D. Straight W. Tyrrell, C.S., Offg.

S. H. James, Registrar.—Pay Rs. 1,500.

REVENUE BOARD, ALLAHABAD.

A. O. Hume, Member.—Pay Rs. 3,500. C. P. Carmichael, Member.—Pay Rs. 3,500.
 J. S. Mackintosh, Secretary.—Pay Rs. 2,000.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Brig.-Surgeon W. Walker, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., Insp. Genl. of Prisons.—Pay Rs. 1,833.
 R. T. H. Griffiths, M.A., Director of Public Instruction.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
 Surgeon Genl. A. Christison, M.D., Surgeon General, N. W. P.—Pay Rs. 3,250.
 Dy. Surgeon Genl. W. Watson, M.B., Sanitary Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 1,800.
 Major A. M. Brandreth, B.E., Principal, Roorkhee College.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
 Major U. A. Dodd, S.C., Superintendent and Curator, Govt. Press.—Pay Rs. 1,350.
 E. White, C.S., Dy. Superintendent of Census, N. W. P.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
 H. C. A. Conybeare, C.S., Compiler, Provincial Gazetteer.—Pay Rs. 800.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

COUNCIL OF FORT SAINT GEORGE.

The Right Hon. Mr. Meenakshisami Elphinstone Grant Duff, Governor and President in Council, took his seat 26th November 1881.—Pay Rs. 10,000.

ORDINARY MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick S. Roberts, *Bar.*, V. C., G.C.B., C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief and 2nd in Council, took his seat 28th Nov. 1881.—Pay Rs. 5,000.
The Hon. William Riddell, 3rd in Council, took his seat 12th June 1877.—Pay Rs. 5,120.
The Hon. D. F. Carmichael, 4th in Council, took his seat 10th Dec. 1878.—Pay Rs. 5,120.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS ONLY.

Official Members.

The Honorable Patrick O'Sullivan, (Barrister-at-Law), Advocate-Genl., 23rd January 1879.
Robert Davidson, *c.s.*, Chief Secretary to Government, 7th July 1880.
Henry Edward Sullivan, First Member, Board of Revenue, 21st Jan. 1881.

Non-Official Members.

The Honorable Mr. Hoomeyoon Jai Bahadoor, appointed 24th February 1880.
Raja Rao Gangadhar Bama Rao Rajah of Pittapore, 24th February 1880.
Raja Godey Narayan Gajputee Rao, appointed 19th November 1880.
Lieut.-Colonel James George Coleman, appointed 21st January 1881.
Patrick Macfarlan, 3rd June 1881.
Tara-singh Bama Rao *B.A., D.L.*, 14th July 1881.

SECRETARIAT.

The Hon. Mr. R. Davidson, *c.s.*, Chief Secretary.—Pay Rs. 3,750.
C. D. Maclean, *c.s.*, Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary.—Pay Rs. 1,050 (on other duty).
J. A. Davies, *Ag. do.* Pay Rs. 1,010.
Charles Gilbert Master, (Barrister-at-Law), Secy. to Govt., Revenue Dept.—Pay Rs. 3,120.
Lionel Augustus Campbell, Under Secy. to Govt., Revenue Dept. (on furlough)—Pay Rs. 1,000.
H. S. Forbes, *c.s.*, Acting *do.*
J. A. Davies, (Barrister-at-Law), Asst. Secy. Judl. and Legislative Dept.—Pay Rs. 800 (on duty).
E. S. Latham, *do.*—Pay Rs. 700.

PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Captain A. Ambrose, Royal Engineers—Private Secretary.
Major Almeric Spencer—Asst. Regt. Military Secretary.
Lieutenant Cecil Charles Cavendish High—*L. I.*—Aide-de-Camp.
Lieutenant Arthur H. L. Bagot, Somerset Regt.—Aide-de-Camp.
Lieutenant W. E. Evans-Gordon—Extra Aide-de-Camp.
Surgeon-Major John Mackenzie—Surgeon.
Ensign-Major Osman Khan—“Sirdar Bahadoor,” Body Guard, Native A. D. Camp.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

The Hon. Mr. E. Sullivan, 1st Member.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
H. S. Thomas, 2nd Member.—Pay Rs. 3,408-5-4.
C. F. Langley, 3rd *do.* (Europe)—Pay Rs. 3,016-10-8.
W. H. Horsley, *Ag. do.*
C. A. Gairdner, Secretary.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
J. Skirbeck, Sub-Secretary (on dep.)—Pay Rs. 1,500.
R. Gibson, Acting Sub-Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

A. Macgregor, Resident in Travancore and Cochin (Europe)—Pay Rs. 4,500.
C. C. Hutchinson, *C. S.*, *Ag. do.*
T. W. E. Dunsmuir, *C. S.*, Asst.—Pay Rs. 170.
R. J. Melville, Collector of Sea Customs.—Pay Rs. 2,303-5-4.
G. D. Latham, Acting *do.*
C. Skirbeck, Deputy Superintendent of Census.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
H. W. Price, Commissioner of Salt Revenue.—Pay Rs. 2,000 to 2,500.
Col. T. B. E. Tappin, (S. C.), Inspector General of Jails.—Pay Rs. 1,833-5-4.
R. D. Gray, Director of Public Instruction.—Pay Rs. 2,000 to 2,250.
C. W. Hutchinson, Post Master General.—Pay Rs. 1,500 to 1,750.
A. T. Arnold, President of the Municipal Commission, Madras.—Pay Rs. 1,800.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The Right Reverend P. Gill, *M.A.*, *D.D.*, Lord Bishop of Madras.—Pay 2,133-5-4.
The Ven. Mr. G. W. Wilson, *M.A.*, Archdeacon and Commissary.—200-10-8.
The Rev. S. Morley, Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.
Y. Raghavadas, *M.A.*, *L.L.B.*, Registrar and Secretary to the Lord Bishop.—Pay 213-5-4.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Sir C. A. Turner, *Kt.*, *c.s.*, Chief Justice.—Pay Rs. 5,000.
Lewis Charles Innes, Judge.—Pay Rs. 3,000.
James Ker, *Q.C.*, *do.*—Pay Rs. 2,700.
J. H. Rindley, *do.*—Pay Rs. 2,600.
T. Mathuram Aiyar, *c.s.*, *do.*—Pay Rs. 2,750.
Hon. J. J. O'Sullivan, (Barrister-at-Law), Judge.—Pay Rs. 2,167.
H. J. Tarrant, Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor.—Pay Rs. 800.
E. Barclay, Government Solicitor.—Pay Rs. 1,225.
H. H. Sheppard, Govt. Pleader.—Pay Rs. 500.
M. Gould, Administrator-General.—Pay Rs. 350.
Chief Justice, *do.*—Pay Rs. 5,000.
H. G. Wedderburn, Reporter.—Pay Rs. 400.
J. Stearnsen, *c.s.*, Registrar, Original Side.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
H. Gardner, Asst. Registrar.—Pay Rs. 500.
H. Wignam, Registrar, App. Side, (on duty).—Pay Rs. 1,600.
T. Weir, Asst. *do.* *do.*
W. Morgan, Dy. *do.* *do.* (on furlough).
J. D. Ross, *Ag.* *do.* *do.*—Pay Rs. 700.
R. Lavery, Sheriff.—Pay Rs. 800.
Barclay Norton, Coroner.—Pay Rs. 350.

SMALL CAUSE COURT JUDGES.

J. W. Randle, Barrister-at-Law, First Judge.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
T. Mathuram Aiyar, Judge (on other duty).
P. Srinivasa Row, Judge.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
G. Mathiasewsky Chettyar, Acting Judge.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
John Morris Mackell, Judge.—Pay Rs. 600.

Madras Military Staff.

Adjutant-General.—Brig.-Genl. Geoffrey Clark, *A. p.* Rifle Brig.
Deputy *do.* Colonel T. Dyer, *S. C.*
Asst. Adj. Genl.—Lieut.-Col. E. Pannet, *S. C.*
Asst. Adj. Genl., Royal Artillery.—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Carr, *R. A.*
Quarter Master General.—Lieut.-Col. J. Ewing, *S. C.*, Offg. Qr. Mr. Genl.
Deputy *do.* Colonel C. H. Wilson.
Judge Advocate General.—Capt. (Br. Lt. Col.) G. T. Prynman.
Mily Secy. to Commander-in-Chief.—Lieut. Neville Chamberlain, *Ben. S. C.*
Aide-de-Camp and Interpreter to Genl.—Hon. Chap. Mahomed Abdulah “Sirdar Bahadur,” 2nd *L. I.*
Asst. Adjutant General for Madras.—Major A. W. O. Saunders, *A. p.* 1-21st Foot.
Secy. Officer & Supt. of Details, Fort St. George.—Lieut.-Col. Robert Algernon Walters, *S. C.*
Dy. Asst. Adj. Genl., Fort St. George and Centre District.—Major A. Cuffey, *Cav. Genl. List.*
Commissary General.—Lieut.-Col. R. A. Moore, *S. C.*, (Officiating).
Insp. Genl. of Ordnance.—Colonel S. H. E. Ouseley, *R. A.*
Superintendent Gun Powder Factory.—Lieut.-Col. I. Ketchen, *R. A.* (On other duty).
do. Gun Carriage Factory.—Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Lane, *R. A.*, Officiating.
Secy. to Govt. Military Department.—Colonel H. McLeod, *R. A.*
Officiating *do.* Colonel J. Michael, *c.s.*, *S. C.*—(Europe).
Controller of Military Accounts.—Colonel E. L. Hankin, *S. C.*, Offg.
Examr. of Const. Clothing and Stand Accs.—Lieut.-Colonel M. C. Perrau, Offg.
Examiner, Pay Department.—Lieut.-Col. W. S. Hunt, *S. C.*
do. of Medical Accounts and of Mily. and Medical Fund Accounts.—Major C. F. Durned.
do. Ordnance Accounts.—Major C. T. F. Luxmoore, *S. C.*
Presidency Paymaster.—Major F. W. Major, *Bo. S. C.*
In Ch. of Asst. Branch, Controller's Office.
Supt. and Agent for Army Clothing.—Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Searle, *S. C.*—(Europe).
do. *do.* Colonel E. O. Leysell, (Acting).
Supt. of Family Payments and Pensions.—Lieut.-Col. E. L. Hankin, *S. C.*—(On other duty).
Acting *do.* *do.* Lieut.-Col. John Wm. Cleland-Henderson, *S. C.*
Superintendent of Army Schools.—Lieut.-Col. C. J. Jennings, *S. C.*
Agent for Recruits.—Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Stewart, Cavalry.
Garrison Instructor, (Bangalore).—Capt. P. W. Watts, *Roy. Irish Regt.* (Bar. M.C.).
Capt. G. Henry, *R. E.*, (Acting).
Secy. and Translator in Hindustani.—Lieut.-Colonel C. D. Baynes, *S. C.*
Secy. to Govt. Dept. Public Works.—Colonel R. H. Sankar, *c.s.*, *R. E.*
Chief Engr. for Ir. and M. Secy. to Govt.—Colonel J. Mullins, *R. E.*
Consulting Engineer for Railways.—Col. J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, *R. E.*
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Madras.—W. B. Connish, *F.R.C.S.*, *c.s.*
Secy. to *do.* *do.* Surgeon J. J. Simpson.
Surgeon-General H. M. S. Fortes, Madras.—Mr. A. D. Home, *V. C.*, *c.s.*
Secy. to *do.* *do.* Surgeon-Major G. Edie, *M.B.*
Sanitary Commissioner.—Dy. Surgeon Genl. M. C. Funnell, *M.D.*, *F.R.C.S.*
Inspector Veterinary Surgeon.—G. Evans, *M.D.*
Inspector General of Police.—Col. H. D. Clote, (Officiating).
Commissioner of Police.—Colonel W. S. Dwyer, *c.s.*, *S. C.*—(Europe).
Acting *do.* Lieut. Col. F. J. Hicks Staff Corps.

Governors of Fort St. George.

Names.	Assumed charge.	Made over charge.	Remarks.
Sir William Lawrithorne, prior to	1652	.....	
Mr. Eberhard Maser	6 Feb 1678	.....	
Mr. William Gifford	15 July 1681	.....	
Mr. Eliza Yale	4 Aug 1687	.....	
Mr. Nathaniel Higginson	12 Oct 1699	.....	
Sir J. Goldsborough, R. Comy. General and First Member of Council at the different Settlements in India	5 Dec 1699	.....	
Mr. Nathaniel Higginson, afterwards styled Lieutenant General of India	10 Aug 1699	.....	
Mr. Thomas Pitt	13 July 1699	.....	
Mr. Glendon Addison	3 Sept 1709	.....	
Mr. Edmund Montague, <i>provisional</i> Governor	23 Oct 1709	.....	
Mr. William Fraser	24 Nov 1709	.....	
Mr. Edward Harrison	22 July 1711	.....	
Mr. Joseph Collet	19 Jan 1717	.....	
Mr. Francis Hastings	22 Jan 1720	.....	
Mr. Nathaniel Watkiss	9 Oct 1721	.....	
Mr. James Munn	26 Jan 1725	.....	
Mr. George Morton Pitt	25 May 1730	.....	
Mr. Richard Beryon	23 Feb 1735	.....	
Mr. Nicholas Morse	23 Jan 1744	.....	
Major Siringer Lawrence, in charge of the Garrison	24 Nov 1749	.....	
Mr. R. Prince, Deputy Governor, <i>Tray</i> , of Fort St. David's	12 Dec 1749	.....	
Mr. Richard Smith, Deputy Governor	8 Mar 1752	.....	
Mr. Thomas Saunders, Governor	17 Apr 1752	.....	
Mr. George Pount	24 Jan 1753	.....	
Mr. Robert Paine	14 Nov 1753	.....	
Mr. Charles Bouchier	25 Jan 1757	.....	
Mr. Joaze Du Puy	8 Feb 1770	.....	
Mr. Alexander Wynch	3 Feb 1773	.....	
Lord Pigot	10 Dec 1775	.....	
Mr. George Stratton	24 Aug 1776	.....	
Mr. John Whitehill	31 Aug 1777	.....	
Mr. Thomas Rumbold	6 Feb 1778	.....	
Mr. John Whitehill	5 Apr 1780	.....	
Mr. Charles Smith	8 Aug 1780	.....	
Lord Macartney	21 June 1781	.....	
Mr. Alexander Davidson	15 June 1785	.....	
Sir Archibald Campbell	6 Apr 1786	.....	
Mr. John Holland	7 Feb 1789	.....	
Mr. Edward John Holland	13 Feb 1789	.....	
Major General William Meadows	13 Feb 1790	.....	
Sir Charles Oakley, Bart.	1 Aug 1792	.....	
Lord Hobart	22 Sep 1794	.....	
Lieutenant General George Harris	21 Fe 1799	.....	
Lord Olive	21 Aug 1799	.....	
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck	23 Aug 1805	.....	
Mr. William Fether	11 Sep 1807	.....	
Sir George William Barlow, Bt. & c. s. u.	24 Dec 1807 21 May 1813	.....	
Lt-Genl The Hon John Abercromby	21 May 1813 16 Sep 1814	.....	Came out as Commander-in-Chief & temporary Governor
The Right Hon. Hugh Elliot	14 Sep 1814 31 June 1820	.....	
Maj-Genl Sir Thomas Munro, Bt. & c. s. u.	19 June 1820	.....	Died at Pondicherry, Bellary District, on the 6th July 1827.
Mr. Henry Sullivan Cummins	7 July 1827 18 Oct 1827	.....	Acting Governor.
Mr. Stephen Bunsell Lushington	18 Oct 1827 25 Oct 1829	.....	
Lt-Genl Sir Frederick Adam, & c. s. u.	25 Oct 1829 4 Mar 1837	.....	

GOVERNORS OF FORT ST. GEORGE.—Continued.

Names.	Assumed charge.	Made over charge.	Remarks.
Mr. George Edward Russell	4 Mar 1837	6 Mar 1837	Acting Governor.
Lord Elphinstone, & c. s. u.	6 Mar 1837	24 Sep 1842	
Lt-Genl The Most Hon Marquis of Tweeddale, & c. s. u.	24 Sep 1842	23 Feb 1848	Was also Commander-in-Chief.
Mr. Henry Dickinson	23 Feb 1848	7 Apr 1848	Acting Governor.
Maj-Genl The Right Hon Sir Henry Pottinger	7 Apr 1848	24 Apr 1854	
Mr. Daniel Elliott	24 Apr 1854	28 Apr 1854	Acting Governor.
Lord Harris	28 Apr 1854	28 Mar 1859	
Sir C E Trevelyan, & c. s. u.	28 Mar 1859	8 June 1860	
Mr. William Ambrose Morehead	8 June 1860	3 July 1860	Ag. Governor first time.
Sir Henry George Ward, & c. s. u.	5 July 1860	.....	Died at Madras on the 6th August 1860.
Mr. William Ambrose Morehead	4 Aug 1860	18 Feb 1861	Ag. Governor 2nd time.
Col Sir Wm. Thomas Denison, & c. s. u.	18 Feb 1861	27 Mar 1866	
Mr. Edward Maithy	26 Nov 1863	18 Jan 1864	Acting Governor.
Lord Napier of Merchistoun, & c. s. u.	27 Mar 1866	19 Feb 1872	
Mr. A J Arbuthnot, & c. s. u.	19 Feb 1872	15 May 1872	Acting Governor.
Lord Hobart	15 May 1872	.....	Died at Madras on the 27th April 1875.
Mr. W R Robinson, & c. s. u.	29 Apr 1875	23 Nov 1875	Acting Governor.
His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, & c. s. u.	23 Nov 1875	20 Dec 1880	
Right Honble William Patrick Adam	20 Dec 1880	.....	Died 24th May 1881.
Mr. W Hudleston	24 May 1881	4 Nov 1881	Acting Governor.
The Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff	5 Nov 1881	.....	

List of Sheriffs of Madraspatnam.

No.	Name.	Assumed charge.	Made over charge.	Remarks.
1	Mr. William Fraser	.....	1800	
2	" John Biny, (Senior)	.....	1801	
3	" John Hughes	.....	1802	
4	" Kirkby Dalrymple	.....	1803	
5	" James Rees	.....	1804	
6	" John Oakes	.....	1805	
7	" James William Miller	.....	1806	
8	" Terence Fitzgerald	.....	1807	
9	" James William Miller	.....	1808	Died, 11th March 1808 at Bellary.
10	" William McTeggart	.....	1808	28th March Sworn.
11	" William McTeggart	.....	1809	
12	" Sebastian Holford Greig	.....	1810	
13	" William Olphert	.....	1811	
14	" William John White	.....	1812	Died, 13th May 1812.
15	" Richard Jebb, (Jr.)	.....	1813	Took charge of Office, 31st Dec. 1812.
16	" Kirkby Dalrymple	.....	1814	Do. 29th Dec. 1813.
17	" Charles Henry Clay	.....	1815	Do. 20th Dec. 1814.
18	" Kirkby Dalrymple	.....	1816	Do. 13th Sep. 1815.
19	" William Brown	.....	1817	Do. 20th Dec. 1816.
20	" Charles Henry Clay	.....	1817	Do. 8th July 1817.
21	" Kirkby Dalrymple	.....	1818	Do. 23rd Dec. 1817.
22	" Samuel Robertson	.....	1819	Do. 21st Dec. 1818.
23	" William Thomas Blair	.....	1820	Do. 6th Dec. 1819.
24	" George Lyn	.....	1821	Do. 11th Dec. 1820.
25	" James Graham	.....	1822	Do. 20th Dec. 1821.
26	" John Goldingham	.....	1823	Do. 20th Dec. 1822.
27	" Thomas Gellebrand	.....	1824	Do. 20th Dec. 1823 and died 20th June 1824.

LIST OF SHERIFFS OF MADRAS PATNAM.—Continued.

No. 28	Mr. John Savage	1824	29th June sworn.
" 29	" John Savage	1825	10th Dec. 1824, sworn.
" 30	Edward Gordon	1826	10th Dec. 1825.
" 31	Robert Wright Norfor	1827	20th Dec. 1826.
" 32	George Lys	1828	20th Dec. 1827.
" 33	William Rosalee Anderson	1829	20th Dec. 1828.
" 34	Robert Egan	1830	19th Dec. 1829.
" 35	Thomas Keighly	1831	20th Dec. 1830.
" 36	Patrick Grant	1832	21st Dec. 1831.
" 37	John Young Fullerton	1833	20th Dec. 1832.
" 38	William Hamilton Hart	1834	20th Dec. 1833.
" 39	Arthur Rowlandson	1834	17th Jan. 1834.
" 40	John Findlay McKenna	1835	20th Dec. 1834.
" 41	Arthur Henry Harris	1836	20th Dec. 1835.
" 42	John Young Fullerton	1837	20th Dec. 1836.
" 43	Arthur John Macleane	1838	20th Dec. 1837.
" 44	John Young Fullerton	1839	20th Dec. 1838.
" 45	John Lewis Johnson	1840	19th Feb. 1841.
" 46	Duncan Montgomerie	1841	20th Dec. 1840.
" 47	William Gardner Burns	1842	20th Dec. 1841.
" 48	Christopher Biden	1843	20th Dec. 1842.
" 49	John Bruce Norton	1844	20th Dec. 1843.
" 50	John Findlay McKenna	1845	20th Dec. 1844.
" 51	Leonard Cooper	1846	20th Dec. 1845.
" 52	Mrs. Morphet	1847	21st Dec. 1846.
" 53	John James Franklin	1848	20th Dec. 1847.
" 54	Richard Burgess	1849	20th Dec. 1848.
" 55	Arthur Macdonald Ritchie	1849	6th Sep. 1849.
" 56	Leonard Cooper	1850	20th Dec. 1849.
" 57	Arthur Macdonald Ritchie	1851	20th Dec. 1850.
" 58	Leonard Cooper	1852	20th Dec. 1851 to 20th July 1852.
" 59	Richard Burgess	1852	10th Aug. 1852.
" 60	Richard Burgess	1853	20th Dec. 1852 to 15th Aug. 1853.
" 61	Edward Salmon	1853	10th Aug. 1853.
" 62	Christopher Biden	1854	20th Dec. 1853.
" 63	H. D. E. Dalrymple	1855	20th Dec. 1854.
" 64	Frederick Orme	1856	21st Dec. 1855.
" 65	John Findlay McKenna	1857	
" 66	John James Franklin	1858	
" 67	William Sydney Wright	1859	
" 68	Eyre Burton Powell	1860	
" 69	Hew Drummond Elphinstone Dalrymple	1861	
" 70	Colonel John Innes	1862	
" 71	Do. do.	1863	
" 72	Do. do.	1864	
" 73	Do. do.	1865	
" 74	Do. do.	1866	3rd Dec. 1865 died.
" 75	Mr. H. D. E. Dalrymple	1866	5th Dec. 1866.
" 76	Do. do.	1867	
" 77	Do. do.	1868	
" 78	Do. do.	1869	
" 79	Do. do.	1870	2nd May 1870 resigned.
" 80	John Charles Loch	1870	4th May 1870.
" 81	H. D. E. Dalrymple	1870	20th Dec. 1870.
" 82	Do. do.	1871	
" 83	Do. do.	1872	
" 84	Do. do.	1873	
" 85	John Charles Loch	1874	
" 86	Do. do.	1875	11th May 1875 resigned.
" 87	Clement Simpson	1875	20th May 1875.
" 88	Do. do.	1876	
" 89	William Walker Munro	1877	20th Dec. 1876.
" 90	Do. do.	1878	
" 91	Robert Chillingworth Walker	1879	20th Dec. 1878.
" 92	Do. do.	1880	
" 93	Basil Levery	1881	20th Dec. 1880.
" 94	Do. do.	1882	

List of Deputy Sheriffs of Madraspatnam.

No. 1	Mr. Thomas Blyth	1800	November 18th.
" 2	" Thomas Blackhouse	1819	July 1st.
" 3	" Thomas Q. Stritch	1820	June 1st.
" 4	" Edward Lys	1821	December 21st.
" 5	" William Peacock	1824	July 1st.
" 6	" John Hy. Wilkinz	1825	October 1st.
" 7	" James Thoy Baillie	1826	December 21st.
" 8	" William Paulin	1832	January 19th.
" 9	" James Thoy Baillie	1835	October 5th.
" 10	" John Birgved Jauncy	1842	December 20th.
" 11	" Leonard Cooper	1847	January 1st.
" 12	" George Evelyn Cower	1847	October 18th.
" 13	" Leonard S. mirnoff Cooper	1850	December 6th.
" 14	" Daniel Shaw	1850	December 20th.
" 15	" Thomas Gregory Seth	1857	March.
" 16	" Daniel Shaw	1857	December 20th.
" 17	" Edwin W. loughby Shaw	1858	April 15th.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir James Fergusson, Baronet, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., Governor and President in Council, took his seat 28th April 1880.—Pay Rs. 10,000.

His Excellency Lieut.-Genl. The Hon'ble Arthur Edward Hardinge, C.S., Equerry to the Queen, Commander-in-Chief and 2nd Member of Council, took his seat 20th March 1881.—Pay Rs. 5,553 5-1.

The Hon. Lionel Robert Ashburner, C.S., Third Member of Council, took his seat 1st August 1877.—Pay Rs. 5,120.

The Hon. Edward W. Ravenscroft, C.S., Fourth Member of Council, took his seat 15th April 1879.—Pay Rs. 5,120.

PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

G. H. R. Hart, Private Secretary.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
 Lieut. Col. H. D. Stracey, Scots Guards, Military Secretary.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
 Captain H. J. Fergusson, Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade, Aide-de-Camp.
 Lieut. The Hon'ble G. Fitzroy Somerset, Grenadier Guards (on field service).
 Lieutenant E. H. Elliot, R. A., Extra Aide-de-Camp.
 Captain G. W. F. Claremont, 29th Foot, do.
 Lieutenant C. S. Shepherd, 4th Foot, do.
 Captain G. H. Dent, 12th (P. W. R.) Lancers, do.
 Subadar Shaik Cassim, 8th L. L., Native Aide-de-Camp.
 Surgeon George Water, Medical Officer.—Pay Rs. 1,000, (on leave).
 Surgeon J. Findlay, M.B., Acting.—Pay Rs. 652-7-1.

PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Lieut.-Col. E. S. Rivett-Carnac, 11th Hussars, Military Secy.—Pay Rs. 1,500 (on furl.)
 Major W. F. Gassner, Middl. Regt., Officiating.
 Lieutenant The Hon'ble G. R. W. Colville, Grenadier Guards, Aide-de-Camp.
 Capt. G. S. Shephard, R. A. O. Royal Lancaster Regiment, Offg. Aide-de-Camp and Inptr.
 Munshid Mahomed Noof, 2nd L. O., Native Aide-de-Camp.

SECRETARIES AND UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c., TO GOVERNMENT.

The Hon. C. Gonne, Chief Secretary, Political, Secret, Judicial and Educational Departments, and in charge of the Separate Department.—Pay Rs. 3,750.
 J. B. Pelle, M.A., C.S., Secretary, Revenue, Financial and General Depts.—Pay Rs. 2,125.
 T. D. Mackenzie, Under Secretary, Revenue, Financial and General Departments.—Pay Rs. 1,250 (on furl.)
 J. Montagu, Acting do.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
 Wassodeo Pandorung, Unconvd. Asst. Secy., Rev., Finl. and Genl. Depts.—Pay Rs. 700.
 C. G. W. Macpherson, C.S., Under Secy., Polt., Judl. and Educl. Depts. & Secy. to the Council of H. E. the Governor for making Laws and Regulations.—Pay Rs. 1,250.
 S. Macdonald, Unconvd. Asst. Secy. Political, Educational and Secret Depts.—Pay Rs. 450.
 G. C. Gilder, Unconvd. Assistant Secretary in the Indl. Department.—Pay Rs. 600.
 Colonel M. W. Willoughby, Secy., Mty., Marine and Ecclesiastical Depts.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 W. Maudmont, Unconvd. Asst. Secy.—Pay Rs. 650, & Marriage Regr.—Pay Rs. 50.

Rear-Admiral His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh,
3rd DECEMBER 1869.

INVESTED AT CALCUTTA, 30TH DECEMBER 1869.

Duke of Saxony; Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; Earl of Essex; Earl of Ulster; Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George; and a Member of Her Majesty's Most Hon'ble Privy Council.

Lieutenant-Colonel His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert,
Duke of Connaught and Strathearn,

1st JANUARY 1877.

Duke of Saxony; Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; Earl of Sussex; Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of the Most Ancient and Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick; Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George; and a Member of Her Majesty's Most Hon'ble Privy Council.

His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert,
1st JANUARY 1877.

Prince of the United Kingdom; Duke of Saxony; Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; a Member of Her Majesty's Most Hon'ble Privy Council; Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Field Marshal His Royal Highness George William Frederick Charles,
2nd JUNE 1877.

Duke of Cambridge; Earl of Tipperary and Baron Culloden; Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath; Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick; Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey,
3rd MAY 1878.

Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

His Excellency General Sir Frederick Paul Haines,
29th JULY 1878.

Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath; Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire; Councillor of the Empress of India; Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Right Hon'ble Sir Gathorne Hardy of Hampstead Park, County Kent,
Viscount Cranbrook.

20th APRIL 1880.

Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

HONORARY KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.

His Highness Ismael Pasha, Ex-Khadiwe of Egypt,
27th AUGUST 1870.

Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath; Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

M. Viscount Ferdinand de Lesseps,
19th AUGUST 1876.

Knight of the Legion of Honor; Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

His Highness Hajj Mirza Hussein Khan, Minister of Foreign Affairs and of War to His Majesty the Shah of Persia,
11th JULY 1878.

Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

His Highness Prince Muhammad Tewfik Pasha, Khadiwe of Egypt,
3rd MAY 1875.

Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

His Excellency Chorif Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Khadiwe of Egypt,
10th OCTOBER 1877.

Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

His Highness Savet Pasha, Grand Vizier and Minister for Foreign Affairs to H. I. M. the Sultan of Turkey.

17th AUGUST 1878.

Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

His Highness Beglar Begi Mir Mohammed-Khodadad Khan Wali of Kelat,
29th JULY 1879.

Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

PREVIOUS GRAND MASTERS OF THE ORDER.

The Right Hon'ble Charles John Viscount Canning (afterwards Earl Canning, &c.)	From May 1861 to 12th March 1862.
The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, &c.	From 15th March 1862 to 20th Nov. 1863.
The Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., (afterwards Lord Lawrence)	From 19th Jan. 1864 to 12th Jan. 1869.
The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mayo, &c.	From 12th Jan. 1869 to 8th Feb. 1872.
The Right Hon'ble the Baron Northbrook of Scratton, (now Earl of Northbrook)	From 3rd May 1872 to 12th April 1876.
The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Lytton, &c.	From 13th April 1876 to 7th June 1880.

PREVIOUS SECRETARIES OF THE ORDER.

Colonel Sir H. M. Durand, &c., &c., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department	From Aug. 1861 to 11th June 1865.
Sir W. Muir, &c., &c., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department	From 12th June 1865 to 5th March 1868.
Sir R. Temple, &c., &c., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department	From 5th March 1868 to 9th Aug. 1868.
W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department	From 10th Aug. 1868 to 6th Oct. 1869.
C. U. Atchison, Esq., &c., &c., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department	From 7th Oct. 1869 to 8th Feb. 1876.
T. H. Thornton, Esq., &c., &c., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department	From 9th Feb. 1876 to 1st Nov. 1877.
C. U. Atchison, Esq., &c., &c., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department	From 2nd Nov. 1877 to 25th April 1878.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
FIRST CLASS, OR KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.		
1	His Highness Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, Azim-ul-Quidar, Rafi-ud-Daula, Wala Shikoh, Multasham-i-Dauran, Um-ud-d-Adams, Maharaja Adhiraj, Alijah, Hissam-us-Salawat, Maharaja Jagt Rao Sindia, Bahadur, Sinath, Mansuri-Zaman, Firdi-Hazrat-i-Mulka-e-Munazzam-e-Rafi-ul-Darja-o-Inglistan, Maharaja of Cochin, Councillor of the Empress of India, Honorary General in the Army, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	25th June 1861.
2	His Highness Maharaja Dhalip Singh, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	Ditto.
3	His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singh, Indar Mahinder Bahadur Sipari-Saltanat, of Cashmere, Councillor of the Empress of India, Honorary General in the Army, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	Ditto.
4	Sir George Russell Clerk, Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. (Europe.)	Ditto.
5	His Highness Maharaja (Jagjit) Raj Bahadur, Nawab Taloji Rao Holkar, Bahadur, Maharaja of Indore, Councillor of the Empress of India, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	Ditto.

62	MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.	PART II.
No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
FIRST CLASS OR KNIGHT'S GRAND COMMANDERS.—(continued.)		
6	Field Marshal the Right Hon'ble Hugh Henry Lord Stra- ssan, Baron Strathmore, of Strathmore, in the County of Perth, and of Aberg, in the West Indies; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	26th June 1861
7	The Right Hon'ble Sir Henry Hardie, Howard, Bart., late B.C.S., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay, Retired.)	12th Feb. 1866
8	Sir Robert Montgomery, Bart., Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
9	General Robert Cornhill Lord Napier, Baron Napier of Magdala, in Abyssinia, and of Cargyle, County Fife, of Chester; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	16th Sep. 1867
10	Sir William Robert Barrington Vesey Fitzgerald, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.— (Bengal.)	8th Dec. 1868
11	Nawab Sir Salar Jung, Bahadur, Minister of the Hyderabad State, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	23rd May 1870
12	The Right Hon'ble Thomas George Earl of Northbrook, of Strat- ton in the County of Southampton, Viscount Daring of Lee, County Kent, Baron Northbrook of Stratton, and a Baronet, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	3rd May 1872
13	Her Highness Nawab Shah Jahan Begum of Awadh, Member of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	31st May 1872
14	General Sir Neville Lewis Chamberlain, Bengal Army, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	Ditto.
15	His Highness Sir Salimullah Mahomed Adine, Nawab Sirgh Bahadur, of Jodhpur, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	23rd Oct. 1875
16	His Highness Sir Salimullah Mahomed Adine, Nawab Mahomed Khatun, Sir Salim Bahadur, of Jodhpur, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	Ditto.
17	His Highness Farmanulla Othman Bahadur, Daudat, In- spector, Hyderabad, late Bahadur Sirgh Bahadur, of Jodhpur, Companion of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	23rd Oct. 1875
18	The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Lytton, in the County of Derby, Viscount Knebworth, and a Baronet, B.C.S., Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	Ditto.
19	The Most Noble Richard Plantagenet Campbell Temple, Knight Bridge, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and a Baronet, Baron Temple, Viscount and Baron Cobham, in the peerage of Great Britain, Earl Nelson in the peerage of Ireland, Lord Kilmore in the peerage of Scotland, Lord Lieutenant of Bucks, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	26th June 1876
20	Sir Philip Edmund Woodhouse, Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	Ditto.
21	His Highness Maharaja Raja Ram Singh Bahadur of Jammu, Companion of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	1st Jan. 1877
22	His Highness Maharaja Sriprasad Narayan Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Singh, of Jammu, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	Ditto.

INDIAN.	MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.	63
No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
KNIGHT'S GRAND COMMANDERS.—(continued.)		
23	His Highness Maharaja Bahadur Prasad Narayan Singh Bahadur, of Jammu, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	1st Jan. 1878
24	The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, Bart., late B.C.S., Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
25	His Highness Farmanulla Othman Akbar Farmanulla Daudat- Inglish, Bahadur, Bahadur Singh, Raja Hira Singh Bahadur Bahadur, of Jammu, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	29th July 1879
26	His Highness Bakhsh Daudat, Nawab Jung Bahadur, of Muzaffargarh, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	
27	His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Singh Bahadur of Oudh, Bahadur Singh, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	
ABSTRACT.		
G.C.S.I.—(36.)		
British	13	
Native	15	
British	27	
Native	12	Vacancies
	18	3
		30
No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
SECOND CLASS OR KNIGHT'S COMMANDERS.		
1	Sir Henry Ricketts, late B.C.S., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	18th April 1896
2	Maharaja Sir High Bijai Singh Bahadur of Bulhanpur, in Oudh, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Oudh, Bengal.)	Ditto.
3	Sir Walker Elliot, late M.C.S., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras, Retired.)	Ditto.
4	Sir Thomas Pycroft, late M.C.S., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras, Retired.)	Ditto.
5	Sir John MacPherson Macleod, late M.C.S., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras, Retired.)	Ditto.
6	Raja Sir Umkar Rao, Bahadur, Khas Bahadur, Knight Com- mander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.— (Bengal.)	Ditto.
7	Lieutenant-General Sir George St. Patrick Lawrence, late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.— (Bengal, Retired.)	Ditto.
8	General Sir Arthur Thomas Cotton, late Madras Engineer, Ent., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras, Retired.)	Ditto.
9	Raja Sir Singh Deval Misr, of Kishan Kot, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Punjab, Bengal.)	Ditto.
10	Sir George Udny Yule, late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	Ditto.
11	Raja Sir Tanjore Madava Rao, Minister of Baroda, Knight Com- mander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.— (Madras.)	Ditto.
12	Sir Charles John Wingfield, late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	Ditto.
13	General Sir Arnold Burdett Campbell, R.A., Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.—(Continued.)		
14	Major-General Sir Robert Wallace, late B.C.S., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay, <i>Retired</i> .)	18th April 1866.
15	Major-General Sir William Henry Bedes Green, late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay, <i>Retired</i> .)	Ditto.
16	His Highness Sir Datta Tummongong Alabaker, Maharaja of Jabore, Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Straits Settlements.)	17th Sept. 1866.
17	Sir William Muir, late B.C.S., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired</i> .)	8th Feb. 1867.
18	Sir George Frederick Harvey, late B.C.S., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired</i> .)	24th May 1867.
19	Major-General Sir William Hill, late Madras Army, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras, <i>Retired</i> .)	Ditto.
20	Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Purves Phaym, late B.S.C., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired</i> .)	Ditto.
21	General Sir Edward Lechmere Russell, Bombay Army, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay, <i>Europe</i> .)	24th Aug. 1869.
22	His Highness Rania Warma, Raja of Cochin, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	2nd June 1869.
23	His Highness Nawab Mahabub Khan of Jeoragurb, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	28th May 1871.
24	Sir Henry Sumner Maine, D.C.L., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Europe.)	Ditto.
25	Major-General Sir Frederic John Goldsmid, late M.S.C., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras, <i>Retired</i> .)	1st Nov. 1881.
26	Colonel Sir Frederick Richard Pollock, late B.S.C., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired</i> .)	6th Feb. 1873.
27	Nawab Sir Khwaja Muhammad Khan Khattak, Khan Bahadur, of Kohat, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Punjab, Bengal.)	24th May 1873.
28	Sir George Campbell, D.C.L., late B.C.S., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired</i> .)	Ditto.
29	Sir Alexander John Arbuthnot, late M.C.N., Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras, <i>Retired</i> .)	Ditto.
30	Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Burnett Lumsden, late B.S.C., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired</i> .)	Ditto.
31	Sir Robert Henry Davies, B.C.S., Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired</i> .)	30th May 1874.
32	Col. Sir Richard John Meade, late B.C.S., Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired</i> .)	Ditto.
33	Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, late B.C.S., Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay, <i>Retired</i> .)	Ditto.
34	Sir Thomas Douglas Forsyth, late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay, <i>Retired</i> .)	27th July 1874.
35	Sir Barron Bellert Ellis, late B.C.S., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay, <i>Retired</i> .)	29th Sept. 1875.
36	Sir William Ross Robinson, late M.C.S., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras, <i>Retired</i> .)	23rd Oct. 1878.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.—(Continued.)		
37	Maharaja Rudra Pratap Panna, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Central India.)	23rd Oct. 1878.
38	Raja Shamsher Prakash Bahadur, Raja of Sirmour (Nahan), Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Punjab, Bengal.)	Ditto.
39	Rao Sir Jai Bahadur Dada Sahab of Indore, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Central India.)	Ditto.
40	General Sir Ramdip Singh Rana Bahadur of Nepal, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	18th Dec. 1878.
41	Rao Raja Ganpat Rao Khadki Shamsher Bahadur, Diwan of Gwalior, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Central India.)	Ditto.
42	Munshi-ul-Daula Nawab Sir Muhammad Faiz Ali Khan Bahadur, of Bahawalpur, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(N. W. P., Bengal.)	Ditto.
43	Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir Henry Ramsay, B.S.C., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(N. W. P., Bengal, <i>Retired</i> .)	Ditto.
44	Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel James Browne, B.S.C., V.C., Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	7th March 1878.
45	Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Macnaghten Prebyn, Knight, V.C., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired</i> .)	Ditto.
46	Sir Joseph Fayer, M.D., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired</i> .)	Ditto.
47	His Highness Raja Shivaji Bhonsla Chhatrapati Maharaj, of Kolhapore, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	1st January 1877.
48	Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, G. C., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Europe.)	Ditto.
49	His Highness Maharaja Anand Rao Puar, of Dhar, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Central India.)	Ditto.
50	Sir Arthur Hobhouse, G. C., Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Europe.)	Ditto.
51	His Highness Raj Sahib Man Singhji, of Dhruvadra, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
52	Sir Edward Clive Bayley, late B.C.S., Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired</i> .)	Ditto.
53	His Highness Jnan Shri Vibhaji of Nowanagar, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
54	Sir George Leveson Wilson Couper, Bart., B.C.S., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(N. W. P., Bengal.)	Ditto.
55	Vice Admiral Sir Reginald John Macdonald, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	Ditto.
56	Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, M.D., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Europe.)	2nd June 1877.
57	Sir Thomas Lawrence Seconite, Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Europe.)	Ditto.
58	General Sir Michael Kawangh Kennedy, R.E., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	1st July 1878.
59	The Hon'ble Sir Ashley Eden, R.C.S., Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	25th May 1878.
60	Sir Stewart Colvile Bayley, B.C.S., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.

60 MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA. [PART II.]

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.—(Continued.)		
61	Colonel Sir Owen Tudor Borne, British Army, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	29th July 1879.
62	Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert Grove Sandeman, B.S.C., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
63	The Hon. Sir Robert Krien Egerston, B.C.S., Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
64	His Highness Maharaja Kirti Singh of Manipur.—Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	Ditto.
65	Sirar Dewa Singh, President of the Council of Regency, Patiala, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	
66	General Sir Orford Cavanagh, late B.C.S., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	
67	Sir Charles Umpherton Atchison, M.D., B.C.S., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	
68	His Highness Thakur Bawa Talha Sing of Bhussanagar, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	
69	Sir James Davidson Gordon, B.C.S., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	
70	Sir John Forsyth, late Bengal Medical Establishment, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	
71	Sir Lepel Henry Griffin, B.C.S., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	
72		

ABSTRACT.

K.C.S.I.—(72.)

British	50
Natives	21
Vacancies	1
	72

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
THIRD CLASS, OR COMPANIONS.		
1	Nawab Syad Asghar Ali Khan Bahadur, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	18th April 1866.
2	Plantwood Williams, Esq., late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	Ditto.
3	Charles Foulkes, Esq., late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	Ditto.
4	Sir David Mansfield, Esq., late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay, Retired.)	Ditto.
5	Raja Venkoba Kameswara Zathama Narada Bahadur, of Venkoteswari, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	Ditto.
6	William Bond, Esq., late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	Ditto.
7	General Crawford Trotter Chamberlain, B.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
8	Raja Shroff, Singh of Kashipur, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(N. W. P. Bengal.)	Ditto.
9	Lieutenant-General Richard Stretcher, M.E., B.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	Ditto.

INDIAN.] MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS.—(Continued.)		
10	General Reynell George Taylor, B.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Punjab, Bengal.)	18th April 1866.
11	Raja Jaswant Rao, of Etawah, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(N. W. P. Bengal.)	Ditto.
12	John Walter Sherer, Esq., late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	Ditto.
13	Major-General John Colpoys Haughton, B.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
14	William Mackenzie, M.D., late Madras Medical Establishment, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras, Retired.)	Ditto.
15	Syad Hussan El Edroos, of Surat, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
16	Raghunathrao Vikhal Varuchekar, Chief of Vinchor, in Bombay, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
17	Colonel Richard Harte Keatinge, B.S.C., Victoria Cross, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
18	Major-General John William Youngblood, late B.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay, Retired.)	Ditto.
19	Eyre Burton Powell, Esq., M.A., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	Ditto.
20	John Fleming, Esq., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
21	Sir Albert David Sassoon, Knight, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
22	Henry Phillip Archibald Buchanan, Esq., late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	16th Sept. 1867.
23	Lewis Bentham Bowring, Esq., late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	Ditto.
24	Lieut.-General James Maurice Frimston, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(British Army.)	Ditto.
25	Edward Hare, Esq., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	Ditto.
26	Lieutenant-General James Augustus Grant, late B.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	24th Aug. 1868.
27	James Duncan Sim, Esq., late M.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras, Retired.)	8th Dec. 1868.
28	Major-General Frederic Conyers Cotton, late Madras Engineers, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India (Madras, Retired.)	Ditto.
29	Lieutenant-General Albert Eyre, late B.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	Ditto.
30	Lieut.-General Craven Hildesley Dickens, B.A., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	Ditto.
31	Major-General Edward Tufts Dalton, B.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
32	John H. Oliver, Esq., late Bengal Unconvenanted Service, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	Ditto.
33	Sir Frank H. Souter, Knight, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
34	Lieut.-General Henry Renny, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(British Army.)	Ditto.
35	Syad Ahmad Khan Bahadur, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(N. W. P. Bengal.)	2nd June 1869.
36	Richard Fryer Harrison, Esq., late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	Ditto.
37	Lieutenant-General George Samuel Montgomery, Bombay Army, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
38	Major Henry Court, Esq., late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	Ditto.

MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA. (PART IV.)

MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS.—(Continued.)	
and John Black Spanglin, late Madras Army, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras, Retired.)	2nd June 1869.
William James Mackey, Esq., late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	Do.
George Nelson Barlow, Esq., B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Do.
42 Major-General George Hutchinson, late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	Do.
43 Lieutenant Colonel William Dickson, B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Do.
44 Surgeon-Major John Findlay Archer, M.D., late Madras Medical Establishment, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras, Retired.)	Do.
45 Richard Vaneux Boyle, Esq., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Europe.)	Do.
46 Mir Ashtar Ali, Khan Bahadur, of Hyderabad, in the Decan, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Hyderabad.)	Do.
47 Major-General Sir Peter Robert Lumsden, B.C.S., Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	22nd Mar. 1870.
48 Raja Jai Kishen Das Bahadur, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(N.W.P., Bengal.)	22nd May 1870.
49 Lieutenant-General Henry Loring, British Army, Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Europe.)	Do.
50 Major-General Sir Henry Edward Lauder Thomson, R.A., Knight, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	Do.
51 Major-General Martin Dill, British Army, Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Europe.)	Do.
52 Raja Shiva Prasad, of Benares, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(N.W.P., Bengal.)	Do.
53 Nawab Khajida Abdul Ghani, of Dacca, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	20th May 1871.
54 Mrs. Vembacher Ravelingur, of Madras, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	Do.
55 Ishakram Spanghram Menon, Diwan of Cochin, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	Do.
56 Mir Shahnaz Ali, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Central India.)	Do.
57 Nawab Mir Asan Ali Khan, of Agra, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Panjab, Bengal.)	Do.
58 Sir Momen Das Satterghat, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Do.
59 Lieutenant Robert Ashburner, Esq., late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay, Retired.)	Do.
60 Major-General Alexander Cunningham, late Bengal Engineers, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	Do.
61 Major-General George Bruce Mallett, late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	31st May 1872.
62 Mohammed Husein Khan, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Panjab, Bengal.)	Do.
63 Major-General Alfred Thomas Blomfield, late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay, Retired.)	Do.
64 Lt.-Col. Charles Dean Esau Smith, Madras Army, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	15th Nov. 1872.
65 Lt.-Col. Bursford Lloyd, R.L., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	6th Feb. 1873.
66 Surgeon-Major Henry Walter Bell, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Do.
67 John Forbes David Hughes, Esq., late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	24th May 1873.
68 John Ware Edgar, Esq., B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Do.

INDIAN.] MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.		39
No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS.—(Continued.)		
69	Colonel Henry Hopkinson, B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	23rd Feb. 1874.
70	Colonel Thomas Edward Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	4th Aug. 1874.
71	Robert Barclay Chapman, Esq., late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	20th Nov. 1875.
72	William Holloway, Esq., late M.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras, Retired.)	Do.
73	The Hon'ble Edward William Ravenscroft, B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Do.
74	Major-General Sir Charles Metcalfe MacGregor, B.C.S., Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Do.
75	Charles Edward Bernard, Esq., B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Do.
76	Lieut-General Francis Hornblow Randall, R.E., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	Do.
77	James Richard Bullen Smith, Esq., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Do.
78	Henry Percy Le Mesurier, Esq., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Do.
79	Bairamji Jijibhai, Esq., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Do.
80	Rao Bahadur Bocherdas Ambaldas, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Do.
81	Manvi Mir Ismail Ali Khan Bahadur, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(N.W.P., Bengal.)	Do.
82	Philip Sanjiv Melvil, Esq., B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	7th March 1876.
83	Colonel James Michael, M.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	Do.
84	Rear-Admiral the Hon'ble Carr Glynn, Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Europe.)	Do.
85	Colonel William Earle, Grenadier Guards, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Europe.)	Do.
86	The Hon'ble Major Evelyn Baring, R.A., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Do.
87	Colonel Arthur Edward Augustus Ellis, Grenadier Guards, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Europe.)	Do.
88	Lieutenant Colonel Philip Durham Henderson, Madras Army, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	Do.
89	Lieutenant Colonel Edward Ridley Colthourne Bradford, M.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	Do.
90	Lieutenant Colonel Hurvey Tackett Dunstan, late M.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras, Retired.)	20th Sep. 1876.
91	Syad Patch Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Banganapalli, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	1st Jan. 1877.
92	John Henry Morris, Esq., B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Do.
93	The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Do.
94	Rao Sahib Wishwanath Narayan Mandlik, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Do.
95	George Thornhill, Esq., late M.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras, Retired.)	Do.
96	B. Krishnaswami, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Mysore.)	Do.
97	The Hon'ble Augustus Rivers Thompson, B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Do.
98	Azam Gauri Shankar Udesankar, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Do.

MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA. (PART II.)

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS.—(Concluded.)		
99	Thomas Henry Thornton, B. L., late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired</i> .)	1st July 1877.
100	Amaravati Sheshaya Sastri, Dewan of Travancore, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	Ditto.
101	Alexander McLaurin Monteath, Esq., B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
102	Bahadur Khogee Singh, Commandant of the Force of His Highness Maharaja Feroz of Indore, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Central India.)	Ditto.
103	Theodore Crockett Hope, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
104	Hanraj Nar Khun, Minister of Jaipur, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Central India.)	Ditto.
105	Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Esq., B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
106	Dashrath Prasad, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
107	Major Leopold John Herbert Gray, B.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
108	George Christopher McLeven, Esq., M.B., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Europe.)	Ditto.
109	Sir George Welch Bellin, Knight, Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
110	Edwin Arnold, Esq., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Europe.)	2nd June 1877.
111	Colonel George Clive Hatch, B.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
112	Lieutenant-Colonel William George Davies, B.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	26th May 1878.
113	The Hon'ble James Gibba, B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
114	The Hon'ble Colonel Charles James Merriman, R.E., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
115	James Bellet Richley, Esq., B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
116	Lieutenant-Colonel William Scott Driver, M.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	Ditto.
117	John Henry Garstin, Esq., M.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	Ditto.
118	Robert Davidson, Esq., M.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	Ditto.
119	Charles Alfred Elliot, Esq., B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
120	Major Colin Campbell Scott Moncrieff, R.E., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	29th July 1879.
121	Lieut.-Col. Oliver Beauchamp Coventry St. John, R.E., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
122	Lieut.-Colonel W. Garrow Wetherill, B.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
123	Lieutenant-Colonel James Brown, Esq., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
124	Robert Armstrong Dalrymple, Esq., late M.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras, <i>Retired</i> .)	Ditto.
125	James Brathwaite Fells, Esq., late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay, <i>Retired</i> .)	Ditto.
126	The Hon'ble Maharaja Jivraj Mohun Tapora, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	
127	Sardar Shriyasa Singh, of Kapurthala, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	
128	Maharaj, Parbhat Singh Bahadur, of Jodhpur, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	
129	Maharaj Udayprakash Khosla, of Tonk, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	
130	Sardar Bakshi Ganda Singh of Panjala, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	
131	Dewan Ram Jai, of Kapurthala, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	

COMPANIONS.—(Concluded.)

132	Lieutenant-Colonel James Johnstone, Bengal Infantry, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
133	Major Montagu Protheroe, M.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
134	Captain Henry Wyke, General List Infantry, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
135	Lieutenant-Colonel William Drenth, B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
136	Henry Mortimer Durnell, Esq., B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
137	Donald Campbell Macmillan, Esq., late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
138	Wazirzadah Muhammad Afzal Khan, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
139	Major-General John Salisbury Trevor, late Bombay Engineers, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
140	Hon'ble Abel Cheek, Esq., M.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
141	Colonel Samuel Black, B.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
142	The Hon'ble Charles Grant, B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
143	Colonel William Cassinell Anderson, B.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
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ABSTRACT.

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The Order of the Indian Empire, INSTITUTED 31st DECEMBER 1875.

SOVEREIGN.

Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen and Empress of India.

GRAND MASTER.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, The Most Honourable the Marquis of Ripon, K. G., Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

OFFICERS OF THE ORDER.

Registrar—Sir Albert W. Wood.

Chief Principal King of Arms, Herald's College.

Secretary—The Hon'ble CHARLES GRANT, C.S.I.

Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

10th September 1881.

President, Grand Master of the Order.

The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Lytton, G.C.S.I., G.C.B.

Previous Secretaries.

Thomas Henry Thornton, Esq., C.S.I., G.C.I.

Sir Charles Ungherston Atchison, G.C.S.I., G.C.B.

Sir Alfred Comyns, G.C.B.

COMPANIONS AND MEMBERS.

Ex-officio and for life.

1	Arbuthnot, the Hon. Lieut. Sir Alexander John, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Councillor of the Empress of India, Member of the Council of the Governor-General.	1st January 1873.
2	Baring, The Hon. Sir Major Evelyn, Royal Artillery, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Member of the Council of the Governor-General.	Ditto.
3	Bayley, Sir Edward Grey, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, late Member of the Council of the Governor-General. — <i>Europe.</i>	Ditto.
4	Bonington, His Highness Rani Sir Bahadur, Maharaja Rajsol, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Councillor of the Empress of India.	Ditto.
5	Buchanan and Graham, His Grace the Most Noble Richard FitzGerald, Duke of, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Councillor of the Empress of India, late Governor of Madras. — <i>(Europe.)</i>	Ditto.
6	Cashmere and Jemson, His Highness Bahadur Singh Indar Mahindar Bahadur, Sepah-i-Bahadur, Maharaja of, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Councillor of the Empress of India, Honorary General in the Army.	Ditto.
7	Clarke, Colonel Sir Andrew, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Councillor of the Empress of India, late Member of the Council of the Governor-General.	Ditto.
8	Croft, The Hon. Sir George Ebenezer Wilson, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Councillor of the Empress of India, Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.	Ditto.
9	Davies, Sir Robert Henry, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. — <i>(Europe.)</i>	Ditto.
10	Eden, the Hon. Sir Ashley, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Councillor of the Empress of India, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Ditto.
11	Egerton, the Hon. Sir Robert Fyfe, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Councillor of the Empress of India, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.	Ditto.
12	Ferguson, His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir James, Baronet, Governor of Bombay.	Ditto.
13	Giles, The Hon. Sir James, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Member of the Council of the Governor-General.	Ditto.
14	Gwalior, His Highness Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Azim-ul-Idris, Rahnishan, Wazir Saikh, Mahataham-i-Darwan, Umud-ul-Amra, Maharaj Adhiraj Aliyah Elsam-us-Sultaniat Mahiraja Jaji Ran Saikh Bahadur Shikah Mansur, Zaman-i-Dar-e-Hakmat Mahir-i-Mum Zama-e-Bahad-Darja-e-Iqbalan, Maharaja of, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Councillor of the Empress of India, Honorary General in the Army.	Ditto.
15	Haines, General Sir Frederick Paul, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Councillor of the Empress of India, late Commander-in-Chief in India.	Ditto.
16	Honorable, Sir Arthur, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, late Member of the Council of the Governor-General. — <i>(Europe.)</i>	Ditto.
17	Indore, His Highness Maharaja Adhiraj Raj Ganeswar Sawai, Maharaja of, Maharaja of, Maharaja of, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Councillor of the Empress of India.	Ditto.

COMPANIONS AND MEMBERS.—(Continued.)

18	Jehad, His Highness Farzand-i-Dilshad Bahadur-i-Talikh Daulat-i-Jahaniah Bahadur Bahadur Raja Bahadur Sing Bahadur, Raja of, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Councillor of the Empress of India.	1st Jan'y. 1878.
19	Johnson, General Sir Edwin Devereux, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, late Member of the Council of the Governor-General.	Ditto.
20	Norman, Lieut.-General Sir Henry Wylla, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, late Member of the Council of the Governor-General. — <i>(Europe.)</i>	Ditto.
21	Rampore, His Highness Farzand-i-Dilshad Daulat-i-Jahaniah Nizam Muhammad Khatun Khan Bahadur, Nawab of, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Councillor of the Empress of India.	Ditto.
22	Seward, His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Donald Martin, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Councillor of the Empress of India, Commander-in-Chief in India.	Ditto.
23	Stokes, the Hon. Sir Whitley, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Councillor of the Empress of India, Member of the Council of the Governor-General.	Ditto.
24	Strachey, Sir John, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, late Member of the Council of the Governor-General.	Ditto.
25	Thompson, The Hon. Sir A. Rivers, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Member of the Council of the Governor-General.	Ditto.
26	Temple, Sir Richard, Baronet, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, late Governor of Bombay.	Ditto.
27	Wilson, The Hon. Major-General Thomas Fourness, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Member of the Council of the Governor-General.	Ditto.
COMPANIONS.		
1	The Right Hon. the Earl of Lynton, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., late Viceroy and Governor-General of India. — <i>(Europe.)</i>	1st Jan'y. 1878.
2	Mir Mahomed Khan, eldest son and heir of His Highness the Khan of Khelat.	Ditto.
3	Sir Louis Stuart Jackson, Knight, late Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bengal.	Ditto.
4	Colonel Sir Richard John Mordaunt, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, late Resident at Hyderabad.	Ditto.
5	John Muir, Esq., D.C.L., late Bengal Civil Service. — <i>(Europe.)</i>	Ditto.
6	Dietrich Brandis, Esq., Ph.D., Inspector-General of Forests, India.	Ditto.
7	Sri Rajawansi Raja Leo, Zemindar of Madras, Madras.	Ditto.
8	The Hon. Sir Charles Arthur Turner, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, Madras.	Ditto.
9	Mir Ali Khan, eldest son and heir of the Jan of Loh Boyla, Khelat.	Ditto.
10	The Hon. Gregory Charles Paul, B.A., Advocate-General, Bengal.	1st January 1878.
11	Sir Arif Khan, Chief of the Bakhawani Brakhs, Khelat.	Ditto.
12	Colonel Sir Owen Tudor Byrne, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Secretary in the Political and Secret Department of the India Office. — <i>(Europe.)</i>	Ditto.
13	Sarda, Guher Khan, Chief of the Jelawan Brakhs, Khelat.	Ditto.
14	Richard Kaye Puckle, Esq., Madras Civil Service, Second Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras.	Ditto.
15	Surgeon-Major William Jameson, late Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Saharampore, North-Western Provinces.	Ditto.
16	Syad Vilevar Ali Khan, Banker, Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate, Patna, Bengal.	Ditto.
17	Colonel William George Mainwaring, late Commandant, 30th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry.	Ditto.
18	Rajendra Lal Mitra, Esq. Bahadur, L.L.D., Director of the Wards Institute, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Calcutta.	Ditto.
19	Surgeon-General John Fullerton Beaton, M.D., Indian Medical Department. — <i>(Retired, Europe.)</i>	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	
COMPANIONS.—(Continued.)		
20	Surgeon-General James Tyrell Carter Ross, Indian Medical Department, Calcutta.	1st Jan'y, 1878.
21	Maxwell Robert Fyson, Esq., F.R.A.S., Government Astronomer and Meteorological Superintendent, Madras.	Ditto.
22	William Wilson Hunter, Esq., B.A., L.L.D., Bengal Civil Service, Director-General of Census and Statistics.	Ditto.
23	Col. Charles Sandham, Esq., Inspector G.I. of Police, Madras.	Ditto.
24	Colonel Edward Charles Spensholt Williams, R.E., late Deputy Secretary, Public Works Department, Railway Branch (Europe).	Ditto.
25	The Hon'ble Kama Das Pal, Rai Bahadur, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, Huddary Magistrate, and Municipal Commissioner, Calcutta.	Ditto.
26	Major-General Alexander Cunningham, R.E., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India (Bengal Retired List), Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India.	Ditto.
27	Rear Admiral John Kitchin, R.N., V.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Bath, late Consulting Naval Officer for the Marine Department of the Government of India.	Ditto.
28	Colonel Boudry de Willes, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General, and Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, Calcutta.	Ditto.
29	Colonel Henry Moore, Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief in India.	Ditto.
30	Tiruvannu Mathuram Aiyar, Esq., B.A., Ag. Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras.	Ditto.
31	Brigadier-General William Gordon, Commanding Gwalior District.	Ditto.
32	Sahib Khuli, Khan Bahadur, of Junagadh, Bombay Presidency.	Ditto.
33	The Hon'ble Donald Graham, Merchant, and Justice of the Peace, Bombay.	Ditto.
34	Surgeon-Major Thomas William Hewitt, Indian Medical Department, Acting Deputy Surgeon-General, Coochbehar Tripathi Native General Hospital, and Justice of the Peace, Bombay.	Ditto.
35	Cecil John Ranga Chetty, Esq., Controller of the Household of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.	Ditto.
36	Major-General Sir Charles Metcalfe, late Major-General, Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Quarter-Master-General in India.	Ditto.
37	George Gidder, Esq., Ph.D., Bombay Educational Service.	Ditto.
38	Datta Krishna Shastri, Professor of Mathematics, Sanskrit College, Benares.	Ditto.
39	Patrick Grogan, Esq., late Commissioner of Rae Bareilly, and Justice of the Peace, Oudh, (Retired Surgeon).	Ditto.
40	Thomas Michael Gordon, Esq., Justice of the Peace, and Manager of the Bellary Estates, Bengal.	Ditto.
41	Robert Leitchbridge, Esq., B.A., late Bengal Educational Service, and late Town Commissioner with the Government of India.	Ditto.
42	Babu Ghader Mohary, Bengal Educational Service.	Ditto.
43	George Smith, Esq., L.L.D., Edinburgh.	Ditto.
44	John Henry Rivers (Jinnah), Esq., Indian Civil Service, F.R.S., Officer, Agent, Bombay.	Ditto.
45	Maj. and Hon. George Campbell, Esq., late of special duty in Persia.	Ditto.
46	Roscoe Leonard, Esq., Agent of the Rail, Punjab and Delhi Railway.	Ditto.
47	James Buchanan, Esq., late Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, Bombay Magistrate, Calcutta.	Ditto.
48	Pundit Nani Singh, late of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.	Ditto.
49	George W. Allen, Esq., late of Allahabad—(Europe).	1st January 1879.
50	Benson, Esq., late Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Ditto.
51	William Dwyer, Esq., late Secretary to the Madras Finance Relief Fund.	Ditto.
52	Fredrick, Selman, Esq., Esq., M.A., Bengal Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector of B. Candahar, N.W. Provinces.	Ditto.
53	Honorary Major Shamsi, late of the 1st Bengal Infantry, Khan Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.	Ditto.
54	Mr. C. J. Sengupta, late of the 1st Bengal Staff Corps (Retired).	Ditto.
55	Babu Kama Singh, B.A. and Landholder of Montgomery, in the Punjab.	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS.—(Continued.)		
56	Major Edward Samuel Lockyer, Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1st Jan'y, 1879.
57	Raja Kama Singh, Bahadur, of Bhojpur, Ajmer District.	Ditto.
58	Hubert Lindsay Macdonald, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways.	Ditto.
59	Mohun Chandra, Esq., late Second Judge of the Small Cause Court at Barrackpore.	Ditto.
60	Surgeon-Daniel Robert Thompson, M.D., Surgeon, 1st District, and Medical Inspector of Bhojpur, Madras.	Ditto.
61	Colonel James Francis Tennant, R.M. Milit. Master, Calcutta.	Ditto.
62	Andrew Wingate, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Assistant Secretary, Finance Commission.	Ditto.
63	Sirdar Amar Singh, of Bhaddaur, Punjab.	1st January 1880.
64	Arthur Coke Burnell, Esq., Ph. D., M.A., Civil Service, District and Sessions Judge of Tanjore, Fellow of the Madras University.	Ditto.
65	Surgeon-Major William Robert Curdick, F.R.C.S., Madras Medical Department, Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Madras.	Ditto.
66	Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, K.C.M.G., C.B., Director of the South Kensington Museum.	Ditto.
67	Lieut. Genl. Sir Henry D. Daly, K.C.B., late Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	Ditto.
68	Pranab Chandra Chandra Vidyasagar, Bengal.	Ditto.
69	The Reverend Father Eugene Lafont, S. J., late Rector of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.	Ditto.
70	Stephen Paget Walter Vyvyan Lake, Esq., Offg. Supr. of Telegraphs, late in charge of Telegraphs with the Mysore Field Force.	Ditto.
71	Charles James Lyall, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Offg. Acting Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.	Ditto.
72	Charles Gordon Woodard, Macpherson, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Secy. to the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the Law and Regulations.	Ditto.
73	The Hon'ble Mr. Munir Khan, Bahadur, Additional Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Madras for the Law and Regulations.	Ditto.
74	Monsieur de Nieuwste, Director of Forest Schools at Nancy, France.	Ditto.
75	Thomas Ormiston, Esq., M.I.C.E., Consulting Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust.	Ditto.
76	Charles Edward Pitman, Esq., Offg. Supr. of Telegraphs, in charge of Telegraphs with the Kandahar Field Force.	Ditto.
77	Lieut. Genl. Sir Frederick Hugh Roberts, Bart., G.C.B., V.C., F.R.S., late in Chief Military and Political Command in Kabul, Commander-in-Chief, Madras.	Ditto.
78	Pundit Harap Narain, Pol. Asst., and Dy. Bhojpur Agent, Munipar, Central India.	Ditto.
79	Kazi Shihabuddin, Head of the Revenue Dept. of the Azodra State.	Ditto.
80	George Sibbey, Esq., C.E., late Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway—Europe.	Ditto.
81	Baboo Sourindro Mohan Tagore, Doctor of Music, President, Bengal Musical School.	Ditto.
82	Lyons, Esq., Esq., F.R.C.S., H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Teheran, Persia.	Ditto.
83	Monsieur William, Esq., M.A., Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford.	17th August 1880.
84	Captain W. J. Williamson, B.S.C., Inspector General of Police and Criminals, Commissioner of Abassi Revenue, and Superintendent of Stamp, Assam.	Ditto.
85	Dr. Johan Elias de Vry, Matheson, Magister, Philosophiae Naturae Doctor, Haden.	Ditto.
86	Sirdar Jangut Singh of Jheand.	Ditto.
87	Dewan Bishan Singh of Nabha.	Ditto.
88	Sirdar Nari Singh of Kapurthala.	Ditto.
89	David Ross, Esq., Traffic Manager, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.	Ditto.
90	Richard Isaac Bruce, 1st Assistant to Agent to the Governor General, for Beluchistan.	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS—(Concluded.)		
91	James Thomas Christie, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, late on special duty in Kabul.	
92	Alexander Frederick Douglas Cunningham, Esq., B.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, late on special duty in Kabul.	
93	Mirza Hasan Ali Khan, late Political Assistant at Kandahar.	
94	Sir Stuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., Resident at Hyderabad.	
95	James Ferguson, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., M.L.A.S., F.R.I.C.A., Esq., Surgeon-General Charles McCreath, M.D., late of the Bombay Medical Establishment (Retired, Europe.)	
96	Pundit Indresh Chandra Nyarain, Officiating Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta.	
97	Deputy Surgeon-General Norman Clavert, M.D., formerly Principal, Medical College, Calcutta, (Retired, Europe.)	
98	Captain William Hut Curzon Wylie, R.S.C., Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras.	
99	Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Postmaster.	
100	Surgeon-Major Edward John Waring, late of the Madras Medical Establishment, (Retired, Europe.)	
101	Maj. Trevor John Chichele Powden, Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.	
102	Surgeon-Major Oliver Barnett.	
103	Sirdar Sultan Jap, Saddozai, Assistant Commissioner, Kohat.	
104	Surg. Maj. John Anderson, Surg. to His Excellency the Viceroy.	
105	Sardar Shapurjee Bengali, Sheriff for the Town of Bombay.	
106	Surgeon Charles William Owen.	

N.B.—Nos. 86 to 93 were appointed on 15th March 1881. Nos. 94 to 107 were appointed on 24th May 1881.

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE.

HOME DEPARTMENT, NOTIFICATION, PUBLIC, *Sole*, 3d 1st November 1877, No. 2032.

In supersession of Home Department Notification, No. 3274, dated the 6th July 1871, the following new Warrant of Precedence for India, which has been approved by Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and which has received Her Royal Sign Manual, or also the graced list of civil offices not reserved for Members of the Covenanted Civil Service, supplementary to the Warrant of Precedence which has been prepared under the orders of the Governor-General in Council, are published for general information:—

1. Warrant of Precedence approved by the Queen, Empress of India.
VICEROY, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come greeting:
Whereas it hath been represented unto Us that it is advisable that the rank and precedence of persons holding appointments in the East Indies, as regulated by our Royal Warrant, dated the 6th day of May 1871, should be altered in manner hereinafter mentioned. We do therefore hereby declare that it is Our Will and Pleasure, notwithstanding anything in Our said Warrant contained, that the following Table be henceforth observed with respect to the rank and precedence of the persons hereinafter named, viz:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Governor-General and Viceroy of India. | 12. Chief Justices of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. |
| 2. Governors of Madras and Bombay. | 13. Bishops of Madras and Bombay. |
| 3. President of the Council of the Governor-General. | 14. Ordinary Members of Council in Madras and Bombay. |
| 4. Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, or the Punjab, when in his own territories. | 15. Chief Commissioners and Resident at Hyderabad, and Agents to the Governor-General in Afghanistan, Central India, and Baroda. |
| 5. Commander-in-Chief in India. | 16. Puisne Judges of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. |
| 6. Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab. | 17. Military Officers above the rank of Major-General. |
| 7. Chief Justice of Bengal. | 18. Additional Members of the Council of the Governor-General, when assembled to make Laws, &c. |
| 8. Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India. | 19. A. and Bishops of Lahore and Rangoon. |
| 9. Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General. | 20. Secretaries to the Government of India. |
| 10. Commanders-in-Chief in Madras and Bombay. | 21. Commissioners in Sind. |
| 11. Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in India, unless senior in relative rank to the Commander-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay, in which case he will take the precedence. | 22. Judges of the Chief Court, Punjab. |

23. Additional Members of the Council of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, when assembled to make Laws, &c.
24. Chief Secretaries to the Government of Madras and Bombay.

25. Members of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
26. Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities.

FIRST CLASS.

27. Civilian of thirty-one years' standing and Major-Generals.
28. Advocate-General, Calcutta.
29. Advocates-General, Madras and Bombay.
30. Members of the Boards of Revenue, Madras, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces, and Commissioners of Revenue and Customs, Bombay.
31. Financial Commissioner, Punjab.
32. Judicial Commissioners, and the Recorder of Rangoon.
33. Comptroller-General of Accounts in India.
34. Commissioners of Divisions within their own Divisions, and Residents, Political Agents and Superintendents on pay of Rupees 2,000 per mensem or more (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts) within their own charges.

35. Civil and Military Secretaries to Governments, Madras and Bombay, and Civil Secretaries to Governments, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab.
36. Surveyor-General of India, and Directors-General of the Post Office, and of Telegraphs.
37. Chief Engineers, 1st Class.
38. Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
39. Brigadiers-General.

SECOND CLASS.

40. Civilian of twenty-three years' standing and Colonels.
41. Commissioners of Divisions and Commissioners of Police, Calcutta.
42. Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
43. Residents, Political Agents, and Superintendents on pay of Rupees 2,000 per mensem or more (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts).
44. Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey.
45. Commissioner of Inland Customs.
46. Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.
47. Superintendent of the Geological Survey.
48. Inspector-General of Forests in India.
49. Standing Counsel to the Government of India.
50. Military Accountant-General.
51. Directors of Public Instruction under local Governments.
52. Accountants-General for local Governments.

53. Inspectors-General of Police under local Governments.
54. Director of Revenue Settlement, and Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Madras; Survey and Settlement Commissioners, Bombay; Commissioner of Settlements, Punjab.
55. Remembrancers of Legal Affairs and Government Advocates in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and British Burma.
56. Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta and Lahore, and Chief Engineers, 2nd and 3rd Classes, under local Governments.
57. District and Sessions Judges, Collectors and Magistrates of Districts, Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair, and the Chief Officer of each Presidency Municipality, within their respective charges.
58. Officers in the 1st Class, graded list of civil officers not reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

THIRD CLASS.

59. Civilian of eighteen years' standing and Lieutenant-Colonels.
60. Political Agents and Superintendents on pay of Rupees 1,000 per mensem, but less than Rupees 2,000 (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts) within their own charges.
61. Military Secretary to the Government of Punjab, and Civil Secretaries to local Administrations.
62. Private Secretaries to Governors.
63. Directors of Public Instruction under local Administrations.
64. Administrators-General, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.
65. Inspectors-General of Jails and of Registration, Sanitary Commissioners, Inspectors and Conservators of Forests under local Governments, and Postmasters-General.

66. Accountants-General for local Administrations.
67. Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, and Chief and Superintending Engineers when Secretaries to local Administrations, or to Agents to the Governor-General.
68. Inspectors-General of Police under local Administrations.
69. Senior Chaplains.
70. Superintendent of Marine, Bombay.
71. Master Attendants.
72. Sheriffs within their own charges.
73. Officers in the 2nd Class, graded list of civil officers not reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

NATIVE CLASS.

73. Citizens of twenty years standing and above.
74. British Agents and Superintendents on pay less than Rs. 1,500 per month, within their district charges.
75. Government Servants.
76. Inspectors-General of Jails and of

Registration, Security, Commissions, and Constabulary of Ports under local Administrations.

77. Officers in the 3rd Class, graded list of civil officers not reserved for members of the Government Civil Service.

Officers in the above table will take precedence in order of the numbers of the entries. Those included in one number will take precedence over those according to the date of entry in that number.

When an Officer holds more than one position in the table, he will be entitled to the highest position accorded to him.

Officers who are temporarily officiating in any number in the table will rank in that number below permanent incumbents.

All officers not mentioned in the above table whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the army, or have the same rank with reference to Civil Service as is enjoyed by Military Officers of equal grades.

All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor-General in Council in case any question shall arise.

Nothing in the foregoing rules to disturb the existing practice relating to precedence at Native Courts, or in connection of intercourse with Natives, and the Governor-General in Council to be empowered to make rules for such occasions in case any dispute shall arise.

All ladies to take rank according to the rank herein assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of wives of Peers, and of ladies having precedence in England and Independently of their husbands, and who are not in rank below the daughters of Peers, such ladies to take rank according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence in England, immediately after the wives of Members of Council at the Presidencies in India.

Given at Our Court at Balaorai, this eighth day of October, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and in the Fortieth Year of our Reign.

(By Her Majesty's Command)

(Signed) SALISBURY.

2. Supplementary graded list of civil officers not reserved for members of the Government Civil Service prepared under the orders of the Governor-General in Council.

FIRST CLASS.—(Number 17 of the Warrant.)

- Deputy Comptroller-General.
- Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India.
- Deputy Surveyors-General and Superintendents of Revenue Survey.
- Directors of State Railways.
- Inspector of Local Offices of Account.
- Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras Presidency.
- Amir-ul-Umra at the Residence of Lahore.

SECOND CLASS.—(Number 12 of the Warrant.)

- Chairman of the Port Trust, Calcutta.
- Chairman of the Town Council, Bombay.
- Commissioners of Police, Madras and Bombay.
- Deputy Accountants-General to Local Governments.
- Deputy Commissioners of Districts and of Settlements.
- Deputy Director-General of the Post Office.
- Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs.
- Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.
- Deputy Superintendents of Revenue, Topographical, and Trigonometrical Surveys, 1st Grade.
- Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair.
- Director of Traffic and Construction, Telegraph Department.
- Educational Department Officers, 1st Grade.
- Examiners of Accounts, Public Works Dept., 1st Class and 2nd Class, 1st Grade.
- First Judges of Presidency Courts of Small Causes.
- Geological Survey Officers, 1st Grade.
- Government Assurances, Madras.
- Superintendent of Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.
- Superintendents of Marine Survey.
- Superintendent of Settlements, Mysore.
- Superintendents of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Bombay and Madras.
- Superintendents of Revenue, P. W. Dept.
- Under Secretaries to the Govt. of India.
- District Judges in Oudh who are not Government Civilians.
- Deputy Director of the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph.
- Principal of the Mayo College at Amroha.

THIRD CLASS.—(Number 17 of the Warrant.)

- Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India.
- Deputy Commissioners, Inland Customs.
- Deputy Commissioners of Police, Calcutta.
- Deputy Directors of Revenue Settlements, and Deputy Superintendents of Revenue Surveys, Madras.
- Deputy Superintendents of Revenue, Topographical, and Trigonometrical Surveys, 2nd Grade.
- Educational Department Officers, 2nd Grade.
- Examiners of Accounts, Public Works Department, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.
- Executive Engineers, Public Works Department, 1st Grade.
- Geological Survey Officers, 2nd Grade.
- Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Fruits, Bombay.
- Junior Judge of Presidency Courts of Small Causes.
- Presidency Magistrates.
- Registrars to the High Courts and to the Chief Courts, Punjab.
- Settlement Officer, Sind.
- Superintendent of the Indian Museum.
- Superintendents of Stamps and Stationery.
- Superintendents, Telegraph Department, 1st and 2nd Grades.
- Engineer and Electrician of the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph.

ARTHUR HOWELL,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SALUTES.

Table of Salutes: European Functionaries applicable to the Territories under the authority of the Government of India.

	Guns.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India—By the Ports and Batteries within the Indian Territories and Seas, and on being fallen in with by, or visiting, any of Her Majesty's Ships within those limits.	31
Ambassadors—By Her Majesty's Ports and Batteries within the Indian Territories, and also on visiting, embarking or Board of, or disembarking from, any of Her Majesty's Ships, within the Indian Seas.	30
Governors of Presidencies.	
The President of the Council of India.	
Governor-General of the Portuguese Settlement in India.	
Governor of Pondicherry.	
Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies—The same within jurisdiction, or when on duty elsewhere.	17
Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces in India—The same within jurisdiction, or when on duty elsewhere.	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).	
Commanders-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).	
Provincial Commanders-in-Chief—According to Military Rank, with two Guns more than specified below, in the Scale for Rank (within his own Presidency only).	
Generals and Admirals, or their Flags—The same within Indian Territories and Seas.	15
Members of Council—Ports and Batteries and Her Majesty's Ships within their respective Presidencies.	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).	
Plenipotentiaries and Envoys—The same within the precincts of the Territories to which he is accredited.	15
Lieutenant-Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies—The same within jurisdiction, or when on duty elsewhere.	15
Vice-Admirals and Lieutenant-Generals, or their Flags—The same within Indian Territories and Seas.	13
Agents to the Governor-General—The same within Indian Territories and Seas, or within jurisdiction only, or when on duty elsewhere.	10
Residents.	
Chief Commissioners of Provinces & Commissioners.	
{The same within jurisdiction or when on duty elsewhere, each}	

	Guns.
Rear-Admirals and Major-Generals, or their Flags—The same within Indian Territories and Seas.....	11
Political Agents and Charges d'Affaires—Forts, Batteries and Her Majesty's Ships within the precincts of the Territories to which he is accredited.....	11
Commodores of the First Class and Brigadier Generals—The same within limits of Command.....	9
The Portuguese Governor of Damão—The same within Indian Territories and Seas.....	9
The Governor of Dew.....	9
Her Majesty's Ships not carrying Broad Pendant (return salute only).....	7
Any other Ship—6 in for Gun.	
Officers inferior to Brigadier Generals, who Command Divisions of the Army, District Field Forces on or beyond the British Frontier, or Garrison with a permanent Staff, to receive in Bengal, Madras and Bombay, a salute and honors of the next superior Army Rank from their own Garrison Forces, &c.	
Note.—The Viceroy and Governor-General of India to have power, in cases in which he may deem it expedient to authorize salutes, to issue such Local Regulations for the guidance of the authorities in Indian limits with respect to Civil or Military Officers holding positions or Commands not included in the above table.	

Table of Salutes on Anniversaries or Special Occasions.

ANNIVERSARIES	To be fired at all Stations where there are guns, each	Guns.
The Queen's Birth-day, Empress of India, assumption.		31
SPECIAL OCCASIONS		
Births of Children of the reigning Sovereign, Victories of the British Arms, Reading of all proclamations.	At the Presidencies only, each	31

FUNERAL HONORS.

Minute guns to be fired at the Funerals of Crowned Heads, and at the Funerals of Feudatories who were entitled to Salutes, the same number of Minute guns only to be fired as they were entitled to as Salutes, when living.
Minute guns equal in number to the years of the deceased not to be fired on any occasion unless by special order of the Governor-General in Council.

Time Guns.

Time guns to be fired at mid-day and evenings, will be allowed as follows:—
I. At all Stations where there is a Field or Garrison Battery of Artillery.
II. At all Stations where there is a Force equal to two Regiments, although there may be no Artillery, provided the Force includes not less than a Wing of a British Regiment.
III. Morning guns will be fired on Sundays and on such days as there may be a general assembly of the Troops; the time being notified in Station Orders.

NOTIFICATION.

FOREIGN DEPT.—POLITICAL.—SIRIA, the 24 September 1897, No. 397.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, the following Order, passed by Her Majesty in Council on the 26th June last, is published for general information:—
At the Court at Windsor, the 26th day of June 1897.

PRESIDENT.—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a representation from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India in Council, submitting for Her Majesty's approval a revised Table of Salutes to be given to the Native Princes and Chiefs of India; Now therefore Her Majesty, having taken the said revised Table of Salutes into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, and is hereby ordered, that the said revised Table of Salutes (a copy whereof is herewith annexed) be strictly observed and attended to.

Whereof the Right Honorable Sir John Somerset Pakington, Bart., and the Right Honorable Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart., two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to take notice, and to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

Revised List of Salutes to Native Princes and Chiefs.

NAMES.	Guns.	NAMES.	Guns.
The Gachway of Baroda.....	21	The Maharaja of Ajeypur.....	19
The Nizam of Hyderabad.....	21	The Maharawal of Bonawara.....	11
The Maharaja of Mysore.....	21	The Nawab of Bani.....	11
The Begum (or Nawab) of Bhopal.....	19	The Thakur of Bhawanagar.....	11
The Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior.....	19	The Maharaja of Bijawar.....	11
The Maharaja Holkar of Indore.....	19	The Nawab of Cambay.....	11
The Maharaja of Jammu and Cashmere.....	19	The Maharaja of Chikara.....	11
The Khan of Khat.....	19	The Rajah of Chaurah.....	11
The Raja of Kathapur.....	19	The Raja of Chhatpur.....	11
The Maharaja of Meerwar (Jodhpur).....	19	The Raj Sahib of Drangdra.....	11
The Maharaja of Travancore.....	19	The Raja of Faridkot.....	11
The Nawab of Bhopalpur.....	17	The Raja of Jodhpur.....	11
The Maharaja of Bikaner.....	17	The Raja of Jaisalmer.....	11
The Maharaja of Bundel.....	17	The Nawab of Junagadh.....	11
The Raja of Cutch.....	17	The Raja of Kahlur (Bilaspur).....	11
The Maharaja of Jaipur.....	17	The Raja of Kapurthala.....	11
The Maharaja of Karauli.....	17	The Raja of Mandi.....	11
The Maharaja of Kotah.....	17	The Raja of Nabha.....	11
The Raja of Kutch.....	17	The Raja of Naneghar.....	11
The Maharaja of Marwar (Jodhpur).....	17	The Raja of Narsingpur.....	11
The Maharaja of Patiala.....	17	The Dewan of Pindlaur.....	11
The Maharaja of Rewari.....	17	The Raja of Pindlaur.....	11
The Maharaja Raja of Lohari.....	15	The Maharaja of Patana.....	11
Senior Raja of Dewas.....	15	The Nawab of Raichampur.....	11
Junior Raja of Dewas.....	15	The Nawab of Raigarh.....	11
The Maharaja of Dhur.....	15	The Raja of Rajpura.....	11
The Raja of Dindur.....	15	The Raja of Sikkim.....	11
The Maharawal of Dungarpur.....	15	The Raja of Sikkim.....	11
The Maharaja of Duttia.....	15	The Raja of Sikkim (Nahan).....	11
The Maharaja of Idar.....	15	The Raja of Sikkim.....	11
Maharawal of Jessalmer.....	15	The Maharaja of Samalpur.....	11
Maharaj Hans of Jhalawar.....	15	The Nawab of Tanak.....	11
Ali Murad Khan of Khatipur.....	15	The Raja of Alwar.....	9
The Maharaja of Kishenghar.....	15	The Raja of Alwar.....	9
The Raja of Parbharghar.....	15	The Raja of Baran.....	9
The Raja of Serohi.....	15	The Raja of Baran.....	9
The Maharaja of Sikim.....	15	The Raja of Berwari.....	9
The Maharaja of Uchhal (Tehri).....	15	The Raja of Chota Garpur.....	9
The Maharaja of Benares.....	15	The Raja of Chota Garpur.....	9
The Nawab of Jaipur.....	15	The Raja of Chota Garpur.....	9
The Raja of Kutch.....	15	The Raja of Chota Garpur.....	9
The Nawab of Rampur.....	15	The Raja of Chota Garpur.....	9
The Raja of Ratan.....	15	The Raja of Chota Garpur.....	9
The Raja of Ripperah.....	15	The Raja of Chota Garpur.....	9

List of Personal Salutes.

M. H. Tahir Han Hokee Dabdar, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Indore.....	21	Nawab Sir Salur Jang Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Minister of Hyderabad.....	17
H. E. Sawai Ram Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Jodhpur.....	21	Nawab Amir-ul-Umra Bahadur, Minister of Hyderabad.....	17
H. E. Bahadur Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Jammu and Cashmere.....	21	H. H. Pitha Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Rishengpur.....	17
H. E. Sir Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Travancore.....	21	H. H. Muhammad Ibrahim Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Tanak.....	17
H. E. Sanjay Singh, Maharaja of Udhapur (Meerwar).....	21	M. H. Mohanlal Parab Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Uchhal (Tehri).....	17
H. H. Nawab Masur Ali Khan, Nawab of Bhopal.....	19	H. H. Prince Amir Jang Qandut ul Oumra Bahadur of Aroor.....	15
J. E. Jawahar Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Jodhpur.....	19	H. E. Talat Singh, Thakur of Bhawanagar.....	15
Maharaja Sir Jang Bahadur, G.C.S.I., and G.C.S.I., Prime Minister of Nepal.....	19	His Highness Quasim Begum of Drangdra, H. E. Man Singh Bahadur of Rho- tal.....	15
H. E. Raghunath Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Rewari.....	19	H. E. Mohanlal Khan, G.C.S.I., Nawab of Rishengpur.....	15
H. E. Nawab Alijan Ahmad Khan, Consort of His Highness the Begum of Bho- pal.....	17	H. E. Sir Nihal Singh, Raja of Naneghar.....	15

Revised List of Sahibs—continued.

H. H. Muhammad Khatun Ali Khan Bahadur, c.s.s., Nawab of Rampur.....15	Shri Naraindeoji Randeoji, Maharaja of Baroda.....
H. H. Maharaja Adhiraj Mentab Chand Bahadur of Burdwan.....13	Ragbir Dyal Raja of Bironda.....
H. H. Ragbir Singh Bahadur, c.s.s., Raja of Jhind.....13	Maharaja Sir Dig Dipsi Singh of Baham pur.....
H. H. Kira Singh Bahadur, Raja of Nabad.....13	Shri Gulab Singh Amar Singh, Maharaja of Dharwad.....
H. H. Sir Rudr Partap Singh Bahadur, c.s.s., Maharaja of Panua.....13	Jai Singh, Thakur Sahib of Dindol.....
Her Highness Princess Vijaya Meheri Mukta Devi Amousani Rajah Sahib of Tanjore.....13	Bhagwant Singh, Thakur Sahib of Gondal.....
H. H. Maharaja Mirza Vazir Khan Gajapati Raj Mahal Sultan Bahadur, c.s.s., of Vizianagaram.....13	Sidi Ibrahim Khan, Nawab of Janjira.....
Omar bin Salih bin Muhammad, Nubek of Maculla.....13	Udit Persap Deo, Raja of Kharond.....
Awadh bin Omar Aliyati, Jemadar of Shabar.....13	Amar Singh Bahadur, Rao of Kichik.....
Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, of Maler Kotla.....13	Jaswant Singh, Thakur Sahib of Limrik.....
Wagaji, Thakur Sahib of Morvi.....13	Ragbir Singh, Raja of Myhara.....
H. H. Partab Sha, Raja of Tehri.....11	Sur Singh, Thakur Sahib of Paktana.....
	Banoji, Thakur Sahib of Rajkot.....
	The Sultan of Socotra.....
	Sidi Abdul Kadir Mahomed Yaqub Khan, Nawab Sultan.....
	Dajim, Thakur Sahib of Wadwan.....
	Bano Singh, Raj Sahib of Warantir.....
	H. H. Maharaja, Dhuleep Singh, c.s.s., H. H. Jayaji Rao Scindia Bahadur, c.s.s., Maharaja of Gwalior.....

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.*

Major The Hon'ble Evelyn Baring, B. A. c.s.s., c.i.e., Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in charge of the Financial Department; Appointed and took his seat, 27th December 1880. Pay Rupees 5,100.

Theodore Crawford Hope, (Bombay Civil Service), (Bar-at-Law, c.s.s.), Secretary to Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce; 7th April 1881. Rs. 4,100-10-8.

B. J. Sinkinson, B.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce; Appointed 12th June 1887. Pay Rs. 1,300. Offg. A. Genl., N. W. P. Salary Rs. 2,100.

B. Logan, B.C.S., Offg. Under Secy. to the Government of India; from 10th Nov. 1887. Salary Rs. 1,100.

J. H. O'Connor, Asst. Secy. to the Government of India, Fial. Dept. Pay Rs. 1,300.

No.	Names.	Monthly Salaries.	Designation.
1. COMPTROLLER GENERAL.			
	J. Westland, B.C.S.	Rs. 2,200	Comptroller Genl.
2. ACCOUNTANTS GENERAL—Pay Rs. 2,750.			
1.	D. M. Barbour, B.C.S.	2,750	Acct. Genl. Bengal, with a Local Allowance of Rs. 250. On spt. duty with the Government of India.
2.	E. Gay, M.A.	2,750	Acct. Genl. Bombay. On furl. to Europe 18 months from 28th April 1881.
	Officiating.		
	E. F. T. Adkinson, B.C.S.	2,750	Acct. Genl. N. W. P., Offg. Acct. Genl. Bombay, with a Local Allowance of Rs. 250.
	T. W. Rawlin, B.C.S.	2,750	Acct. Genl. Punjab.
3. ACCOUNTANTS GENERAL—Pay Rs. 2,500.			
1.	E. F. T. Adkinson, B.C.S.	2,500	Acct. Genl. N. W. P. Offg. in Bombay.
2.	A. C. Tapp, B.C.S.	2,500	Acct. Genl. Madras. On furl. up to 1st Jan. 1882.
	Officiating.		
	H. F. Chatterton, M.C.S.	2,000	Dy. Acct. Genl., Offg. Acct. Genl., Madras.
	B. J. Sinkinson, B.C.S.	2,100	Under Secy. to Govt., Offg. Acct. Genl., N.W.

* Corrected up to 30th November 1881.

No.	Names.	Monthly Salary.	Designation.
1. ACCOUNTANT GENERAL—Pay Rs. 2,250.			
	Rs.		
1.	T. W. Rawlin, B.C.S.	2,250	Acct. General, Punjab.
	S. Jacob, B.C.S., Offg.	1,550	Asst. Comptroller Genl., Offg. Acct. Genl., Bengal with a Local Allowance of Rs. 250.
ENROLLED OFFICERS.			
CLASS I.—(Two appointments). Pay Rs. 1,750 rising by 5 annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 2,500 per annum.			
1.	E. W. Kellner	1,800	Dy. Comptroller Genl.
2.	Vacant		On 6 yr's case without pay up to 17th Jan. 1882.
	Officiating.		
	C. R. C. Kierander	1,450	Asst. Comptroller Genl., Offg. Dy. Comptroller Genl.
CLASS II.—(Five appointments). Pay Rs. 1,250, rising by 5 annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,500 per annum.			
1.	E. Hule	1,500	Comptroller, British Burma.
2.	J. H. Cooke	1,500	Dy. Acct. Genl., Bombay.
3.	T. W. Rawlin	1,500	Dy. Acct. Genl., N. W. P.
4.	J. E. O'Connor	1,500	Asst. Secy. to Govt., Fial. Dept.
5.	E. S. Byrne	1,450	Dy. Acct. Genl., Bombay. On 10 months' furl. from 3rd May 1880.
	Officiating.		
	W. Wells	1,250	Asst. Acct. Genl., Offg. Dy. Acct. Genl., Bombay.
CLASS III.—(Seven appointments). Pay Rs. 1,000 rising by 5 annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,250 per annum.			
1.	R. A. Scordale	1,100	Asst. Comptroller Genl., (Currency.)
2.	W. Donald	1,125	Asst. Acct. Genl., Madras, Furl. for 20 months, from 9th March 1881.
3.	A. Anthony	1,100	Dy. Acct. Genl., Punjab. Granted furl. for 15 months—5th Oct. 1881.
4.	C. R. C. Kierander	1,100	Asst. Comptroller Genl., Offg. Dy. Comptroller Genl., in Class I.
5.	H. P. Chatterton, M. C. S.	1,050	Dy. Acct. Genl., Madras, Offg. Acct. Genl.
6.	S. Jacob, B. C. S.	1,050	Asst. Comptroller Genl., Offg. Acct. Genl., Bengal.
7.	F. deH. Larpent, (sub proton),	1,100	Asst. Acct. Genl., Bengal, Examiner of Local Accounts.
	Officiating.		
	E. P. Hamilton	1,050	Asst. Acct. Genl., Bombay, Offg. Dy. Acct. Genl., Madras.
	H. G. Cooke, B. A.	1,050	Comptroller, Central Provinces.
	T. H. Bign	1,050	Comptroller, Assam.
	J. F. Finlay, B.C.S.	830	Asst. Compt. Punjab, Offg. Acct. Genl., N.W.P.
CLASS IV.—(Eight appointments). Pay Rs. 800 rising by 5 annual increments of Rs. 40 to Rs. 1,000 per annum.			
1.	J. Mackay	1,000	Comptroller, Hyderabad.
2.	W. Wells	1,000	Asst. Acct. Genl., Offg. Dy. Acct. Genl., Bombay, in Class II.
3.	J. Taylor	1,000	Asst. Comptroller Genl., on 21 month's furl. from 2nd May 1880.
4.	E. E. Hamilton	800	Asst. Acct. Genl., Bombay, Offg. Dy. Acct. Genl., Madras, in Class III.
5.	H. G. Cooke, B. A.	800	Comptroller, Central Provinces, Offg. in Class III.
6.	T. H. Bign	900	Comptroller, Assam, Offg. in Class III.
7.	F. deH. Larpent		Sub proton in Class III.

* Promoted to Class II from 5th Sept. 1881—1st Dec. 1881.

In the case of Officers appointed to the Department not later than the 27th October 1878, the yearly increments in this class will be Rs. 50.

Class IV.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Monthly Salary.	Designation.
8	G. H. R. Hart	850	(Semi-det.) Private Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay.
9	T. H. S. Blidolph	850	Asst. Acct. Genl., N. W. P.
<i>Officiating.</i>			
	E. M. Palmer	880	Asst. Acct. Genl. N.W.P., Off. in Madras.
	C. J. Elliott-Carnac	890	Asst. Acct. Genl., N. W. P.
	W. J. Dobbin	890	Asst. Comptroller Genl.
	Rajmanoh Ray, M.A.	900	Asst. Acct. Genl., Bombay.
	W. C. Roberts M.A.	790	Asst. Collector Madras. Offg. Asst. Acct. Genl., Bombay.
<i>CLASS V.—(Four appointments). Pay Rs. 500 rising by 5% annual increments of Rs. 40 to Rs. 800 per mensem.</i>			
1	F. Greenway	850	Asst. Comptroller Genl.
2	G. W. Ching, M.A. (B.A. at Law)	800	Asst. Acct. Genl., Madras, Offg. Asst. Comptroller Genl.
3	H. M. Palmer	700	Asst. Acct. Genl., N. W. P., Offg. Asst. Acct. Genl., Madras in Class IV.
4	C. J. Rivett-Carnac	700	Asst. Acct. Genl., N. W. P., Offg. in Class IV.
	H. S. Groves, M.A.	750	Asst. Acct. Genl., Madras Offg.
<i>SUPERINTENDENTS.</i>			
1	W. H. Dobbin	700	Asst. Comptroller Genl., Offg. in Class IV.
2	Rajmanoh Ray, M.A.	800	Asst. Acct. Genl., Bombay, Offg. in Class IV.
3	F. C. Barnes	700	Asst. Comptroller Genl.
<i>Officiating.</i>			
	J. C. Rao, M.A.	700	Asst. Comptroller Genl., Offg. Asst. Acct. Genl., Bengal.
	H. G. H. Keene	700	Asst. Acct. Genl., Bombay, Offg. Asst. Comptroller, British Barmah.
<i>CLASS VI.—(Four appointments). Pay Rs. 400 rising by 5% annual increments of Rs. 40 to Rs. 600 per mensem.</i>			
1	H. Donaldson	600	Asst. Acct. Genl., Bengal.
2	H. S. Groves, M.A.	600	Asst. Acct. Genl., Madras, Offg. in Class V.
3	F. C. Atkinson	600	Asst. Acct. Genl., Bengal, Adm. Acct. Dept.
4	C. E. Crawley	600	Asst. Acct. Genl., Bombay.
<i>SUPERINTENDENTS.</i>			
1	H. G. H. Keene	600	Asst. Acct. Genl., Bombay, Offg. Asst. Comptroller, British Barmah in Class V.
2	H. J. Brereton	600	Asst. Acct. Genl., Punjab.
3	Ishan Chandra Basu, M.A.	600	Asst. Comptroller Genl., Offg. in Class V.
4	B. C. Chapman	600	(Semi-det.) On special duty as Inspector and Auditor Local Fund Accounts, Madras. Pay Rs. 750.
5	W. T. Piercy	600	Asst. Comptroller, Central Provinces, Offg. Asst. Acct. Genl., Bombay.
6	Moung Hla Oung	600	Asst. Comptroller, British Barmah, Offg. Asst. Acct. Genl., Madras.
7	A. H. Anthony	520	Asst. Comptroller Genl.
8	G. G. Vansittart	625	Asst. Acct. Genl., Punjab, on sick leave for 15 months, from 1st July 1891.
9	G. D. Tindall, M.A.	400	Asst. Acct. Genl., Bengal, Offg. Asst. Acct. Genl., N. W. P.
10	W. D. F. Cowley, sub pro tem.	400	Protr., Bombay, Offg. Asst. Comptroller, C. P.
<i>CLASS VII.—(Eight Probationers). Pay Rs. 200 a month on first appointment; Rs. 250 on passing the Lower Departmental Examination; Rs. 300 on passing the Higher Departmental Examination.</i>			
1	W. H. Egerton	250	Probationer, N. W. P., Offg. Asst. Acct. Genl., Bengal in Class VI. Rs. 325.

* In the case of Officers appointed to the Department not later than the 27th October 1875, the yearly increments in this class will be Rs. 51.

PART III—CIVIL.

PUBLIC OFFICES AT THE PRESIDENCY.

COUNCIL OF FORT SAINT GEORGE—GOVERNMENT OFFICE.

His Excellency The Right Honorable MAURITIUS ELPHINSTONE, Governor and President in Council.
 His Excellency The Right Honorable SIR FREDERICK SLEIGHT ROBERTS, Lieutenant-General, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., V. C., Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council.
 The Honorable WILLIAM HENSLTON, Third in Council.
 The Honorable DAVID FRANKLYN CANNING, Fourth in Council.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS ONLY.

President.—His Excellency The Right Honorable M. R. Grant-Duff.
 Original Members:
 The Honorable B. Davidson, C.S.I., P. O'Sullivan, Adv. G.
 Non-Original Members:
 Mir Moosayun, Ish Bahadur, Raja Gopal Narayan, Raja of Pithapur, Raja Gode Narayan, Gajapati, Rao, Lieut.-Col. J. G. Coleman, P. Madhaviah, Tunahalli Rama Rao, M.A., B.L.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Charles and James' Street, Fort.

Hours of Business, from 10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

A. C. Tapp, Esq., B. C. S., Asst. General—On furlough.
 H. P. Clouston, Esq., M. C. S., Deputy Asst. Genl.—Offg. Asst. Genl.
 W. Donald, Esq., Asst. Acct. Genl.—On furlough.
 R. E. Hamilton, Esq., Asst. Acct. General, Bombay—Offg. Deputy Asst. Genl.
 G. W. Ching, Esq., M.A., Asst. Acct. General—On duty at Calcutta.
 E. M. Palmer, Esq., Asst. Acct. Genl., N. W. Provinces and Oudh—Offg. Asst. Acct. General, Presidency in charge of Audit Department.
 H. S. Groves, Esq., M.A., Asst. Acct. General, in charge of Paper Currency Department.
 Moung Hla Oung, Asst. Comptroller, British Barmah—Offg. Asst. Acct. Genl. in charge of Outside Audit.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Fort—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Brig.-Genl. Collyer, Clerk Adj. General, Lt.-Col. W. H. Cairns, Asst. Adjutant Genl.
 Col. T. Dyer, Dy. Adj. Genl., of Artillery.
 Lt.-Col. E. Farnham, Asst. Adj. Genl., Mr. H. Webb, Manager.

ARMY CLOTHING AGENCY OFFICE.

Lane Mint, 10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

Col. A. T. Seale, Supt. & Agent for Army Clothing—Europe.
 Col. E. O. LeGall, Ag. Supt. and Agent for Army Clothing.
 Mr. T. Beaumont, Head Assistant.

ARMY SCHOOLS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. C. J. Jennings, Superintendents, Major W. N. Wroghman, Asst. Supt. and Inspectors.

T. C. Sherwood, J. Carroll.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT, PRESIDENCY.

Office, Fort St. George—10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

Capt. D. Linsenburg, Barrack Master.

GOVERNMENT CONSULTING ARCHITECT.

Office, Chempauk.

R. F. Chisholm, Esq., F.R.S.E., Consulting Architect.

GOVERNMENT AGENT AND PAYMASTER OF CARNATIC STIPENDS.

Office, Chempauk—10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Lieut. Col. C. D. Haynes, Government Agent and Paymaster.
Meer Hossain Ali, Unconvenanted Assistant.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT.

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

V. Krishnan, Chief, Curator and Registrar of Books.
P. Sadasiva Mudaliar, Manager.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM.

Office, 21, Pantheon Road, Egmore—6 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Surgeon Major G. Billa, M.B., Superintendent. P. Sashidh Reddy, Draughtsman.
Mr. W. F. Digue, Curator. A. S. Parasagun Pillay, Head Taxidermist.
T. Abbey Naidu, Asst. Curator.
T. Krishnaswamy Naidu, Herbarium Keeper.

GOVERNMENT OFFICE.

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

POLITICAL AND PUBLIC, &c., DEPARTMENTS.

R. Davidson, Esq., C.S., Chief Secretary.
C. D. Maclean, Esq., Under-Secretary, (on other duty.)A. Davies, Barrister-at-Law, Acting.
Mr. A. T. Fringle, 1st Asst. Secy.
Mr. P. J. Dawes, 2nd Assistant.
S. Ranga Chetty, Local Fund Assistant.
Mr. G. Fitzsimons, Head Clerk.
Mr. G. C. Hunt, Record-Keeper.

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

J. A. Davies, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Asst. Secy. to Government, (on other duty.)
B. S. Laffan, Acting do.REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
C. G. Mader, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Secy.
L. A. Campbell, Esq., Under-Secretary (on leave.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Colonel B. H. Sankar, C.B., R.E., Secy. to Govt. & Chief Engr. P. W. Dept.
Colonel J. Mullins, R.E., Joint Secy. to Govt. & Chief Engr. for Irrig.
Colonel J. R. M. Shaw-Stewart, R.E., Joint Secy. to Govt. Railway Branch and
Consgr. Engr. for Railways.
Major C. J. Smith, R.E., Depy. Consgr. Engr. do. (on leave.)
Captain W. H. Coaker, R.E., do. do.
Lieut. L. Langley, R.E., do. do.
Major J. Pennington, R.E., Dy. Chief Engr. and Under-Secy. to Govt. P. W. Dept.
C. Vincent, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Asst. Chief Engr. do. Irrig. Branch.
Mr. R. Parsons, Chief Assistant.
C. S. Simpson, Second do.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Office, North Beglam, Black Town.

H. B. Fiddell, Esq., Superintendent.
H. M. O'Reilly, Esq., Asst. Supt. in charge, Madras Signal Office.

HEALTH OFFICE, KILPAUK.

Surg. Major W. H. Roberts, M.B., Health Officer and Supt., Lock Hospital.
V. Rajagopal Rao, Clerk and Supervisor.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Office, North Beach—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

The Hon. Sir Charles Arthur Turner, Kt., Dy. Registrar, Appellate Side, (on leave.) Europe.
Hon.ble L. C. Innes, C.S. }
" James Kernan, Q.C. } Judges.
" J. R. Kindersley, C.S. }
" T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L., C.I.E., Acting.
J. Stevenson, Esq., Registrar, Original Side.
H. Gardner, Esq., Asst. do.
B. Lavery, Esq., Sheriff.
H. Wigman, Esq., C.S., Registrar, Appellate Side, (on duty.)
T. Weir, Esq., C.S., Acting Registrar, Appellate Side.
Walter Morgan, Esq., Dy. Registrar, Appellate Side, (on leave.) Europe.
J. D. Ross, Esq., Actg. Dy. Registrar, Appellate Side.
A. P. W. Begbie, Esq., Manager.
ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE.
High Court Buildings, North Beach.
10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
The Hon. F. O'Sullivan, Advocate General.
E. Barclay, Esq., Government Solicitor.
H. H. Shephard, Esq., Govt. Pleader.
H. J. Tarrant, Esq., Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Office, High Court Buildings.

M. Condl, Esq., Administrator General. Mr. J. J. Palmer, Manager.

OFFICIAL TOWNSHIPS OFFICE.

Office, High Court Buildings.

H. G. Wedderburn, Esq., Official Trustee.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Office, High Court Buildings.

J. Stevenson, Esq., B.L., Chief Clerk. F. Rowlandson, Esq., Official Assignee.

INSPECTOR GENERAL, MADRAS POLICE.

Office, South Beach—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel B. D. Cloete, Offg. Inspector General.
Major H. W. R. Cox, Offg. Asst. Insp. G.
S. Ramachandria Naidu, Manager.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF JAILS, MADRAS.

Office—Outsramund.

Col. T. B. E. Tennant, Inspector General. Mr. E. T. De Mader, Manager.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF REGISTRATION.

Head Office, Western Castlet, Mount Road.

G. Hamnett, Esq., Inspector-General.

DISTRICT REGISTAR.

Office, Messrs. McDowell and Co's. Buildings, 2nd Lane Beach.

W. E. Wright, Esq., Registrar.

Office, Opposite Waller and Co., Mount Road.

G. Venkat Rao, Sub-Registrar.

INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, 3rd DIVISION, MADRAS.

J. T. Fowler, Esq., Inspector.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR.

P. Viswalinga Moodliet, Deputy Inspector.

INSPECTRESS OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS, PRESIDENCY DIVISION, MADRAS.

Mrs. Isabel Brander, Inspectress.

DEPUTY INSPECTRESS OF SCHOOLS, PRESIDENCY DIVISION, MADRAS.

Miss Govindum Jahn, Deputy Inspectress.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Office, Fort—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel C. H. Wilson, Judge Advocate Genl.
Mr. G. J. Jacob, Head Assistant and Manager.

SCALE OF CIVIL ALLOWANCES—continued.

Monthly.	Rs. A. P.	Monthly.	Rs. A. P.
District Superintendents.			
1 Dy. Conservator, 1st Class (C).....	700 0 0	2 1st Grade.....	1,000 0 0
2 Do. 2nd Class (C).....	500 0 0	3 2nd Grade.....	800 0 0
3 Do. 3rd Class (C).....	350 0 0	4 3rd Grade.....	600 0 0
4 Do. 4th Class (C).....	250 0 0	5 4th Grade.....	400 0 0
5 Probationary.....	200 0 0	6 Assistant Superintendents*.....	500 0 0
Revenue Settlement.			
Director Revenue Settlement (C)....	2,500 0 0	Chief Inspectors.....	350 & 300 0 0
2 Unconnected Deputy Directors (C)....	100 0 0	Inspector of Police, 1st Class.....	200 0 0
3 Assistant (in office).....	425 0 0	Do. 2nd Class.....	150 0 0
Revenue Survey.			
Superintendent.....	1,500 0 0	Do. 3rd Class.....	100 0 0
2 Dy. Superintendent, 1st Class (C)....	1,000 0 0	Do. 4th Class.....	75 0 0
3 Do. 2nd Class (C).....	750 0 0	Marine.	
4 Assistant Supt., 1st Class.....	500 0 0	Master Attendant.....	1,500 0 0
5 Do. 2nd Class.....	350 0 0	Dy. Master Attendant.....	700 0 0
Salt.			
Commissioner (C).....	1,000 to 2,500 0 0	1st Asst. do.....	600 0 0
Personal Assistant.....	300 0 0	2nd Asst. do.....	350 0 0
3 Dy. Commissioners (C).....	1,200 to 1,400 0 0	Master.....	250 0 0
4 Assistant Commr., 1st Grade (C)....	600 0 0	Pier Master.....	225 0 0
5 Do. 2nd Grade.....	500 0 0	Port Officers.	
6 Do. 3rd Grade.....	350 0 0	Thames.....	350 0 0
7 Do. 4th Grade.....	300 0 0	Calcutta, Coorara and Cochin.....	350 0 0
Customs.			
Collector Sea Customs.....	2,332 5 4	Gopalpur, Negapatam, Vissapatnam.....	350 0 0
Dy. Collector do.....	700 0 0	Masulipatam & Bimlipatan.....	250 0 0
Appraiser do.....	500 0 0	Mangalore.....	250 0 0
Asst. Appraiser do.....	350 0 0	Tuticoria.....	250 0 0
Registration.			
Inspector General.....	1,500 0 0	Education.	
Registrar, Madras.....	500 0 0	Director of Public Instruction.....	2,500 to 2,550 0 0
1st & 2nd.....	250, 225 0 0	Asst. to do.....	850 0 0
3rd & 4th.....	125, 125 0 0	Inspector of Schools and.....	1,250 to 1,250 0 0
5th & 6th.....	125, 125 0 0	Principal and Pro.....	1,000 to 1,000 0 0
7th & 8th.....	75, 75 0 0	Inspectors of Colleges.....	300 to 225 0 0
Salt.			
Inspector General.....	1,500 0 0	Professor of Law.....	300 0 0
Superintendent, 1st Class (C).....	850 0 0	Asst. Professor Engl. & Mathematics.....	300 0 0
Central Jail, 1st Class 500 prisoners.....	150 0 0	Inspector of Girls' Schools.....	400 0 0
Do. 2nd Class 300 prisoners.....	100 0 0	Principal C. B. College.....	600 0 0
Do. 3rd Class 150 prisoners.....	75 0 0	2nd Assistant Master do.....	500 0 0
Do. 4th Cl. less than 150 pr.....	50 0 0	Principal, Govt. Normal School.....	600 0 0
Supdt. of Prisons, Madras (C).....	600 0 0	Head Master, Practising School.....	350 0 0
Police.			
Inspector General.....	2,500 0 0	Govt. Govt. Female Normal School.....	500 0 0
Deputy Inspector General.....	1,200 0 0	Govt. School of Industrial Arts.....	500 0 0
1 Assistant do.....	950 0 0	Head Masters Provincial Colleges.....	500 0 0
2 Manager.....	325 0 0	Ecclesiastical.	
3 Storekeeper.....	175 0 0	Lord Bishop.....	1,133 5 4
4 Commissioner of Police.....	1,500 0 0	Archdeacon.....	266 10 0
5 Deputy Commissioner.....	750 0 0	Bt. of the Diocese.....	212 5 4
6 Assistant Commissioner.....	350 to 400 0 0	Senior Chaplain (C).....	800 0 0
Medical.			
1 Surgeon General.....	2,550 0 0	Junior Chaplain.....	525 0 0
2 Secretary to Surgeon General (C)....	800 0 0	Ministers paid by Government.....	100 0 0
3 Surgeon to Governor (C).....	1,500 0 0	Marriage Registrar.....	70 0 0
4 Sanitary Commissioner.....	2,000 0 0	2 Railway Chaplains.....	150 and 100 0 0
5 Principal Medical College.....	1,500 0 0	Notes.	
1. With a fixed Travelling allowance of Rs. 150-0-0.			
2. With a fixed Travelling allowance of Rs. 250-0-0, and Passage of Rs. 50-0-0.			
3. The Assistant Commissioner of Salt in Chingleput of whatever grade, draws an extra allowance of Rs. 150 a month.			
4. If Medical Officers, if not Medical Officers, 1st Class 300 to 750, 2nd Class 150 to 300, and Rs. 100 to Surgeons in Medical charge.			
5. With house rent of Rs. 125.			
6. The present incumbent draws pay of Rank, Rs. 265-12-6 in addition.			
7. Chaplains in the Presidency Town draw house rent Rs. 75 when in Madras.			
8. The Domestic Chaplain draws house rent Rs. 75 when in Madras.			
9. The Chaplains in Bellurum and Secunderabad draw Conveyance allowance of Rs. 50.			
10. The Chaplain in charge of Palaveram draws an extra allowance of Rs. 150, and a house rent of Rs. 150 which will be reduced to Rs. 75 at the 2nd vacancy.			
11. The Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland draws a special allowance of Rs. 150.			
12. With house rent of Rs. 150.			
13. With house rent of Rank when in Madras.			
14. The Asst. Supt. Hill Tracts, Gajjam, draws Rs. 600, whether Acting or Permanent.			
15. The Asst. Superintendent at Munnokody draws full pay Rs. 500, whether Ag. or Permanent.			

Monthly.	Rs. A. P.	Monthly.	Rs. A. P.		
Political.					
1 Dy. Conservator, 1st Class (C).....	700 0 0	2 1st Grade.....	1,000 0 0		
2 Do. 2nd Class (C).....	500 0 0	3 2nd Grade.....	800 0 0		
3 Do. 3rd Class (C).....	350 0 0	4 3rd Grade.....	600 0 0		
4 Do. 4th Class (C).....	250 0 0	5 4th Grade.....	400 0 0		
5 Probationary.....	200 0 0	6 Assistant Superintendents*.....	500 0 0		
Revenue Settlement.					
Director Revenue Settlement (C).....	2,500 0 0	Chief Inspectors.....	350 & 300 0 0		
2 Unconnected Deputy Directors (C)....	100 0 0	Inspector of Police, 1st Class.....	200 0 0		
3 Assistant (in office).....	425 0 0	Do. 2nd Class.....	150 0 0		
Revenue Survey.					
Superintendent.....	1,500 0 0	Do. 3rd Class.....	100 0 0		
2 Dy. Superintendent, 1st Class (C)....	1,000 0 0	Do. 4th Class.....	75 0 0		
3 Do. 2nd Class (C).....	750 0 0	Marine.			
4 Assistant Supt., 1st Class.....	500 0 0	Master Attendant.....	1,500 0 0		
5 Do. 2nd Class.....	350 0 0	Dy. Master Attendant.....	700 0 0		
Salt.					
Commissioner (C).....	1,000 to 2,500 0 0	1st Asst. do.....	600 0 0		
Personal Assistant.....	300 0 0	2nd Asst. do.....	350 0 0		
3 Dy. Commissioners (C).....	1,200 to 1,400 0 0	Master.....	250 0 0		
4 Assistant Commr., 1st Grade (C)....	600 0 0	Pier Master.....	225 0 0		
5 Do. 2nd Grade.....	500 0 0	Port Officers.			
6 Do. 3rd Grade.....	350 0 0	Thames.....	350 0 0		
7 Do. 4th Grade.....	300 0 0	Calcutta, Cochin and Cochin.....	350 0 0		
Customs.					
Collector Sea Customs.....	2,332 5 4	Gopalpur, Negapatam, Vissapattam.....	350 0 0		
Dy. Collector do.....	700 0 0	Masulipatam & Bimlipatan.....	250 0 0		
Appraiser do.....	500 0 0	Mangalore.....	250 0 0		
Asst. Appraiser do.....	350 0 0	Tuticoria.....	250 0 0		
Registration.					
Inspector General.....	1,500 0 0	Director of Public Instruction.....	2,500 to 2,550 0 0		
Registrar, Madras.....	500 0 0	Asst. to do.....	850 0 0		
1st & 2nd.....	250, 225 0 0	Inspector of Schools and.....	1,250 to 1,250 0 0		
3rd & 4th.....	125, 125 0 0	Principal and Pro.....	1,000 to 1,000 0 0		
5th & 6th.....	125, 125 0 0	Inspectors of Colleges.....	300 to 225 0 0		
7th & 8th.....	75, 75 0 0	Professor of Law.....	300 0 0		
Salt.					
Inspector General.....	1,500 0 0	Asst. Professor Engl. & Mathematics.....	300 0 0		
Superintendent, 1st Class (C).....	850 0 0	Inspector of Girls' Schools.....	400 0 0		
Central Jail, 1st Class 500 prisoners.....	150 0 0	Principal C. B. College.....	600 0 0		
Do. 2nd Class 300 prisoners.....	100 0 0	2nd Assistant Master do.....	500 0 0		
Do. 3rd Class 150 prisoners.....	75 0 0	Principal, Govt. Normal School.....	600 0 0		
Do. 4th Cl. less than 150 pr.....	50 0 0	Head Master, Practising School.....	350 0 0		
Supdt. of Prisons, Madras (C).....	600 0 0	Govt. Govt. Female Normal School.....	500 0 0		
Police.					
Inspector General.....	2,500 0 0	Govt. School of Industrial Arts.....	500 0 0		
Deputy Inspector General.....	1,200 0 0	Head Masters Provincial Colleges.....	500 0 0		
1 Assistant do.....	950 0 0	Ecclesiastical.			
2 Manager.....	325 0 0	Lord Bishop.....	1,133 5 4		
3 Storekeeper.....	175 0 0	Archdeacon.....	266 10 0		
4 Commissioner of Police.....	1,500 0 0	Bt. of the Diocese.....	212 5 4		
5 Deputy Commissioner.....	750 0 0	Senior Chaplain (C).....	800 0 0		
6 Assistant Commissioner.....	350 to 400 0 0	Junior Chaplain.....	525 0 0		
Medical.					
1 Surgeon General.....	2,550 0 0	Ministers paid by Government.....	100 0 0		
2 Secretary to Surgeon General (C)....	800 0 0	Marriage Registrar.....	70 0 0		
3 Surgeon to Governor (C).....	1,500 0 0	2 Railway Chaplains.....	150 and 100 0 0		
4 Sanitary Commissioner.....	2,000 0 0	Medical.			
Notes.					
1. With a fixed Travelling allowance of Rs. 150-0-0.					
2. With a fixed Travelling allowance of Rs. 250-0-0, and Passage of Rs. 50-0-0.					
3. The Assistant Commissioner of Salt in Chingleput of whatever grade, draws an extra allowance of Rs. 150 a month.					
4. If Medical Officers, if not Medical Officers, 1st Class 300 to 750, 2nd Class 150 to 300, and Rs. 100 to Surgeons in Medical charge.					
5. With house rent of Rs. 125.					
6. The present incumbent draws pay of Rank, Rs. 265-12-6 in addition.					
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11. With house rent of Rs. 150.					
12. The Asst. Supt. Hill Tracts, Gajjam, draws Rs. 600, whether Acting or Permanent.					
13. The Asst. Superintendent at Munnokody draws full pay Rs. 500, whether Ag. or Permanent.					

MADRAS CIVIL LIST

PART I.

THE GOVERNMENT.

COUNCIL OF FORT SAINT GEORGE.

GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency The Right Honorable MONTESMANT D'ARTIGNAN, C.M.G.,
Appointed 8th July 1881. Took his seat 5th November 1881. Pay Rs. 10,000.

Personal Staff of The Right Honorable the Governor.

Captain Andrew Awdry, (Royal Engrs.), 1st November 1881, *Private Secretary*.
Pay Rs. 1,500.

Major Almaric George Spencer, (The Essex Regiment), *Military Secretary*.
Pay Rs. 1,000.

Lieut. Cecil Charles Cavendish, (The Highland Light Infantry), *Asst. de Camp*.

Lieut. Arthur Henry Louis Bagot, (Prince Albert's Light Infy.), *Asst. de Camp*.

Lieut. William E. Evans Gordon, M.S.C., *Asst. de Camp*.

Sergeant Major John Mackenzie Army Medical Department, 5th Nov. 1881, *Medical Officer*. Pay Rs. 1,000, with House Rent (frank payable while in Madras).

Subadar Major Usman Khan, "Sindhar Bahadur," Body Guard—5th Nov. 1881—*Native Aide-de-Camp*.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

His Excellency Lieut. General Sir FREDERICK SIMON ROBERTS, Bart., V.C., C.B.,
C.I.E., E.A., Appointed Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council, 15th June
1881. Took his seat 28th Nov. 1881.

The Honorable WILKIAM HURDISON, C.S., Third in Council. Took his seat 13th June
1877. Pay Rs. *5,120.

The Honorable DAVID FRASER, C.S., Fourth in Council. Took his
seat 10th Dec. 1878. Pay Rs. *5,120.

*Type of the deduction of 4 per cent. is accordance with Secretary of State's Financial
Resolutions, No. 45, dated 12th February 1880.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF COUNCIL FOR MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS ONLY.

Official Members.

Date of Appointment.

The Honorable ROBERT DAVIDSON, C.S., Chief Secretary..... 7th July 1880.

" HENRY ROBERT SULLIVAN, 1st Membr. 23rd Jan. 1881.

" PATRICK O'NEILL, 2nd Membr. 21st January 1881.

Non-Official Members.

" MR. HENRY JARVIS, 1st Membr. 24th February 1880.

" RAO GANADHARA RAO, 2nd Membr. 21st February 1880.

" RAO GANADHARA RAO, 3rd Membr. 10th November 1880.

" LIEUT. COLONEL JAMES GEORGE DAVENPORT, 4th Membr. 21st January 1881.

" PATRICK MACARTHY, 5th Membr. 3rd June 1881.

" TUNNELLY RAO, 6th Membr. 14th July 1881.

SECRETARIES, UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.,
TO GOVERNMENT.

8. Hon. Mr. Robert Davidson, C.S., Chief Secretary. Pay Rs. 3,750.

9. C. D. Macleod, M.A., Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under
the Chief Secretary. Pay Rs. 1,050.

A. T. Pringle, First Asst. Chief Secy's Dept. Pay Rs. 600.

F. J. Davies, Second Asst. Chief Secy's Dept. Pay Rs. 500.

S. Rangiah Chettiar, Asst. Local Fund Dept., Chief Secy's Dept. Salary Rs. 350.

11. Charles Gilbert Master (Barrister-at-Law), Secretary to Government, Revenue
Department. Pay Rs. 3,125.

74. James Augustus Campbell, Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Pay Rs. 1,000.—On 10 months' furlough in Europe with 3 months' priv. leave, 25th
January 1881.

97. J. A. Davies, (Barrister-at-Law), Ag. do. Salary Rs. 1,000.

T. Venkateswari Rao, First Asst. Revenue Secretary's Department. Pay Rs. 600.

V. Jagannadha Rao Pantulu, Registrar do. Pay Rs. 300.

97. J. A. Davies, (Barrister-at-Law), Assistant Secretary to Govt., Judicial and Legis-
lative Dept. Pay Rs. 600.—(on deputation.)

110. G. S. Fortes, M.A., Acting do.—Salary Rs. 780.

Colonel James Michael, C.S.I., Secretary to Government, Military Department.
Pay Rs. 2,500.—On 2 years' furlough from 2nd January 1881.

Colonel Edward Lewis Hankin, S.C., Acting do. Salary Rs. 1,963.15-0.

F. J. James, First Assistant Military Secretary's Department. Pay Rs. 600.

A. W. Cooke, Second do. do. Pay Rs. 300.

Colonel R. H. Sankar, C.B., R.E., Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. Pay Rs. 2,504.8-0.

Lt.-Col. Ross Thompson, R.E., Under-Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. Pay Rs. 1,240.14-0.

R. Parsons, Chief Asst. P.W. Secy's Dept. Pay Rs. 550.

Colonel John Mallins, R.E., Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D., Irrigation
Branch. Pay Rs. 2,304.6-0.

Lieut. L. Langley, R.E., Asst. Chief Engr. & Under-Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.,
Irrigation Branch.—Pay Rs. 620.

Colonel J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, R.E., Joint Secretary to Government, Railway
Branch. Pay Rs. 2,043.8-0.

PART II.

Gradation List of

HER MAJESTY'S COVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS:

The Rank of Civil Servants commences from the date of arrival at Madras
of the first Civil Servant of their year; and being thus determined, all Civil
Servants belong, while under twelve years standing to Class V.—from the
thirteenth to the end of the eighteenth year, to Class IV;—from the nine-
teenth to the end of the twenty-third year, to Class III;—from the twenty-
fourth to the end of the thirty-first year, to Class II; and from and after
the thirty-first year, to Class I.

Column 3.—Maj. Rew.—Major Reward; Min. Rew.—Minor Reward;
High Profcy.—High Proficiency.

Column 4.—The names printed in Italics denote that the Officers are on
Furlough or Special leave.

Column 5.—The commencement of Service is reckoned from the date of the
Covenant or the Secretary of State's Despatch announcing the Officer's
appointment, whichever is the earlier.

Column 7.—Jun. Furlough.—Junior furlough; Furlough.—Ordinary furlough;
Med. Cert.—Leave on Medical Certificate under present rules; Lo. without
All.—Leave without allowances; Extr. Leave.—Extraordinary leave, i. e.
leave without allowances taken in continuation of furlough; Spl. Leave.—Special
leave; Abs.—absence without leave, including periods overstayed in leave and
joining time; Sick Leave.—the leave of absence on M. C. (up to one year)
which was reckoned as "Residence" under the rules in force before 1st July
1868, but which is not reckoned as Active Service.

Column 8.—The Active Service is the period of Residence qualifying for
Pension under Section 25 of the Civil Pension Code. The Total Service in
Column 2 is reckoned from the date of arrival, and not from the date of the
commencement of Service.

**GRADATION
HER MAJESTY'S COVE
ON THE MADRAS**
Corrected up to

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Designation Passed.	Rankings in Language.	NAME.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.
CLASS I, Attained 37 years'						
1	THE TAM In Coll. Maj. Res.	THE TAM In Coll. Maj. Res.	Hon. Lewis Clark, Inder.	16 Feb. 44	10 Aug. 45	10 July 49 to 13 June 52, Jan. Furl. 21 Apr. 67 to 28 Apr. 68, Sick Leave. 23 Apr. 63 to 2 Jan. 69, Med. Cert. 1 Feb. to 19 July 75, Under Old Rules. 21 Apr. 80, to 15 Dec. 80, Under Old Rules.
Attained 36 years' standing						
2	THE TAM In Coll.	.....	Hon. William Hulleston.	25 62 45	6 Sep. 45	29 Jan. 56 to 20 Sep. 57 Furl. 1 May 62, Abs. 10 July 63 to 5 July 70, Furl. 2 May 74 to 24 Feb. 75, Furl. 2.
Attained 34 years' standing						
3	THE TAM In Coll.	.....	Hon. John Robert Kendrick (Bar-at-Law.)	21 July 47	22 Dec. 47	3 Aug. 52 to 26 Jan. 55 Jan. Furl. 5 Jan. 61 to 4 Jan. 64, Furl. 5 to 7 Jan. 64, Abs. 9 Aug. 78 to 3 Nov. 79, Med. Cert.

**LIST OF
NAMED CIVIL SERVANTS
ESTABLISHMENT.**

1st January 1882.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Ser- vice up to 1st Jan. 1882 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1882 from date of arrival.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
<i>standing on the 14th Feb. 1881.</i>				
31 8 5	37 4 22	*3,600 0 0	Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, from 10th Dec. 1864.—7th Feb. 1865.—MADRAS.	Fellow of the Univer- sity of Madras— 19th Dec. 1865.
<i>on the 30th Apr. 1881.</i>				
31 8 14	36 3 25	*5,120 0 0	Member of Council—12th June 1877—MADRAS.	Fellow of the Madras University—27th October 1879.
<i>on the 2nd May 1881.</i>				
27 3 17	34 0 10	*3,600 0 0	Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, from 29th Jan. 77—12th June 1877.—MADRAS.	Fellow of the Madras University.—27th March 1877.

* Free of the deduction of 4 per cent. in accordance with Secretary of State's Financial Dis-
patch, No. 45, dated 12th February 1880.

1	2	3	4				
No.	Language	Rank	Names	Place of Service	Arrived	Left on leave date of Return	
<i>Attained 31 years' standing</i>							
4	TEL TAN In Coll.	TEL TAN M. Row CAN M. Row	Hon. Louis Forbes	14 Aug. 50	31 Dec. 50	16 Apr. 61 to 15 Apr. 61, Furl.	
						15 April to 3 Dec. 61, Extr. Leave.	
						16 to 21 Feb. 65, Abs.	
						7 Mar. 61 to 25 Mar. 70, Med. Cert.	
						23 June to 27 Dec. 71, Spl. Leave.	
						16 Dec. 81 to 8 Nov. 81, Furl.	
5	TEL TAN In Coll.	CAN M. Row	Hon. Henry Edward Sullivan	14 do	20 do	27 Feb. 61 to 26 Feb. 62, Sick Leave.	
						27 Feb. 62 to 25 Jan. 63, Med. Cert.	
						2 Mar. 71 to 2 Sep. 71, Spl. Leave.	
						4 Sep. 74 to 10 Apr. 76, Furl.	
<i>CLASS II, Attained 30 years' standing</i>							
6	TEL TAN In Coll.	HIN M. Row	Hon. David Prosser Carmichael	31 Dec. 50	2 Mar. 51	7 to 12 Nov. 51, Abs.	
						28 Mar. 51 to 27 Mar. 56, Sick Leave.	
						28 Mar. to 26 Oct. 56, Med. Cert.	
						24 June to 25 Nov. 60, Med. Cert.	
						26 Nov. 60 to 24 Nov. 61, Extr. Leave.	
						8 July 62 to 15 Apr. 71, Furl.	
						15 Mar. to 14 Nov. 73, Med. Cert.	
7	TEL TAN In Coll.	.....	Edward Craft Greenway Thomas	17 Sep. 51	29 Dec. 51	6 Jan. to 31 Oct. 60, Sick Leave.	
						11 Oct. 62 to 24 July 65, Furl.	
						29 Sep. 63 to 25 Mar. 67, Med. Cert.	
						19 Aug. 70 to 11 Feb. 71, Spl. Leave.	
						3 Mar. 78 to 10 July 79, Furl.	
						3 Feb. 81, Med. Cert.	
						Dec. 2, Feb. 82	

Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1881 from date	Salary and Allowances	Appointments—Stations	Remarks
<i>as the 2nd Apr. 1881.</i>			
24 10 14	2,332 5 4 616 10 8 2,950 0 0	District & Sessions Judge at Bellary—19th June 1877.	On duty at Calcutta as Member of the Governor General's Legislative Council from 7th Dec. 1881.
17 0 0	31 0 12 4,000 0 0	First Member Board of Revenue—21st January 1879.	In charge of the Settlement Department
		—Additional Member of the Council of Fort St. George, for making Laws and Regulations—21st January 1881—Madras.	
<i>on the 2nd March 1881.</i>			
25 4 20	30 10 0 *5,130 0 0	Member of Council—10th December 1878.—Madras.	Fellow of the University of Madras—27th Oct. 1859.
23 7 0	30 0 3 £1,000 a year.	District and Sessions Judge, Vengalpetam—17th Aug. 1863.	On furl. for 6 months on M. C. 1881. Extension for 6 months on M. C.—14 Aug. 1881.

* Free of the deduction of 4 per cent., in accordance with the Secretary of State's Financial Dispatch, No. 16, dated 12th February 1880.

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B211, M82

m81-1

1 No.	2 Lang- guages Passed.	3 Rank in L. guar.	4 Name	5 Date of Arrival.	6 Date of Departure.	7 Remarks
<i>Attained 29 years' standing</i>						
8	Tel. Tan In Coll.	.....	Rev. Robert Dar- vidson, C.S.I.	14 Jan. 52	20 Mar. 52	31 Mar. 57 to 30 Mar. 58, Sick Leave. 31 Mar. 58 to 5 Jan. 59, Med. Cert. 28 Sep. 65 to 5 Dec. 66, Furl. 17 Aug. 73 to 12 Feb. 74, Sick Leave. 25 Mar. 78 to 14 Jan. 80, Furl.
<i>Attained 28 years' standing</i>						
9	Tel. Tan In Coll.	.....	John Dalrymple Goldingham.	27 July 53	8 Sep. 53	6 to 10 Dec. 58, Abs. 14 Aug. 65 to 13 Aug. 68, Furl. 14 Aug. to 23 Sep. 68, Extr. Leave. 23 to 25 Nov. '72, Abs. 20 Mar. 74 to 25 Mar. 76, Med. Cert. 5 Apr. to 6 Dec. 80, Med. Cert.
10	Tel. Tan In Coll.	.....	Charles Thomas Lengley	27 do	2 Dec.	5 Sep. 58 to 14 Sep. 59, Sick Leave. 15 Sep. 59 to 23 Aug. 60, Med. Cert. 7 Jan. 66 to 14 Dec. 67, Furl. 22 Mar. 73 to 10 June 74, Med. Cert. 16 Oct. 81, Furl. Dec 29 July 82.
11	Tel. Tan In C. H.	.....	Charles Gilbert Master (Bar-at- Law)	30 Dec. 53	31 May 54	15 April 66 to 14 April 68, Furl. 15 Apr. to 23 Apr. 69, Extr. Leave. 1 to 5 Dec. 73, Abs. 25 Mar. 76 to 1 May 76, Furl.

11 Actual Ser- vice up to 1st Jan. 1881.	12 Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1881 from date of arrival.	13 Salary and Allowances.	14 Appointments.	15 Remarks.
<i>on the 29th March 1881.</i>				
24	4 23	23 2 3	Rs. 3,792 0 0	Chief Secretary to Govern- ment, 10th December 1878, Additional Member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations, 7th July 1880 -- MADRAS.
<i>on the 5th Sept. 1881.</i>				
22	6 5	8 3 23	Rs. 3,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Nellore--11th Oct. 1872. --Ap. District & Sessions Judge of Bellary--25th January 1881.--Bellary.
22	8 26	23 1 0	Rs. 2,100 0 0	Third Member Board of Revenue, from 16th June 1881--28th July 1881. <i>On furlough to Eng- land for 3 months and 14 days, 15th Sept 1881.</i>
23	5 7	27 7 1	Rs. 3,125 0 0	Secretary to Government, Revenue Dept.--12th June 1877.--MADRAS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No.	Jan. Passed.	Remarks on Jan. Passed.	May								
<i>Attained 23 years' standing</i>											
12	TEL TAM In Coll.	Henry Sullivan Thomas, Esq.	15 Dec. 54	25 Dec. 55	19 Oct. 58 to 3 July 59. Sick Leave. 10 April 70 to 4 April 72. Furlo. 2 June 77, Abs. 10 Apr. 80 to 1 Oct. 81. Med. Cert.						
13	TEL TAM In Coll.	William Dowdell, Esq.	5 do	27 Jan.	18 to 27 Feb. 67, Abs. 29 & 30 June 67, Abs. 16 Oct. 70 to 25 June 71. Furlo. 12 Mar. 76 to 5 Mar. 78. Med. Cert.						
<i>Attained 26 years' standing</i>											
14	TEL TAM In Coll.	Francis Salling Cassin, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law)	1 Aug. 35	29 Dec. 55	7 Sep. 66 to 6 Sep. 69. Furlo. 7 Sep. 69 to 1 Jan. 70. Extr. Leave. 11 May 74 to 10 Nov. 74. Spl. Leave. 18 Oct. 78 Abs. 26 April 78 to 27 Nov. 80. Med. Cert.						
15	TEL TAM In Coll.	CAN. Alex. MacGregor, Esq. Min. Sec.	1 do	29 do	28 Mar. 65 to 14 Nov. 64. Furlo. 19 Feb. to 1 Mar. 65 Abs. 7 June to 6 Dec. 67 Spl. Leave. 7 Dec. 67 to 9 Jan. 68 Abs. 26 Mar. 77 to 17 Mar. 79. Med. Cert. 14 April 81, Med. Cert. Due 13 April 82. 28 to 29 April 86 Abs. 36 Apr. 86 to 23 Apr. 89. Furlo. 30 Apr. to 3 June 89, Extr. Leave. 19 Apr. to 16 Oct. 73, Spl. Leave. 13 Sep. 78 to 7 Oct. 79. Furlo.						
16	TEL TAM In Coll.	MIN. John William Reid, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law)	1 do	30 Oct.							

8	9	10	11	12						
Actual Ser-vice up to 31 Jan. 1880.	Total Service up to 31 Jan. 1880.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.						
on the 14th Dec. 1880.										
22	4	3	16	6	5	3,408	5	4	Second Member, Board of Revenue, from 18th June 1881—29th July 1881—Madras.	President of the Committee for the Examination of Assistants—15th Oct. 1881
24	2	21	16	11	5	3,353	5	4	Collector and Magistrate of the District, Cuddalore—6th Feb. 1872—Ag. Third Member, Board of Revenue 18th Jan. 1881—Madras.	
						603	5	4		
						2,988	10	8		
on the 11th Sept. 1881.										
10	7	1	16	9	3	2,333	5	4	District and Sessions Judge, Coimbatore—7th Dec. 1880.—COIMBATORE.	Cannot take Spl. Leave
21	0	13	25	0	3	£1,000 a year.			Resident of Travancore and Cochin.—29th March 1876.	On furl. to Europe on M. C. for 1 year—16th March 1881.
21	5	29	26	2	2	2,333	5	4	District & Sessions Judge of North Malabar—11th June 1872.—TATTICHERY.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Language passed.	Rewards in Lan- guages.	NAME.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.
17	Tel. Tam in Coll.	.....	William Southey Whitcomb.	1 Aug. 55	29 Dec. 55	22 to 25 Apr. 56 Abs. 11 to 15 Oct. 58 Abs. 7 & 8 Aug. 63 Abs. 16 to 20 June 73 Abs.
18	Tel. Tam in Coll.	.....	Richard Welles- ley Batlow	8 July	11 Sept.	25 July 58 to 24 July 59, Sick Leave. 25 July 59 to 15 Sep. 60, Med. Cert. 50 Apr. 61 to 13 May 64 Abs. 20 Dec. 64 Abs. 12 Apr. 67 to 8 Oct. 67, Med. Cert. 18 to 29 June 73 Abs. 31 Oct. 74 Abs. 12 Apr. 75 to 3 Mar. 76, Med. Cert.
<i>Attained 25 years' standing</i>						
19	Tel. Tam in Coll.	.....	Charles George Pinner.	16 Dec.	16 Mar. 56	21 to 30 June 57 Abs. 15 Nov. 59 to 11 Nov. 60, Sick Leave. 15 Nov. 60 to 7 Dec. 61, Med. Cert. 15 Apr. 61 to 7 Apr. 69, Furlo. 21 Mar. 74 to 30 Mar. 75, Med. Cert. 21 to 27 Mar. 75, Extra Leave. 2 to 12 Nov. 75, Sick Leave.
<i>Attained 24 years' standing</i>						
20	Tel. Tam in Coll.	.....	The Hon. James Chisholm St. Clair	14 Jan. 57	15 Mar. 57	18 May 59 to 30 May 71 Furlo. 26 March 67, Mar. 67. Duo 25 March 62.
	Tel. Tam in Coll.	.....	Robertson John Macella	15 Dec. 55	29 Jan. 57	14 Apr. 67 to 7 Apr. 68, Furlo. 28 Apr. 73 to 27 Mar. 75, Furlo. 1 Aug. 79 Abs. 3 April 80, Med. Cert. Duo 3 June 83.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Ser- vice up to 1st Jan. 1880 from date of arrival	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1880	Salary and Allowances	Appointments—Stations.	REMARKS.
p. m. d.	p. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
25 11 17	26 0 0	2,333 5 4 87 8 0 2,420 13 4	Collector and Magistrate of the District, North Arcot 25th Feb. 1873.—Overtown.	
20 8 17	25 8 20	2,000 0 0 87 8 0 2,087 8 0	Commissioner, Nilgiri Dist. —8th Sep. 1878.—Overtown.	
<i>on the 15th March 1881.</i>				
20 7 29	25 6 17	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of North Arcot—21st June 1872.—Overtown.	
<i>on the 11th Dec. 1880.</i>				
21 0 0	24 9 17	21,000 a year.	Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, from 10th May 1881—30th June 1881.	On Furlo, to Eur. for two years—3rd Feb. 1880
19 3 8	24 11 3	21,000 a year.	Collector of Sea Customs & Madras District, and Pro- tector of Emigrants, Mad- ras—2nd October 1877.	On furlough to Eur. for 8 months on M.C., 16th March 1880— Extension on M.C. for 18 months 23rd Nov. 1880 and 20th April 81 & 9th Nov. 1881.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Langues Passed.	Rewards in Languages.	NAME.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.
<i>Attained 24 years' standing</i>						
22	TAM TEL In Coll. Min. Rev.	Hon.	John Henry Garrison, Esq.	1 July 57	1 Dec. 57	21 July 62 Abs. 22 Oct. to 7 Nov. 62 Abs. 18 to 20 July 64 Abs. 21 Apr. 72 to 6 Jan. 73. Med. Cert. 21 to 23 Nov. 80; Abs. 10 May 81, Med. Cert. Dec 9 May 82.
23	TAM TEL In Coll.		George Downton Lewis	5 July	1 Dec.	10 Jan. to 9 Apr. 65. Sick Leave 28 Sep. 61 to 27 June 62. Sick Leave 23 June 62 to 26 Mar. 63. Med. Cert. 3 Apr. 79 to 28 Jan. 72 Furlough. 3 May 79 to 30 Aug. 80 Furlough.
24	TAM TEL In Coll.		Emanuel Forster Webster (Bar-at-Law).	5 Aug.	24 Jan. 58	14 July 61 to 13 July 62. Sick Leave. 14 July 62 to 14 June 64. Med. Cert. 5 to 7 July 68 Abs. 30 April 71 to 6 Feb. 73. Med. Cert. 1 Aug. 79 to 31 Jan. 80. Spl. Leave. 1 and 2 Feb. 80. Abs.
25	TAM TEL In Coll.		John Child Hemyngton	20 July	8 Nov. 57	25 May 69 to 20 May 71 Furlough. 8 Feb. 76 to 6 Feb. 78. Med. Cert.
26	TAM TEL Hon. Min. Rev. In Coll.	TAM TEL Hon. Min. Rev.	Philip Percival Hutchins (Bar-at-Law).	30 Dec.	27 Feb. 58	14 Mar. 67 to 18 Mar. 68. Sick Leave 14 Mar. to 23 Oct. 68. Med. Cert. 21 Mar. 74 to 30 Nov. 76. Furlough. 20 July to Dec. 81, Spl. leave.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1881.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1881.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
<i>on the 8th November 1881.</i>				
<i>q. r. s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z.</i> 21 7 27	<i>q. r. s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z.</i> 24 1 0	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 21,000 a year.	Collector, District Magistrate and Agent to the Governor, Viragapadam—12th March 1878.	<i>On furlough to Europe for 1 year—20th Apr. 81.</i>
12 3 10	24 1 0	2,333 5 4 100 0 0 2,433 5 4	Collector, District Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, Ganjam—23rd October 1877.—Acting Collector of Sea Customs and of the Madras District and Protector of Emigrants—30th Nov. 1881.—MADRAS.	
18 8 26	23 11 8	2,583 5 4 87 5 0 2,670 10 4	Collector, Dist. Magistrate and Agent, Tanjore, and Political Agent for French Settlement of Karikal—12th March 1878.	<i>Cannot take Spl. Leave</i> <i>On special duty as Secy. to the Famine Code Committee—15th Aug. 1881.</i>
20 1 25	24 1 23	2,333 5 4 468 10 8 300 0 0 3,100 0 0	Dist. and Sessions Judge of Salpet—31st Oct. 1873—Ag. Resident, Travancore and Cochin—from 1st Apl. 1881—TRAVANCORE.	<i>Also on Special honorary settlement duty from 4th Dec. 1880.</i>
20 1 4	23 10 2	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Madura—11th Feb. 1873.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Rank- ganges Passed.	Rank- in Lan- ganges.	Name.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Resident, and if any, on leave, date of Return.
CLASS III., Attained 21 years'						
27	Tel. Tan. In Coll.	YAL Mia. Row	Arthur Galt Hay- well, B.A., M.D. Oxon. King's Coll. London & Strasbourg Univ.	16 Aug. 60	7 Oct. 60	16 Oct. 68 to 7 Oct. 70, Furl. 11 July 80, Med. Cert. Dec. 10 July 82.
28	Tel. Tan. In Coll.	Tan. Mia. Row	James George, M.A. Saint John's College, Cam- bridge.	16 do	7 do	21 Nov. 68 Abs. 26 to 26 Nov. 71 Abs. 22 Feb. 75 to 11 Feb. 77, Med. Cert.
29	Tan. Tan. In Coll.	HAN Mia. Row	Wm. Wilson, M.A. Marischal Coll., Aberdeen.	10 do	25 do	26 Dec. 68 to 25 Dec. 70, Furl. 18 Dec. 70, Absent 15 Sep. 71 to 14 Sep. 72, Med. Cert. 15 Sep. 72 to 4 Dec. 72, Extra Leave.
30	Tan. Tan. In Coll.		William Shrab- erie Foster, M.A. St. John's Coll., Cambridge.	10 do	10 Dec.	21 Feb. 69 to 17 Feb. 71, Furl.
Attained 20 years' standing						
31	Tan. Tan. In Coll.	Tan. Mia. Row	James Henry Nel- son, B.A., (Bar- ister-at-law), King's College, Cambridge.	16 Aug. 61	25 Jan. 62	8 & 9 April 65 Abs. 5 Feb. 70 to 6 May 71, Furl. 13 July 78 to 9 April 79, Furl.
Attained 19 years' standing						
32	Tel. Tan. In Coll.	HAN Mia. Row	James Burn Fen- ington, B.A., St. Peter's Coll., Cambridge.	26 Sep. 63	26 Nov. 62	5 May to 29 Oct. 64 Spl. Leave. 6 June to 4 Aug. 71, Furl. 9 May 71 to 6 May 71, Med. Cert.
33	Tel. Tan. In Coll.		Francis Henry Woodroffe, B.A., Queen's Universi- ty, Ireland.	6 Oct.	14 Jan. 63	4 to 14 Mar. 65 Abs. 15 Mar. 65 to 14 Mar. 66, Sick Leave. 15 Mar. 66 to 9 Jan. 67, Med. Cert. 30 Apr. 71 to 13 Oct. 72, Med. Cert. 26 Feb. 75 to 8 Oct. 78, Med. Cert. 14 June to 8 Nov. 81, Spl. Leave.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Ser- vice up to 1st Jan. 1882 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1882	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.			
standing on the 7th October 1881.				
17 9 13	21 2 25	£1,000 a year.	District and Sessions Judge of Tanjore—19th June 1877.	Fellow of the Madras University—13th Sep 1872.—On furlough for 2 years on Medi- cal Certificate—25th June 1880.
18 2 29	21 9	Rs. s. p. 2,333 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and District Magis- trate, Nellore—20th Feb. 1877.—Nellore.	Fellow of the Madras University—12th May 1868.
18 11 16	21 2 7	2,420 13 4 2,333 5 4 300 0 0 87 8 0	Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore—3rd October 1879.	On Special duty in connection with the Irrigation accounts from 16th Aug. 1881.
19 0 24	21 0 22	2,333 5 4 87 8 0 2,420 13 4	Collector & Magistrate & Govt. Agent, Coimbatore District—21st May 1875 —Coimbatore.	Fellow of the Madras University—22nd April 1873.
on the 7th October 1881.				
17 11 4	19 11 7	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of South Arcot, 23rd Mar. 1880.—Cuddalore.	
on the 7th October 1881.				
18 5 14	19 1 5	2,333 5 4 87 8 0 2,420 13 4	Collector and Magistrate of the District, Tanjore— 30th July 1875.—Tanjore.	
18 7 19	18 11 18	3,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of North Tanjore—11th July 1879.—Tanjore.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Language Passed.	Remarks in Language.	Education.	Residence, now on leave, & Return.	Residence, now on leave, & Return.	Residence, now on leave, & Return.	Residence, now on leave, & Return.
34	TAM TEL In Coll.	CAN Min Row	James Hope, B.A., Edinburgh University.	1 Oct. 62	7 Nov. 62	8 Apr. 71 to 28 Feb. 73, Furlo. 25 Mar. 79 to 22 Nov. 80 Furlo.	
35	TAM TEL In Coll.	CAN Min Row	John Read Daniel, King's College, London.	14 Aug.	27 Dec.	28 to 31 May 63 Abs. 4 Feb. 71 to 31 Jan. 73, Furlo. 31 Mar. 79 to 27 Sep. 80, Furlo.	
36	TEL TAM In Coll.	EN Min Row CAN	Henry John Stokes, Trinity College, Dublin.	21 do	8 do.	34 May to 23 Aug. 66, Spl. Leave 31 July 71 Abs. 3 Mar. 74 to 22 Nov. 75, Furlo.	
37	TEL TAM In Coll.	.....	Francis Brandt, B.A., Brasenose Coll. Oxford.	1 Sep.	7 Oct.	26 May to 7 June 63 Abs. 21 to 28 Feb. 65 Abs. 21 & 22 Apr. 67 Abs. 16 June 73 Abs. 9 Apr. 69 to 3 Apr. 71, Med. Cert. 13 Oct. 73 to 16 Apr. 74, Med. Cert. 21 Apr. 79 to 19 Apr. 80, Furlo.	
38	TEL TAM In Coll.	MAT Min Row	William Logan, Edinburgh University.	16 Aug.	26 Nov.	1 Apr. 71 to 26 Mar. 73, Furlo. 11 to 17 Aug. 73 Abs. 7 & 8 May 78 Abs. 12 May 79 to 8 Nov. 80 Furlo.	
39	TAM TEL In Coll.	TAM Min Row MAT Min Row	James William East, B.A., (Bachelors) St. John's College, Cambridge.	21 do.	8 Dec.	11 July 66 to 10 July 67, Sick Leave. 11 July 67 to 17 Jan. 68, Med. Cert. 6 July 73 to 2 Jan. 76, Furlo. 11 Apr. 79 to 1 Aug. 80, Furlo.	
40	TEL TAM In Coll.	EN Min Row	John Frederick Price, Melbourne University.	14 do.	25 Oct.	5 July 74 to 26 June 76, Furlo.	

8	9	10	11	12	13
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 31st Dec. 1902	Sal. Allow.	Stations.	Remarks.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.			
15 7 5	19 1 24	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge, Chingleput—27th March 1878.—CHINGLEPUT.		
15 6 5	19 0 5	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Ganjam—23rd October 1877.—BREMARTON.		
17 1 4	19 0 24	2,333 5 4 87 5 0 2,420 13 4	Collector and Magistrate of the District of Madras—11th July 1878.—MADRAS.		
16 8 4	19 2 25	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge, Trichinopoly—26th April 1878.—TRICHINOPOLY.		
15 7 3	19 1 5	2,333 5 4 87 5 0 2,420 13 4	Collector and Magt. of the Dist. Malabar—and Political Agent for French Settlement of Mabar, 29th Mar. 1876.—CALCUTTA.		Fellow of the Madras University, 18th Mar. 1881.—On Spl. duty as Commissioner in Malabar, from 4th Feb. 1881.
14 9 1	19 0 24	2,333 5 4	District & Sessions Judge, South Canara—23rd Oct. 1877.—MADRAS.		
17 2 13	19 2 7	2,333 5 4 87 5 0 2,420 13 4	Collector and Magt. of the District, Chingleput, 4th Oct. 1878.—SARAWAT.		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No.	Language Passed.	Rewards in Languages.	Education, and if now on leave, date of return.								
41	TAM TEL In Coll. Ma. Row	TEL	Jeremiah Garnett, B.A., Christ's College, Cambridge.	28	do	13 to 20 June 70 Abs. 1 Apr. 71 to 26 Mar. 75, Furl.					
						11 June 75 to 3 Dec. 75, Spl. Leave. 25 April 80 to Dec. 81, Furl.					
42	TEL TAM In Coll.		Henry Sewell, B.A., Univ. College, Oxford.	28	do	7 to 10 Nov. 63 Abs. 25 Dec. 70 to 24 Dec. 72, Furl.					
						23 April 79 to 27 Nov. 80 Furl. 23 Nov. to 1 Dec. 80 Abs.					
43	TEL TAM In Coll.		Alexander Crickshaw, B.A., Univ. of King's Coll., Aberdeen.	4	Sep.	23 Dec. 73 to 5 Dec. 75, Furl. 24 and 25 Jan. 80, Abs.					
44	TEL TAM In Coll.		Henry Lysons, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.	7	Oct.	3 Feb. 73 to 2 Feb. 75, Furl.					
45	TAM TEL In Coll. Ma. Row	TEL	Ford Horstburgh, B.A., Hendon, G.	25	Aug.	19 Feb. 71 to 15 Feb. 73, Furl. 15 & 16 Mar. 73 Abs. 1 Feb. 75 to 26 Jan. 76, Med. Cert. 28 Feb. to 11 Mar. 76 Abs. 23 to 26 July 80, Abs.					
Attained 18 years' standing											
46	TEL TAM In Coll.		Andrew John Scarle, St. John's College, Cambridge	31	Aug. 63	27 Oct. 63 to 17 Nov. 69 to 13 Feb. 70, Spl. Leave. 1 June 73 to 27 May 75, Furl. 25 Apr. 79 to 20 Mar. 80, Furl. 28 Aug. 80 to 21 Nov. 81, Med. Cert.					

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1882 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1882 from date of arrival.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments.—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
14 11 1	19 1 5	2,333 5 4 87 8 0 2,420 13 4	Collector and Magistrate of the Dist. Kistna—21st Jan. 1879.	Cannot take Spl. Leave.
15 5 22	19 1 5	2,333 5 4 87 8 0 2,420 13 4	Collector and Magistrate of the Dist. Trichinopoly, and Political Agent, Pudukottai, from 12th Dec. 1880—Trichinopoly.	
17 1 10	19 6 24	2,331 5 4 87 8 0 2,420 13 4	Collector and Magistrate of the District, South Arcot, Special Agent French Settlement, & Political Agent for Pondicherry—4th Oct. 1875—Cronatani.	
16 11 24	18 11 24	2,333 5 4 87 8 0 2,420 13 4	Collector and Magistrate of the District, Bellary—30th April 1880.—Bellary.	
16 11 5	18 11 18	2,333 5 4	District & Sessions Judge, Godavari, from 15th June 1881.—28th July 1881.—Ag. Dist. & Sess. Judge of Nellore, from 29th Sept. 1881.—18th Aug. 1881—NELLORE.	
on the 7th Oct. 1881.				
13 9 20	18 2 5	1,800 0 0 466 10 8 87 8 0 2,354 2 8	Collector and Magistrate, Anantapur & Ag. Collector & Magistrate, Coimbatore, 21st December 1881.—COIMBATORE.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Language in which spoken.	Rewards in Languages.	NAMES.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and how on leave, date of Return.
47	TEL. TAN. In Coll.		Henry Edward Stokes, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.	31 Aug. 63	4 Jan. 64	18 Nov. 64 to 12 Nov. 65, Sick Leave. 13 Nov. 65 to 6 Feb. 66, Med. Cert. 23 Mar. to 14 Sep. 74, Special leave. 4 Mar. 78 to 1 Nov. 79, Med. Cert.
48	TEL. TAN. In Coll.	TEL. TAN. Maj. New	Henry William Miles, B.A., Martin College, Oxford.	31 do	15 Dec. 68	23 July 69 Abs. 10 Sep. 76 to 5 July 77, Furlough. 2 Aug. 81 to 30 Oct. 81, Furlough.
49	TEL. TAN. In Coll.		Joseph Charles Hughenden, (Dartford, & Low) King's Coll., London.	20 do	9 do	17 June 68 Abs. 12 April 75 to 29 Nov. 76, Furlough. 1 Mar. to 14 Nov. 81, Furlough.
50	TAN. TEL. In Coll.		James Frederick Smith, B.A., Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge.	31 do	28 Nov.	14 May 67 to 13 May 68, Sick leave. 14 May 68 to 13 May 70, Med. Cert. 14 May 70 to 10 June 79, Leave without App. 15 Aug. 74 to 8 Aug. 76, Med. Cert.
51	TEL. TAN. In Coll.		William Henry Glenny, Trinity College, Dublin.	31 do	28 do	18 Oct. 70 to 13 Oct. 72, Med. Cert. 20 May 80 to 18 Nov. 80, Furlough.
52	TEL. TAN. In Coll.		John Kelcoll, University College, London.	31 do	27 Oct.	1 Mar. 73 to 9 Dec. 74, Furlough. 3 Mar. 81, Furlough. Due 2 Nov. 81.
53	TAN. TEL. In Coll.	TAN. High Party	John Wallace, Trinity College, Dublin.	26 do	7 do	13 to 15 Nov. 70 Abs. 10 Jan. 74 to 17 Nov. 75, Furlough. 18 to 21 Dec. 75 Abs. 21 May 77 to 11 Mar. 78, Med. Cert.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Ser. up to 1st Jan. 1881.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1882.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
p. m. d.	p. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
14 7 11	17 11 28	2,333 5 4 87 8 0 2,420 13 4	Collector and District Magistrate, Salem, from 16th June 1881—28th July 1881—SALEM.	Fellow of the Univ. of Madras 16th Feb. 1875. Cannot take Special leave.
15 11 22	18 0 17	2,300 0 0 250 0 0 87 8 0 2,637 8 0	Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras Presidency—3rd Feb. 1878—MADRAS.	
15 8 21	18 0 23	2,333 4 4	District and Sessions Judge, Tinnevely—2nd May 1880—PALAKKOTTAH.	
18 0 13	18 1 3	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge, Kurnool, from 10th May 1881—Acting Dist. and Sessions Judge, Godavari—2nd Nov. 1881—RAJAHMUNDRY.	
15 7 6	18 1 3	2,333 5 4 87 8 0 2,420 13 4	Collector and Magistrate of the District, Kurnool, from 30th April 1880, 27th Aug. 1880—KURNOOL.	
15 6 27	18 2 5	£1,000 a year	District and Sessions Judge, South Malabar, from 26th June 1881—28th July 1881.	On furlough to Europe for 20 months on private affairs—25th January 1881.
15 7 0	18 2 25	Rs. a. p. 2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge, Cuddalore, from 10th May 1881—30th June 1881—CUDDAHAR.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Language Passed.	Rank in Language.	NAME.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.
54	TAM TEL In Coll.	.....	Charles Stewart Crole, Edinburgh University.	31 Aug. 63	9 Dec. 63	2 & 3 Nov. 67 Abs. 19 July 75 to 1 Feb. 77, Furl. 13 Nov. 80, Furl. Due 17 Feb. 82.
55	TEL TAM In Coll.	TEL TAM Maj Rev	Samuel Trant McCarthy St. Patrick's Coll., Carlow.	31 do	4 Jan. 64	26 July to 18 Sep. 66; Sick leave. 31 Mar. 73 to 23 Mar. 75, Furl.
56	TEL TAM In Coll.	.....	Harry St. Aubyn Goodrich, Exeter College, Oxford.	15 do	7 Oct. 63	10 July 68 to 7 Oct. 69, Med. Cert. 2 Apr. 72 to 28 Mar. 73, Med. Cert. 3 Nov. 76 to 2 Feb. 77, Spl. Leave. 25 Apr. 79 to 23 Jan. 81, Med. Cert.
57	TEL TAM In Coll.	MAL Min Rev	Herbert Wigram M.A., Univ. Coll., Oxford.	31 do	28 Nov. 63	23 June 71 to 22 Oct. 71, Spl. Leave. 1 Mar. 74 to 25 Oct. 75, Furl. 3 and 3 June 81, Abs.
58	TEL TAM In Coll.	.....	James Dunsmuir Baker Gribble.	10 do	5 Jan. 64	16 to 24 Nov. 69 Abs. 18 Aug. 71 to 8 Jan. 73, Med. Cert. 21 May 77 to 18 Oct. 78, Med. Cert. 25 Feb. 81, Med. Cert. Due 24 Feb. 82
59	TEL TAM In Coll.	.....	George Arthur Parker, Trin. Hall, Cam.	31 Aug.	9 Dec. 63	13 June 66 Abs. 22 Mar. 68 to 21 Mar. 69, Sick leave. 22 Mar. to 16 Dec. 69, Med. Cert. 13 to 15 Apr. 71 Abs. 26 Feb. 72 to 12 Feb. 73, Med. Cert.
60	TEL TAM In Coll.	TAM Maj Rev	Francis Henry Wilkinson, Pembroke Coll., Oxford.	18 do	10 Nov. 63	8 Mar. to 7 Sep. 63, Spl. Leave. 8 & 9 Sep. 68, Abs. 22 Jan. 71 to 10 Oct. 72, Med. Cert. 10 Mar. 79 to 17 Sep. 82, Furl.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1882 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1882	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
15 4 19	18 0 13	919 12 3	District and Sessions Judge, Kistna, from 10th June 1881—26th July 1881.	On furlough for 1 year on private affairs—9th November 1880.—Extension for 3 mths. and 15 days—8th Sept. 1881.
15 10 10	17 11 23	1,166 10 8 777 12 5	Sub-Collector & Joint Magt., Chingleput—23d Oct. 1877.—Ag. District and Sessions Judge of Kistna, from 2nd July 1881—29th June 1881. MASULIPATAN.	
14 0 2	18 1 25	1,166 10 8 888 12 8 87 5 0 2,153 0 11	Sub-Collector and Joint Magt. and Asst. Govt. Agent, Godavari—27th May 1878.—Ag. Collr. Magistrate & Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, from 22nd Sept. 1881—15th Aug. 1881.—CHITRAPUR.	Cannot take Spl. Leave.
16 1 8	18 1 2	1,600 0 0 488 14 3 2,088 14 3	Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side—1st Apr. 1873.—Ag. Dist. and Sessions Judge, South Malabar—26th Oct. 1875.—CANOOR.	Fellow of the University of Madras—22d April 1873.
14 3 24	17 11 23	824 11 2	Sub-Collector and Joint Magt., South Arcot—19th March 1879.	On furl. for 1 year, on M. C., from 25th Feb. 1881—9th Mar. 1881.
14 4 6	18 0 28	1,166 10 8 777 12 5 1,944 7 1	Sub-Collector & Jt. Magt. Madras—19th Mar. 1878.—Ag. District & Sessions Judge, South Tanjore, 25th June 1880—TANJORE.	
14 4 22	18 1 21	1,166 10 8 777 12 5 1,944 7 1	Sub-Collector & Jt. Magt., Salem—19th March 1878.—Ag. District & Sessions Judge, Salem—30th Nov. 1880.—SALEM.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lang- uages Passed.	Rewards in Lan- guages.	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.
61	THE TAM In Coll.	.....	William Francis Groffins, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.	31 Aug. 63	4 Jan. 64	14 Jan. 65 to 13 Jan. 66, Sick Leave. 14 Jan. to 6 Apr. 66, Med. Cert. 26 Apr. 61, Med. Cert. Due 25 Apr. 83.
62	THE TAM In Coll.	.....	Allan Lindsay Lister	25 do	28 Nov. 63	17 Apr. to 20 Oct. 70, Spl. Leave. 29 Sep. 75 to 31 Aug. 77, Med. Cert. 13 Sep. to 9 Dec. 79, Med. Cert.
63	THE TAM In Coll.	CAN Mix Rew	George Duncan Irvine, St. John's College, Oxford	6 do	27 Oct.	2 Apr. 70 to 31 Jan. 72, Med. Cert. 23 Apr. 78 to 20 Apr. 79, Med. Cert.
64	THE TAM In Coll.	.....	Charles William Wall, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin.	31 do	4 Jan. 64	23 to 28 Dec. 66 Abs. 5 Feb. 71 to 2 Dec. 72, Med. Cert. 24 Nov. 81, Furl. Due 25 Aug. 83.
65	THE TAM In Coll.	THE TAM Maj. Rew	Geo. McWhorter, B.A., (Mar. at Law), Queen's Coll., Belmas.	31 do	4 Jan. 64	19 Sep. 72 to 31 Aug. 73 Furl.
66	THE TAM In Coll.	THE Maj. Rew CAN Mix Rew	Norton Ashurst Roupe, B.A., Trinity Hall, Cambridge.	31 do	6 Feb.	13 May 70 to 12 May 71, Med. Cert. 3 May 73 to 2 Feb. 75, Extr. leave. 18 Mar. 78 to 30 Nov. 79, Med. Cert.
67	TAM In Coll.	THE CAN Mix Rew	John Browne, B.A., Queen's Univer- sity, Ireland, & Trinity Coll., Dublin.	31 do	15 Dec. 63	12 May 73 to 4 Nov. 75 Med. Cert. 25 Nov. to 3 Dec. 79, Special leave. 3 Mar. 80, Med. Cert. Due 2 Mar. 82.
68	THE TAM In Coll.	THE Maj. Rew CAN Mix Rew	Charles Arthur Gillon, M.A., Exeter Coll., Ox.	19 do	10 Nov.	9 to 12 Sept. 69 Abs. 22 Mar. 73 to 19 Mar. 74, Furl. 6 and 7 Apr. 79, Abs.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Ser- vice up to 1st Jan. 1882 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1882	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	REMARKS.
y. m. d. 16 0 29	y. m. d. 17 1 28	Rs. s. p. 812 0 3	Sub-Collector and Joint Magt., Nellore, from 16th June 1881—23rd July 1881.	On furl. to Eur. for 2 years on M. C.— 13th March 1881.
15 5 0	18 1 4	1,166 19 8 777 12 5 1,944 7 1	Sub-Collector & Jt. Magt., North Arcot, 14th June 1878—Ag. District & Sessions Judge, Vizagapatam—15th Jan. 1881.—VIZAGAPATAM.	
15 4 5	18 2 5	1,166 19 8 777 12 5 1,944 7 1	Sub-Collector & Jt. Magt., Tan- jore—12th Dec. 1878—Ag. District & Sessions Judge, Kurnool—6th Apr. 1880.— Kurnool.	
14 0 17	17 11 28	941 0 7	Sub-Collector and Joint Magt., Kistna—21st Jan. 1879.	On furl. to Eur. for 21 months, 12th Nov. 1881.
16 0 9	17 11 28	1,166 19 8 777 12 5 87 8 0 2,031 15 1	Sub-Collector & Joint Magt., Gudalpur—11th July 1879. —Ag. Collector and Magt., Malabar—25th Jan. 1881. —Calicut.	
12 5 2	17 9 25	1,166 19 8 422 3 7 87 8 0 1,676 3 3	Sub-Collector & Joint Magt., Coimbatore—23rd March 1880.—Ag. Collector & Magt., Anantapur—21st Dec. 1881.	
12 8 11	18 0 17	570 2 6	Sub-Collector & Joint Magis- trate, Malabar, from 1st June 1861—7th July 1881.	Cannot take spl. leave. On furl. to Eur. for 18 months, on M. C., 10th Feb. 1890.— Extension for 6 mos. on M. C.—7th July 1881.
17 1 16	18 1 21	3,000 0 0	Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 1st Oct. 1879— MADRAS.	

122 THE MADRAS CIVIL LIST. [PART IV.]						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Language spoken.	Residence in language.	NAMES.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.
CLASS IV. <i>Attained 17 years</i>						
69	Tel. Tam. In Coll.	.....	William Alexander Happell, Glasgow and Edinburgh.	22 Aug. 84	25 Nov. 84	9 Jan. 76 to 3 Dec. 78, Med. Cert.
70	Tel. Tam. In Coll.	CAN. Bencora	John Starrock.	28 Sep.	30 " 80	12 May 75 to 7 Nov. 76, Furl. 17 Feb. to 16 Aug. 80. Special leave.
71	Tam. Tam. In Coll.	.....	David Buick, St. John's, Queen's Univ., Ireland.	6 Aug.	25 Oct.	18 Mar. 75 to 17 Mar. 77, Furl. 18 to 20 Mar. 77, Abs.
72	Tam. Tam. In Coll.	.....	Henry Grille, Turner, (Registrar-at-Law.)	30 July	7 Nov.	16 May to 30 Oct. 70 Special leave. 28 Apr. 73 to 24 Feb. 75, Furl.
73	Tel. Tam. In Coll.	.....	Charles Augustus Ford, Univ. College, London.	30 July	7 Nov.	19 to 21 Dec. 67, Abs. 17 Sept. 72, Abs. 19 Jan. 74 to 29 Oct. 75, Furl. 20 Oct. 81, Furl. Due 19 Jan. 83.

CIVIL.] GRADATION LIST. 123				
8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1882 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1882 from date of arrival.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	REMARKS.
<i>standing on the 13th Oct. 1881.</i>				
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
14 1 12	17 1 8	1,166 10 8 87 8 0 1,254 2 8	Sub Collector & Joint Magt. Bellary, from 30th Apr. 1880—Gooty.	On 3 months' privilege leave, from 7th Nov. 1881.
15 1 16	17 1 11	1,500 0 0 555 3 11 87 8 0 2,143 0 11	Sub-Secretary, Board of Revenue, 31st Mar. 1880.—Ag. Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, from 13th April 1881—16th Mar. 1881.—Mangalore.	Cannot take spt. leave.
15 2 4	17 2 7	1,166 10 8 888 14 3 87 8 0 2,143 0 11	Principal Asst. to the Collr., Magistrate & Agent, Ganjam, from 28th Aug. 1880—3rd Feb. 1881.—Ag. Collr., Magt. and Agent, Tanjore, from 13th Nov. 1881—6th Oct. 1881.—TANJORE—VALLAM.	
14 10 11	17 1 24	1,550 0 0 633 5 4 87 8 0 2,270 13 4	Post Master General, Madras—4th Feb. 1880.—Ag. Collector, Magt. and Agent, Vizagapatam, from 11th June 1881—20th April 1881.—VIZAGAPATAM.	
15 1 20	17 1 24	671 12 0	Principal Asst. to the Collr. & Magt. and Agent, Vizagapatam, from 10th May 1881—30th June 1881.	On furl. for 15 months, 23rd Sept. 1881.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Language Passed.	Language in Language.	Name.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of return.
74	Tel. Tam. In Coll.	—	James Augustus Campbell, Trinity College, Cambridge.	3 Aug. 64	30 Dec. 84	23 and 28 Apr. 66, Abs. 14 Jan. to 13 July 85. Special leave 14 to 16 July 85, Abs. 31 Jan. 78 to 5 Sep. 77, Med. Cert. 21 June 81, Furl. Dec. 20 Feb. 82.
75	Tel. Tam. In Coll.	—	Henry Midwell Grigg, M.A., Queen's Coll., Oxford.	29 Sep.	5 Jan. 65	26 Dec. 68 to 3 Dec. 69, Med. Cert. 21 Jan. 71 to 30 Jan. 72, Med. Cert. 21 Jan. to 27 Feb. 72, Extra leave.
76	Tam. Tel. In Coll.	—	Thomas von Dreyer, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.	6 Sep.	23 Oct. 64	16 Aug. 72 to 11 Nov. 73, Med. Cert. 21 Oct. 74 to 14 Oct. 75, Med. Cert. 23 Aug. to 21 Aug. 81, Med. Cert.
77	Tam. Tel. In Coll.	—	Walter Masterton Austin	2 Aug.	23 Dec.	21 May 81, Furl. Dec. 20 May 83.
78	Tel. Tam. In Coll.	—	Herbert Frederick Chigstoun	30 July	25 Nov.	9 April 78 to 6 Dec. 79, Med. Cert. 6 to 8 Jan. 80, Abs.
79	Tel. Tam. In Coll.	—	John Lee Warner, Magdalen College, Ox.	30 July	7 Nov. 64	18 and 27 Oct. 73, Abs. 20 Apr. 76 to 18 Dec. 76, Furl. 24 Jan. 80 to 13 Dec. 81, Furl.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Ser-vice up to 1st Jan. 1887 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1887 from date of arrival.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
<i>g. m. d.</i> 16 4 12	<i>g. m. d.</i> 17 0 2	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 592 13 11	Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department—26th Jan. 1875.	Farming Officer. On furl. for Smith, + 3 mths. prior leave and the time occupied in the voyage to Eur., 25th Jan. 1881.—Extension of furl. for 2 months—21st Dec. 1881.
14 11 9	16 11 24	2,060 0 0	Director of Public Instruction—25th June 1880.—Commissioner for the Universities' Civil Service Examinations—2nd July 1880.—Madras.	Fellow of the Madras University — 31st Mar. 1880.
15 7 18	17 2 7	1,168 10 8 87 8 0 1,254 2 8	Sub-Collector & Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely from 25th Aug. 1881—28th July 1881.—Tinnevely.	
16 4 24	17 6 4	527 9 2	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magr. South Canara, 20th Feb. 1877.	On furl. to Eur. for 2 years, on Med. Cert.—16th May 1881.
15 5 5	17 1 6	1,250 0 0 533 5 4 2,082 5 4	Deputy Accountant General Madras from 8th Aug. 1880.—Offg. Accountant General and Commr. of State Paper Currency Madras from 21st Feb. 1881—19th Feb. 1881.—Madras.	
13 7 9	17 1 24	768 5 4 288 14 5 97 8 0 1,144 11 7	Head Asst. to the Collector and Magt., Malabar—19th Feb. 1878.—Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magt., Nellore—30th Nov. 1881.—Ongole.	

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Language passed.	Rewards in Languages.	Names.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.	
80	Tel Tam In Coll.	Tam Honors Can Min Raw	Leonard Robert Burrows, M.A., St. Catherine's Coll. Cambridge.	8 Aug. 64	7 Nov. 84	13 Oct. 72 to 12 Oct. 74, Furlo. 13 to 18 Oct. 74, Abs. 7 Mar. 80 to 25 June 81, Furlo.	
81	Tel Tam In Coll.	.....	Edward Turner, Univ. College, London.	30 July	20 do	24 July to 20 Sep. 65, Sick Leave. 9 Apr. 73 to 26 Dec. 74, Furlo.	
82	Tam Tel In Coll.	Tam High Profy Tam May Raw Hon Min Raw	Robert Rice, B.A., Trin. Coll., Dublin.	30 do	28 Dec.	21 Aug. 68 to 6 Nov. 69, Med. Cert. 7 July 76 to 8 Aug. 77, Med. Cert. 24 Feb. 81, Med. Cert. Died 21 Aug. 82	
83	Tel Tam In Coll.	.....	Edward Noel Overbury.	4 Aug.	25 Nov.	20 Jan. to 13 May 67, Sick Leave. 31 May 69, Abs. 17 Aug. 71 to 6 Nov. 72, Med. Cert. 15 Dec. 73 to 14 Dec. 74, Med. Cert. 15 Dec. 74 to 24 Aug. 77, Sick Leave. 17 Oct. 81, Furlo. Died 1 June 83.	
84	Tel Tam In Coll.	.....	Edward Gibson.	30 July	25 Nov.	27 Aug. 70, Abs. 27 Aug. to 16 Sep. 74, Abs. 6 April 78 to 12 Dec. 79, Med. Cert.	
85	Tel Tam In Coll.	.....	Arthur Johnston, Brasenose Atkinson, University Coll., Oxford.	8 Aug.	18 Oct.	4 to 27 June 73, Spl. Leave. 20 Dec. 75 to 17 June 77, Med. Cert.	
Attained 16 years' standing							
86	Tel Tam In Coll.	.....	Armandel Tagg, Arundel, B.A., Univ. College, London.	25 July 65	16 Nov. 65	23 April 76 to 18 Oct. 77, Med. Cert.	

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Ser-vice up to 1st Jan. 1882 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1882 from date of arrival.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
13 2 37	17 1 24	763 5 4 1,005 10 3 87 8 0 1,923 8 6	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt., Mysore—23rd June 1881. Ag. Collr. & Magt., Cuddapah, from 8th July 1881—23rd June 1881—CHIDAMPAL.	
13 2 38	17 1 11	768 5 4 289 14 3 87 8 0 1,144 11 7	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt., South Arcot—14th July 1880—Ag. Sub Collr. & Jt. Magt., Bellary—24th Nov. 1881—Coorg.	
13 10 6	17 0 4	444 1 0 subject to a min. of 2500 a year.	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt., Coimbatore—21st January 1879.	Foreign Officer. On 3 mths' priv. leave, from 22nd Nov. 1880, & on furlo. on H. C. for 18 months, from 22nd Feb. 1881.
11 8 2	17 1 6	524 5 0	Senior Asst. to the Collr. & Magt. & Agent, Canjann—19th March 1878.	Foreign Officer. On priv. leave for 1 month & furlo. for 7 months and 16 days, with Voyage time, to Europe from 21st Aug. 1881.
13 4 10	17 1 0	768 5 4 511 1 9 1,279 7 1	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt., North Arcot—21st Dec. 1880—Acting Sub-Secy. to the Board of Revs., 9th July 1880—MADRAS.	
13 7 27	17 2 13	768 5 4 289 14 3 87 8 0 1,144 11 7	Head Asst., Ag. Sub Collr. & Jt. Magt., Cuddapah—19th Mar. 1878—MADRAS.	
on the 23rd Oct. 1881.				
14 7 18	16 1 13	1,500 0 0	President of the Municipal Commission, Madras—23rd June 1881—MADRAS.	

128 THE MADRAS CIVIL LIST. [PART III.]						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Law- giver Parent.	Remarks in Law- giver.	NAME.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	See Residence and if new on leave date of Return.
87	TAN TAN In Coll.	TAN Honors	Wm. Jas. Henry LeFane, B.A. (Res. at Law.) Trinity College, Dublin.	29 July 65	29 Oct. 65	30 Sep. 69 to 19 Mar. 72, Med. Cert.
88	TAN TAN In Coll.	TAN High Profy. Ten Mag. Rew Can Honors	Charles Donald Maclean, M.A. Exeter College, Oxford.	29 do	19 Dec.	16 May 71 to 14 May 74, Med. Cert. 16 May 74 to 7 June 75, Extr. leave. 16 Sep. 79 to 12 Dec. 80, Med. Cert.
<i>Attained 14 years' standing</i>						
89	1st S TAN 2d S TAN	.....	Evans Charles Johnson, Trinity College Dublin.	14 Oct. 67	29 Nov. 67	29 May to June 70, Abs 4 to 7 Nov. 73, Abs. 19 July 75 to 11 July 77, Med. Cert.
90	1st S TAN 2d S TAN	.....	Frederick Ed- ward Gibson, London & Edin- burgh Universi- ties.	24 Sep.	29 do	2 Oct. 69 to 23 April 70, Med. Cert. 22 Apr. 71 to 21 Apr. 72, Med. Cert. 22 Apr. to 5 Nov. 72, Extr. leave. 16 to 19 Aug. 74, Abs. 23 Jan. 75 to 27 July 76, Special leave. 10 April 76 to 9 Dec. 77, Med. Cert. 10 to 17 Dec. 77, Abs.
91	1st S TAN 2d S TAN	.....	Charles Lennox Bence Cunning- ham, F.R.S.E.	14 do	29 do	6 Feb. 76 to 4 Nov. 78, Med. Cert. 29 Aug. 79 to 18 Nov. 80, Med. Cert. 29 Nov. to 1 Dec. 80, Abs.
92	1st S TAN 2d S TAN	TAN Honors Extra High Profy.	Thomas Weir, M.A. Queen's Univ., Ireland.	8 Nov.	8 Dec.	5 June 70 Abs. 11 Feb. 80 to 26 Sept. 81, Furl.

129 CIVIL.] GRADATION LIST.					
8	9	10	11	12	
Actual Ser- vice up to 1st Jan. 1882 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1882 from date of arrival.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.	
<i>y. m. d.</i> 13 8 14	<i>y. m. d.</i> 18 2 4	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 768 5 4 288 14 3 87 8 0 1,144 11 7	Head Asst. Collr. and Magt., Tanjore—19th Mar. 1878 —Ag. Sub-Collr. and Jt. Magt., Salem—16th Mar. 1881.—Erosur.		
10 5 22	16 0 13	1,050 0 0 250 0 0 1,300 0 0	Under Secretary to Govern- ment in the Department under the Chief Secy.— 25th June 1890—MADRAS.	Fellow of the Universi- ty of Madras—18th Mar. 1881—Canarese Translator to Govt., from 8th April 1881.	
<i>on the 29th Nov. 1881.</i>					
12 0 29	15 1 2	768 5 4 288 14 3 87 8 0 1,141 11 7	Head Asst. to the Collr. & Magt., Salem—4th Oct. 1878—Ag. Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Godavari, 4th Oct. 1878—RAJAMUNDRY.		
9 9 15	14 1 2	768 5 4 288 14 3 87 8 0 1,144 11 7	Head Asst. to the Collr. & Magt., Madura, 11th July 1879—Ag. Sub-Collr. and Jt. Magt., Tanjore, from 25th June 1881—16th May 1881—NEGAPATAN.	Cannot take spl. leave.	
10 1 2	14 1 2	768 5 4 288 14 3 87 8 0 1,144 11 7	Special Asst. to the Collr. & Magt. & Agent, Vizagapa- tam—Ag. Sub-Collr. & Jt. Magt., Malabar—25th Jan. 1881.—TELACHERAY.		
12 5 6	14 0 24	768 5 4 577 12 5 300 0 0 1,646 1 9	Head Asst. to the Collector & Magt. & Govt. Agent, Go- davari—23rd Mar. 1880— Ag. Registrar High Court, Appellate Side—30th Sep. 1881—MADRAS.	Tamil Translator to Govt.—28th Jan. 1879.	

THE MADRAS CIVIL LIST. [PART II]						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Rank, grades, & honours.	Rewards in honours.	NAME.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if new on leave, date of return.
93	1st S. Tan. 2d S. Tan.		Charles Knight, B.A., Trinity Coll., Dublin.	26 July 67	10 Dec. 67	20 June '75 to 19 Nov. '77, Med. Cert.
Attained 13 years' standing						
94	1st S. Tan. 2d S. Tan.		Robert Thomas Esq., (Bar- rister-at-Law.)	12 Aug. 68	4 Dec. 68	26 Feb. 78 to 21 Feb. 80, Med. Cert. 9 Feb. 81, Med. Cert. Died 5 May 82.
95	1st S. Tan. 2d S. Tan.	1st High Jury Saxs Honour	Hon. Richard Farmer.	12 Aug.	4 Dec.	30 Nov. and Dec. 72 Abs. 17 June 77 to 16 June 79 Med. Cert. 17 to 27 June 79, Leave without AIL.
96	1st S. Tan. 2d S. Tan.		Lewis Helver, (Bar. at Law.)	12 do.	21 Nov.	8 Apr. 78 to 2 Nov. 71, Med. Cert.
97	1st S. Tan. 2d S. Tan.		James Asworth Davies, (Bar. at Law.) King's Coll., London	13 do.	3 Jan. 69	15 Aug. 78 to 8 Dec. 79, Med. Cert. 6 Jan. to 1 July 81, Spl. Leave.
98	1st S. Tan. 2d S. Tan.		Matthew Richard Weid, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.	12 do.	21 Nov. 68	18 Oct. 76 to 11 July 77, Med. Cert. 20 Nov. 79 to 27 May 81, Med. Cert.
99	1st S. Tan. 2d S. Tan.		Robert Sewell	12 do.	18 Dec.	21 Mar. to 18 Nov. 69, Med. Cert. 22 Apr. 79 to 12 Dec. 80, Med. Cert.

CIVIL.]		GRADUATION LIST.				131
8	9	10	11	12		
Actual Ser- vice up to 1st Jan. 1882 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1882.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments - Stations.	Remarks.		
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.				
11 7 13	14 10 16	768 5 4 288 14 3 87 8 0	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt., Karnool, from 18th Mar. 1880. - Ag. Sub. Collr. & Jt. Magt., Hancra - 25th June 1880. - DIS- MISSED.			
on the 21st Nov. 1881.						
10 2 9	12 0 28	320 0 0		On sick leave for 3 months, 18th Jan. 1881 - Extension for 1 year - 23rd Mar. and 30th Nov. 1881.		
11 0 12	13 0 28	768 5 4 288 14 3 87 8 0	Head Asst. Collr. and Magt., Bellary - 30th April 1880 - Ag. Sub-Collr. and Joint Magistrate, Chingleput, 8th Apr. 1880 - CHINGLEPUT.			
11 6 15	13 1 10	768 5 4 288 14 3 87 8 0	Head Asst. Collr. and Magt., Nellore, from 30th April 1880 - 27th Aug. 1880 - Ag. Sub-Collector & Joint Ma- gistrate, North Arcot, from 17th Oct. 1881 - 29th Sept. 1881. - VELLORE.			
11 2 25	12 11 29	900 0 0 200 0 0 1,000 0 0	Asst. Secretary to Govt. in the Judicial & Legislative Departments - 31st March 1880. - Ag. Under Secy. to Govt., Rev. Secy's Dept. - 21st Dec. 1881. - MADRAS.			
10 10 5	13 1 10	768 5 4 288 14 3 87 8 0	Senior Asst. Collr., Magt. and Agent, Yiragupitam, from 10th May 1881 - Ag. Sub-Collr. & Jt. Magt., South Arcot, from 6th June 1881. - TIRUVANAM.			
10 8 24	13 0 13	1,200 0 0	Special Asst. Collr. & Magt., Malabar, from 1st June 1881. - With an extra al- lowance of Rs. 600 for Es- tablishment, Postage, Travel- ling expenses, &c.	On special duty in con- nection with the Archaeological Survey of the Madras Pres- idency, from 20th Jan. 1881.		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lang- guages Passed.	Rewards in Lan- guages.	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.
<i>Attained 12 years' standing</i>						
100	1st S Mal 2d S TAN	Mal High Profy	Henry Martin Winterbotham University of London	30 Sep. 69	19 Nov. 69	30 June 78 to 20 June 80, Med. Cert.
101	1st S Tel 2d S TAN		Gordon Thomson Mackenzie, Trinity Coll., Dublin	30 Sep.	19 Nov.	22 April 78 to 12 Jan. 80, Med. Cert.
102	1st S Tel 2d S TAN		William Alexander Willock, Esq., Spencey Sussex College, Cam- bridge, & Trinity College, Dublin	30 do	12 Mar. 70	17 Apr. 71 Abs. 6 July 81, Med. Cert. Due 5 Nov. 82
103	1st S TAN 2d S TEL		Lewis Moore Trinity College, Dublin	30 do	7 Nov. 69	8 April 79 to 3 April 81 Furl.
104	1st S TAN 2d S TEL		Fred. Augustus Nicholson, Lincoln Coll., Oxford.	30 do	4 Dec.	5 Jan. to 24 Dec. 75, Med. Cert.
<i>CLASS V. Attained 11 years' standing</i>						
105	1st S TAN 2d S MAL		Walter Gregory Underwood.	3 Aug. 70	17 Sep. 70	3 June 77 to 23 Jan. 78, Med. Cert.
<i>Attained 11 years' standing</i>						
105a	1st S Govt 2d S Trin	Ugda Special Test. Kono. Min Row	Charles Falkner MacCartie, Rumby C. B., Bresenore Coll., Oxford.	23 do	21 Nov. 70	4 June 74 to 29 Oct. 75, Med. Cert. 17 Aug. to 25 Dec. 77, Med. Cert.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Ser- vice up to 1st Jan. 1882 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1882	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
<i>on the 7th Nov. 1881.</i>				
7. m. d. 10 1 21	9. m. d. 12 1 12	R. s. p. 768 5 4 288 14 3 87 8 0 1,144 11 7	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt., Trichinopoly, from 2nd June 1881.—Ag. Prin- cipal Asst. to the Collr., Magt. and Agent, Vinaga- patam—18th Jan. 1881.— NARASAPATAM.	Joint Sess. Judge in the Agency Tracts of Vinagapatam—30th April 1881.
10 4 21	12 1 12	768 5 4 288 14 3 87 8 0 1,144 11 7	Asst. Commr., Nilgiri Hills, from 29th Aug. 1881.—Ag. Head Asst. Collr., Kistna— 7th Dec. 1880.—Actg. Sub Collr. & Jt. Magt., Kistna— 1st Feb. 1881.—GUNTUR.	
11 3 24	11 9 20	657 5 8	Deputy Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Northern Divn.—21st Feb. 1879.	<i>On furl. in Europe for 18 months on M. C.— 13th June 1881.</i>
10 1 28	12 1 24	560 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0 802 0 0	Asst., Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. & Magt., Kurnool— 30th Nov. 1881.—CHANNAR.	
11 1 8	12 0 23	560 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0 802 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Magt., Salem—2nd Dec. 1873.— Actg. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt., Coimba- tores—16th Nov. 1880.— POLLACHI.	
<i>on the 17th Sept. 1881.</i>				
10 7 23	11 3 14	500 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0 802 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt., Malabar—9th Feb. 1875.— Ag. Special Asst. to the Collr. and Magt., Malabar— 18th Sept. 1878.—MALLA- PURAM.	
<i>on the 23rd Aug. 1881.</i>				
9 4 6	11 1 10	768 5 4 288 14 3 87 8 0 1,144 11 7	Special Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. & Agent to the Govr. of Fort St. George, Ganjam—6th April 1880. —Ag. Prinl. Asst. Collr., Magt. & Agent, Ganjam— 2nd June 1881.—CHICACCHER.	

134 THE MADRAS CIVIL LIST. [PART III.]						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Grades Passed	Rewards in Languages	NAMES	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.
<i>Attained 10 years' standing</i>						
106	1st S. Tel. 2d S. Tel.		Arthur Frederick Cox, King's Coll., London	8 July 71	3 Nov. 71	8 Jan. 79 Abs. 1 Apr. 80 to 24 Nov. 81, Med. Cert.
107	1st S. Tel. 2d S. Tel.		James Thomson, M.A. University of Aberdeen	15 do	24 do.	21 Apr. 80 to 2 Oct. 81, Furl.
<i>Attained 10 years' standing</i>						
108	1st S. Can. 2d S. Lin.	CAN. High Profy.	Gabriel Stokes, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin	6 Sep.	28 Oct.	
<i>Attained 9 years' standing</i>						
109	1st S. Tel. 2d S. Tel.		Edmund James Sewell, Univ. Coll., London	12 July 72	1 Nov. 72	9 Nov. 80, Furl. Due 8 Nov. 82.
110	1st S. Tel. 2d S. Tel.		George Smart Forbes, M.A., Univ. Coll., Aberdeen.	1 do	16 Oct.	1 to 3 July 79 Abs.
<i>Attained 8 years' standing</i>						
111	1st S. Tel. 2d S. Tel.		Ralph Silvery Benson, B.A., Trinity Col., Dublin.	15 July 73	29 Oct. 73	
112	1st S. Tel. 2d S. Tel.		Henry Thos. Ross M.A., O.C.B., Trinity College, Dublin.	30 June	26 do	31 Mar. 81, Med. Cert. Due 30 Sept. 82.

CIVIL.] GRADATION LIST. 135				
8	9	10	11	12
Actual Ser-vice up to 1st Jan. 1882 from date of arrival	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1882	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	REMARKS.
<i>on the 3rd Nov. 1881.</i>				
y. m. d. 8 6 3	y. m. d. 10 1 28	Rs. a. p. 500 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0 802 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Magt., North Arcot—29th Feb. 1877.—Acting Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt., Trichinopoly, 30th Nov. 1881—MUSRI.	
8 7 20	10 1 7	500 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0 802 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Magt., South Arcot—23rd Mar. 1876.—Acting Head Asst. Collr. and Magt., South Arcot, from 24th Oct. 1881—15th Oct. 1881.—VANNIACHALAM.	
<i>on the 6th Sept. 1881.</i>				
10 2 4	10 2 4	500 0 0 200 0 0 400 0 0 42 0 0 1,202 0 0	Asst. & Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the District, Coimbatore—2nd Dec. 1879.	Depty. Supt. of Census Operations in the Madras Presidency, from 1st Sept. 1880—13th August 1880.—MADRAS.
<i>on the 16th Oct. 1881.</i>				
8 0 8	9 2 0	371 10 9 £ 500 a year minimum.	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt., Malabar—1st Feb. 1876.	On furl. to Eur. for 2 years—22d Oct. 1880
9 2 13	9 2 16	500 0 0 200 0 0 760 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt., Nellore—2nd Dec. 1879.—Actg. Asst. Secy. to Govt. in the Judicial & Legal Dept.—21st Dec. 1880.—MADRAS.	
<i>on the 21st Oct. 1881.</i>				
8 2 3	8 2 3	500 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0 802 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt., Cuddapah—29th Mar. 1876.—Ag. Asst. Commissioner, Nilgiris—21st June 1878.—Ag. Special Asst. to the Commr. Nilgiris, for Settlement duties—4th Jan. 1881.—OOTACAMUND.	
7 5 6	8 2 6	395 7 6 subject to a minimum of £500 a year.	Asst. to the Collr. & Magt., North Arcot—2nd March 1880.	On furl. on M. C. for 18 months—23rd Feb. 1881.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lang- guages Passed.	Rewards in Lan- guages.	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.
113	1st S TAM 2d S TEL	TAM TEL CAN M.L. High Profy.	Egerton Edward Spencer, Trinity College, Dublin.	12 July 73	31 Oct. 73	24 & 25 Feb. 81 Abs.
114	1st S TAM 2d S TEL	.....	Sydenham Henry Wynne, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.	25 do	21 do	19 to 22 July 78. Abs.
<i>Attained 7 years' standing</i>						
115	1st S TEL 2d S TAM	.....	William Jacob Tato	4 July 74	25 Nov. 74	18 Sept. 79 Abs.
116	1st S TEL 2d S TAM	TEL High Profy.	George William Fawcett	22 do	6 do	19 Mar. 81 Med. Cert. Dne 18 Mar. 82.
117	1st S TEL 2nd S URIVA	Special Test	Pierce William Moore Trinity College, Dublin.	20 do	18 Oct.	4 to 8 July 79 Abs.
<i>Attained 6 years' standing</i>						
118	1st S TEL 2d S TAM	.....	James Henry Apperley Tremenhore	8 July 75	23 Nov. 75	.....
119	1st S TEL 2d S TAM	TEL TAM High Profy.	John David Rees	21 do	10 do	.....
120	1st S CAN 2d S TEL	.....	Francis Henry Hebbert.	6 do	23 do	.....

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Ser- vice up to 1st Jan. 1882 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1882 from date of arrival.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
8 1 29	8 2 1	560 0 0 460 0 0 87 8 0 1,097 8 0	Assistant, Acting Head Asst. to the Collr. & Magt., South Canara, 2nd Dec 1879—Ag Dy. Commr. of Salt Rev. Northern Divn.—13th June 1881—COCONADA.	
8 2 7	8 2 11	560 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0 802 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt., Trichinopoly—31st October 1878.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt., Gode- vari, 30th Nov. 1881.— BEROSE.	
on 18th Oct. 81.				
7 1 5	7 1 6	560 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0 802 0 0	Asst. Acting Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt., Nel- lora, 30th Nov. 1881.— NELLORA.	
6 4 13	7 1 25	397 11 10 minimum \$560 a year.	Asst. to the Collr. & Magt., Tanjore.—2nd Dec. 1879.	On furlie, to Eur. for 1 year on M. C.—1st Aug. 1881.
7 2 9	7 2 14	560 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0 802 0 0	Asst. to the Collr., Magt. & Agent, Ganjam—2nd Dec. 1878.—Ag. Spl. Asst. to the Collr., Magt. & Agent, Viza- gapatam—7th Dec. 1880. —KORAPATTI.	
on 10th Nov. 81.				
6 1 8	6 1 8	560 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0 802 0 0	Asst. to the Collr., Magt. & Agent, Vizagapatam—2nd Dec. 1879.—Ag. Assistant Commr., Nilgiris, from 22d Jan. 1881—OOTACAMUND.	
6 1 21	6 1 21	560 0 0 140 0 0 700 0 0	Asst., Acting Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magistrate, Madras—14th Apr. 1880— Ag. Dy. Regr. High Court, Appellate Side, from 25th Aug. 1881.—MADRAS.	
6 1 8	6 1 8	560 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0 802 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt., Madras—2nd Dec. 1879.— Actg. Head Asst. to the Collr. & Magt., Tinnevely, 8th July 80—SHERMADEVI.	

138 THE MADRAS CIVIL LIST. [PART III.]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lan- guages Passed.	Rewards in Lan- guages.	NAME.	Comence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.
121	1st S Tel 2d S Tel	.....	Walker Milor Thorburn, S.A., Dulwich Coll., Halifax	26 July 75	26 Nov. 75	16 Apr. 76 to 13 Aug. 76, Med. Cert.
122	1st S Tel 2d S Tel	.....	Arthur Henry Temple Martineau	27 do	10 do	14 June 78 to 11 Mar. 79, Med. Cert. 13 Oct. 79 to 29 Dec. 79, Spl. Leave.
123	1st S Tel 2d S Tel	.....	Ezra Handley O'Farrell	21 do	23 do	3 to 28 Feb. 76, Med. Cert.
124	1st S Tel 2d S Tel	.....	Guy Francis Thos. Power, Oriel College, Oxford.	13 Aug.	23 do	.....
125	1st S Tel 2d S Tel	.....	James Paul Fiddian, Christ College, Cambridge.	13 do	13 do	28 Sept. to 1 Oct. 80 Abs.
Attained 5 years' standing						
126	1st S Tel 2d S Tel	TAM SANS High Profy.	Arthur Thomp- son, M.A., Univ. of London.	24 Aug. 76	20 Nov. 76	.....
127	1st S Tel 2d S Tel	.....	William Henry Welsh	31 July	20 Nov.	.....

CIVIL.] GRADATION LIST. 139

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Ser- vice up to 1st Jan. 1881 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1881 of arrival.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d. 5 9 6	y. m. d. 6 1 5	Rs. a. p. 560 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0 802 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Magt. Cuddapah—9th Mar. 1880. —Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. Bellary, 16th Nov. 1880.—PENU- KONDA.	
5 2 9	6 1 21	1,000 0 0	Special Asst. to the Collector and Magt. Godavari—23rd April 1880.	Offg. Political Agent, 3rd class, and Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept. from July 1881.
6 0 12	6 1 8	560 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0 802 0 0	Asst. Collr. & Magt., Salem, —2nd Dec 1879.—Ag. Head Asst. Collr. & Magt., Madurai —23rd Feb. 1881.—RAMNAD	
6 1 8	6 1 8	560 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0 802 0 0	Assistant—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt., Salem—7th Dec. 1881.— TIRUPATUR.	
6 1 14	6 1 18	560 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0 802 0 0	Asst. and Acting Head Asst. Collr. and Magt., Kistna— 2nd Dec. 1879 & 25th Jan. 1881.—BEVVADA.	On privilege leave for 1 month and 8 days from 20th Dec. 1881.
on the 20th Nov. 1881.				
5 1 11	5 1 11	560 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0 802 0 0	Asst. Ag. Senior Asst. Collr., & Magt. and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam—25th Jan. 1881 —BENGALPORE.	
5 1 11	5 1 11	560 0 0 42 0 0 602 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt., Coimbatore—25th January 1881.—COIMBATORE.	On privilege leave for 1 month and 5 days —21st Dec. 1881.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lang- guages Passed.	Rewards in Lan- guages.	Names.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.
128	1st S TAN 2d S TEL	.....	Thomas Mendel- sohn Horsfall	30 Aug. 76	5 Dec. 76	17 Mar. to 11 Sept. 81, Special leave.
129	1st S TAN 2d S TAN	.....	Alfred William Buckle Higgins	14 Sep.	6 do.	.....
130	1st S TAN 2d S TAN	.....	Edward Sidney Laffaz	26 July	22 Nov.	.....
<i>Attained 4 years' standing</i>						
131	1st S MAL 2d S TAN	.....	Vernar Alexander Brodie Univ. College, London.	11 Aug. 77	6 Jan. 78	.....
132	1st S TAN 2d S TEL	TAN High Profy	John Willoughby Francis Dumer- gas.	11 Sep.	23 Dec. 77	26 Jan. 78 Abs.
133	1st S TAN 2d S TEL	.....	Samuel Russell, B.A. Trinity College, Dublin.	6 Aug.	7 Nov.	.....
134	1st S TEL 2d S TAN	.....	William Cathbert Holmes, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.	17 do	7 do	.....
135	1st S TAN 2nd S UNIV.	UNIV. Spenta Test	Robert Watson Fraser, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.	8 Sep.	7 do	.....
136	1st S TEL 2d S CAN	.....	Francis D'Aroy Osborne Wolfe- Marway, St. Andrew's Univ.	11 Sep. 77	19 Dec. 77	12 Nov. 78 to 11 Nov. 79, Med. Cert. 12 Nov. 79 to 16 Jan. 80, Extr. Leave.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Ser- vice up to 1st Jan. 1881 from date of entry.	Year of Service from 1st Jan. 1881 to 1st Jan. 1882	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
5 7 23	0 0 27	560 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0 802 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Magt. of the Dist., Madras—5th Dec. 1876.—Acting Head Asst. to the Collector and Magt., Tanjore—KUMBHA- KONAM	
5 0 26	0 0 26	560 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0 802 0 0	Asst. Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. Dist. Magt. Cud- dapa—19th Nov. 1878— and 15th Mar. 1879—Cud- DAPAZ.	* No Acting allowance from 7th Nov. to 6th December 1881.
5 1 9	0 1 9	560 0 0 42 0 0 602 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Magt., Nellore—15th Sept. 1879.	
<i>on the 7th Nov. 81.</i>				
3 11 26	0 11 26	560 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0 802 0 0	Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar—5th Jan. 1878—Ag. Head Asst. Collr., Malabar—6th Oct. 1881.—PALDHAT.	On special duty to the Laccadives in charge of the Steamer "Margaret North- cote"—4th Nov. 81.
4 0 8	4 0 9	560 0 0 175 0 0 735 0 0	Assistant to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin— 24th Feb. 1880.—TR- VANDRUM.	
4 1 24	4 1 24	560 0 0 42 0 0 602 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Magt., Tanjore—1st Mar. 1879.— TANJORE.	
4 1 24	4 1 24	560 0 0 200 0 0 760 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Magt., and Agent, Vizagapatam, 23rd Feb. 1881—Offg. Asst. Accountant General, Bom- bay, from 8th July 1881.	Services placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, Finl. Dept., for employment in Bombay—2nd June 1881.
4 3 24	1 24	560 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0 802 0 0	Asst. & Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt., North Arcot, 30th Nov. 1880 & 23rd Feb. 1881.—RANIPET.	
2 10 8	4 0 13	560 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0 802 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Dis- trict Magt. Kurnool—20th Jan. 1880—Ag. Senior Asst. to the Collr., Magt. and Agent, Vizagapatam, from 27th June 1881—2nd June 1881.—PARVATHI.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lan- guages Passed.	Rewards in Lan- guages.	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if how on leave, date of Return.
137	1st S Tel. 2d S Can	.....	Murray Hambrick	5 Sep. 77	18 Dec. 77	.....
138	1st S Tel. 2d S Tel	.....	Hugh Gorn Jo- seph, New College, Oxford.	13 Aug.	2 Nov.	12 May to 9 June 79, Med. Cert.
<i>Attained 3 years' standing</i>						
139	1st S Can 2d S Tel	.....	Herbert Bradley* (Bar-at-Law.)	18 Sep. 78	3 Dec. 78	.....
140	1st S Tel 2d S Tel	.....	Henry Alexander Sim.	3 do	10 Nov.	.....
141	1st S Tel 2d S	.....	Charles Herbert Mounsey (Bar- at-Law.)	6 Aug.	3 Dec.	.....
142	1st S Tel 2d S Tel	.....	John Nathaniel Atkinson.	8 do	3 Dec.	.....
<i>Attained 2 years' standing</i>						
143	1st S Tel 2d S Tel	.....	Charles James Webb, Queen's College, Belfast.	18 Sep. 79	17 Nov. 79	.....
144	1st S Tel	.....	Frederick Harper Hawcutt	12 Sep. 79	17 do	.....

* The deduction of 4 per cent. on account of invalidity is made on the home-leave
G. I. O., No. 3,723, dated

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Ser- vice up to 1st Jan. 1881 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1881 of arrival.	Salary and Gratuities.	Appointments.	REMARKS.
3 0 14	3 0 14	500 0 0 42 0 0 602 0 0	Asst. to the Collector and District Magt., Salem— 16th March 1881.	Services placed tem- porarily at the dis- posal of the G. I., for employment in the Coorg Commis- sion, 14th Dec. 1881.
4 0 26	4 1 24	560 0 0 42 0 0 602 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and District Magt., Trichinopoly—13th Nov. 1877.—Trichinopoly.	
<i>on 19th Nov. 1881.</i>				
3 0 29	3 0 29	560 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0 802 0 0	Asst. Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. & Dist. Magt., South Canara—10th Dec. 1878 & 6th May 1881.—COONNARUR.	
3 0 12	3 0 12	500 0 0 42 0 0 602 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Magt., Bellary—7th Dec. 1881.—BELLARY.	
3 0 29	3 0 29	500 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0 802 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. and Agent to the Govern- or, Vinayapattam—23rd Dec. 1879—Ag. Special Asst. Collr., Magt. & Agent, Ganjam—2nd June 1881.— BALASORE.	
3 0 29	3 0 29	500 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0 802 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt., Kistna—10th Dec. 1878.— Ag. Temp. Special Asst. Collr. and Magt. and Agent Godavari from 18th July 1881.—30th June 1881.— VADNAGIRI.	
<i>on 3rd Nov. 81.</i>				
2 1 14	2 1 14	560 0 0 42 0 0 602 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Magt., Nellore—1st Sept. 1881.—NELLORE.	
2 1 14	2 1 14	385 0 0 42 0 0 427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt., South Arcot—6th May 1881.—CUDALORE.	Passed Lower Stand- ard, Full Powers.

(Rs. 35) of all the Civilians appointed 15 or after (the Open Competition of) 1878.
the 2nd September 1880

THE MADRAS CIVIL LIST. [PART III,						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Language Passed.	Rewards in Language.	Name.	Commence-ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if how on leave, Date of Return.
143	1st STAM	.....	Charles Mylne M.A., University of London.	5 Sep. 79	3 Nov. 79	.....
146	1st STAM	.....	John Henry Balliol College, Oxford.	11 do	3 Dec.	18 June 81, Med. Cert. Dun 15 June 81.
147	1st STAM 2d S.T.M.	.....	James Andrew	12 do	17 Nov.	.....
148	1st STAM 2d S.T.M.	.....	Andrew Edmund Cardinal Street.	9 do	17 do	.....
149	1st S.T.M.	.....	Alexander Cham- bers Tate, M.A., Queen's Coll., Oxford, & Trinity Coll., Dublin.	18 do	3 Dec.	5 to 7 Jan. 80 Abs.
150	TAM.	.....	Kelakke Covila- gem Manavedan Baptist, Madras Univ.	4 June 80	4 June 80	27 Jan. to 15 Feb. 81, Leave on sick leave. Attained 1 year's
151	1st S.TAM	.....	Ramsay Douglas Broadway, Bur- at Lane	8 Sep.	22 Dec.	.....
152	1st S.TAM	.....	Henry Robert	1 Sep.	7 do	.....
153	.....	.....	Francis Edward Kerr Wedder- burn, Balliol College, Oxford.	26 Oct.	23 Nov.	31 Dec. 80, to 2 Jan. 81, Abs.
154	KAL.	.....	Edward Grosvenor Rusden Balliol College, Oxford.	11 Sep.	13 Dec.	.....

CIVIL.] GRADATION LIST.					145
8	9	10	11	12	
Actual Ser-vice up to 1st Jan. 1881 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1881 of actual.	Salary and Allowance.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.	
2 1 28	2 1 28	345 0 0 42 0 0 427 0 0	Asst. Collr. and Magt., Salem —25th Nov. 1873.—Salem.	Passed Lower Stand- ard, Hall Powers.	
1 0 14	2 0 22	350 0 0 42 0 0 427 0 0	.....	On leave to Eur. for 1 year on M.C.—1879 Dun & 30th Nov 1881	
2 1 14	3 1 14	360 0 0 42 0 0 427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Magt. Godevarti—21st July 1881 —Coimbatore.		
2 1 14	3 1 14	360 0 0 42 0 0 427 0 0	Asst. Collr. and Magt. and Agent to the Govt. Chai- nam, 30th Aug. 1880.—Chai- nam.		
2 0 25	2 0 25	385 0 0 42 0 0 427 0 0	Asst. Collr. and Magt., Man- bar, 9th Nov. 1881.—Calicut.		
3 6 6	1 6 27	200 0 0 42 0 0 242 0 0	Probationer for the Civil Ser- vice in the Dist. of Ching- leput, 10th Dec. 1880.— Saidapet.		
1 0 5	1 0 5	385 0 0 42 0 0 427 0 0	Asst. Collr. and Magt., Tin- nevely, 21st Dec. 1880.— PALAMCOTTAH.		
1 0 25	1 0 25	335 0 0 42 0 0 427 0 0	Asst. Collr. & Magt., Kistna, 21st Dec. 1880.—MARUD- PATAM.	On special duty, Nur- val Estate.	
1 0 25	1 1 2	385 0 0 42 0 0 427 0 0	Asst. Collr. & Magt., Coim- batore, 21st Dec. 1880.— COIMBATORE.		
1 0 19	1 0 19	385 0 0 42 0 0 427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Dist. Magt., Malabar, 21st Dec. 1880.—CALICUT.		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lan- guages Passed.	Rewards in Lan- guages.	NAME.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.
155			Benedictine Mac- leod, Clare College, Cambridge.	1 Oct. 80	13 Dec. 80	
156			John Howatson Balliol College, Oxford.	7 Oct.	13 Dec.	
<i>Attained 1 year's</i>						
157	Tri.		Chendike Venkata Joga Rao, B.A. Madras Univ.	22 Dec.	22 Dec.	
<i>Under 1 year's</i>						
158			Frank Edwards Robinson Balliol College, Oxford.	13 Sep. 81	13 Dec. 81	
159			William Steven- son Mayor University Col- lege, London.	16 Sep.		
160			George Whitmore Dance Trinity College, Cambridge.	27 Sep.	27 Nov.	
161			Augustus Fulton Richards Oriel College, Oxford.	15 Sep.	25 Nov.	
162			Harold Arthur Stuart King's College, Cambridge.	12 Sep.	25 Nov.	
163			Alexander Cardor Cardow Queen's College, Oxford.	13 Sep.		
164			Matthew Denny Bell Christ Church Oxford.	12 Sep.	25 Nov.	
165			Mir Shajad Ali Khan		15 Dec.	

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Ser- vice up to 1st Jan. 1882 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1882 of arrival.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.		
1 0 19	1 0 19	385 0 0 42 0 0 427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Dist. Magt. Tanjore—16th June 1881.—TANJORE.	
1 0 19	1 0 19	385 0 0 42 0 0 427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Magt. and Agent, Vizagapatam, from 2nd Aug. 1881—7th July 1881.—VIZAGAPATAM.	
<i>standing on the 22d Dec. 81.</i>				
1 0 10	1 0 10	200 0 0 42 0 0 242 0 0	Probr. for the Civil Service in the Dist. of Nellore— 7th Dec. 1880.—NELLORE.	
<i>standing</i>				
0 0 13	0 0 13			
0 1 4	0 1 4	385 0 0 42 0 0 427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Magistrate Chingleput—7th Dec. 1881.—SANDHUR.	
0 1 5	0 1 5	385 0 0 42 0 0 427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Magt., Trichinopoly—7th Dec. 1881.—TRICHINOPOLY.	
0 1 6	0 1 6	385 0 0 42 0 0 427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Magt., North Arcot—7th Dec. 1881.—CHITTOOR.	
0 1 6	0 1 6	385 0 0 42 0 0 427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Magt., South Canara—7th Dec. 1881.—MANGALORE.	Permitted to defer his departure for India until the autumn of 1882, for the purpose of taking his degree at Oxford.
		200 0 0 42 0 0 242 0 0	Probationer for the Civil Ser- vice in the District of Kar- nool 30th Nov. 81.—KARNOL.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Language Spoken.	Remarks in Lan- guages.	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Discon- tinued Service.	Non-Residence and if now on leave, date of return.
<i>Civilians from other Presidencies serving</i>						
1	HINDI PUNJABI ENGLISH	.....	Alfred Cottrell Tapp, B.A., Ben. C. S., &c.	22 Sep. 62	24 Nov. 64	6 Apr. 74 to 12 Jan. 75. 24 Feb. 81 - Paris. Once Jan. 1882.
2	GUR ELI PUNJABI KHOJ	.....	Charles Falkiner MacCartin, Barr. C. S.	23 Aug. 70	21 Nov. 70	4 June 74 to 29 Oct. 75. 12 Aug. to 25 Dec. 77.
<i>Madras Civil Servants serving in</i>						
1	TEL. TAN. In Coll.	.....	Hon. L. Peches	11 Aug. 60	11 Dec. 64	18 Apr. 65 to 18 Apr. 66. 18 Apr. 66 to 18 Apr. 67. 18 Apr. 67 to 18 Apr. 68. 18 Apr. 68 to 18 Apr. 69. 18 Apr. 69 to 18 Apr. 70. 18 Apr. 70 to 18 Apr. 71. 18 Apr. 71 to 18 Apr. 72. 18 Apr. 72 to 18 Apr. 73. 18 Apr. 73 to 18 Apr. 74. 18 Apr. 74 to 18 Apr. 75. 18 Apr. 75 to 18 Apr. 76. 18 Apr. 76 to 18 Apr. 77. 18 Apr. 77 to 18 Apr. 78. 18 Apr. 78 to 18 Apr. 79. 18 Apr. 79 to 18 Apr. 80. 18 Apr. 80 to 18 Apr. 81. 18 Apr. 81 to 18 Apr. 82. 18 Apr. 82 to 18 Apr. 83. 18 Apr. 83 to 18 Apr. 84. 18 Apr. 84 to 18 Apr. 85. 18 Apr. 85 to 18 Apr. 86. 18 Apr. 86 to 18 Apr. 87. 18 Apr. 87 to 18 Apr. 88. 18 Apr. 88 to 18 Apr. 89. 18 Apr. 89 to 18 Apr. 90. 18 Apr. 90 to 18 Apr. 91. 18 Apr. 91 to 18 Apr. 92. 18 Apr. 92 to 18 Apr. 93. 18 Apr. 93 to 18 Apr. 94. 18 Apr. 94 to 18 Apr. 95. 18 Apr. 95 to 18 Apr. 96. 18 Apr. 96 to 18 Apr. 97. 18 Apr. 97 to 18 Apr. 98. 18 Apr. 98 to 18 Apr. 99. 18 Apr. 99 to 18 Apr. 100.
2	1st STAN 2d STAN	.....	Arthur Henry Temple Martin- dale.	27 July 76	10 Nov. 79	14 June 78 to 11 Mar. 79. 18 Oct. to 20 Dec. 79.
3	1st STAN 2d STAN	.....	William Cathbert Holmes, B.A.	17 Aug. 77	7 Nov. 77	.....
4	1st STAN 2d STAN	.....	Murray Hammock	5 Sep. 77	12 Dec. 77	.....

9	10	11	12
Actual Ser-vice from 1st Jan. 1881 to 31st Dec. 1881	Total Ser-vice from 1st Jan. 1881 to 31st Dec. 1881	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations. Remarks.
<i>serving in the Madras Presidency</i>			
16	5 18 12	992 1 5	Accountant General & Com- missioner of the Dept. of Issue of State Paper Cur- rency, Madras, from 5th Sept. 1881 to 29th Octo- ber 1881.
9	4 0 11	768 5 4	Special Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magistrate & Agent to the Govt. in the Punjab —6th April 1880—Ag. Princl Asst. Collr., Gar- jam—2nd June 1881.
		258 14 2	
		87 8 0	
		1,144 11 7	
<i>serving in other Presidencies</i>			
21	10 15 13	2,333 6 4	Additional Member of the Governor-General's Council.
		616 10 9	
		2,350 0 0	
4	2 0 0	1,000 0 0	Offg. Political Agent, 2nd class, & Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.—28th June 1881.
4	1 34	760 0 0	Offg. Assistant Accountant- General, Bombay, from 8th July 1881.
4	0 0 0	560 0 0	On special duty in connection with Coorg Commission.
		42 0 0	
		602 0 0	

CIVIL SERVANTS ABSENT ON FURLOUGH OR SPECIAL LEAVE.

150 CIVIL SERVANTS ABSENT ON FURLOUGH OR SPECIAL LEAVE. [PART III.]

No.	NAME.	Present Appointment.	Date of Departure.	Length of Leave.	Date of expiry of Leave.
1	7 Thomas, E. C. G.	Dist. & Sess. Judge, Vengalpetam	2 Feb. 1881	6 months + 6 months Medl. Cert.	2 Feb. 1882
2	58 Grubb, J. D. B.	S. S. Collector, South Arcot	25 Feb.	1 year Med. Cert.	24 do
3	54 Croft, C. S.	Dist. and Sess. Judge, Kanchi	13 Nov.	1 year + 3 months and 16 days	27 do
4	67 Spedding, J. R.	S. S. Collector, Malabar	3 Mar.	18 months + 6 months, M. C.	2 Mar.
5	116 Fawcett, G. W.	Asst. Collr., Tanjore	10 Mar.	1 year Medl. Cert.	18 do
6	30 St. Clair, H. J. C.	Collr. and Mag., South Canara	26 Mar.	2 years Furl.	25 do
7	15 MacGregor, A.	Resident, Travancore and Cochin	14 April	1 year Medl. Cert.	13 April
8	74 Campbell, L. A.	Under Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.	21 June	4 mos. + 2 mos. on M. C.	20 do
9	95 Knox, H. T.	Collr. & Mag., Vengalpetam	9 Feb.	3 + 9 + 3 months Medl. Cert.	8 May
10	22 Garstin, J. H.	Senior Asst. Collector, Tanjore	10 May	1 year	9 do
11	84 Overbury, E. N.	Collr. of Sea Customs, Madras	17 Oct.	7 months and 16 days	1 June
12	31 Melville, R. S.	Dist. & Sess. Judge, Tanjore	3 April	3 + 6 + 6 + 6 months	2 do
13	27 Fawcett, J.	Third Member Board of Revenue	16 June	6 + 6 months	16 do
14	27 Fawcett, A. G.	Head Asst. Collr., Gumbature	11 July	2 years	10 July
15	10 Longley, C. T.	Asst. Collr., North Arcot	16 Oct.	9 months and 14 days	29 do
16	88 Rose, H. T.	Dist. & Sess. Judge, Malabar	22 Feb.	38 months Medl. Cert.	21 Aug.
17	112 Rose, H. T.	Deputy Commr., S. S. Rev. N. D.	31 May	18 Medl. Cert.	30 do
18	32 Kelsall, J.	Asst. Collr., North Arcot	20 Oct.	16 do	2 Nov.
19	102 Willcock, W. A.	Deputy Commr., S. S. Rev. N. D.	9 Nov.	12 years Furl.	8 do
20	109 Sowell, E. J.	Asst. Collector, Malabar	20 Oct.	15 months do	19 Jan.
21	73 Blot, C. A.	Prinl. Asst. Collr., Vengalpetam	26 April	2 years Medl. Cert.	25 April
22	61 Graham, W. F.	Sub-Collector, Nellore	21 May	2 do	20 May
23	77 Austin, W. F.	Head Asst. Collr., South Canara	24 May	21 months	23 Aug.
24	64 Martin, O. W. W.	Sub-Collector, Kutch	24 May		

Permitted to return to duty.

CIVIL SERVANTS ABSENT ON PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

CIVIL. CIVIL SERVANTS ABSENT ON PRIVILEGE LEAVE. 151

NAME.	Present Appointment.	Acting Appointment.	Date of Dis- engagement of leave.	Length of leave.	Date of expiry of leave.
145 Fiddler, E. P.	Assistant Collector, Kutch	Dist. Asst., Kutch	Dec. 1881	1 month, 8 days	Jan. 1882
146 Ruppel, W. A.	Sub-Collr. and Jt. Mag., Bellary	...	7 Nov.	3 months	10 Feb.
147 Walsh, W. H.	Assistant Collector, Bellary	...	Jan. - 82	1 month, 5 days	Feb.

CIVIL SERVANTS HAVING NO SUBSTANTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

NAME.	Last appointment held.	Acting Appointment.	Date of For- feiting Ap- pointment.	REMARKS.
35 Knox, H. T.	Asst. Commissioner, Nilgiri Hills	...	29 Apr. 1881	On Furlough to Europe.
147 Twigg, J.	Asst. Collector, Tanjore	...	1 Nov.	Do.

CIVIL SERVANTS WHOSE APPLICATIONS FOR FURLOUGH HAVE BEEN REGISTERED.

DISTRIBUTION LIST OF CIVILIANS.

I.—OFFICERS AT HEAD QUARTERS.

Hon. W. Harrison	Member of Council.
Hon. D. F. Carmichael	do do
Hon. R. Davidson	Chief Secretary to Government.
G. De Madras	Under-Secy. to Govt., Chief Secy.'s Dept.
C. G. Master	Secretary to Govt., Rev. Dept.
L. A. Campbell	Under-Secy. to Govt., do (on furl.)
J. A. Davies	Asst. Secy. to Govt., Judl. & Legsl. Dept., and Ag. Under-Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.
G. S. Forbes	Acting do. Legsl. Dept.
A. C. Tapp, B.C.S.	Assistant General (on dep.)
H. E. Clouston, M.C.S.	Officiating Assistant General.
Hon. H. E. Sullivan	First Member, Board of Revenue.
H. S. Thomas	Second Member.
C. T. Langley	Third Member (on furl.)
W. D. Lindsey	Jointer do.
C. A. Galtoun	Secretary to Board of Revenue.
J. Sturrock	Sub-Secretary to do. (on deputation.)
E. Gibson	Ag. sub-Secretary to do.
H. J. Mervill	Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, & of Madras Dist., and Protector of Emigrants, (on furl.)
G. D. Leman	Acting do.
B. W. Bha	Commissioner of Salt Rev., Madras Presidency.
H. B. Grigg	Director of Public Instruction.
A. T. Arnold	Presdt. Municipal Commn., Madras.
H. G. Tupper	Post Master General (on deputation.)
Hon. L. T. Thos	Judge, High Court.
Hon. J. E. Kindersley	do
H. Wigram	Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side (on dep.)
T. Wolf	Acting do.
J. D. Rees	Acting Dy. Registrar do.

II.—SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. L. Forbes	Addl. Member, Govt. Genl.'s Council, Madras.
W. Wilson	On special duty, Irrigation Accounts.
B. P. Wootter	Sp. duty, Famine Code Committee.
W. A. Hildesley	Dy. Commr. Salt Rev., Northern M., (on furl.)
E. E. Spencer	Acting do.
R. Sewell	On special Archaeological duty.
G. Stobart	Deputy Supt. of Census Operations, Madras.
M. Ramaswami	On special duty, Coorg Commission.
A. Mervill	Resident of Travancore and Cochin (on furl.)
J. C. Hargrave	Chief do.
J. W. E. Dunsen	Asst. Resident.
W. Logan	Special duty, Commissioner in Malabar.

CIVIL SERVANTS WHO HAVE RETIRED ON ANNUITIES.

1877 Agnew, George Vans	1877 Holloway, William
1887 Anderson, Findlay	1888 Hutt, J.
1889 Anstey, J. T.	1890 Kindersley, Francis Martin
1874 Arbuthnot, Sir Alex. John	1867 Lascelles, Francis
1878 Arbuthnot, Hon'ble David	1867 Levinge, Vere Henry
1846 Ashton, William	1873 Lushington, Franklin
1879 Ballard, George Alexander	1870 Lushington, James Law
1876 Banbury, George	1841 Macleod, Sir John MacPherson
1862 Barley, William Henry	1864 Maltby, Edward
1868 Baynes, Charles Robert	1872 Master, Robert Edward
1869 Beauchamp, George Thomas	1880 Master, John Henry
1865 Birch, Sybilster Douglas	1859 Mathison, Archibald Stirling
1868 Bird, Edward Wheeler	1871 Minchin, James James
1867 Bishop, John Fitzsimmons	1862 Mollo, William Macquarie
1877 Blair, John Hunter	1872 Morris, George Leo
1864 Bland, Thomas Law	1873 Morris, Henry
1861 Boardman, James Dewar	1873 Morris, Henry
1867 Brett, Harry Augustus	1855 Onslow, Arthur Pooley
1864 Brown, Charles Philip	1864 Onslow, Thomas
1873 Cadell, William Mollo	1844 Paterson, John
1875 Cange, Theo. Alex. Nicholas	1867 Pelly, Charles
1863 Chadfield, Howard Wimbey	1875 Pelly, Charles Raymond
1860 Clarke, Thomas	1868 Phillips, Alex. William
1871 Clarke, Richard Gwatkin	1860 Phillips, Henry Dominick
1878 Cockerell, John Rennie	1865 Prendergast, Thomas
1871 Collett, Charles	1881 Puckle, Richard Kaye
1862 Conway, Thomas Burke A.	1867 Pyott, Sir Thomas
1870 Cook, Henry David	1871 Reade, Charles William
1867 Cotton, Robert Holland	1872 Roberts, Clarence Armstrong
1869 Crozier, Francis Henry	1873 Robinson, James Douglas
1863 Canfield, Brooke	1875 Robinson, Sir William
1879 Dalrymple, Robert Austruther	1866 Robde, John
1853 Douglas, William	1859 Ronpell, Thomas Boone
1869 Dykes, Jas. Wm. Ballantine	1850 Scott, Septimus
1860 Elliot, Walter	1865 Soubriek, Charles John
1874 Ellis, George Henry	1875 Sim, James Duncan
1870 Fane, Edward Geo. Robert	1858 Smollett, Patrick Boyle
1864 Fisher, William	1868 Stokes, Radleston
1876 Flood, Edward Bramley	1863 Sturge, Thomas Lamaden
1862 Forbes, Henry	1874 Salmon, Robert Blair
1873 Forbes, Gordon Sullivan	1870 Taylor, George Noble
1875 Fraser, James	1862 Thomas, Edward Brown
1861 Gress, Arthur	1852 Thompson, Edward Denton
1865 Goldie, John Henry	1877 Thompson, John George
1870 Goldingham, John	1878 Thornhill, George
1861 Goodwyn, Thomas William	1877 Walshe, Marston John
1868 Grant, Patrick	1868 Ward, Samuel Nevil
1862 Hall, Arthur	1868 Waters, George Jenkin
1866 Harris, George Augustus	1878 Wedderburn, Andrew
1874 Hodgson, William	

ON INVALID PENSIONS.

1886 Arbuthnot, W. H.	1880 Maltby, Thomas James
1875 Chamberlain, G. K.	1879 McQuinn, William
1862 Craigm, Henry Manro Showers	1869 Nesbitt, William Smith
1893 Hodgson, Arthur Pemberton	1867 Nisbet, Walter
1870 Hutchins, A. R.	1865 Pannetier, Bernard
1877 Jones, Joseph Richard	1874 Roberts, Philip Lyndon
1867 Kerr, William Robert	1877 Sharpe, George Robinson
1872 Lilly, William Samuel	1864 Sim, William Onslow

UNCOVENANTED

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAME.	Total Service.	App'd A. D.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary.
FIRST CLASS.			Years.			Rs.
1	Tam. Tel. Hin.	S. R. Locke	26	1859	31 Aug. 1869	600
2	Tam.	W. E. Underwood	23	1859	21 Dec. 1880	600
3	Tam. Mar. San. Tel. Can. Hin.	R. Raghunatha Rao, <i>Deputy Behadur.</i>	27	1859	do	600
4	Tam. Hin. Surv. Civ. Eng.	E. G. Ricketts	27	1864	11 Dec. 1877	600
5	Tel.	J. A. Marjoribanks	42	1861	15 Mar. 1878	600
SECOND CLASS.						
1	Tam. Can.	B. C. Leggett	23	1861	24 Jan. 1862	500
2	Tam. Tel. Hin. Mar. San. Can.	A. Rameshchandra Rao	32	1859	13 Apr. 1869	500
3	Tam. Tel.	P. Varadā Chari	26	1865	21 Dec. 1869	500
4	Tam. Hin. Tel.	Thomas Pritchard	21	1865	25 Sep. 1874	500
5	Tam. Mal. Hin.	P. A. Cole	18	1863	15 Mar. 1873	500
6	Tel. Tam. Can.	A. Narayana Rao	28	1860	23 Apr. 1880	500
7	Tel. Tam. Can. Mar.	A. Sudarsana Rao	35	1861	23 Nov. 1880	500
8	Tel. Tam.	C. E. Plunkett	24	1867	1 June 1881	500
9		Vacant				
THIRD CLASS.						
1	Tel. Tam.	K. Gopākrishnama Setti	25	1869	8 Oct. 1875	350
2	Tam. Tel.	M. Sūriyamūrti Pillai	25	1869	22 Sep. 1876	350
3	Tam. Tel. Can.	N. Murugēsa Modali	26	1869	10 May 1878	350

DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

District.	Duty.	Station, &c.	Remarks.
Tinnevely	Treasury	Palamcottah	
Malabar	General duties	Manantoddy	Local allowance of Rs. 150 sanctioned in G. O., 22d Apr. 1868, No. 1,075.
Madras	Quintant & Akkari Depts.	Madras	
Madras	Treasury	Madras	On privilege leave for 1 month and 11 days, from 16th December 1881.
North Arcot	do	Chittoor	
Malabar	Treasury	Calicut	In charge of the Currency Dept. with an allowance of Rs. 100 a month—30th Nov. 1880.
Tinnevely	General duties	Erivillipattur	Suspended from 9th Oct. 1880.
South Arcot	do	Coimbatore	
Bellary	do	Bellary	
Coimbatore	do	Coimbatore	On sick leave for 2 months from 5th November 1881.
Nagars	General duties	Nayandupet	
Salem	do	Namakkal	
Chingleput	Treasury	Saidapet	
Karnool	General duties	Pyapali	
Madras	General duties	Madras	
Tanjore	do	Māyavaram	



No.	Lingual Alia- ment.	NAME.	Total Ser. vice.	Appd. A. D.	Date of pro- motion to present grade.	Salary.
			Years.			Rs.
4	Tel. Tam.	D. Puranajamayya Pantulu Hir San.	28	1871	14 Jan. 1879	350
5	Tam.	P. Subbaiyer	31	1872	1 July 1879	389
6	Tel.	J. W. McManis	41	1875	2 Sep. 1879	350
7	Tam.	A. M. Jones	26	1876	9 Mar. 1880	350
8	Tel. Tam.	T. Appa Rao	16	1878	23 Apr.	250
9	Tel. Can.	Kanchi Sathia Rao Pantulu	26	1878	1 June 1881	250
FOURTH CLASS.						
1	Tel.	W. C. H. Sharkey	13	1876	25 Jan. 1876	250
2	Hin. Tam.	Muhammad Amin Chaudh Sath	11	1875	11 Dec. 1877	250
3	Tel.	A. Krishna Rao	23	1876	11 do	250
4	Tam. Tel.	G. Kalyanachandram Sath	12	1878	19 Mar. 1878	250
5	Tel. Tam.	V. Venkatesa Aiyar	25	1878	10 May	250
6	Tel. Can.	H. Sathia Rao	28	1874	1 Mar. 1879	250
7	Tel. Tam.	A. Eramanatha	27	1879	do	250
8	Tam.	H. Venkata Rao	34	1872	19 Aug. 1879	250
9	Tam.	A. Patil	22	1880	15 Jan. 1880	250
10		D. Ananthapur	18	1880	20 do	350
11		P. T. Rajagopala Chari	23	1880	24 Sep.	250
12	Tel. Tam.	Kosha Subbarayudu	22	1880	24 do	250
13	Tel.	Rao Raju Rao	25	1881	7 Feb. 1881	250
14		R. Pandar Kakkabai	19	1881	1 June	250
15		Karimnagar Vengra Pillai	13	1881	26 Aug.	250
16		Sathian Sathya Rao Nayudu	19	1881	7 Sept.	250
17		H. L. Howell	27	1881	21 Dec.	250

District.	Duty.	Station, &c.	Remarks.
Godavari	Treasury	Cochinda	On sick leave for 6 months, from November 1881.
South Cana.	do	Mangalore	Acting Deputy Collr. Genl. duties, Trichinopoly, from 31st Oct. 1881.
Vizagapatnam	do	Vizagapatnam	
South Arcot	General duties	Tirakoilur	
Salem	Treasury	Salem	
Trichinopoly	General duties	Arivaiar	Temp. Dy. Collector, Chingleput from 15th Sept. 1881.
Nellore	Treasury	Nellore	
North Arcot	General duties	Arni	
Cuddapah	do	Siddharattam	
Kistna	Treasury	Nasirupatam	On sick duty as Asst. to the Dy. Supt. of Census, from 8th Sep. 1880.
Trichinopoly	do	Trichinopoly	Temp. Deputy Collector, Madurai.
Cuddapah	do	Cuddapah	
Tanjore	do	Tanjore	
Kurnool	do	Kurnool	
Chingleput	General duties	Sakkapet	
Bellary	do	Havirbadgalli	
Bellary	do	Bellary	
Tanjore	do	Mannargudi	
Kurnool	do	Cumbum	
Godavari	do	Narasapur	
Coimbatore	do	Sattramangalam	
Kistna	do	Vinayakan	
Ganjam	Treasury	Chatsapur	

No.	Lingual Aidants.	NAME.	Total Service.	As Acting Collector.	Date of join- ing Special Appointment.	Salary.
ACTING.			Years.	p. m.		Rs.
1		T. Parakkhrama Pillai, Collector's Serishtadar, Trichinopoly	39	2 9	5 Oct. 1880	250
2		S. Rangachari, B.A., Collr. Sa- rishtadar, Coimbatore	16	1 10	11 Nov.	250
3		P. F. Fernandez, Head Acc. Col- lector's Office, South Canara	15	1 2	2 Oct. 80	212-8
4		K. Ramaswami Sastri, B.A. Col- lector's Serishtadar, Madras	10	1 1	2 Nov. 81	250
5		Abdul Ghani Khan Bahadar		0 11	12 Mar.	212-8
TEMPORARY.						
1		E. Sabha Rao Pantulu, Dy. C. M. General duties, Godavari	26	Permanent.	19 Sept.	250
2		V. Doraswami Aiyar	22		14 Sept. 80	250
3		Krishnaswami Aiyar, Hazar Serishtadar, North Arcot	22		10 Sept. 81	250
4		B. Venkata Rao, Tahsildar of Chidambaram	22		6 Nov. 80	250
5		C. Somasundra Shastri, B.A., Collr.'s Serishtadar, Kurnool	11		11 Apr. 81	250
6		K. Rama Rao, Tahsildar of Sas- saram	27		2 June	250
7		Sheik Muhammad Yusuf Saif			14 Feb.	250
HONORARY.						
		K. C. Tiruvirarayan, B.A., B.L.			15 Oct.	

District.	Duty.	Station, &c.	Remarks.
Trichinopoly	Treasury	Trichinopoly	Ag. for V. Doraswami Aiyar.
Coimbatore	do	Coimbatore	Ag. for P. A. Cole.
South Canara	do	Mangalore	Ag. for P. Subbairar.
Chambrally	General duties	Sivillipattur	Ag. for A. Ramachandra Rao
Kutna	Treasury	Masulipatam	Ag. for C. Sanyasandram Chetti.
Chidambaram	General duties	Saidapet	Under G. O. 12th Jan. 1877, No. 105, Financial.
Madurai	do	Madurai	Do.
North Arcot	do	Chittoor	Do.
Chidambaram	do	Chidambaram	Do.
Kurnool	do	Kurnool	Do.
North Canara	do	Mangalore	Do.
Kutna	do	Masulipatam	Paid by the Nazim Zamindari.
Salem		Salem	

PART VIII.

SALT DEPARTMENT.

43. H. W. Bliss, B.A., C. S., Commissioner of Salt Revenue.—Pay Rs. 2,300 + 250 fixed Travelling Allowance + 87-8 fixed tentage.—MADRAS.

P. Rajarathas Mudali, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Salt Revenue.—Pay Rs. 500.—MADRAS.

102. W. A. Wilcock, C. S., Deputy Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Northern Divn.—Pay Rs. 1,280 + 87-8-0 fixed tentage.—On furlough to Eur. for 15 months on M. C., 13th June 1881.

14. E. E. Spencer, C. S., Ag. Dy. Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Northern Divn.—Salary Rs. 1,010 + 87-8.—COCONADA.

† C. Randall, Deputy Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Southern Division.—Pay Rs. 1,240 + fixed tentage 87-8.—COCHIN.

* Officers admitted by the Secretary of State to the favorable leave rates under Chapter V. of the Civil Leave Code (5th Edition).

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS, SALT REVENUE.

Number	Lingual Attainments.	Name	Total Services.	Year of first Appointment.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary.	District.	Station, &c.	Remarks.
1	.....	First Class. J. H. Merriman	Years 13	1880	17 Nov. 1880	Rs. 500	Cingaleput	Madras	With a Local allowance of Rs. 150.
1	Tel. Hin.	Second Class. B. Dharmas Rao Nayudu	20	1868	5 Feb. 1880	500	Gondam	Berhampore.	
2	Tam. Tel.	M. Ramaswami Noyada	27	1875	17 Nov. 81	500	East Yelore	Nellore.	
3	.....	C. Powell	1	1880	9 Sep. 81	500	Gosavari	Cochinada	
4	.....	T. L. Barrow	11	1870	27 Sep.	500	Infatior.		
1	Mal. Tam. Hin.	Third Class. Q. Cannan	21	1871	20 Jan. 1880	350	Malabar	Calicut	On 6 months' leave on private affairs from 5th Dec. 1881.
2	.....	William Edward Gasparathi Pillai	14	1876	9 Nov.	350	Katna	Bannad.	
3	Tel.	Bryce McMaster	4	1879	5 Sep. 81	350	Madura	Manappattam	On Priv. leave for 2 mos. and 15 days, from 13th Nov. 81.
1	.....	Fourth Class. A. Ramaswami Nayudu	26	1879	20 Jan. 1880	250	Vinnavelly	Tuticorin	
2	.....	L. A. Srinani Aiyar	17	1880	5 March	250	South Arcot	Cuddalore	
3	.....	E. Miller	15	1880	2 Nov.	250	South Arcot	Mungalore.	Priv. leave for 3 mos. — 18th Oct. 1881.
4	Tam.	G. F. Nepean Smith	4	1880	9 Nov. 81	250	Tanjore.	Nagarapattam.	
5	.....	A. P. Russell	1	1881	9 Sep.	250	Vinnavelly	Vinnavelly	
1	Tam.	Acting. W. C. F. Leggett	2	1880	22 July 1880	250	South Arcot	Mangalore	For E. Miller.
2	.....	F. F. Stambrough	1	1881	25 Nov. 81	...	Malabar	Manappattam.	For B. McMaster.
3	.....	P. Kunnu Menon	...	1881	5 Dec.	...	Calicut	Calicut	For O. Cannan.

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES.

ARCOT-NORTH

Salaries.

Rs. A. P.

Judge 19 C. G. Plumer 2,333 5 4 Chittoor.

ARCOT-SOUTH

Judge 51 J. H. Nelson 2,333 5 4 Cuddalore.

BELLARY.

Judge 4 Hon. L. Forbes, (on deputation.) 2,950 0 0 Calcutta.

Acting do 10 J. D. Goldingham 2,333 5 4 Bellary.

CANARA-SOUTH

Judge 39 J. W. Best 2,333 5 4 Mangalore.

CHINGLEPUT.

Judge 34 J. Hope 2,333 5 4 Chingleput.

COIMBATORE.

Judge 14 F. C. Carr-Gorham 2,333 5 4 Coimbatore.

CUDDAPAH.

Judge 53 J. Wallace 2,333 5 4 Cuddapah.

GANJAM.

Judge 35 J. R. Daniel 2,333 5 4 Berhampore.

GODAVARI.

Judge 45 B. Horsburgh, (on deputation) 2,333 5 4 Nellore.

Acting do 50 J. F. Smith 2,333 5 4 Rajahmundry.

KISTNA.

Judge 54 C. S. Croft, (on furla) Europe.

Acting do 55 S. T. McCarthy 1,944 7 1 Masulipatam.

KURNOOL.

Judge 50 J. F. Smith, (on deputation) 2,333 5 4 Rajahmundry.

Acting do 63 G. D. Irvine 1,944 7 1 Kurnool.

MADURA.

Judge 26 P. P. Hutchins 2,333 5 4 Madura.

MALABAR-NORTH.

Judge 16 J. W. Reid 2,333 5 4 Tellicherry.

MALABAR-SOUTH.

Judge 52 J. Kelsall, (on furla) Europe.

Acting do 57 H. Wigram 2,088 14 3 Calicut.

NELLORE.

Judge 10 J. D. Goldingham, (on dep.) 2,333 5 4 Bellary.

Acting do 46 B. Horsburgh 2,333 5 4 Nellore.

SALEM.

Judge 25 J. C. Ransington, (on dep.) 3,100 0 0 Travancore.

Acting do 60 F. H. Wilkinson 1,944 7 1 Salem.

NORTH TANJORE.

Judge 33 F. H. Woodroffe 2,333 5 4 Tranquebar.

SOUTH TANJORE.

Judge 27 A. C. Burnell, Ph. D., CLE. On furla, Europe.

Acting do 50 G. A. Parker 1,944 7 1 Tanjore.

TINNEVELLY.

Judge 49 J. C. Haghead 2,333 5 4 Palamcottah.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Judge 37 F. Brandt 2,333 5 4 Trichinopoly.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Judge 7 E. C. G. Thomas, (on furla) Europe.

Acting do 62 A. L. Lister 1,944 7 1 Vizagapatam.

TAHSILDARS.

Districts and Taluqs.	Head Quarters.	Tahsildars.	Pay.
ARCOT, NORTH.			Rs.
Chittoor	Chittoor	C. Srinivasan Mudali	175
Chandragiri	Chandragiri	V. Narayanaswami Mudali	160
Palmannair	Palmannair	S. Ragava Chari, Ag. in Polur	160
Vellore	Vellore	Mahomed Anwar Sahib, Ag.	116
Wallajahpett	Wallajahpett	N. Sanniah Chetty, Ag. in Arcot	250
Gudalur	Gudalur	V. Srinivasa Chari, Ag. Huzur Sheristadar	175
Arcot	Arcot	V. Bhaskara Chari	225
Polur	Polur	C. Varada Rajulu Reddy, Ag. in Wallajahpett	160
Wandervash	Wandervash	C. Girmaji Rao, Ag. in Vellore	200
ARCOT, SOUTH.			
Tindivanam	Tindivanam	K. Varaha Alengar (on dep.)	235
Villupuram	Villupuram	H. Venkoba Rao, Ag.	200
Chilambaram	Chilambaram	C. Venkata Ramayya	200
Trinomali	Trinomali	S. Vekatasubbayya, (on leave)	160
Virdachellum	Virdachellum	C. Varaha Ayengar, Ag.	200
Trichalore	Trichalore	F. Ramachari, Ag.	200
Kallakurichi	Kallakurichi	C. Srinivasa Iyengar	200
Cuddalore	Cuddalore	H. Venkoba Rao, (on dep.)	200
BELLARY.			
Bellary	Bellary	K. Govindaraju, Ag.	175
Hospet	Hospet	T. Badrachenam Pillay	225
Pennakonda	Pennakonda	S. Sivaji Rao	225
Gooty	Gooty	Ghulam Kadir Sahib	225
Tadpatri	Tadpatri	A. Arundum Mudali	175
Andampet	Andampet	S. Hagbavendra Rao	160
Hindipur	Hindipur	H. Narasimha Chari	200
Huvinaladgalli	Huvinaladgalli	K. Narasinga Rao	200
Kudagi	Kudagi	K. Seshagiri Rao	175
Harpenhally	Harpenhally	P. Pompepathi Rao	160
Ahur	Ahur	R. Triyambaka Rao	160
Adoni	Adoni	S. Appa Rao	175
Raidroog	Raidroog	K. Venkoba Rao	160
Darmavaram	Darmavaram	E. Narasimolou Naddoo	175
Madakaira	Madakaira	C. Ragbara Rao	200
CANARA, SOUTH.			
Mangalore	Mangalore	P. Annaji Rao	175
Kassergode	Kassergode	A. Kasava Rao	200
Upinangadi	Upinangadi	M. Seshachala Nayadu	150
Udipi	Udipi	Mr. N. Brito	225
Kondapur	Kondapur	Rabad Rama Rao, (Temp. Dy. Collr.)	225
CHINGLEPUT.			
Madurantakam	Madurantakam	K. Ganappayya, Ag.	175
Conjeveram	Conjeveram	K. Ganappayya	175
Saidapet	Saidapet	J. L. Saldanha, Ag.	200
Tervellore	Tervellore	Mr. J. M. Coelho	150
Chingleput	Chingleput	J. L. Saldanha, (on dep.)	150
Ponnary	Ponnary	M. A. Sequeira, Ag.	
COIMBATORE.			
Erode	Erode	N. Krishna Aiyengar	225
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	P. Sthapathy Naidu	200
Sattiyamangalam	Sattiyamangalam	K. Pragatam Naidu	175
Palidam	Palidam	P. Ramaswami Aiyar	175
Poolachy	Poolachy	C. Raju Shastri, B.A.	175
Bhowany	Bhowany	F. Chidambara Rao	150
Darapooram	Darapooram	M. R. Venkataramanah	225
Odiyalputta	Odiyalputta	N. Srinivasa Rao, (on dep.)	200
Caroor	Caroor	V. Rathna Sahapathi Mudali, sub-pro tem	200
Coilugal	Coilugal	Sonloor Soobhiah	200
		C. Seetharamiah	225
		K. Venkatasubbayya	175
		V. Ramaswami Aiyar	150
		C. Venkataramanah	200
		W. S. Parthasarathi Mudali	175
		M. Muthukrishna Mudali	175
		Venkatasa Iyengar	150

Districts and Taluqs.	Head Quarters.	Tahsildars.	Pay.
CUDDAPAH.			
Badrachalam	Badrachalam	Maharajah Arba Sahib Khan	150
Pallavandam	Pallavandam	Angara Krishna	115
Siddharatham	Siddharatham	V. Srikrishna Murthy Chetty	150
Pallampett	Pallampett	T. Rama Rao	200
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	Varanasi Venkoba Rao	200
Boychote	Boychote	M. Bhagavendra Rao	175
Kasari	Kasari	N. Ghosh Rao	175
Volpand	Volpand	N. Krishnamoorthy Rao	175
Madanapalle	Madanapalle	N. Krishna Rao	175
Jummulinad	Jummulinad	Pellur Subbarao	175
Proddatur	Proddatur	B. Tirumala Rao	160
GANJAM.			
Chilacole	Chilacole	P. Jagannatha Rao, Naib	175
Chascolah	Chascolah	D. Narasimhaiah Pantulu	150
Berampore	Berampore	N. Narayana Murthy Pantulu	200
GODAVERY.			
Bojhanpally	Bojhanpally	A. Mangayya	175
Amalapuram	Amalapuram	S. M. Ali Sahib	200
Manchendrapur	Manchendrapur	V. Subba Rao	175
Ullor	Ullor	S. Narasimha Murthy	200
Narasapur	Narasapur	S. Perera	175
Paddur	Paddur	D. Venkateswara Rao Pantulu	150
Yerragudi	Yerragudi	A. Narasimha Rao	200
Tonakur	Tonakur	K. Venkata Narayana	175
Bhadrachalam	Bhadrachalam	S. Madhava Rao Nayudu	160
KRISHNA.			
Repalli	Repalli	K. Venkateswara Pantulu	250
Bunder	Bunder	Mr. J. Crosswell	175
Repalle	Repalle	V. Ramaiah Pantulu	200
Guntur	Guntur	C. Venkateswara Pantulu	225
Berachala	Berachala	K. Srinivasa	150
Nandigam	Nandigam	K. Ananda Rao Pantulu	150
Narasimhapur	Narasimhapur	V. Lakshminarayana Pantulu	200
Sethupally	Sethupally	L. Venkata Krishnaiah	175
Pallam	Pallam	K. Anant Rao	200
Vijayawada	Vijayawada	V. Lakshmi Rao	150
Andavada	Andavada	R. Nagabhusan Sahib	200
KURNOOL.			
Shirvel	Shirvel	K. Narayanaiah Nayudu	150
Nandigam	Nandigam	B. Subba Rao	175
Kodavolu	Kodavolu	Jagadipathi Venkateswaraiah	200
Kanichavolu	Kanichavolu	S. Rama Rao	200
Markapur	Markapur	D. Srinivasa Rao	150
Nandali	Nandali	K. Krishna Rao	200
Qandam	Qandam	K. Subbaraya, (on dep)	150
Pattikonda	Pattikonda	A. Kompanayami Madhava, (on dep)	150
		C. Gura Rao	175
MADRAS.			
Madras	Madras	C. Ramayya	160
MADURAI.			
Torremangalam	Torremangalam	E. Anantaraman, (on dep)	200
Madurai	Madurai	V. Parthasarathy Iyengar	225
Melur	Melur	C. Krishna Rao	175
Dindigul	Dindigul	V. Muthuswami Aiyar, (on dep)	200
		M. Iyappa Pillai, Acting	150
Peracolum	Peracolum	M. Iyappa Pillai, (on dep)	150
		S. Sundaram Aiyar, Acting	150
Palay	Palay	E. Krishna Rao, (on dep)	150
		T. Madhava Rao, Acting	150

Districts and Taluqs.	Head Quarters.	Tahsildars.	Pay.
MALABAR.			
Calicut	Chevayur	T. Kunhamban	175
Palghat	Palghat	N. Venkataswamy Naidu	200
Cochin	Cochin	Mr. M. A. Patel	150
Cheruvu	Cheruvu	E. Ananth	175
Ponnani	Ponnani	K. Sankara Menon	225
Karuntharad	Poyott	O. Ramiah	200
Kozhikode	Kozhikode	K. Ramunni	200
Wazhavad	Cheruvu	K. Pydel Kurup	200
Wynad	Wynad	Mr. E. M. D'Cruz	200
Kattiyam	Kottaparamba	A. Anasawmy Iyer	175
NELLOR.			
Nellore	Nellore	C. Rama Rao	225
Gudur	Gudur	A. Kanna Rao	200
Rapur	Rapur	S. Subba Rao	150
Atmakur	Atmakur	P. K. Jagannadham Chetti	175
Kavali	Kavali	M. Appayya	175
Udayagiri	Udayagiri	D. Venkata Rao	150
Ongole	Ongole	S. Srinivasa Rao	200
Kundakur	Kundakur	K. Pashika Charu	175
Kanigiri	Kanigiri	M. Parthasarathi Nayudu	150
SALEM.			
Salem	Salem	F. Viraraghava Mudali	210
Namical	Namical	S. Venkateswaramayyar, Acting	225
Ahlar	Ahlar	C. Ananta Ramayyar	200
Ossur	Ossur	E. V. Lakshmana Rao	200
Darnapuri	Darnapuri	S. Tiruvengada Charu	175
Tirupattur	Tirupattur	C. Subba Rao, on leave	200
Kristnagiri	Kristnagiri	A. B. Prabhakaran Pillai, Acting	150
Trichengode	Trichengode	C. Kuppaswamy	150
Uttangudi	Uttangudi	V. Ramayyar	200
		A. Prabhakaran Pillai	150
		C. Venkataswami, Acting	150
TANJORE.			
Tanjore	Tanjore	M. Sami Rao	250
Nagapattinam	Nagapattinam	C. C. Narayanaswami Nayudu	200
Nuthechur	Nuthechur	Vaidyanathan Aiyar	200
Combacorum	Combacorum	Aiyasami Sastry	200
Mayavaram	Mayavaram	C. Sankararam Pillai	225
Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli	Murugesan Pillai	225
Shenai	Shenai	Rhenius Pillai	150
Pattukottah	Pattukottah	Devasagayam Pillai	175
Mannargudi	Mannargudi	A. Sami Aiyar	200
TINNEVELLY.			
Arbessamudram	Arbessamudram	C. Anantaramayya Aiyar	225
Thenkay	Thenkay	D. Narayanaswamy Moodalliar	225
Nangunary	Nangunary	M. Krishnaswamy	200
Outapattur	Outapattur	S. Sankaragiri Rao	200
Sattur	Sattur	Nagayyar	150
Strevelipattur	Strevelipattur	T. Saravananathan Pillai, (suspended)	200
		M. Chidambaram Pillai, Acting	200
Thenkasi	Thenkasi	V. Singam Aiyangar	175
Sankaravandol	Sankaravandol	N. Streenevasta Iyengar	200
Tinnevely	Tinnevely	G. V. Chinneethambi Pillai	225
TRICHINOPOLY.			
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	E. Venkatakrishna Rao	250
Kulitalay	Kulitalay	T. Muthukumarasami Pillai	200
Musiri	Musiri	H. Kandaswamy Pillai	225
Woodiyarpolliam	Woodiyarpolliam	A. C. Daniel Pillai	150
Perambalur	Perambalur	S. Ramachandra Rao	175
VIZAGAPATAM.			
Goiconda	Narsapattam	P. Parayya	150
Survaiddi	Yellutuchelli	M. R. Venkayya Pantulu	150

SUB-MAGISTRATES.

Districts and Divisions.	Names.	Pay.
ARCOOT, NORTH.		
Tamrapani Town.	A. Krishna Rao.	70
Narasaraopet.	V. Srinivasa Chariu, B.A.	100
Kalavoti.	A. R. Jaga Rao.	70
Madanapalle.	H. Hanumanth Rao.	70
Taralasa.	M. Balakrishna Rao.	70
Vallur.	Mahomed Abdul Noor Khan Sahib.	70
Pangalur.	C. Varadachala Naidu, B.A.	100
Kanigal.	Mahomed Aswar Sahib, (on dep.) Krishnaswami Aiyar, Ag.	70
Venkatapuram.	W. Seshiah.	70
Arnee.	W. P. Corasius Pillai.	70
ARCOOT, SOUTH.		
Mannargudi.	Kaladar Bajah Sahib.	70
Bommarigudi.	N. Jeeyappa Iyengar.	70
Vallur.	V. Chinnaswami Mudali.	70
Tittakudi.	S. Sreenivas Rao.	70
Chingel.	B. Govindaraja Iyengar, (on dep.) V. Madhava Rao, Ag.	70
Chengam.	K. Lutchman Rao.	70
Tiruvadi.	P. Ramaswami, (on dep.) M. Ramaswami Aiyar, Ag.	70
Outlandry.	C. Krishna Rao.	70
Madanapalle.	M. Ramaswami Rao.	70
BELLARY.		
Bedary.	K. Vithalramalinga Naidu.	100
Sagunah.	F. Venkata Rao.	70
Madanapalle.	S. Hanumanth Rao.	70
Kanigal.	K. Venkata Rao.	70
Goravandur.	P. Subbarao Rao.	70
Tombur.	V. Subba Rao.	70
Royacherry (Yadri).	A. Chinnaswami.	70
Kallur.	S. Venkata Rao.	100
Belakur.	D. Srinivasa Rao.	70
CANAL, SOUTH.		
Mangaluru.	M. V. Ram.	100
Bentur.	Mr. M. A. Bapana, (on dep.) V. Rama Rao, Ag.	70
Nalavur.	G. Subba Rao.	70
Udupi.	D. Mahomed Ali Sahib.	70
Uppanagudi.	H. Karasappa.	70
CHINGLEPUT.		
Chingelur.	T. Ramaswami Mudali.	100
Chingelur.	E. Sivaswami.	70
Pennam.	F. J. Jagannath Sahib.	70
Uppanagudi.	A. K. Venkatesh.	70
COIMBATORE.		
Coimbatore Town.	M. Deekshari, (on dep.) F. Appal Aiyar, Ag.	70
Madanapalle.	Sahib Feroze Sahib.	70
Talavady.	C. Venkata Subbarao.	70
Pennam.	B. Ramaswami.	70
Chingelur.	K. Krishna Rao.	70
Chingelur.	H. Ramaswami.	70
Chingelur.	H. Venkat Aiyar.	70
CUDDAPORE.		
Chingelur.	V. Lakshmi Rao.	70
Chingelur.	A. Srinivas Chandra.	100
Chingelur.	S. Narasimha Rao.	70
Chingelur.	T. Srinivasa Rao, (on dep.) Y. Ganga Rao, Ag.	70
CANJAM.		
Parikur.	C. Hanumanth Rao.	100
Tadur.	P. Srinivas Rao.	100
Chingelur.	C. V. Narasimha Rao.	100
Chingelur.	P. Srinivas Rao.	100
Chingelur.	P. Narasimha Rao.	100

Districts and Divisions.	Names.	Pay.
GODAVERY.		
Narasaraopet.	A. Hanumanth Rao.	70
Chingelur.	C. Narasimha Rao.	70
Chingelur.	P. Srinivas.	70
Chingelur.	C. Prakash Rao Pantulu.	100
Chingelur.	C. Srinivasa Rao Pantulu.	70
GODAVERY.		
Chingelur.	E. Srinivasanarayana.	70
Chingelur.	G. Durgamunda Rao.	70
Chingelur.	H. Lakshminarayana.	70
Chingelur.	K. Srinivas Rao.	70
Chingelur.	L. Venkatarao.	100
Chingelur.	M. Srinivas Rao.	70
Chingelur.	N. Venkatarao.	70
Chingelur.	O. Venkatarao.	100
Chingelur.	P. Venkatarao.	100
Chingelur.	Q. Venkatarao.	100
Chingelur.	R. Venkatarao.	100
Chingelur.	S. Venkatarao.	100
Chingelur.	T. Venkatarao.	100
Chingelur.	U. Venkatarao.	100
Chingelur.	V. Venkatarao.	100
Chingelur.	W. Venkatarao.	100
Chingelur.	X. Venkatarao.	100
Chingelur.	Y. Venkatarao.	100
Chingelur.	Z. Venkatarao.	100
KISTNA.		
Vissannapeta.	D. Hanumanth Rao.	100
Narasaraopet.	A. Narayana Rao.	100
Chingelur.	G. Narasimha Rao.	70
Chingelur.	H. Narasimha Rao.	70
Chingelur.	M. Lakshminarayana Rao.	70
Chingelur.	N. Narasimha Rao.	70
Chingelur.	O. Narasimha Rao.	70
Chingelur.	P. Narasimha Rao.	70
Chingelur.	Q. Narasimha Rao.	70
Chingelur.	R. Narasimha Rao.	70
Chingelur.	S. Narasimha Rao.	70
Chingelur.	T. Narasimha Rao.	70
Chingelur.	U. Narasimha Rao.	70
Chingelur.	V. Narasimha Rao.	70
Chingelur.	W. Narasimha Rao.	70
Chingelur.	X. Narasimha Rao.	70
Chingelur.	Y. Narasimha Rao.	70
Chingelur.	Z. Narasimha Rao.	70
KURNOOL.		
Pennam.	Y. Krishappa Mudali.	70
Kurnool.	H. S. M. Narasimha Rao.	70
Chingelur.	A. Rameswami Mudali, (on dep.) C. Srinivas, Ag.	70
Chingelur.	D. Subba Rao.	70
Chingelur.	E. Subba Rao.	70
MALIAH.		
Tamnadibondla.	W. D. Ramas.	250
Udayagiri.	M. R. R. Rao.	100
Banaganapalle.	H. Hanumanth Rao.	200
MADURA.		
Madura Town.	Vandana Pillai.	100
Chingelur.	C. Venkatarao.	70
Chingelur.	M. Srinivas.	100
Chingelur.	H. Hanumanth Rao.	70
Chingelur.	Gurupada Mudali.	100
Chingelur.	Srinivasanarayana Iyengar.	70
Chingelur.	T. Krishna Rao.	100
Chingelur.	K. Narayana Iyer.	100
Chingelur.	P. Narasimha Iyengar.	70
Chingelur.	P. Narasimha Iyengar.	70
Chingelur.	V. Subbarao.	70
Chingelur.	H. Durgamunda Rao.	100
MALABAR.		
Chingelur.	Appappa Pillai.	100
Chingelur.	K. Hanumanth Rao.	70
Chingelur.	S. Appathora Puthar.	70
Chingelur.	A. Chithu.	70
Chingelur.	K. Govindan.	70
Chingelur.	M. R. K. K. K.	70
Chingelur.	N. R. K. K. K.	70
Chingelur.	O. R. K. K. K.	70
Chingelur.	P. R. K. K. K.	70
Chingelur.	Q. R. K. K. K.	70
Chingelur.	R. R. K. K. K.	70
Chingelur.	S. R. K. K. K.	70
Chingelur.	T. R. K. K. K.	70
Chingelur.	U. R. K. K. K.	70
Chingelur.	V. R. K. K. K.	70
Chingelur.	W. R. K. K. K.	70
Chingelur.	X. R. K. K. K.	70
Chingelur.	Y. R. K. K. K.	70
Chingelur.	Z. R. K. K. K.	70

SERVICES* OF HER MAJESTY'S COVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS ON THE MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

CORRECTED TO THE 16th DECEMBER, 1881.

COUNCIL OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL HON MOUNTSTUART PELINSTONE GRANT DUKE.
Appointed Governor of the Presidency of Madras, 5th July 1861, took his seat 5th Nov. 1861.

HIS EXCEL. LIEUT. GENL. SIR FREDERICK SLINGH ROBERTS, Bart. G.C.B., C.B., V.C.
Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council, took his seat 25th Nov. 1861.

THE HON. MR. WILLIAM HUDLESTON, C.S.

Third in Council; took his seat 22nd June 1877.

THE HON. MR. DAVID FREEMANTLE, F.R.M.I.C.S., U.S.

Fourth in Council; took his seat 15th December 1878.

FIRST CLASS OF 31 YEARS' STANDING.

LEWIS CHARLES INNES.

1861. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 2nd January 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 22nd June 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 10th December 1867. Europe 1869, 10th July 1873. Out of employ, 10th June 1873. Assistant and Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 28th January 1873. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 10th April 1873. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 30th December 1873. Acting Sub-Judge, Coimbatore, 2nd December 1873. Sub-Judge, Coimbatore, 10th February 1874. Civil and Session Judge, Nandial, 1st June 1875. Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, from 1st March 1875. Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, 29th September 1875. Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, 22nd October 1875. Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 21st March 1875. On sick leave to Europe, 2nd April 1875 to 2nd January 1876. On sick leave to Europe from 1st February to 10th July 1875. Acting Chief Justice, from 1st August to 2nd Nov. 1877, and from 2nd October to 2nd November 1878, and from 15th July to 1st September 1879. On furlough to Europe, from 24th April to 15th December 1881. — 31 years, 8 months, 4 days.

WILLIAM HUDLESTON.

1843. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 15th July 1841. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 1st May 1852. Acting Head Assistant to the Registrar to the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut, 21st March 1854. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingapat, 31st May 1854. Head Assistant and Acting Deputy Registrar to the Court of Sudder Adawlut, 10th September 1855. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 1st December 1856. Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 10th February 1858. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 27th March 1858. On furlough to Europe, 2nd January 1859. Out of employ, 21st September 1857. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Public Works Departments, 5th December 1857. Acting Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 21st May 1859. Sub-Secretary in the Board of Revenue, 14th July 1859. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 22nd August 1859 and 20th November 1860. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 5th April 1861. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 15th May to 20th November 1861. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Dept. from 2nd June to 23rd July 1864. Secretary to Government Revenue Department, 1st January 1877. On furlough to Europe, from 10th October 1865 to 5th September 1872. Acting Chief Secretary to Government, from 24th July 1874 and from 10th February to 15th May, and from 27th June to 10th July 1875, and from 25th October to 25th November 1875. and Chief Secretary to Government, from 25th November 1875. Temporary Member of Council from 24th to 25th August 1876. On furlough to Europe for one year, from 2nd March 1875 to 20th February 1876. Temporary Member of Council, from 20th April to 20th November 1876. Member of Council, from June 1877. Governor of Fort St. George and President in Council from 14th May to 5th September 1881. — 31 years, 8 months, 21 days.

* The dates given in this History are mostly the dates of the orders making the appointments and not those on which the officers took charge of their duties. The latter are distinguished by the word "from" prefixed to them.

JOHN ROBERT KINDERSLEY, (Barrister-at-Law.)

1847. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 24th July 1849. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 20th May 1851. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 23rd January 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 22nd June 1852. On Medical Certificate to England, 2nd August 1852. Out of employ, 17th January 1853. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingapat, 22nd February 1855. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 2nd March 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 1st April 1855. Acting Sub-Judge, Mangalore, 24th July 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingapat, 10th May 1856. Assistant Judge, Mangalore, 14th February 1857. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, 10th 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 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nandial, 4th November 1859. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, 1st June 1860. On furlough to Europe, from 5th January 1861 to 7th January 1861. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, 12th January 1861. Civil and Session Judge of Rajahmundry, 10th March 1861. Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, 15th October 1863. Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, 14th September 1865. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of Port Saint George, from 11th November 1867. Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, 2nd April 1868. Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, from 14th May to 14th August 1870, and from 1st December 1870. Judge of the High Court of Judicature, 12th June 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 24th August 1875 to 3rd November 1879. — 37 years, 3 months, 17 days.

LOUIS FORBES.

1840. Student at the College, 31st December 1830. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 10th May 1833. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 4th May 1834. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 15th July 1834. Acting Head Assistant to the Registrar to the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut, 2nd April 1835. Acting Assistant Judge, Coimbatore, 1st April 1835. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 1st August 1836. Acting Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 26th September 1836. Acting Additional Sub-Collector, Bellary, 25th June 1837. Acting Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 21st December 1838. Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, and Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 20th March 1839. On furlough, from 10th April 1840 to 24th December 1850. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Nandial, 21st February 1840. Sub-Judge and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Nandial, 10th January 1840. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Nandial, 1st July 1843. Civil and Session Judge of Nandial, from 14th October 1843. On furlough to Europe, from 10th March 1845 to 24th March 1849. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, from 2nd August 1871 to 23rd June 1872. On special leave to Europe, from 23rd June to 25th December 1871. Acting District and Sessions Judge of Bellary, 11th January 1872. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Coimbatore, 1st to 20th June 1872. Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, from 25th June to 20th September 1875. District and Session Judge, Bellary, 19th June 1875. Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, from 10th August 1878 to 1st November 1880 and from 20th April to 15th December 1880. On furlough to Europe for 1 year, from 10th December 1880. Additional Member of the Governor General's Legislative Council, 10th March 1881. — 24 years, 3 months, 22 days.

HENRY EDWARD SULLIVAN.

1840. Student at the College, 21st December 1830. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 4th April 1833. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 10th February 1835. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 13th March 1835. Head Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 24th July 1834. Acting Sub-Judge, Madras, 20th September 1835. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 24th July 1837. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 27th August 1838. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 15th March 1839. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 10th April 1839. On Medical Certificate from 27th February 1841 to 20th January 1843. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, 20th February 1843. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, 17th July 1843. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 15th August 1843. Sub-Collector, Coimbatore, 20th September 1843. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 17th October 1844. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Karnool, 27th March 1845. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Coimbatore, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Karnool, 20th August 1846. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 4th September 1846. 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 1846. To be Civil and Session Judge of Coimbatore, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 4th December 1846. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 28th February 1848. Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 10th March 1848. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 17th August 1849. On special leave to Europe, from 11th March to 9th September 1851. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Godavery District, 21st August 1851. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 13rd April 1851. Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 4th March 1853. Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, 15th January 1874. On furlough to Europe, from 12th September 1874 to 10th April 1876. Acting 3rd Member Board of Revenue, 21st April 1876. Acting President of the Committee for the Examination of Assistants, 28th April 1876. Acting Loan Commissioner, 5th May 1875. Acting Resident of Travancore and Cochin, 20th February 1877. Acting Third Member, Board of Revenue, 5th January 1878. Second Member, Board of Revenue, 27th March 1878. In charge of the Inam Department, 5th July 1878. Acting First Member, Board of Revenue, 18th and 20th August 1878. Member of the Finance Commission, 7th January 1879. 1st Member Board

Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, but to act as Sub Collector, Madras, 17th April 1872. Acting Sub Collector, Salem, 15th June 1872, and 17th March 1873. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 8th September 1873. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 10th July 1876. Member of the Board of Examiners, 7th September 1876. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 7th September 1876. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 14th December 1876. Acting Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 7th May 1877. Sub Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 15th June 1877. On furlough to Europe, from 19th April 1878 to 4th April 1879. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Pongore, 11th September 1874. Political Agent for French Settlement at Karikal, Collector and Magistrate, Karikal, but to continue to act at Tanjore, 25th May 1875. Acting Third Member, Board of Revenue, 15th March 1875. Acting Second Member, Board of Revenue, 16th and 20th August 1874. Third Member Board of Revenue, 12th Dec. 1873. Acting Revenue Secy. to Govt., 16th December 1873. Acting 2nd Member Board of Revenue and in charge of the Income Department, 21st January 1874. Acting 1st Member Board of Revenue, 23rd October 1872. On furlough to Europe, from 16th April 1870 to 1st October 1871. Second Member Board of Revenue from 10th June 1869 to 24th July 1871. Acting First Member and *pro tem*, from 4th October to 4th November 1868. — 24 years, 4 months.

WILLIAM DOWDES WELLSLEY.

- 1855 Student at the College, 27th January 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, British territory, 12th December 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavari, 1st December 1860. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavari, 7th March 1861. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavari, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, Godavari, 11th March 1861. Head Assistant, Karikal, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, Godavari, 24th March 1862. Acting Sub Collector, Karikal, 11th April 1862. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Madras District, 2nd May 1862. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Karikal District, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Magistrate of that District, 12th December 1862. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavari District, 24th October 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Karikal, from 31st December 1863. On special leave, from 15th March to 15th July 1865. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Chingleput, 10th January 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, from 15th June to 10th August 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, from 10th October 1866 to 4th April 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, from 12th August 1868. On furlough, from 10th October 1870 to 24th June 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, from 24th June 1871. Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 24th December 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 15th March 1876 to 5th March 1877. Acting Third Member, Board of Revenue, from 1st August 1878 to 7th April 1879, 14th August 1878. Acting Collector, District Magistrate and Agent to the Government in Chingleput, from 24th April 1879 to 11th September 1881. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, from 22nd September to 10th January 1881. Acting Third Member, Board of Revenue, from 23rd January 1881. Acting Second Member, from 10th August 1881. Acting Third Member, October 1881. — 24 years, 2 months, 21 days.

FRANCIS COLLING CARR-GOMM. (Superintendent-Law.)

- 1855 Student at the College, 29th December 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 6th January 1857. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 18th June 1858. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 18th April 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 22nd August 1859. Officiating Subordinate Judge, Salem, 30th December 1859. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 17th August 1860. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Chingleput, 30th April 1861. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chingleput, from 4th July 1861. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chingleput, 10th January 1865. On furlough to Europe, from 11th September 1866 to 1st January 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 11th January 1870. To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Chingleput, 16th February 1870. To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Chingleput District, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Chingleput, 28th June 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Vinayakam, from 17th October 1876 to 2nd March 1877. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Chingleput, from 4th March to 8th July 1877. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Thiruvallur, from 27th July 1877. District and Sessions Judge of Thiruvallur, from 11th March 1879. On special leave to Europe, from 11th May to 15th November 1879. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd April 1878 to 22nd November 1880. Out of employ. District and Sessions Judge, Chingleput, from 14th December 1880. — 30 years, 7 months, 4 days.

ATHOLL MACGREGOR.

- 1855 Student at the College, 25th September 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 2nd March 1857. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Thiruvallur, 1st April 1859. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 19th August 1859. Acting Sub Collector, Madras, from 1st January 1861. On furlough to Europe, from 24th March 1861 to 15th November 1861. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Thiruvallur, 7th January 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Joint Magistrate of Chingleput, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Thiruvallur, 18th January 1865. Sub Collector of Madras, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Thiruvallur, 22nd December 1866. Officiating Sub Collector and Agent, Chingleput, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Thiruvallur, 18th April 1868. Sub Collector, Thiruvallur, 15th July 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 10th September 1868. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 15th January 1869. Acting Resident of Thiruvallur, 18th July 1867. On private office leave, from 1st June 1869 to 3rd January 1869. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, from 15th January 1869. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, from 18th April 1869. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Port of Ensignment, Madras, from 12th July to 20th September 1869. Resigned duties in the Board's Office, 21st September 1869. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 13th February 1870. Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 8th April 1874. Agent for French Settlement of Moka, Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 26th May to 24th September 1874.

Acting Resident of Travancore and Cochin, from 11th Oct. 1878. Resident of Travancore and Cochin, 22nd March 1878. On furlough to Europe, from 24th March 1877 to 17th March 1880, and for 1 year, from 11th April 1881. — 31 years, 13 days.

JOHN WILLIAM REID.

- 1855 Student at the College, 29th October 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 2nd July 1856. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 26th October 1856. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 27th August 1857. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, and Acting Subordinate Judge, Chingleput, 9th April 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavari, 2nd December 1859. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 1st December 1860. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 15th April 1860. Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, 14th July 1861 and 24th April 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, 2nd April 1861. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, but to continue to act as Collector of Bellary, 1st March 1861. Sub Collector, Karikal, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Bellary, 19th January 1861. On furlough to Europe, from 20th April 1865 to 1st June 1869. Out of employ. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 24th June 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Thiruvallur, 27th July 1869. District and Sessions Judge of North Malabar, 11th June 1872. On special leave to Europe from 19th April to 15th October 1875. On furlough to Europe, from 14th September 1875 to 14th October 1879. — 21 years, 8 months, 23 days.

WILLIAM SOUTHEY WHITESIDE.

- 1855 Student at the College, 19th December 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 2nd March 1857. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 7th September 1858. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 1st April 1859. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 24th July 1860. Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government in the Department of the Public Secretary, 1st June 1861. Sub Collector of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Deputy Secretary to Government, 17th April 1861. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 22nd June 1861. On special leave, from 8th April to 15th August 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 15th August 1864. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chingleput, 15th September 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 8th March 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 14th May 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, 24th August 1868. Acting Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 10th April 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Thiruvallur, 4th May 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 20th February 1872. To be Collector of Thiruvallur, but to continue to act as North Arcot, 21st May 1872. Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 4th March 1873. — 22 years, 11 months, 27 days.

RICHARD WELLSLEY HARLOW.

- 1855 Student at the College, 11th September 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 18th January 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 22nd February 1858. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 24th July 1858 to 18th September 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 5th October 1859. Officiating Head Assistant, North Arcot, 2nd May 1861. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 4th October 1861. Head Assistant to the Collector, North Arcot, 21st March 1862. Acting Sub Collector, North Arcot, 2nd May 1862. 17th February and 1st May 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 26th January 1864. On special leave, from 26th May to 24th November 1864. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, 22nd November 1865. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, 18th October 1866. On furlough to Europe, from 11th March 1867 to 12th October 1867. Out of employ. Acting Judge, Small Cause Court, Thiruvallur, 22nd October 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 1st February 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 24th March 1871, and 15th February 1872. To be Collector and Magistrate of Salem, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, 26th November 1872. Collector and Magistrate, Godavari District, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput District, 10th July 1873. Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, 18th December 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 12th April 1875 to 8th March 1876. Acting Commissioner, North Arcot, 6th September 1876. Acting Third Member Board of Revenue, 1869. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras and Prefector of Emigrants, November 1880. Acting Third Member Board of Revenue, *sub pro tem*, from 10th August to 4th November 1881. Resigned to Chingleput, 24th November 1881. — 26 years, 8 months, 16 days.

CHARLES GEORGE PLUMER.

- 1855 Student at the College, 15th March 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Thiruvallur, 21st April 1857. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Thiruvallur, 26th September 1859. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 12th March 1860. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 14th November 1860 to 26th December 1861. Acting Head Assistant, Tanjore, 26th December 1861. Assistant to the Collector of Madras, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Tanjore, 26th December 1861. Head Assistant to the Collector of Salem, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Tanjore, 26th February 1862. Acting Sub Collector, Tanjore, 14th April 1862. Head Assistant to the Collector of Malabar, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Tanjore, 26th September 1862. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 24th April 1863. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Thiruvallur, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Tanjore, 26th January 1864. Acting Judge, Small Cause Court, Tanjore, 17th January 1865. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tanjore, 2nd March 1865. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tanjore, 17th April 1866. On furlough to Europe, from

15th April 1867 to 7th April 1868. Out of employ. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, 13th April 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nellore, 20th April 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chittoor, 20th May 1868. District and Sessions Judge, North Arcot, 1st June 1872. On furlough to Europe from 2nd March 1874 to 27th March 1875. On special leave from 2nd to 15th November 1875. 32 years 7 months 23 days.

HONBLE JAMES CHISHOLME ST. CLAIR.

1854. Student at the College, 15th March 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 1st April 1858. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 6th August 1859. Head Assistant, Bellary, 15th January 1861. Acting Sub Collector, Coimbatore, 10th June 1861. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 15th September 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 17th April 1866. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 21st March 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, 1st May 1867. On furlough to Europe, from 15th May 1869 to 26th May 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 15th May 1871. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Chittoor, 15th July 1871. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Criminal, 15th July 1871. District and Sessions Judge of South Canara, but to act as District and Sessions Judge of Rurned, 7th January 1872. District and Session Judge of Rurned, 1st June 1875. On 2 years' leave to Europe, from 15th March 1876. To be Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, from 15th May 1880. 25 years, 6 days.

ROBERTSON JOHN MELVILLE.

1855. Student at the College, 28th January 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 15th March 1858. Assistant and Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 2nd December 1858. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 15th 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, 15th December 1862. Acting Judge of the Small Cause Court, Chittoor, from 22nd January to 22nd April 1863. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavari, from 1st May 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Chittoor, from 2nd December 1863. Operating Director of Revenue Settlements, 2nd January 1864. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, 1st June 1864. Continued to act as Deputy Director of Revenue Settlements, 2nd July 1866. To be Sub Director of Madras, but to continue to act as Deputy Director, Revenue Settlements, 15th December 1866. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1867 to 7th April 1871. Out of employ. Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Madras, from 15th April 1871. Sub Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, from 1st June 1880. To act as Sub Collector of Nellore, 1st October 1880. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vinayapattinam, from 21st January 1880. On furlough to Europe for 6 months, from 25th April 1873 to 25th March 1874. Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vinayapattinam, 1st May 1874. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Chittoor from 10th April 1875 to 21st March 1876. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and of the Madras Town and Protector of Emigrants, from 1st March to 15th October 1876. Collector of Sea Customs and of the Madras Town and Protector of Emigrants, 2nd October 1877. On 10 months' furlough to Europe, from 3rd April 1880. 25 years, 3 months, 8 days.

JOHN HENRY GARSTIN, Esq.

1857. Student at the College, 1st December 1857. On private affairs to Calcutta for six months, 25th January 1858. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 25th July 1859. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 7th March 1860. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 10th August 1860. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, from 7th March to 15th August 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, from 15th August 1863. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of that District, 1st March and 15th December 1864. Head Assistant, Coimbatore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Malabar, 22nd December 1865. Acting Sub Collector, Malabar, 1st January 1866. Private Secretary to the Right Honble the Governor, 27th March 1866. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Protector of Emigrants, from 1st January to 15th April 1871. Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 20th April 1871. Special Agent, French Settlement and Pondicherry, Agent for Pondicherry. On furlough to Europe, from 2nd April 1871 to 1st January 1876. Temporary Additional Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 2nd January 1876. Collector, District Revenue, and Agent to the Governor in Vinayapattinam, from 1st April 1876. 12th March 1876. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 1st January 1876 to 17th January 1880 and from 17th February to 15th March 1880. On furlough to Europe for 1 year, from 15th May 1881. 22 years, 11 months, 21 days.

GEORGE DOWTON, Esq.

1857. Student at the College, 1st December 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 1st January 1858. On Medical Certificate from 1st January to 1st April 1861. 32. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 15th April 1861. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 21st September 1861 to 20th March 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 7th May 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 1st January to 1st April 1864. Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor in Coimbatore, from 6th May 1864. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Bellary, 7th March 1865. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Assistant to the Governor of Port St. George's, Coimbatore, 15th December 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kinnaird District, 15th April 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Coimbatore, from 15th June 1867 to 1st May 1868. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Protector of Emigrants, from 15th August to 1st November 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, from 21st September 1868 to 1st August 1872. Acting Head Commissioner, from 11th August to 15th October 1869. On special duty at Madras, from 15th October 1869 to 1st March 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 1st April 1870 to 15th January 1871. To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the

Kinnaird District, 15th December 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Kinnaird District, 15th January 1872. Collector and Magistrate of the Kinnaird District, 15th July 1873. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Collector of Madras and Protector of Emigrants, Madras, from 1st July to 15th September 1873. Collector, District Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Port St. George's, Coimbatore, 23rd October 1877. On furlough to Europe, from 1st May 1879 to 20th August 1880. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 15th August 1881. 19 years, 3 months, 10 days.

EDMUND FORSTER WEBSTER (Barrister-at-Law.)

1857. Student at the College, 25th January 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 6th May 1858. Ag. Head Assistant, Tanjore, 15th February 1859. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 1st July 1861 to 15th June 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 15th February 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 21st June 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 6th December 1864. Head Assistant of the Kinnaird District, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of Coimbatore, 15th January 1865. Head Assistant of Kinnaird, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of Coimbatore, 15th February 1865. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, 21st February 1865. To act as Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 4th April 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 6th June 1865. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavari District, 22nd June 1865. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavari District, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Godavari District, 15th July 1865. Sub Collector, Godavari, 15th January 1867. Acting First Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 15th February 1867. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, but to continue to act as First Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Chittoor, 1st December 1867. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Chittoor, 1st December 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, 25th August 1868 and 21st March 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, 1st August 1869. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Coimbatore, from 28th January 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 20th April 1871 to 6th February 1872. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Coimbatore, 15th February 1872. District and Sessions Judge, Coimbatore, 1st June 1872. District and Sessions Judge, Trichinopoly, 15th August 1873. Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor in Tanjore, 12th March 1875. A Member of the Committee on questions of Irrigation pending before the Finance Committee, from 1st October 1875 to 22nd January 1876. On special leave to Europe, from 1st August 1875 to 2nd February 1880. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, and pro tem, 20th May 1880, and 15th September 1881. On special duty as Secretary to the Finance Code Committee, 15th August 1881. 25 years, 8 months, 24 days.

JOHN CHILD MANNINGTON.

1857. Student at the College, 1st November 1857. On leave to Bengal for six months, from 15th April 1858. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 25th September 1857. Operating Head Assistant, Malabar, 15th February 1861. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of Malabar, 1st May 1863. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 25th October 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Trichinopoly, 24th July 1864. To be Sub Collector, Malabar, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Coimbatore, 15th January 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 25th February 1865. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 6th April 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, 15th August 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, 15th September 1865. On furlough to Europe, from 15th May 1869 to 1st May 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 1st July 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Kinnaird District, 1st September 1871. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Coimbatore, 1st January 1872. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Coimbatore, but to continue to act as District and Sessions Judge of Coimbatore, 1st March 1872. District and Sessions Judge, Salem, 1st October 1874. On furlough to Europe, from 1st February 1875 to 1st February 1876. On furlough to Europe, from 1st February 1876 to 1st February 1877. On special duty as Arbitrator between the States of Travancore and Cochin, 1st December 1876. Acting Secretary, Travancore and Cochin, continuing on special duty, 15th March 1881. 25 years, 1 month, 25 days.

PHILIP PERCEVAL HUTCHINS.

1857. Student at the College, 27th February 1858. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 25th July 1858. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 15th August 1860. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government of the Revenue Department, from 1st May 1867. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 7th November 1862. Acting Secretary to the Board of Examiners, from 1st May 1863. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, 2nd June 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chittoor, from 2nd September to 20th September 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, from 7th October 1863. Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, 25th November 1864. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, but to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 22nd January 1864. Acting Registrar on the Appellate side of the High Court, from 1st April 1864. Registrar on the Appellate side of the High Court, 20th March 1865. On special leave to Europe, from 1st March 1867 to 23rd October 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nellore, from 25th February 1869 to 1st April 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, from 22nd April 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Coimbatore, 21st June 1871. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, from 24th June 1872. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Madras, 11th October 1872. District and Sessions Judge, Madras, from 1st April 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 21st March 1874 to 20th November 1875. Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, 2nd April to 1st May 1880. On special leave to Europe for 6 months, from 20th July 1881. 25 years, 1 month, 4 days.

ing District and Sessions Judge, North Malabar, 1st April 1876. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 17th August 1877 and 8th February 1881. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Kistna, 22nd June 1881.—14 years, 10 months, 10 days.

HARRY ST. ABBIN GOODRICH.

1843. Student at the College, 7th October 1843. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Ganjam, 7th July 1845. Acting Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 2nd March 1846. Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 18th September 1846. To be Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatnam, 20th June 1847. On sick leave to Europe, from 18th July 1847 to 7th November 1848. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 20th October 1849. Sub-Collector in Salem, jurisdiction extending only to cases connected with Survey and Settlement, 2nd November 1849. On furlough to Europe, from 2nd April 1850 to 15th March 1851. Acting Sub-Secretary Board of Revenue, from 1st April to 14th July 1851. On duty Board of Revenue, from 17th July 1851. Acting Sub-Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 20th August to 10th October 1851. Acting Deputy Director Revenue Settlement, Ganjam, from 5th November 1851. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatnam, from 15th September 1852 to 2nd November 1854. On Special leave from 2nd November 1854 to 2nd February 1855. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Vizagapatnam, 10th January 1855. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore District, from 7th April 1855, continuing to act as Collector, and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatnam. On furlough to Europe, from 20th April 1856 to 2nd January 1857. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Salem, 22nd January 1857. Acting Collector, Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, 15th August 1857.—14 years, 2 days.

HERBERT WIGRAM, M.A.

1843. Student at the College, 1st November 1843. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 15th April 1845. Acting District Registrar of Assurances, Chinsaspot District, 1st November 1845. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore District, 15th April 1846. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore District, 15th January 1847. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 10th April 1847. Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, 10th November 1847. To be Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, but to continue to act as Registrar, High Court, 10th August 1848. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 18th January to 2nd February 1849. Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, 2nd February 1849. To be Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, but to continue to act as Registrar, High Court, 10th June 1849. On four months' special leave from 2nd June 1849 to 10th October 1849. Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, from 20th October 1849. Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, 1st April 1850. On furlough to Europe, from 1st March 1850 to 20th October 1850. Acting District and Sessions Judge, South Malabar, 20th October 1850.—16 years, 1 month, 8 days.

JAMES DUNNING BAKER GRIBBLE.

1843. Student at the College, 5th January 1843. Assistant Superintendent of Police, Second Zone, Salem, 21st February 1845. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chinsaspot, 10th November 1845. Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Second Zone, Vizagapatnam, 2nd July 1846. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 27th July 1846. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, from 7th January 1848. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 14th April to 15th May 1848. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, from 1st to 2nd November 1848. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 24th November to 7th December 1848. Acting Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, from 10th June 1850. Assistant, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, North Arcot, 1st July 1850. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Kurnoor, from 14th November 1850. Assistant, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of Kurnoor, 31st November 1850. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Coimbatore District, from 6th March 1851. On furlough to Europe, from 10th August 1851 to 8th January 1852. Acting Sub-Collector, Coimbatore, from 21st January 1852. Head Assistant, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector, Coimbatore, and May 1851. On furlough to Europe, from 21st May 1851 to 10th October 1852. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate South Arcot, 10th March 1853. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 10th October 1853. Acting District and Sessions Judge, North Tanjore, from 9th September 1853. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Ramanathapuram, from 21st March 1854. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Salem, from 1st July 1854. On sick leave, from 14th October 1854 to 12th February 1855. On furlough to Europe for 1 year, from 12th February 1855.—13 years, 3 months, 2 days.

GEORGE ARTHUR PARKER.

1843. Student at the College, 26th December 1843. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 21st May 1845. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate at Ramanathapuram, 12th February 1847. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 16th April 1847. On sick leave to Europe, from 2nd March 1848 to 1st December 1848. Assistant Collector, Tanjore, 15th December 1848. Assistant Collector, South Arcot, 11th January 1849. Acting Head Assistant, South Arcot, 10th and 11th January 1849. Acting Joint Magistrate of Small Causes, Coimbatore, 10th May 1849. In charge of District and Sessions Court, South Arcot, 1st July 1849 and 12th January 1850. Head Assistant, Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Judge, Court of Small Causes, Coimbatore, 20th July 1850. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Vizagapatnam, 10th July 1850. Acting District and Sessions Judge, North Malabar, 1st May 1851. On furlough to Europe, from 20th February 1851 to 12th February 1852. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 12th March 1852. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Chinsaspot, 15th February 1853. Acting District and Sessions Judge, South Tanjore, 2nd June 1853.—14 years, 4 months, 6 days.

FRANCIS HENRY WILKINSON.

1843. Student at the College, 20th November 1843. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chinsaspot, 2nd February 1845. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North

Arcot, 10th July 1846. 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, 31st April 1847. To act as Under Secretary to Government under the Chief Secretary, 15th August 1850. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 2nd September 1851. Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, 20th November 1851. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, North Arcot, from 20th December 1851 to 15th January 1852. Head Assistant, North Arcot, 15th February 1852. On special leave to Europe, from 1st March to 5th September 1852. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, North Arcot, from 22nd December 1852 to 2nd January 1853. and from 7th to 30th April 1853. Acting Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 1st May 1853. Acting Sub-Collector, Madras, 20th July 1853. Acting Sub-Collector, North Arcot, 20th June 1853. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd January 1854 to 10th October 1854. In charge of South Arcot Collector's Office, from 10th to 11th March 1854. Acting Sub-Collector, North Arcot, 10th March 1854. Acting Sub-Collector, Salem, 10th August 1854. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 18th March 1855. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Bellary, 2nd August 1855. On furlough to Europe, from 12th March 1855 to 14th May 1856. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 20th September 1856. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Salem, 20th November 1856.—14 years, 3 months, 12 days.

WILLIAM FRANCIS GRANTME, B.A.

1843. Student at the College, 4th January 1844. On sick leave to Europe, from 14th January 1845 to 6th April 1846. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore District, 10th October 1846. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Kistna, from 20th March 1847. Assistant Collector of Kistna, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of that District, 15th November 1847. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Kistna District, from 21st to 28th March 1848. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Coimbatore, from 21st April 1848. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Coimbatore, from 21st April 1848. On sick leave to Europe, from 1st September to 31st December 1848. Senior Assistant, but to continue to act as Principal Assistant in Coimbatore, and May 1849. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Principal Assistant in Coimbatore, 16th March 1849. Acting Collector, District Magistrate, and Government Agent, Tanjore, 10th December 1849. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Ganjam, from 1st March 1850. Acting Principal Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, 14th November 1850. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Coimbatore, from 21st June 1850. Acting District Judge, Kistna, 15th December 1850. On furlough to Europe for 2 years, from 20th April 1851. To be Sub-Collector, Salem, 18th July 1851.—15 years, 2 days.

ALLEN LEITCH LISTER.

1843. Student at the College, 25th November 1843. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 27th October 1845. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ganjam, 15th April 1846. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 20th April 1847. To be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of that District, 13th June 1847. In charge of the Sub-Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 27th June to 21st July 1848. To be Head Assistant of Kistna, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of South Arcot, 20th April and 4th August 1848. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 1st December 1848 to 1st January 1849. On special leave, from 15th April to 20th October 1849. Head Assistant Collector, South Arcot, 25th January 1850. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, from September 1851. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of South Arcot, from 14th December 1851. In charge of South Arcot Collector's Office, from 17th April to 18th May 1852. Acting Collector, South Arcot, from 8th March to 20th April 1853. Acting Sub-Collector, South Arcot, from 20th October 1853 to 4th January 1854. Sub-Collector, 9th February 1854. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 15th February 1854. Acting Head Assistant, Coimbatore, from 5th August 1854. On furlough to Europe, from 20th September 1854 to 8th October 1855. Acting Special Assistant, Bellary, for Fanning purposes, 8th October 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, South Arcot, but to continue to act as Bellary, 21st October 1857. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot. On special duty Irrigation and Canal Company, Kurnoor and Coimbatore, 10th June 1858. Acting Collector and District Magistrate, Kurnoor, from 6th January to 2nd June 1858. On furlough to Europe, from 13th September to 8th December 1858. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, from 6th January 1859. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 7th March 1859. Acting Sub-Collector, Tinnevely, 14th June 1859. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Chinsaspot, from 21st July 1859. Sub-Collector, North Arcot, 14th December 1859. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Vizagapatnam, from 1st February 1860.—25 years, 5 months.

GEORGE DUNCAN IRVINE, (Barrister-at-Law).

1843. Student at the College, 27th October 1843. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 2nd May 1845. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 15th May 1846. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, from 17th October 1848. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Salem, from 11th February 1849. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector of Coimbatore, from 24th June to 15th September 1849. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector of Tinnevely, from 2nd November to 15th December 1849. Assistant Collector, Madras District, from 12th January 1849. On furlough to Europe, from 2nd April 1850 to 2nd January 1851. Assistant Collector, Chinsaspot, 20th June 1850. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, from 6th May to 28th July 1851. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Coimbatore, from 25th July 1852 to 12th August 1854. Acting Principal Assistant Collector and Agent, Vizagapatnam, from 24th August 1854. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, from 2nd July 1853. Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bellary and Madras, 22nd November 1853. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 10th December 1856. Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Coimbatore, 20th February 1857. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd April 1858. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 23rd December 1858. Acting Collector of Small Causes and Protector of Emigrants, 20th April 1859. Acting District and Sessions Judge, South Tanjore, 8th May 1859. Acting

Deputy Commissioners of Salt Revenue, Northern Division, 1st November 1879. Acting Registrar, High Court, Mysore, 1st April 1880. Head Assistant Collector, Nellore, from 10th April 1880. Acting Registrar, High Court, 27th August 1880. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 10th September 1881. — 14 years, 8 months, 15 days.

JAMES ACWORTH DAVIES. (Excluded from List.)

1856. Arrived 1st January 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 1st January 1859. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Tinnevely, from 1st January 1859 to 1st April 1859. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Tinnevely, from 1st November 1859 to 1st December 1859 and from 1st January 1860 to 1st February 1861. Assistant Collector, Madras, from 1st July 1861. Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, from 1st February 1862. Assistant Collector of Bellary, from 1st June 1862. Acting Head Assistant, Bellary, from 1st June 1862. Assistant, Acting Head Assistant, Tinnevely, from 1st June 1862. On furlough to Europe, from 1st August 1862 to 1st December 1862. Assistant and Acting Head Assistant Collector, District Magistrate and Government Agent, Coimbatore, 1st December 1862. Acting Deputy Commissioner, Salt Revenue, Southern Division, 1st March 1863. Assistant Secretary of Government in the Department of Land Revenue, 1st April 1863. Acting Head Assistant, Coimbatore, 1st May 1863. Chief Secretary's Department, 1st June 1863. On special duty to Europe, from 1st January 1864 to 1st July 1864. Acting Head Assistant to Government, 1st July 1864. — 11 years, 2 months, 16 days.

MATTHEW RICHARD WELD, B.A.

1856. Arrived 1st November 1856. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 1st November 1856. Assistant Collector, Bellary, 1st July 1857. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Bellary, from 1st July 1857 to 1st October 1857. Assistant Collector of Bellary, 1st April 1857. Acted as Head Assistant, Bellary, from 1st November 1857 to 1st December 1857 and from 1st June 1858. On furlough to Europe, from 1st October 1858 to 1st August 1859. Assistant, Acting Special Assistant, Coimbatore, for Police purposes, 1st August 1859. Assistant, Acting Special Assistant, Coimbatore, 1st June 1859. On furlough to Europe, from 1st November 1859 to 1st July 1860. Acting Head Assistant Collector, South Arcot, 1st May 1860. Acting Sub-Collector, South Arcot, 1st June 1860. Senior Assistant Collector, Vizagapatnam, continuing to act as Sub-Collector, 1st June 1861. — 10 years, 10 months, 5 days.

ROBERT SEWELL.

1856. Arrived 10th December 1856. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 10th December 1856. On furlough to Europe, from 1st March to 1st November 1857. In charge of Collector's Office of North Arcot, from 1st February to 1st March 1857. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, North Arcot, from 1st March to 1st May 1857. Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 1st March 1857. Acting Head Assistant, Coimbatore, 1st March 1857. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavari, from 1st November 1857 to 1st December 1857. Acting Head Assistant, Kistna, 1st December 1857. Acting Sub-Collector, Kistna, from 1st August 1858 to 1st March 1859. Acting Special Assistant, Trichinopoly, for Police purposes, 1st October 1857. Acting Head Assistant, Kistna, 1st January 1859. Acting Sub-Collector, Kistna, 1st October 1859. Acting Head Assistant, Kistna, 1st January 1860. Acting Head Assistant, Kistna, from 1st April 1860 to 1st December 1860. Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 1st December 1860. On special duty in connection with the Archaeological Survey of the Madras Presidency, 1st January 1861. Special Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Madras, continuing on special duty, 1st July 1861. — 14 years, 8 months, 24 days.

HENRY MARTIN WINTERBOTHAM.

1856. Arrived 1st November 1856. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 1st December 1856. Assistant Collector, Madras, 1st May 1859. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Madras, from 1st May to 1st November 1859. Acting Head Assistant, Madras, 1st August 1859 and again 1st May 1860. Acting Special Assistant, Madras, 1st February 1860. Acting Madras District Translator to Government, 1st March 1860. On furlough to Europe, from 1st June 1860 to 1st June 1861. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector, Magistrate and Agent, Coimbatore, 1st May 1861. Acting Senior Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 1st November 1861. Acting Principal Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Vizagapatnam, 1st January 1862. Head Assistant Collector, Trichinopoly, continuing to act as Principal Assistant, Vizagapatnam, from 1st June 1861 to 1st July 1861. Acted as Collector and Magistrate, Vizagapatnam, from 1st April to 1st June 1861. — 10 years, 1 month, 21 days.

GORDON THOMSON MACKENZIE.

1856. Arrived 1st November 1856. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 1st November 1856. Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 1st January 1857. Acting Head Assistant, Coimbatore, from 1st November to 1st December 1857. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Coimbatore, from 1st to 10th February 1858. Assistant Collector, Nellore, from 1st April 1858. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Nellore, from 1st May to 1st June 1858. Acting Head Assistant, Nellore, 1st March 1858. Acting Sub-Collector, Nellore, from 1st April to 1st June 1858. Acting Head Assistant, Coimbatore, 1st August 1858. Assistant Collector, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, Coimbatore, 1st July 1858. On furlough to Europe, from 1st April 1858 to 1st January 1859. Acting Senior Assistant Collector, Madras, and Agent, Vizagapatnam, 1st January 1859. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, 1st December 1858. Acting Sub-Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 1st December 1858. Acting Collector, — 10 years, 1 month, 11 days.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER WILLOCK, B.A.

1856. Arrived 1st March 1856. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Vizagapatnam, 1st April 1856. Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 1st October 1856. Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatnam, 1st January 1857. Acting Senior Assistant, Vizagapatnam,

from 1st May to 1st July 1857 and from 1st July 1857. Acting Senior Assistant, Vizagapatnam, 1st August 1857. Acting Senior Assistant, Vizagapatnam, 1st March 1858. On Special Duty, Salt Commission, from 1st January to 1st September 1858. Acting Principal Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatnam, from 1st to 1st March 1858. Acting Deputy Commissioner, Salt Revenue, Northern Division, 1st February 1859. In charge of Principal Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent's Office, Vizagapatnam, and employed in suppressing the disturbances in the Gudem Hills, 1st May 1859. On furlough to Europe, from 1st July 1859. — 11 years, 3 months, 25 days.

LEWIS MAITRE.

1856. Arrived 1st November 1856. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 1st December 1856. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, from 1st September to 1st October 1857, and from 1st to 1st April 1858 and from 1st July to 1st August 1857. Acting Head Assistant, Trichinopoly, from 1st May 1857 to 1st November 1857. Acting Collector, Trichinopoly, 1st April 1858. Acting Head Assistant, Madras, from 1st April 1858. Acting Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 1st December 1858. Acting Collector, Trichinopoly, from 1st to 1st October 1859. Acting Sub-Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 1st May to 1st June 1859. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 1st to 1st June 1859. On furlough to Europe, from 1st April 1859 to 1st April 1860. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 1st March 1860. — 10 years, 1 month, 28 days.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS NICHOLSON.

1856. Arrived 1st December 1856. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 1st December 1856. Assistant Collector, Tinnevely, 1st January 1857. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, from 1st December 1857 to 1st November 1857. Assistant Collector, Madras, 1st January 1857. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Madras, from 1st August to 1st September 1857. Assistant Collector, Kurnool, 1st October 1857. On furlough to Europe, from 1st January to 1st December 1857. Assistant Collector, South Arcot, 1st January 1858. Assistant and Acting Head Assistant, Madras, 1st January 1858. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, from 1st July to 1st October 1858. Acting Head Assistant, South Arcot, 1st August 1858. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 1st February 1859. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 1st September 1859. Assistant and Acting Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 1st December 1859. On special duty in connection with the Forest Revenue, 1st November 1859. Acting Sub-Collector, Coimbatore, 1st March 1860. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 1st April 1860. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 1st November 1860. Acting Sub-Collector, Coimbatore, 1st January 1861. Acted as Collector, from 1st August to 1st October 1861. — 10 years, 1 month, 8 days.

FIFTH CLASS UNDER 12 YEARS' STANDING.

WALTER GREGORY UNDERWOOD.

1856. Arrived 17th September 1856. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 1st October 1856. Assistant Collector, Madras, from 1st September 1857. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Madras, from 1st to 1st May 1858. Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 1st June 1858. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Coimbatore, from 1st July to 1st September 1858, and from 1st December 1858 to 1st February 1859 and from 1st November 1859. Assistant Collector, Madras, 1st February 1859. Acting Head Assistant, Madras, 1st March 1859. Acting Special Assistant, Madras, from 1st March to 1st May 1859. Acting Head Assistant, Madras, 1st October 1859. Acting Sub-Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 1st October 1859. Acting Head Assistant, Nellore, 1st November 1859. Acting Head Assistant, Nellore, 1st December 1859. On furlough to Europe, from 1st June 1860 to 1st February 1861. Acting Head Assistant, Madras, 1st February 1861. Acting Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, 1st November 1860. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, from 1st May to 1st June 1861. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, from 1st November 1860. Acting Sub-Collector, Madras, 1st March 1861. — 10 years, 1 month, 22 days.

ARTHUR FREDERICK COX.

1856. Arrived 1st November 1856. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 1st November 1856. Assistant Collector of Coimbatore, from 1st August 1857. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Coimbatore, from 1st November to 1st December 1857. Assistant Collector, North Arcot, from 1st December 1857. Acting Head Assistant, South Arcot, 1st March 1858. Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, 1st June 1858. On special duty in the districts of Madras and Trichinopoly in connection with the suppression of the Raza Fakirs, the Prince of Wales, 1st November 1858. Acting Head Assistant, Trichinopoly, from 1st November to 1st December 1858. Acting Head Assistant, Madras, from 1st December 1858. Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, from 1st January 1859. Assistant, Acting Head Assistant, Bellary, from 1st January 1859, 1st December 1858. Assistant Collector and Acting Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, 1st February 1859. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, from 1st September to 1st December 1859. From 1st May to 1st July 1859, from 1st to 1st August and from 1st August to 1st November 1859. On furlough to Europe, from 1st April 1860. — 8 years, 6 months, 27 days.

JAMES THOMSON, B.A.

1856. Arrived 1st November 1856. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 1st November 1856. Acting Head Assistant, South Arcot, 1st May 1857. Acted as Head Assistant, South Arcot, from 1st February to 1st March 1858. Acting Head Assistant Collector,

MURRAY HAMMICK.

1877. Arrived 18th December 1877. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 18th December 1877. Acted as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, from 20th March to 4th April 1879. Acted as Head Assistant Collector, Bellary, from 10th to 18th June and from 18th July to 3rd August, and from 17th September to 25th October 1879. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Bellary, 18th March 1881. Acted as Sub-Collector, Bellary, from 10th to 18th February 1881. Acting Head Assistant, from 1st March 1881. Assistant, Acting Head Assistant Collector, Salem, 18th March 1881.—4 years, 11 days.

HUGH GORE JOSEPH.

1878. Arrived 12th November 1877. Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 12th November 1877. Acting Assistant Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 2nd to 18th May 1878. On sick leave from 12th May to 2nd June 1879. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Trichinopoly, 16th March 1881.—4 years, 21 days.

HERBERT READLEY, (Barrister-at-Law.)

1878. Arrived 3rd December 1878. Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, South Canara, 19th December 1878. Acting Head Assistant Collector, South Canara, 2nd October 1880, and 6th May 1881, and 20th May 1881.—3 years, 26 days.

HENRY ALEXANDER SIM.

1878. Arrived 10th November 1878. Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Coimbatore, 20th November 1878. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, from 10th to 22nd September 1879. Assistant Collector, Bellary, 5th April 1880. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, from 1st to 25th May 1880. Assistant, Acting Head Assistant Collector, Cuddalore, 18th March 1881. Assistant, Acting Head Assistant Collector, Kurnool, 20th June 1881.—3 years, 1 month, 12 days.

CHARLES HERBERT MOUNSEY, (Barrister-at-Law.)

1878. Arrived 3rd December 1878. Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Vizagapatnam, 19th December 1878. Acting Special Assistant Collector, Ganjam, 2nd June 1881.—3 years, 29 days.

JOHN NATHANIEL ATKINSON.

1878. Arrived 3rd December 1878. Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Kistna, 10th December 1878. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Kistna, from 12th April to 20th April 1880, and from 25th June to 10th October 1880. Assistant Collector, Vizagapatnam, 5th June 1881. Acting Principal Assistant Collector, from 2nd to 17th February 1881. On Special Duty to the Madras Senate, 20th April 1881. Acting Temporary Special Assistant Collector, Godavari, 30th June 1881.—3 years, 19 days.

CHARLES JAMES WEIR.

1879. Arrived 17th November 1878. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 25th November 1878. Acted as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, from 4th May to 16th June 1880. Assistant, Acting Head Assistant Collector, Nellore, 1st September 1881.—2 years, 1 month, 14 days.

FREDERICK HARPER HAMNETT.

1879. Arrived 17th November 1878. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 25th November 1878. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, from 6th July to 17th October 1880. Acted as Head Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, from 10th September to 27th October 1880. Assistant, Acting Head Assistant Collector, South Arcot, 6th May 1881.—2 years, 1 month, 14 days.

CHARLES MYLNE MULLALLY.

1879. Arrived 2nd November 1879. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 25th November 1879. In charge of Central Jail, from 4th May to 3rd June 1880. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Salem, from 18th March to 12th April 1881.—1 year, 1 month, 23 days.

JOHN TWIGG.

1879. Arrived 3rd December 1878. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 12th December 1878. Assistant Collector, Tanjore, in charge of Fattu Kotah Taluk, 11th June 1880. On furlough to Europe for 1 year, from 16th June 1881.—1 year, 2 months, 14 days.

JAMES ANDREW.

1879. Arrived 17th November 1879. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 23rd November 1879. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Nellore, from 8th September 1880 to 2nd December 1880, and from 24th April to 25th July 1881.—2 years, 2 months, 14 days.

ANDREW EDMUND CASTLESTUART STUART.

1879. Arrived 12th November 1879. Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatnam, 25th November 1879. Assistant Collector, Ganjam, 25th August 1880. Acting Collector, Ganjam, from 10th to 18th September 1881.—2 years, 1 month, 16 days.

ALEXANDER CHAMBERS TATE, B.A.

1879. Arrived 3rd December 1879. Assistant Collector, Cuddalore, 18th December 1879. Assistant Collector, South Arcot, 6th March 1880. Assistant Collector, Malabar.—2 years, 14 days.

K. C. MANAVEDAN RAJA, B.A.

1880. Probationer in the District of South Canara, from 4th June 1880. In the District of Chingleput, 17th December 1880. On leave, without pay, from 27th January to 15th February 1881.—1 year, 6 months, 4 days.

RAMSAY DOUGLAS BROADFOOT, (Barrister-at-Law.)

1880. Arrived 27th December 1880. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 21st December 1880.—1 year, 5 days.

HENRY MURRELY.

1880. Arrived 11th December 1880. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 1st December 1880. In charge of the District. Acting Head Assistant.—1 year, 25 days.

FRANCIS EDWARD KEIR WEDDERBURN.

1880. Arrived 20th November 1880. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 21st December 1880.—1 year, 20 days.

EDWARD CRESWELL RAWSON.

1880. Arrived 18th December 1880. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 21st December 1880.—1 year, 12 days.

BANNATYNE MACLEOD.

1880. Arrived 18th December 1880. Assistant Collector, South Arcot, 21st December 1880. Assistant Collector, Trichinopoly. Assistant Collector, Tanjore, 16th June.—1 year, 16 days.

JOHN HEWETSON.

1880. Arrived 11th December 1880. Assistant Collector, Ganjam, 21st December 1880. Assistant Collector, Vizagapatnam, 7th July 1881.—1 year, 19 days.

C. VENKATA JAGA RAO, B.A.

1880. Probationer in the District of Nellore, 1st December 1880.—1 year, 30 days.

FRANK EDWARDS ROBINSON.

1881. Arrived.....

WILLIAM STEVENSON MEYER.

1881. Arrived.....

GEORGE WHITMORE DANCE.

1881. Arrived 27th November 1881.

AUGUSTUS FULTON RICHARDS.

1881. Arrived 24th November 1881.

HAROLD ARTHUR STUART.

1881. Arrived 24th November 1881.

ALEXANDER GORDON CARLEW.

1881. Not arrived.—Permitted to proceed to Oxford to take his Degree.

MATTHEW DENNY BELL.

1881. Arrived 25th November 1881.

MIR SHUJAAT ALI KHAN.

1881. Probationer for the Civil Service in the District of Kurnool, 30th November 1881.

OFFICIAL DISTRICT MANUALS.

History of	Name of Authors.	History of	Name of Authors.
Arcoot North	...	Madura	... J. H. Nelson.
Do. South	... J. H. Garstin.	Malabar	... W. Logan. (2)
Bellary	... J. Kelsall.	Nellore	... A. C. Boswell.
Canara, South	... N. Spencer. (2)	Nalgiris	... H. B. Grigg.
Chingleput	... C. S. Croft.	Salem	... J. W. B. Dykes. (old Series)
Coimbatore	... (1)	Tanjore	... T. Venkataswami Rao.
Cuddalore	... J. D. B. Gribble.		... (2)
Ganjam	... G. D. Lemna. (1)	Tinnevely	... A. J. Stuart.
Godavari	... R. F. Meera.	Trichinopoly	... F. W. Moore.
Krishna	... (1)	Vizagapatnam	... D. F. Carmichael.
Kurnool	... N. Gopin Krishnaiah.		... Chetty. (2)

N. B.—4 Districts marked (1) are not ready.

4 do. do. (2) are approaching completion.

MADRAS CIVIL FUND.

OFFICE, CHITRAL. - Hours of business from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Hon'ble L. S. James,
C. T. Longley, Esq.,
C. G. Hunter, Esq.Trustees of the Civil
Fund for 1881.C. A. Gordon, Esq.,
H. B. Suggs, Esq.The Chief Secretary,
The Accountant General.

Trustees Ex-Officio.

The Hon'ble H. E. Sullivan,
C. D. Maclean, Esq.

Provisional Trustees for 1881.

B. Gillson, Esq., - - - - - Secretary.
Messrs. Conitts and Co.-Agents in England.

Committee of Retired Members in England.

T. K. Wane, Esq.,
W. M. Bayley, Esq.,
Sir T. Pym, M.C.S.J. D. Sirr, Esq., M.C.S.,
G. Banbury, Esq.,
G. A. Ballard, Esq.G. N. Taylor, Esq.,
F. M. Kildersley, Esq.

Half-yearly General Meetings are held in the months of January and July of each year, on a day to be fixed by the Trustees, and notified in the Official Gazette.

Under the old Rules of the Civil Fund, Subscriptions, at 25 per cent. are payable by all Members of the Government Civil Service on their allowances for a period of 14 years and a fraction of 60 days, or a portion of the term of a daughter to her the benefit of the Subsidary Rules after the age of 18.

The annuities granted to Widows under the old Rules of the Civil Fund, are continued till remarriage or death, and are revised once and a half annually.

The daughters of deceased Members for whom the benefits of the Subsidary Rules have been secured, are allowed pensions till marriage or death, but those for whom the above benefits have not been secured, are granted pensions up to the age of 18 only, or till marriage, if married at an earlier age, when in either case a Donation of £300 is paid to them, or their estate. But if such daughters are proved to be in indigent circumstances, then, instead of the Donation, a pension of £50 per annum is allowed to them after the age of 18 till marriage or death.

Pensions to sons are granted up to the age of 18 when a Donation of £300 is paid to them, or to the age of 21 when they are proved to be under mental or bodily infirmity, then instead of the Donation, a pension of £50 per annum is granted to them till recovery.

The whole amount of pensions allowed under these Rules to each family (widows and children) is reducible by any private income in excess of £45 private income, which amount is allowed for the benefit of the whole family of a deceased Member. The individual pension is reducible by the individual share of the private income in excess of £45 equally divided among the whole family.

Under the Rules of the Trustees, Branch of the Civil Fund, lately adopted by the Government, the following Subsidies and Donations are payable by Subscribers to the Branch.

Subscriptions at 25 per cent. on the allowances of Subscribers for 14 years as before, and at the same rate for the whole further term of service, in the cases of married men and widows with families; but at one per cent. after 14 years, for the whole further period of service in the cases of Bachelors and Widows without families.

On each marriage and by each married man etc. etc. the Service.

a Donation of	Rs. 1,500 0 0
On birth of each daughter a Donation of	500 0 0
On birth of each son, a Donation of	250 0 0

The Annuities granted to widows under these Rules, are reduced to one-half on remarriage and continued at that rate during second marriage and until death; but if the second husband happens to be a Subsidary to this Branch, then the widow on the second widowhood reverts to the full annuity.

The Annuities to daughters of deceased Members are continued till marriage or death, and a Donation of £300 is paid to them on marriage.

The Annuities to sons are continued up to age of 21, when a Donation of £300 is paid; and if such son is proved to be under mental or bodily infirmity, then instead of the Donation but without reference to age, an Annuity of £50 is granted until recovery.

The Annuities granted from the Branch of the Fund to the families of deceased Subscribers, are not affected by any amount of private income they may possess or inherit.

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

Regarding the Examinations to the new Standards.

Order of 1864.

30. Half-yearly Examinations of Assistants will be held each year at such stations as may be fixed by the Central Committee.

31. At these half-yearly examinations there will be two standards of qualification according to the one or the other of which the Assistants will be examined. An Assistant must be examined and found qualified according to the first standard, before he will be permitted to present himself for the second standard, and before he will be considered qualified to be appointed to act as Head Assistant. An Assistant who has been found at some previous examination qualified according to the first standard, must be found qualified according to the second standard before he will be considered by Government eligible for the permanent appointment of Head Assistant, and before he will be permitted to draw the increased allowances of Rs. 175 per annum.

32. The following are the subjects of Examination, with the number of marks allotted to each.—M. G. 24th November, 1866, No. 1,399, Pub.

I. OR LOWER STANDARD.

		Detailed Maximum.	Separate Maximum.	Separate Maximum.
Division A.	1.—Revenue law, &c.	100	100	
	2.—Revenue History of a District	40	25	
	3.—Decision of Revenue Case	50	35	
B.	1.— { Penal Code.....	80	100	100
	2.— { Code of Criminal Procedure.....	80		
C.	1.— Decision of Magisterial Case.....	50	35	
	2.— Law of Evidence.....	80	50	
In the Vern. of the Dist. in which the Asst. is stationed.	1.— Conversation.....	30	35	
	2.— { Translation.....	20		
	3.— { Dictation.....	20	100	50
	Reading & explanation of Aris.	50		

II. OR HIGHER STANDARD.

Division A.	1.—Revenue law, &c.	100	100	
	2.—Revenue History of a District	40	25	
	3.—Decision of Revenue Case	50	35	
B.	1.— { Penal Code.....	80	100	100
	2.— { Code of Criminal Procedure.....	80		
C.	1.— Decision of Magisterial Case.....	50	35	
	2.— Law of Evidence.....	80	50	
In the Vern. of the Dist. in which the Asst. is stationed.	1.— Conversation.....	30	35	
	2.— { Translation.....	20		
	3.— { Dictation.....	20	110	50
	Reading & explanation of Aris.	50		
In any other Vern- acular.	1.— Conversation.....	30	10	
	2.— { Reading Aris.....	20		
	3.— { Explanation of do.....	20	90	45
	Dictation or Order	30		

M. G. 24th Nov. 1866, No.
1,399, Pub.

33. The detailed maxima shown opposite subjects grouped together in a Sub-Division are intended to indicate the relative importance of the subjects.

Do.

34. An Assistant who has once passed in any of these divisions, will not be required to pass in it again by the same standard; but separate minima will be exacted in each sub-division.

M. G. 5th Nov. 1867, No.
1,390, Pub.

35. An Assistant who has once passed in a second language at any second standard examination, is exempted from passing in the same second language again.

M. G. 22d July 1863, No. 321.

M. G. 21st July, 1863, No. 322.

Rules of 1864.

26. An Assistant who has passed in either of the subdivisions of the Vernacular Test (B. 1. & B. 1.7.) but who has failed in the other, will be required at next examination to pass in both the subdivisions.

27. An Assistant who has once obtained honours in a Vernacular, must again pass in that Vernacular according to the standards. If it is one of the languages prescribed for that Test.

28. An Assistant, who has passed according to the first standard will be invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, and may be entrusted with a Division or District. He may also be appointed as a Head Assistant. An Assistant, who has passed according to the second standard, will be invested with the full powers of a Magistrate, and will be granted the increased allowance of Rs. 175 per annum.

29. Government will not promote to Head Assistantship any Assistant who shall not have been examined under these Rules, and found qualified according to the second standard. All Assistants will be promoted, under ordinary circumstances, in the order of their passing the examination, prescribed, according to the second standard of qualification.

30. All Assistants, who have not passed according to the first standard of qualification fixed by the present rules, and who have been more than 6 months at their stations as Assistants, will be subjected to half-yearly examination. All Assistants who have passed to half-yearly examination, will be subjected to the second standard of qualification. All other Assistants who have not passed according to the second standard of qualification may be examined at any half-yearly examination, with the special permission of the Collectors of their Districts previously obtained. Assistants examined under these Rules will draw, not more than once for each standard, 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. When called upon to attend for examination within their own Districts, they will draw only the extra tent allowance of Rs. 5 per diem, under the same restriction as travelling allowance. Members of Divisional Committees, being Revenue Officers, will, in the manner, be allowed to draw extra tentage whenever their services may be required in such capacity at a distance from their headquarters.

31. The principal object of the first Standard of examination is to test the proficiency for practical purposes, of the Assistant in the vernacular language of his District. For this purpose at least 8 papers will be given, taken from official records only, and written by different persons in a plain vernacular hand, and read aloud by the Assistant, without any aid, and without great difficulty, and after being read aloud, their contents must be correctly explained by him in English. An English Judge, should, on other official papers, be furnished by the Central Committee, must be translated by him into the vernacular, without assistance. The translation must be substantially correct, in meaning, in intelligibility, in a native, correct, and idiomatic style, with some degree of fluency, in the vernacular, of an English report, or other official paper, also to be furnished by the Central Committee, whereof the translation will be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must, in like manner, be intelligible and substantially correct. He must then be tested in conversation with two or three natives as in such manner, and to such extent as shall suffice to satisfy the Divisional Committee as to the degree of his power of understanding native speech, and of making himself understood by them, such conversation or oral examination to be confined to the ordinary affairs and business of a Court or office, and not to embrace abstruse or peculiar subjects.

32. The next object of the first Standard of qualification is to test the Assistant's general acquaintance with the leading principles of the system of Revenue Administration and Criminal Justice, and especially with so much of the Laws and Rules of Procedure as is necessary for an officer to know in order to execute properly the highest function of an Assistant to a Collector and Magistrate. For this purpose, a set of questions on Revenue and Magisterial subjects, and on the Law of Evidence will be furnished by the Central Committee. These questions should be so framed as not to involve points of difficulty of

* Collector, at Rs. 7 per diem.

Sub-Collector, do. 5 do.

Head Assistant, do. 4 do.

rare occurrence, and to show rather the possession of the want of a general and intelligent acquaintance with the subjects of examination, and fundamental laws applicable thereto, than the knowledge of a string of points of detail and dates of orders, which may be soon learnt for the occasion, and are generally as soon forgotten again. These questions must be all answered without look.

In testing an Assistant's knowledge under head II. of group A of the subjects for the Examination of Assistants, the Examiners (Divisional Committee) will ask four questions prepared by themselves, one on the Revenue History of the District, one on taluk or village accounts, one on Estate treasury accounts, and one as to the way in which some simple land revenue application should be disposed of—G. O. Public, No. 560, dated the 22nd April 1861.

33. The next object of the first Standard of Examination is 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 withdrawn which the Assistant has never before seen, one from the Collector's 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.

34. The last object of the first Standard of Examination is to ascertain how the Assistant has been employed, and how he has done his duty at his Station. For this purpose the Collector and Magistrate under whom he has been employed shall furnish the Committee with a report upon these points it shall be duty of such officers to make over to their Assistants, from time to time, cases for reports. 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 Committee. Such Officers shall also require their Assistants to make English Minutes of the cases given to them for decision, which Minutes also shall be submitted to the same Committee. But these reports and Minutes need not be sent up to the Central Committee. The opinion formed of them by the Divisional Committee, however, shall be entered in the records submitted to the Central Committee.

35. The second Standard of Examination is 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, at 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 of some difficulty, such as may occur in official business. In this examination it will be necessary for the Assistant to pass in 2 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 Presidency, which the Assistant may prefer, provided that ordinarily, and except on special grounds, no Assistant shall be promoted to any District in the Vernacular of which he has not passed. The test described in this rule shall be strictly enforced in respect of the language of the District in which the Assistant is stationed at the time of examination, but will be relaxed in respect of the second language and in respect of any other language which an Assistant must pass before he can be promoted in any District in which it prevails. Ability to write the language will not be required, but only a fair colloquial acquaintance with it, on the part of the Examinee, and power to translate correctly an official paper read to him, to dictate orders in the language, and read ordinary Akas. The questions of law and practice should be selected from the old field of the duties of a Collector and Magistrate; but they shall be arranged in two classes; one class comprehending the more difficult points, in answering which no books shall be allowed; and the other class, comprising less general and less common points, in answering which the candidate's books shall be allowed, no guides, digest or summaries, however, shall be permitted to be used, the Assistant being confined to the original Laws, Circular Orders, and constructions. The object of this class of questions is to test the Assistant's knowledge of where readily to find the law or practice on the less common points they arise in business. In preparing these questions, nice and difficult points should be avoided; the object being not to test the Assistant's 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 Collector and Magistrate or not. The trial cases should be selected from those possessing enough of complexity to test the Assistant's ability to master all ordinary difficulties, and especially to test his power of minute attention to, and just appreciation of, evidence.

His Excellency in Council is pleased to prescribe as a rule for future guidance that officers, on passing the lower or higher standard of examination, shall as a rule, be at once invested respectively, with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class, or

with full Magisterial powers; and that they shall accordingly be entitled to the higher rates of pay from the date of their passing the examination. But if in the case of any of our subordinates to him, the Magistrate of a District shows, to the satisfaction of the local Government that an assistant with higher powers ought to be deferred, then the mere passing of the examination will not establish a title to higher pay, nor shall such higher pay be granted until the investigation with judicial powers takes place.—G. O. 1044 P.W. 1871, No. 117, Final. Enq., dated 29th Jan., 1871, No. 498, Home Department.

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

24th February 1871.

The Rules for examination and control of the newly appointed Members of the Madras Civil Service, passed under date the 16th March and 29th April 1859, are cancelled.

These Rules do not in any way affect the Imperial Examination in three languages, etc., prescribed for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the Junior Members of the Madras Civil Service.

The standards of examination, and the donations to be given to successful candidates, will be as follows, viz.—

LANGUAGES	Classical	DONATIONS ON PASSING.	
		Rewards	
Tamil		1,000	
Telugu		1,000	
Canarero		1,000	
Malayalam		1,000	With Certificate from the Presiding Examiner.
Urdu		1,000	
Hindustani		1,000	
	Sanskrit	1,000	
	Persian	1,000	
Tamil		2,000	
Telugu		2,000	
Canarero		2,000	With Diploma signed by the Head of the Government of Madras.
Malayalam		2,000	
Hindustani		2,000	
	Sanskrit	2,000	
	Persian	2,000	

The first language in which a Civil Servant will be permitted to offer himself for examination by the two higher Standards must be one of the languages of any district in which he has been appointed. And it is not till after a Certificate of High Proficiency has been obtained in such language that a Civil Servant will be eligible to present himself for examination in other languages.

A Civil Servant shall be at liberty to present himself for examination in the obligatory and another language simultaneously. But no reward of his proficiency in the second language shall be allowed unless he is declared to have passed in the obligatory language.

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

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

Examinations will be held half-yearly on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year at Madras. Civil Servants of all ranks and grades must apply for leave to do so to Government at least three months before the date of the examination.

The following is the Test for High Proficiency Examination:—

I. Composing with readiness and accuracy from the under-mentioned books:—

Tamil	1. The fourth and fifth parts of the Panjatantra. 2. Viratapurana (Section of the Mahabharata in Prose). 3. The Tamil Mirror Poets, from page 12 to page 41.
Telugu	1. Viratapurana. As in the New Edition. 2. Viratapurana. 3. The fourth and fifth parts of the Panjatantra.
Canarero	1. Panjatantra, Bangalore Edition. 2. Kathasaritsa, Part III, pages 181 to 211 inclusive. 3. Prakashya, Mallik, or large Canarero Anthology, Bangalore Edition, Stanzas 1 to 14, 245 to 256, 568 to 593.

Malayalam	1. Yata Chaitanya. 2. Keralapada. 3. Keralapada, first half.
Urdu	1. Eltopoda. 2. Batriah Shiksha. 3. Rahmatana, Bichitra (3 Cantos).
Hindustani	1. Ilwan-us-Safa. 2. Nasr-i-Ba-Nazir. 3. Anush-i-Mahfil.
Persian	1. Kulliyat. 2. Bostan. 3. Anwar-i-Sohbat.

II. Translating into English with accuracy a passage in narrative style, not taken from the test books.

III. Translating with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper in narrative style.

IV. Translating in the same manner a paper of English sentences.

V. Composing (in the Vernacular language) with accuracy and fluency.

VI. A considerable knowledge of Grammar.

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

I. Composing with readiness and accuracy from the under-mentioned books:—

Tamil	1. Subha Parvata (Section of the Mahabharata in Prose). 2. The first 100 stanzas of Kuruman Tana. 3. The first 21 chapters of Kural.
Telugu	1. Nityachandrika (Mahabharata). 2. Kavyasutra. 3. Subha Parvata of Mahabharata. 4. Ananya Karama or Ramayana, by Bhaskara.
Canarero	1. Katha Saritsa, Bangalore Edition. 2. The Bhagavadgita. 3. Prakashya, Mallik, or large Canarero Anthology, Stanzas 61 to 100, 290 to 331, 1,302 to 1,310.
Malayalam	1. Nalacheritram. 2. Chankya Sutra. 3. Keralapada, (the whole).
Hindustani	1. Nasr-i-Ba-Nazir. 2. Elwan-us-Safa. 3. Duwan-i-Arsh (1st half).
Persian	1. Kulliyat-i-Saudi (extracts from the Bazaar College Edition). 2. Akhbar-i-Jahil. 3. Inshai Abulhazl. 4. Shikasta Nizami. 5. Duwan-i-Hafiz.

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

III. Translating a difficult passage from English, with accuracy, elegance, and neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of Spelling and Grammar.

IV. Composing (in the Vernacular language) with accuracy and fluency.

V. A knowledge of Grammar to a much larger extent than is required in the Examination for High Proficiency.

VI. The Honors Examination will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, 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 (cancelled in part 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.

The following are the Tests in Sanskrit.

FOR HIGH PROFICIENCY.

I. Reading with prosodical correctness and explaining with accuracy passages selected by the Examiners from the under-mentioned Books:—

- (1) Hitopadesa.
- (2) The Raghuvansa (the first nine Cantos) expurgated Edition of Pundit Jwara Chandra Vidyasagar.

II. Translation into English, as now, with accuracy, of a passage in narrative style not taken from the test books.

III. Translating into Sanskrit, with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression, an English paper in narrative style.

V. Answering with general correctness, a paper of questions on the elements of Sanskrit Grammar according to European Grammars.

For **UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.**

I. Reading with providential correctness and construing with accuracy passages selected by the Examiners from the undermentioned Books:—

(1) The first and second Adhyayas of the first Arshaka of the Rigveda Samhita; Edition about to be published.

(2) The *Kirita-sūtra* (Chapters I to VI and XI to XVIII inclusive) expurgated Edition of Rudra Deva Chandra Vidyasagar.

(3) *Sakuntala Nataka*.

II. Translating into English with accuracy a passage in poetry or partly prose and partly poetry, selected from some difficult work not being a test book.

III. Translating into Sanskrit with accuracy, elegance, neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of Spelling and Grammar, a difficult passage from English.

IV. Answering with general correctness a paper of questions on Sanskrit Grammar according to European Grammars.

A Covenanted Civilian employed in Government or Vice-regal service passing the following test in Odia, will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 1,000.

1. *Viva voce* Translation of passages from Test Books.

Order—18th Nov.

1. Written translation into English.

2. Do. into Oriya.

3. Do. of sentences and answering questions on construction, &c.

4. *Viva voce* translation of an Oriya Paper.

5. Construction.

6. Pronunciation.

7. Hand-writing.

A Covenanted Civilian passing the Khond language colloquially will be entitled to a Reward of Rs. 500.

The following are the Tests:—For members of the Covenanted Civil Service on arrival.

1. Construing with readiness and accuracy, and ability to parse and to explain peculiarities of idiom and Grammar and to answer general miscellaneous questions from the Books prescribed for selected candidates in Telugu, Tamil, and Hindustani, and from such Books in Canarese and Malayalam as the candidate has studied.

G. O., 16th January, 1867.

No. 64, G. O., 23d September, 1877, No. 128.

2. *Viva voce*—Translation of a few simple English sentences into the Vernacular.

3. Reading a few lines out of an Ordinary Manuscript Vernacular poem.

4. Construing intelligibly on an ordinary subject with a Manuscript.

5. Pronunciation.

6. Hand-writing.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

1. **Chairman.**

2. **Public Works Department Officers.**

3. **Public Superintendents.**

4. **Public Officers.**

5. **All Superintendents.**

6. **Modern Officers.**

7. **Military do.**

8. **Police do.**

9. **Postal do.**

10. **Revenue Survey Officers.**

11. **Revenue Government Officers.**

12. **Telegraph Officers.**

13. **Uncovenanted Officers.**

14. **Candidates as to the Service.**

15. **Agents and Accountants of the Madras Bank.**

16. **Police Officers.**

17. **There shall be a Committee**

constituted by the Government for the Examination of Assistants, consisting of a President and as many Members, ex-officio or otherwise, including the Translator to Government, as the Government may from time to time appoint, with a Secretary, who shall be specially appointed by Government.

18. For the more convenient despatch of business the Committee shall divide itself into the following Sub-Committees:—

19. A Sub-Committee for the examination of all Candidates for High Proficiency and

The following Rules are prescribed for the examination of newly appointed members of the Madras Civil Service, of Military Officers in the Uncovenanted Civil Service of Government, and of other Candidates whose examination has been deferred from time to time, in the languages of Lanka prevailing in the Presidency of Fort St. George and in the districts of certain other districts formerly performed by the College of Fort St. George and the Board of Examiners:—

Honors, which shall consist of the President, the Government Translator, and a scholar of reputation in the language concerned. The name of the scholar to be associated with the President, and the Government Translator shall be previously submitted to Government by the President for approval.

A fee of Rupees fifty shall be paid to the Special Member of the Sub-Committee who may be appointed, when he is not already a Member of the Committee.

20. A Sub-Committee convened under the special orders of Government for examinations in the Sanskrit, Oriya and Khomi languages.

21. A Sub-Committee consisting of the President or a Member of the Committee and the Government Translator for the examination of all Candidates coming up for the Minor Test not being the Test for High Proficiency and Honors.

22. A Sub-Committee (when occasion may arise for the examination by one of the Minor Tests of an officer up-country, i.e., in one of the districts of the Madras Presidency) consisting of the Collector or the district Judge, and either one of the Assistants to the Collector or any Officer of the Public Service qualified to assist in conducting the examination. In such cases the written exercises, if any, shall be transmitted from Madras, and the papers received shall be retransmitted for final disposal by the Central Committee with the opinion of the up-country Committee on the viva voce part of the examination.

23. The correspondence and miscellaneous executive business of the Committee shall be conducted by the Secretary under the orders of the President and without reference to the other Members of the Committee, except in cases of importance which the President may think fit to submit for the opinion of the collective Committee.

24. The President of the Committee shall be the President of each Sub-Committee, and the set of each Sub-Committee shall be and be described as being the set of the Committee. Each Translator to Government shall be Secretary to the Sub-Committee of Examiners in the language in which he is Translator, superintending the performance of the written exercises, and forwarding the reports of the Examining Committee to the Secretary to the Committee for the President's final approval or for submission to Government.

25. All writing other relating to the Committee and the examinations entrusted to them not provided by the above remains in force.

26. Unemployed persons of a standing equivalent one for prizes for the study of the Oriental languages, may be allowed leave on full pay for one month, and on their passing a successful examination they may be allowed an extension of leave on full pay for another month, and be permitted to count the period of the original leave and of the extension to service and residence, provided that the period of leave on this account which carries pay and counts as service and residence, shall in no case exceed two months on one occasion or twelve months in the aggregate.—(G. O., 24th Sept. 1867, No. 2749, *Flourens*, M. G., 1st Nov. 1867, No. 1768, *Public*.)

Rules for the Examination in the Vernacular languages of all Uncovenanted Officers, European or Eurasian.

N. B.—Under G. O., F. W. D., Madras No. 1,675 W., dated the 7th July 1881, Military Officers in the Public Works Department have the option of passing under these rules.

The following rules are prescribed for the examination in the vernacular languages of Southern India of officers in the Uncovenanted Civil

*Tamil. Canarese. Service of Government who are Europeans and Eurasians.

*Telugu. Malayalam. and to whom a knowledge of a vernacular language is necessary for the efficient performance of their duties.

provided that these rules, so far as the compulsory examinations are concerned, shall not be held to apply to the case of an officer of more than twelve years' standing who, for special reasons, has been transferred from one class to another and who has passed the examination previously compulsory on him.

2. The officers concerned shall be divided into three classes.

3. The first class shall consist of officers holding appointments usually held by officers of the Covenanted Civil Service.

4. The rules for the examination of these officers shall be the same as those for the Covenanted Civil Service as contained in the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue.

5. The second class shall consist of Subordinate Judges, Deputy Collectors, and District Magistrate, and they shall have the option of passing the test for the second class, which shall be a compulsory one and in the language of the district, before entering on their duties after appointment, or within one year thereafter, provided that it shall not be incumbent on an officer to pass in a second vernacular either on transfer from one district to another, or when two vernaculars are recognised as the languages of a district. Nothing in this rule shall prevent European and Eurasian candidates from being admitted to the Special Test Examinations.

6. The following is the test:—

1.—Reading fluently and construing with readiness and accuracy not less than an ordinary page of—

in Tamil—Kathamangali.

In Telugu—Morris' Selections excluding Vemana Verses.

In Canarese 1. Selections, New Edition.

2. Kistnamayam.

In Malayalam 1. Pathinankal Part I, pages 1 to 72 inclusive.

2. Panchatantram, Book I.

IV.—Translating accurately and with correctness of idiom and grammar not less than half an ordinary page of plain English into the language of examination.

V.—Translating from English to the language of examination a paper of short sentences, the greater part on professional subjects. The sentences must be rendered accurately and idiomatically.

VI.—Reading manuscripts in the language of examination and translating readily and accurately.

VII.—Conversing with natives with fluency and with such correctness of pronunciation, grammar, and idiom as to be at once intelligible, and in like manner to understand readily all that the natives say.

8. It shall be open to an officer in the second class, after passing the compulsory examination, to pass a test equivalent to the above in any vernacular language other than the language of his district.

9. No pecuniary encouragement will be given for passing either the compulsory or voluntary test as above, but a reward of Rupees 100 will be given to an officer who may pass the High Proficiency Test in the vernacular language of the district in which he is, or has been, employed within eight years from the date of his joining a department. An officer will not be allowed to give more than twice for the High Proficiency Examination except under the special recommendation of the Banzimans, when he shall be allowed a third trial.

10. The following is the High Proficiency Test:—

I.—Reading aloud fluently and distinctly with readiness and accuracy not less than an octave page of the undermentioned works:—

In Tamil 1. The first three books of the Panchatantram.

2. The whole of Veerada Puranam (Prose).

In Telugu 1. Panchatantram.

2. Versana Varas contained in Telugu Selections.

In Canarese 1. Panchatantram.

2. Kanyasulkam.

In Malayalam 1. Mahala Charitram.

2. Keralapattam.

3. Keralapattam, Book II.

II.—Translating in writing two English words accurately a passage from some tolerably difficult work not being a textbook.

III.—Translating in writing with accuracy of grammar and idiom, into the language in which the examination is held an English paper of somewhat difficult style, which may exclusively be Indian subjects and as far as possible dealing upon questions connected with the department to which an officer belongs.

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

V.—Reading aloud fluently and translating correctly and readily two or three manuscripts written in the language in which the examination is held in a plain running style hand.

VI.—Conversing with the examiners with natives of India on such subjects proposed by them as are calculated to test practical facility, both as regards colloquial expression and knowledge of terms and phrases as commonly used by the people and understood classes.

11. The examination for High Proficiency Standard shall be a voluntary and not a compulsory examination, and such examination shall be open to Europeans and Europeans whether educated in the country or not.

12. The sanction of Government shall be obtained for the appointment of an officer for examination for the High Proficiency Test. He shall be entitled to the pay for the period of his absence from duty which shall not exceed the time actually required by the circumstances of the case, but he shall be entitled to travelling allowance for a journey more than five miles each way, only on the occasion when he is required to have passed the examination.

13. For the purpose of the compulsory examination an officer already in a department shall be entitled to both pay and travelling allowance, the latter when he has to travel more than five miles each way, but except where such a certificate is impracticable, or where such a certificate is extended at the station.

14. For the High Proficiency Examination an officer must attend at Madras.

15. The staff officers shall consist of the following officers:—

(a) Superintendents, District Superintendents, and Inspectors of Police.

(b) Superintendents of Census and Statistics.

(c) Superintendents, Deputy and Assistant Superintendents, Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors of the Revenue Service.

(d) District, Deputy and Assistant District Officers of Revenue Settlement.

(e) Officers of the Engineer and Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department.

(f) Conservators, Deputy Assistant and Sub-Assistant Conservators, and Rangums of Forests.

(g) Deputy Commissioners of Salt Revenue.

(h) Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Government Farms.

(i) Medical Officers in Charge of Civil Surge and Dispensaries.

(j) All other officers holding commissioning positions in other departments excepting officers in the Postal, Telegraph, Great Trigonometrical Survey, Topographical Survey, Marine Survey, Geological Survey, and Account and Paper Controller Departments and to whom a knowledge of a vernacular language is essential for the performance of their duties.

And they shall have the option of passing the test in the third class, which shall be a compulsory one and in the language of the district, before entering on their duties after appointment, or within one year thereafter, provided that it shall not be incumbent on an officer to pass in a second vernacular language either an examiner from one district to another, or when two examiners are appointed in the language of a district. Nothing in this rule shall prevent European and European candidates from being admitted to the Special Test Examinations.

16. The following is the test:—

I.—Reading aloud and translating with accuracy an original native letter or report of moderate length and difficulty in the language of the district.

II.—Writing an order.

III.—Translating into English a vernacular report read out.

IV.—Conversing with the examiners, or with natives of India on subjects likely to occur in the performance of professional duty in the transaction of ordinary business or in the course of everyday life. If the candidate proves his ability to comprehend readily all that is said to him and to make himself fairly intelligible more should not be required of him.

17. It shall be open to an officer after passing in the compulsory language to pass a test equivalent to the above in any vernacular language other than the language of his district.

18. A Manual allowance of Rupees 80 to defray the cost of teachers will be given to all officers whose salary is not more than Rupees 200 per mensem on their passing the examination for the first time under the condition as to time in Rule 14.

19. A reward of Rupees 500 will be given to an officer who may within five years from the date of joining a department pass the compulsory examination for the second time in the vernacular of the district in which he is, or has been, employed, provided such officer has not received a reward under the Military Examination Rules for passing in the same language by the Higher Standard Test. The examination shall be purely voluntary, and it shall be open to Europeans and Europeans whether educated in the country or not. No officer shall be permitted to appear more than twice for the Revised Examination except under the special recommendation of the Banzimans when he shall be allowed a third trial.

20. The sanction of Government shall be obtained for the appointment of an officer for examination for the reward. He shall be entitled to be paid for the period of his absence from duty which shall not exceed the time actually required by the circumstances of the case, but he shall be entitled to travelling allowance for a journey more than five miles each way only on the occasion when he is required to have passed the examination.

21. For the purpose of the compulsory examination an officer already in a department shall be entitled to both pay and travelling allowance, the latter when he has to travel more than five miles each way, but except where such a certificate is impracticable, or where such a certificate is extended at the station.

22. The whole of the above examinations shall be conducted by the Committee for the Examination of Assistants, who shall furnish each paper as may be required, asked by officers serving in the districts, and the examiners shall be appointed by the President of the Committee, and the dates thereof being fixed by the President of the Committee, and the place of examination allowed shall be held to terminate on the date of the examination and subject to the actual termination of the year.

23. The use of an officer failing to pass the compulsory examination within the limits prescribed shall be removed by the Board of the Department concerned for the orders of Government.

24. All applications for examination shall be forwarded through the various Heads of Departments to the Secretary to the Committee for the Examination of Assistants, who shall send the same to Government under the sanction of the President.

25. A report of the results of all examinations shall be made by the Secretary to the Committee for the Examination of Assistants to the various Heads of the Departments concerned, and a list thereon the Secretary, under the sanction of the President, shall communicate to Government the result of every examination when an officer shall have passed for a year.

26. These rules shall come into force from the 1st February 1883, and they shall stand as amended to the Departments concerned from and after that date.

Uncovenanted Examination Rules, Special Test.

No person can be appointed to any situation for which the Government have ruled that special qualifications are required, unless he pass the Special Test examination prescribed for that situation.

2. In the Appendix, (Vide Mr. Maclean's New Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue, page 433) is given a schedule showing the names of the different tests, the offices to which each applies, and the particulars of the test examination; a second schedule showing the names of various offices, and the tests necessary for each; and a third schedule showing the fees payable under each test.

3. Persons will not be admitted to any of the Special Tests unless they have been employed continuously in the public service in a permanent appointment, the salary of which has exceeded Rupees 10 per mensem, and other than that of peon or village servant since 1st January, 1859; or unless they have passed the General Test examination, or the Middle School Examination in the 1st Class not having been exempted from doing so by special order of Government; or unless they have passed the University Entrance Examination. Special exemption from passing the General Test or the Middle School Examination includes permission to appear for the Special Tests, unless such permission is specially withheld.

4. No persons will be admitted to the Special Tests in English who has not passed either the English or the Anglo-Vernacular branch of the General Test or the Middle School Examination in the 1st Class. Persons already in the service of Government, and known by their superiors to be sufficiently conversant with English, may be exempted from this rule, on a certificate from a Judge or Collector.

5. Every application for examination by a Special Test must be accompanied by a vaccination certificate signed by a Medical Officer or Medical Subordinate of the following rank showing that the candidate has been vaccinated or has had the small-pox. Zillah Surgeon, Sub-Assistant and Native Surgeon, First and Second Apothecaries, Superintendent of Vaccination, or falling any of the above, Hospital Assistant. In the case, however, of candidates who produce such certificates at previous examinations, these certificates will be dispensed with under arrangements to be made from time to time by the Commissioners for the U. C. S. Examinations.

6. Candidates must send in applications on printed forms, to be obtained from District and Treasury Deputy Collectors, so as to reach the Collectors of the Districts in which they desired to be examined on or before a certain fixed date, after which date no applications will be received. All applications must be prepared in the English language.

7. Candidates in the Police Department who may apply for examination in the judicial portion of the "Police Test" must submit their applications direct to the Superintendent of the Police, and not to the Collector of the District in which they are employed.

8. Every application must be accompanied by the prescribed fee. The fee must be paid in every case without exception. Fees paid by candidates will not be returned to them or reserved for another examination.

9. Candidates will not be permitted to apply to be examined in both the lower and the higher standard of any Test at the same examination.

10. Candidates will not, under any circumstances, be permitted to come up for examination in a portion of the subjects presented for a Test.

11. Candidates will be permitted to take up at the same examination any or all of Tests I, II, VII, B, and VIII, on a single application. Separate certificates will be printed for each Test successfully passed, and no candidate will be required to pass the same Test twice.

12. Candidates will not be permitted to take up any of the Judicial Test together with Test III in either Grade.

13. Candidates will not be allowed to appear for examination in Tests I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII in a vernacular language, unless specially permitted by an order of Government to do so.

14. Candidates taking up Test I-A may, if they have done sufficiently, and if the Commissioner permits, be passed for Pleaders in District Munsiff Courts.

15. There will be an annual examination in Tests I, II, III, VII, B, and VIII, and the lower grade of Test VII open to all servants who have been continuously in the permanent employ of Government since the 1st January 1859, or regular Pleaders of any Court, who have been continuously employed as such since the 1st January 1859, to graduates and matriculated members of an Indian University, and to men who have passed the General Test Examination, or the Middle School Examination, in the 1st Class of

production of a vaccination certificate, and payment of the prescribed fees. There will be an annual examination also on Tests IV, V, VI, and the Higher Grade Test VII, but candidates in addition to being qualified to appear for these Tests as above must produce certificates in the case of Tests IV and V from the Collectors of Districts; in the case of Tests VI and VII-A from the Heads of Departments in which employment is sought recommending them for examination. Test VII-A will be also held from time to time (on occasion may require) under instructions from the Commissioner.

16. Graduates in Law of an Indian University may be appointed to any of the posts specified under I-A, II-A, II-B, without passing these Tests; but if they are candidates for the posts specified under I-B, that Test must be passed. The exemption here given extends only to the Tests named, and not to any other Tests which may be prescribed for the same posts.

17. Candidates for the Police Test mentioned in paragraph 6 must have previously passed in departmental subjects, and will pay a fee of Rupees 3.

I. GENERAL TEST.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Calcutta, June 22, 1881.

NOTIFICATION

Middle School Examination.

An Examination styled the Middle School Examination shall be held annually at such stations as may be determined on from time to time, and shall be open to the following persons:—

- I. All pupils (a) boys (b) girls, of the Upper Fourth Class of a Government School or of a corresponding Class in an Aided or Private School, whose names were on the rolls on the 1st July preceding the examination, who were in attendance up to the date of application and who certify their intention of remaining in the school until the end of the calendar year.
- II. All other persons (a) males, (b) females, who, if not already in the Government Service or employed as teachers in a Private School, are under the age of 25 years at the date of the examination.

It shall be conducted by the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations, and shall commence on the 1st December, or, should that day fall on a Sunday, on the 2nd December.

3. The fee in the case of all School Pupils of the Upper Fourth Class of a Government School, or of a corresponding Class in an Aided or Private School, shall be for boys Rupees 3; for all female Candidates Rupees 2; and in the case of all other persons Rupees 4.

4. The subjects of Examination will embrace the following Branches:—

- A. First for Compulsory Language.
- B. Second for Optional Language.
- C. Arithmetic.
- D. Geography and Indian History.
- E. Mathematics.
- F. Physical Geography.
- G. Introduction to Science.
- H. English History.
- I. Physiology.
- K. Political Economy and Agriculture.

5. Every male Candidate must be examined in six, and not more than six Branches, and every female Candidate in five, and not more than five Branches. All male pupils (above detailed) must bring up Branches A, B, C, D, and E, and all female pupils Branches A, B, C, and D. All male Candidates not being pupils must be examined in Branches A, C, or D, E, and F. All female Candidates not being pupils in Branches A, C, or D, E, and F. The choice of the remaining Branch or Branches is left to the Candidate.

B. BRANCH A.

First for Compulsory Language.

1. English, 100 Marks.

- (a) Handwriting. Writing, as rapidly as a good clear round hand, a printed (or lithographed) paper. (20 marks).
- (b) Orthography. Writing from dictation a passage from a book equal in difficulty to "Branches A, B, C, and D." (20 marks).
- (c) Grammar, with special reference to the subjects treated in the C. V. B. Soldier's Manual of English Grammar, pages 69-112, or corresponding portions in any standard grammar. (20 marks).

(d) *Text book*.—Bradshaw's 5th Reader or any other class book authorized for use in the Upper Fourth Class, with especial reference to the following particulars. (35 marks).—

- (1) Meanings of words and the conjugate forms of words;
- (2) Explanation of passages, sentences, phrases and idioms; framing complete sentences to introduce correctly given words, phrases or idioms;
- (3) Brief sketch of the subject-matter of any lesson;
- (4) Supplying omissions;
- (5) Constructing;

(e-1) *Translation*.—

- (a-1) For Candidates taking up an *Optional Vernacular*.—Translating into *Optional Vernacular* one or more passages from a book equal in difficulty to Sections I-V of Bradshaw's 5th Reader. (30 marks);
- (b-1) For Candidates taking up *Latin, Sanskrit or Persian*.—Translating into the *Optional Language* easy sentences from English. (30 marks);
- (a-2) For Candidates taking up an *Optional Vernacular*.—Translating Vernacular Narrative into English. (30 marks);
- (b-2) For Candidates taking up *Latin, Sanskrit or Persian*.—Translating passages from *Latin, Sanskrit or Persian* into English. (30 marks).

[Special permission will be granted to male pupils ignorant of any language but English, to substitute another Branch for Branch B, on the Candidate's application for examination being supported by a recommendatory Certificate from a Government Inspector of Schools, and bearing the countersignature of the Director of Public Instruction. Such Candidates will be required to bring up *Composition* in place of Translation, as follows].—

(e-2) *Composition*.—

- (a) Writing a short letter on a given subject. (15 marks);
- (b) Writing in the Candidate's own words a short description of a place, an account of some useful natural or artificial product, or the narrative of some recent event. (20 marks);
- (c) Paraphrasing a short passage of poetry not previously studied, equal in difficulty to Poetical Selections I-III in Bradshaw's 5th Reader. (15 marks).

II.—TAMIL, TELUGU, MALAYALAM, KANNADA, URDU, AND HINDUSTANI. 120 MARKS.

[This Section of Branch B is not open to male pupils at a rule, but special permission will be granted to male pupils ignorant of English to bring up this Section, and also, if desired, another Branch in place of Branch B, on the Candidate's application for examination being supported by a recommendatory Certificate from a Government Inspector of Schools, and bearing the countersignature of the Director of Public Instruction.]—

- (a) *Hand-writing*.—Writing out in a good clear hand a given printed (or lithographed) paper. (15 marks);
- (b) *Orthography*.—Writing from Dictation a given passage equal in difficulty to a passage from Sections I-R of Bradshaw's 5th Reader translated in a plain and simple style into English as prescribed in the Government scheme of school studies for the Upper Fourth Class. (25 marks);
- (c) *Grammar*.—As prescribed for the Upper Fourth Class. (35 marks);
- (d) *Text book*.—The following or such other as may from time to time be prescribed (a) *Text book* which, taken with special reference to these particulars. (35 marks).—
 - (1) Giving the meanings of words and the conjugate forms of words;
 - (2) Framing sentences to introduce correctly given words, phrases or idioms;
 - (3) Supplying omissions;
 - (4) Altering the construction of easy sentences in a given manner;
 - (5) Giving the derivation of common words;
 - (6) Explanation of passages, sentences, phrases and idioms;
 - (7) Sketch of the subject-matter of any lesson.

Text.—Poetical Anthology, No. II.

Tamil.—Nala Charitram.

Malayalam.—Dandakadam, Part I and II.

Kannada.—Minor Poetical Anthology published by the Basel Mission Press.

Urdu.—Renaissance Series, Kanda.

Hindustani.—Majma-ul-Sakha, Part II, Pages 1-60.

Persian.—Ouseman (expurgated edition), Chaps. II and III.

Candidates who do not bring up English are required to perform the following exercises in composition.

(e) *Composition*.—

- (a) Writing a letter on a given subject. (15 marks);
- (b) Writing in the Candidate's own words a short description of a place, an account of some useful natural or artificial product, or the narrative of some recent event. (20 marks);
- (c) Paraphrasing a short passage of poetry not previously studied, equal in difficulty to the text book prescribed for the Upper Fourth Class. (15 marks).

3. BRANCH B.

Second (or Optional) Language.

In the case of Candidates taking up both Branch A II and Branch B, the language brought up under Branch B must not be the same as that taken up under Branch A-II.

I.—TAMIL, TELUGU, MALAYALAM, KANNADA, URDU, AND HINDUSTANI. 120 MARKS.

- (a) *Hand-writing*.—Writing out in a good clear hand a given printed (or lithographed) paper. (15 marks);
- (b) *Orthography*.—Writing from Dictation a given passage equal in difficulty to a passage from Sections I-R of Bradshaw's 5th Reader translated in a plain and simple style. (25 marks);
- (c) *Grammar*.—As prescribed for the Upper Fourth Class. (35 marks);
- (d) *Text book*.—As prescribed for the Upper Fourth Class. For the particulars required, see page 5 (d). (35 marks).

II.—LATIN. 120 MARKS.

- (a) *Grammar*.—As contained in the Public School Latin Primer or any similar book. (40 marks);
- (b) *Text book*.—Such book as may from time to time be prescribed. (30 marks);
- (c) *Composition*. (30 marks).

III.—SANSKRIT. 120 MARKS.

- (a) *Hand-writing*.—Writing out in a good clear hand a passage printed in the Devanagari character. (15 marks);
- (b) *Orthography*.—Writing from Dictation in the Devanagari character. (20 marks);
- (c) *Grammar*.—The letters; Cases, Verbs; Nouns, etc.; Declension of regular nouns; conjugation of verbs of the 1st, 4th, 6th, and 10th Classes in the Present (*Lat*), the Infinitive (*Lat*), the Imperative (*Lat*), and Imperfect (*Lat*). (30 marks);
- (d) *Text book*.—Such book as may from time to time be prescribed. (45 marks).

IV.—PERSIAN. 120 MARKS.

- (a) *Hand-writing*.—Writing out in a good clear hand a manuscript (or lithographed) paper. (15 marks);
- (b) *Orthography*.—Writing from Dictation. (20 marks);
- (c) *Grammar*.—As prescribed for the Upper Fourth Class. (35 marks);
- (d) *Text book*.—Ouseman (expurgated edition), Chaps. II and III. (50 marks).

4. BRANCH C.

Arithmetic. 120 MARKS.

The Compound Rule, Reduction, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Simple and Compound Proportion; English Measures must be used, and the Candidate must be acquainted with the principal Indian weights and measures.

5. BRANCH D.

Geography and Indian History. 120 MARKS.

- (a) The Geography of Asia and Europe as contained in Clyde's Elementary Geography or any similar book. (35 marks);
- (b) The Geography of India as contained in Daniell's Geography of India, paras. I to 217, or any similar book. (35 marks);
- (c) Map drawing. (30 marks);
- (d) The History of India to the close of the third Mahratta war in 1805. (50 marks).

6. BRANCH E.—MATHEMATICS. 80 MARKS.

- (a) Euclid, Book I. (50 marks);
- (b) Algebra to the end of Propositions. (30 marks).

7. BRANCH F.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE. 80 MARKS.

- (a) Physical Geography (Macmillan's Science Primer, or any similar book).

8. BRANCH G.—INTRODUCTION TO SCIENCE. 80 MARKS.

- (a) Professor Huxley's Introductory Science Primer (Macmillan's Science).

9. BRANCH H.—ENGLISH HISTORY. 80 MARKS.

- (a) The History of England to the Accession of Henry IV. Miss Edith Thompson's or any similar book.

10. BRANCH J.—PHYSIOLOGY. 80 MARKS.

- (a) Foster's Physiology (Science Primer, or any similar book).

11. BRANCH K.—80 MARKS.

- (a) Political Economy. 35 MARKS.

- (b) Archbishop Whately's Easy Lessons on Money Matters or any similar book.

12. BRANCH L.—80 MARKS.

- (a) Agricultural. 35 MARKS.

- (b) Robertson's Agricultural Class Book or any similar book.

15. The Examination will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown below.

Day.	Hour.	Subject.
First	10 — 12½	Grammar and Text-book (First or Compulsory Language).
Do.	12½ — 12	Hand-writing (First or Compulsory Language).
Do.	2 — 4	Dictation (First or Compulsory Language).
Do.	4 — 6	Arithmetic.
Second	10 — 12	Grammar and Text-book (Second or Optional Language).
Do.	12 — 1	Translation or Composition.
Do.	2 — 4	Mathematics.
Third	10 — 12½	Geography, Map Drawing, and Indian History.
Do.	12½ — 1	Hand-writing (Second or Optional Language).
Do.	1 — 1½	Latin Composition.
Do.	1½ — 2½	Dictation (Second or Optional Language).
Do.	2½ — 5	English History.
Fourth	10 — 12	Physical Geography.
Do.	2 — 4	Physiology.
Fifth	10 — 12	Political Economy and Agriculture.
Do.	2 — 4	Introduction to Science.

16. Candidates who bring up English must answer the non-language papers in English. Candidates who do not bring up English may answer them in their Vernacular.

17. Candidates who succeed in passing the Examination will be arranged in the following Sections—

- I. (a) Pupils in Boys' Schools. D. Others. (a) Males.
 II. (b) Pupils in Girls' Schools. (b) Females.

They will be ranked in the order of merit in the First Year in each section who obtain not less than—

- (a) 75 per cent. in Hand-writing in the case of male and female pupils and 80 per cent. in the case of others.
 (b) One-third of the maximum marks in Branch A.
 (c) One-third of the maximum marks in Branch C if pupils of one-half B or others.
 (d) One-fourth of the maximum marks in every other branch in which the candidate has been examined.
 (e) One-fifth of the aggregate of marks.
 These will be marked in the Second Class who obtain not less than—
 (a) One-third of the maximum marks in Hand-writing.
 (b) One-fourth of the maximum marks in Branches A and C.
 (c) One-fifth of the maximum marks in every other branch in which the candidate may be examined.
 (d) One-tenth of the aggregate number of marks.

18. Certificates will be issued by the Commissioner to the passed candidates specifying the subjects in which they have been examined and the class in which they have been placed.

19. A first-class certificate will render the holder eligible, on attaining the age of eighteen, to an appointment under Government of the value of Rs. 20 and upwards, provided that any such appointment requires a knowledge of only the language or languages in which the candidate has passed; and shall suffice for admission to the Special Tests.

20. 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 be made, as before, 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, as to their sanction, to the Comptroller General and Board, whenever they see necessary to prescribe the period of service which must be passed in one grade of appointment before promotion to a higher grade, or to alter the respective duties of the grades.

21. In the Educational Department a first-class certificate will be accepted as equivalent to the general education test for fourth-grade school teachers and second-grade school managers. In the case, however, of candidates who have passed only in one language, the certificate will be held only equivalent to the general education test required for an upper-

test certificate. The holder of a first-class certificate, whether perfect or imperfect, will still be required in the case of males to pass the departmental examination in method and teaching a class, and in the case of females, in method, needlework, and teaching a class.

22. A certificate will not be granted to a pupil unless the school fee for each of the six months ending December has been paid up. The examination of pupils who have withdrawn from a school without the permission of the Head of that School will be disallowed, but in the case of such pupils as have obtained the necessary permission the examination will be allowed, provided the difference between the fee for a pupil and that paid for "others" is paid into a Government Treasury before the 31st December next after the examination.

23. No person shall be admitted as a pupil into the Upper Department of a Government or Aided High School, or High School under inspection, unless he or she have passed under Section I(a) or (b) or if the Candidate have passed under Section II(a), as long as he have passed in Division B and C.

24. Candidates must send in their applications for examination on printed forms which may be obtained from all Inspectors and Treasury Deputy Collectors. Distinct forms, marked A, B, C, and D respectively, will be supplied to Candidates—

- (1) Male pupils of the Upper Fourth-Class of a Government School (or of a corresponding class in an Aided or Private School) will be required to make their applications on Form A.
 (2) Female pupils in similar classes on Form B, and
 (3) All other candidates (who will be designated "Others") on Form C if males, D if females.

25. This Notification supersedes all previous Notifications on the subject.

C. G. MASTER,
 Offg. Chief Secretary.

Rules for the Special Test Examinations.

Fort St. George, 29th July, 1879.

His Excellency the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following Rules for examination in the Special Tests prescribed as qualifications for certain Offices in the Public Service.

These Rules supersede all previous Rules on the same subject, and come into operation from this day.

List of Tests.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| I. Judicial Test.—Civil. | VII. Translation Test. |
| II. Do. do.—Criminal. | VIII. Proof-writing Test. |
| III. Revenue do.—General. | IX. Test in Pleading in District |
| IV. Do. do.—Sd. Department. | Munaff's Courts. |
| V. Do. do.—Sd. Customs. | X. Police Test. |
| VI. Account Test. | |

Outstanding, May 17th, 1879.

It is hereby notified that from this date the Proof-writing Test is made applicable to the undermentioned appointments in supersession of the present Special Test Rules on the subject.

I.—GENERAL.

First, Second, and Third Assistants, Registrar, Record-keeper, Head Examiner in the Finance Department, Deputy Registrar, Auditor, Examiner, Head Clerk of the Reference Bureau, Head Clerk of the Pension Department, and Head Clerk of the Pension Department in the Government Office.

II.—JUDICIAL.

Subordinate Judge,
 District Munsiff,
 Pleader in District and Sessions Court, Subordinate Judges' Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.
 Sheristadar,
 Manager,
 Record-keeper,
 Examiner of Correspondence,
 Indexer,
 Sheristadar in District and Sessions Courts and Subordinate Judges' Courts,
 Head Writer in District and Sessions Courts and Subordinate Judges' Courts,
 Manager, Record-keeper and Examiner, Madras Small Cause Court,
 Head Clerk in Small Cause Courts,
 Examiner and Record-keeper in all the Courts,
 Book-keepers and Head Auditor in the Office of the Inspector General of Police,
 Manager in the Office of the Commissioner of Police,
 Manager, Revenue Police Court, Madras,
 Record-keepers in the Police Courts, Presidency,
 Manager, Government Agency, Vinnagadam.

III.—REVENUE.

Head Sheristadar, Uncovenanted Assistant, Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Local Post Manager, Manager of the Forest Department, First, Second, Third and Fourth Accountants, Revenue Inspector, Officer, Head Talsildar, and Head Accountant of the Local Fund Department, in the Office of the Board of Revenue.

Manager, Inspector, Examiner, and Record-keeper in the Office of the Director of the Revenue Settlement.

Deputy Collector and Magistrate, District Sheristadar, Sub-Collector, Sub-Magistrate, Tahsildar, Sub-Magistrate, Assistant Superintendent, Madras, Manager and Accountant, drawing salaries of Rs. 20 per mensem and upwards, in the Sea Customs Office, Madras.

Assistant, English Department, Collector's Office, English District Officer in Collector's Office, Superintendent of Salt Division, Accountants in the Stamp Office, Madras, and Forest Conservancy Department, drawing salaries of Rs. 10 per mensem and upwards.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Superintendent and Assistant drawing salaries of Rs. 80 and upwards per mensem in the Assistant General Office.

Manager, Office of the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations, Manager, Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

Manager, Assistant, Deputy Examiner, Record-keeper, and Accountant, drawing Rs. 50 and upwards, in the Marine Office, Madras.

Manager, Record-keeper, in the Office of the Chamber Agent and Paymaster of Customs, Madras.

All Clerks drawing a salary of Rs. 80 and upwards per mensem.

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE NATURE OF THE TEST AND THE DESIGNATION OF THE OFFICES FOR WHICH THEY ARE PREPARED.

I.—A.—Judicial Test—Criminal—Higher Grade.

1. District Magistrate.
2. District Magistrate.
3. Pleader in District and Sessions Courts, Principal Sadler Amone's Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.

Nature of Test.

1. Indian Evidence Act I of 1872.
2. Code of Criminal Procedure.
3. Indian Contract Act II of 1872.
4. Chitt's Manual of the Law of Torts and Negligence of Damages.
5. Thompson's Manual of Hindu Law.
6. Sadagom Chandi's Manual of Mahomedan Law.
7. Equity, comprising The "Specific Relief Act, 1877" and pp. 15-224 of the Sixth Edition of Coleridge's Doctrine and Practice of Equity.

Remarks.

1. The Examination will be conducted in English, unless for special reasons any candidate is permitted to pass in the Vernacular.

2. When both the Civil and Criminal Judicial Tests are taken up, the Civil Test will be of the paper on the Civil Evidence.

I.—B.—Revenue Test—General—Lower Grade.

1. Assistant in the High Court, Appellate, District and Sessions Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts.
2. Chief Clerk or Manager, Egmore Police Court.
3. Pleader in District and Sessions Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Courts.

Nature of Test.

1. Code of Civil Procedure.
2. Limitation Act.
3. Stamp Act.
4. Indian Evidence Act I of 1872.

Remarks.

1. Vide Remarks I and II under I.—A.

* G. O., 10th June 1873.

† By Orders of 18th May 1877, Judicial Department, and 10th May 1878, Revenue Department, Government have decided that candidates for general examinations in Government service shall not be permitted a knowledge of English being deemed essential for the higher offices for which the Judicial Tests have been prescribed.

II.—A.—Judicial Test—Criminal—Higher Grade.

1. Subordinate Judge.
2. District Magistrate.
3. Pleader in District and Sessions Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.
4. Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
5. Subordinate Magistrate of the first Class.
6. Chief Clerk or Manager, Egmore Police Court.

Nature of Test.

1. Indian Evidence Act I of 1872.
2. Code of Criminal Procedure.
3. Mayne's Indian Penal Code.

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. 305.)

II.—B.—Judicial Test—Criminal—Lower Grade.

1. Tahsildar and 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate, Taluk Sheristadar, and 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate, 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate and Deputy Tahsildar, 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate, Subordinate Judges' Courts.
2. Pleader in the High Court (Appellate Side), District and Sessions Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Courts.
3. Police Inspector.
4. Pleader in District and Sessions Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Courts.

Nature of Test.

1. Indian Evidence Act I of 1872.
2. Criminal Procedure Code.
3. Indian Penal Code.

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 Examinations who must pass in English.

III.—A.—Revenue Test—General—Higher Grade.

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.

1. Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of the Revenue.
2. Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue.
3. Rules of the Stamp Department.

Remarks.

The examination will be in English, except in the case of candidates permitted by a special order of Government, to pass in a Vernacular.—(See Note, p. 305.)

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.

3. This test cannot be taken up with any Judicial Test.—See G. O., 16th August, 1873, No. 256.

III.—B.—Revenue Test—General—Lower Grade.

1. Head 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. Assistant Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, Madras.

Nature of Test.

1. Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of Revenue.
2. Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue.
3. Manual of Taluk and Village Accounts.

Remarks.

1. The papers set for this grade will be easier than those set for the higher grade, and will refer only to those portions of the Regulations, Circular Orders, &c., a knowledge of which is requisite in the Offices above named, to which this Test is made applicable.

* This term (Sub-Magistrate, 1st Class) refers to the powers with which Sub-Magistrates are invested under the Criminal Procedure Code.

† This term refers to the powers with which Sub-Magistrates are invested under the Criminal Procedure Code.

2. The examination will be conducted in English, except in the cases of persons continuously in the public service since 1st January, 1859, who will be permitted to be examined in a Vernacular.

3. This Test cannot be taken up with any Judicial Test.—See G. O., 16th August, 1873, No. 365, *Educational Department*.

IV.—*Revenue Test—Salt Department.*
Office.

1. Superintendent, or Assistant Superintendent of a Salt Division on Rupees 50 and upwards.

Nature of Test.

a. The Salt Laws.

b. Report of the Madras Salt Commission, and Dr. Rutzen's Reports and Handbook of Common Salt.

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. Examination in this Test will be held at the same time as the Annual Examination referred to in General Rule 5, but only when occasion may require, and will be open only to persons qualified under General Rule 5, who may produce certificates from the Collectors of the District in which they seek employment, recommending them for examination.

V.—*Revenue Test—Sea Customs Department.*
Office.

1. Superintendent of Sea Customs.

2. Assistant Superintendents of Sea Customs, when the salary of the office amounts to Rupees 50 per month, or more.

Nature of Test.

a. The Law relative to the collection of Sea Customs, and the conveyance of Ports.—

(1) Act VIII of 1878.—Customs Act (excluding the Notes by Mr. W. H. Grinley.)

(2) Act XVI of 1878.—Toll Act.

(3) Act XII of 1878.—Indian Ports Act.

(4) Act VII of 1869.—Merchants Shipping Act.

b. The Sea Customs' Manual.

Remarks.

1. There is no lower grade in this examination.
2. The examination will be in English, except in the case of candidates allowed to pass in the Vernacular, by special order of Government.

3. This Test may be taken up alone, or with Test IV, but not in conjunction with any other Test.

4. Examinations in this Test will be held at the same time as the Annual Examination referred to in General Rule 5, but only when occasion may require, and will be open only to persons qualified under General Rule 5, who may produce certificates from the Collectors of the District in which they seek employment, recommending them for examination.

VII.—*Account Test.*

Office.

1. Accountant in the Board's Office.

2. Accountant in the English Department of Collectors' Offices, drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards.

3. Accountant, Deputy Accountant, and Book-keeper in the Mint and Assay Office.

4. Accountant Marine Office.

5. Accountant in the Sea Customs Office.

6. Accountant in the Stamp Office.

7. Accountant in the Office of Conservator of Forests.

Nature of Test.

a. Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry.

b. Cash Account Code.

Remarks.

1. Chapters I to 5, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15 and 16 are prescribed in the part of Accountants in all offices other than Collectors' and Parts I and II of the Code for the post of Accountants in the Treasury and Account Departments of Collectors' Establishments.

2. Book-keeping forms a part of the Test in both cases.

* For these Offices the Test comprises Book-keeping only.

5. Under G. O., 29th October 1875, Financial Department, No. 2,065, the Account Test will not be applied to candidates for admission into the Accountant-General's Office, Madras.

4. Candidates for this Test may pass in Pencil-writing at the same examination, but in no third Test.

5. The examination in this Test will be held at the same time as the Annual Examination referred to in General Rule 5, but only when occasion may require, and will be open only to persons qualified under General Rule 5, 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. Translators and Interpreters in the High Court, and District and Sessions Courts.

2. Interpreters in the Court of Small Causes, Madras; Office of the Commissioner of Police; and Police Courts.

Nature of Test.

Ability to translate an Ordinary Official paper from Vernacular into English.

Do. do. do. from English into Vernacular.

Ability to translate a paper of greater difficulty from Vernacular into English.

Do. do. do. from English into Vernacular.

Interpretation *vice versa* from Vernacular into English.

Interpretation *vice versa* from English into Vernacular.

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 candidates may pass—

1. Telugu. 2. Hindustani. 3. Malayalam. 4. Tamil.

5. Canarese. 6. Uriya.

3. Candidates for the offices of Translator and Interpreter in the High Court are required to pass in one Vernacular language only, and candidates for the office of Translator of a District and Sessions Court are required to pass in the language or languages of the District in which they seek employment as under—

District.

Languages.

Ganjam	... ..	Telugu and Uriya.
Vinayapatnam, Godavari, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah and	... ..	... ..
Kurnool	... ..	... ..
Bellary	... ..	... ..
Chingleput, North Arcot and Salem	... ..	... ..
Chimmarore	... ..	... ..
North and South Malabar	... ..	... ..
South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madurai and Tinne-	... ..	... ..
velly	... ..	... ..
South Canara	... ..	... ..

4. In sending in application for examination, candidates must specify the Languages in which they desire to obtain certificates.

5. This Test cannot be taken up with any other Test except Pencil-writing.

6. Examinations in this Test will be held at the same time as the Annual Examination, or from time to time, as time or occasion may require. Applications for examination must be accompanied by certificates from the Heads of Departments in which employment is sought, recommending the applicants for examination.

VII.—B.—*Translation Test—Lower Grade.*
Office.

1. Subordinate Judges.

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 Writers and Nazirs, District and Sessions Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Courts.

9. Head Clerks, Small Cause Courts.

10. Head Clerks in Police Courts, and Assistant Head Clerk, Rangoon Police Court.

11. All the other Offices designated under I.A., I.B., I.C., I.D., I.E., I.F., I.G., I.H., I.I., I.J., I.K., I.L., I.M., I.N., I.O., I.P., I.Q., I.R., I.S., I.T., I.U., I.V., I.W., I.X., I.Y., I.Z., I.A.A., I.A.B., I.A.C., I.A.D., I.A.E., I.A.F., I.A.G., I.A.H., I.A.I., I.A.J., I.A.K., I.A.L., I.A.M., I.A.N., I.A.O., I.A.P., I.A.Q., I.A.R., I.A.S., I.A.T., I.A.U., I.A.V., I.A.W., I.A.X., I.A.Y., I.A.Z., I.A.A.A., I.A.A.B., I.A.A.C., I.A.A.D., I.A.A.E., I.A.A.F., I.A.A.G., I.A.A.H., I.A.A.I., I.A.A.J., I.A.A.K., I.A.A.L., I.A.A.M., I.A.A.N., I.A.A.O., I.A.A.P., I.A.A.Q., I.A.A.R., I.A.A.S., I.A.A.T., I.A.A.U., I.A.A.V., I.A.A.W., I.A.A.X., I.A.A.Y., I.A.A.Z., I.A.A.A.A., I.A.A.A.B., I.A.A.A.C., I.A.A.A.D., I.A.A.A.E., I.A.A.A.F., I.A.A.A.G., I.A.A.A.H., I.A.A.A.I., I.A.A.A.J., I.A.A.A.K., I.A.A.A.L., I.A.A.A.M., I.A.A.A.N., I.A.A.A.O., I.A.A.A.P., I.A.A.A.Q., I.A.A.A.R., I.A.A.A.S., I.A.A.A.T., I.A.A.A.U., I.A.A.A.V., I.A.A.A.W., I.A.A.A.X., I.A.A.A.Y., I.A.A.A.Z., I.A.A.A.A.A., 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Remarks.

1. No alteration.

2. No alteration.

3 (new). The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the test marks obtained by each and shall be arranged in two classes, the first consisting of those who have obtained not less than three-fifths of the aggregate number of marks, the second consisting of those who have obtained not less than two-fifths of the aggregate number of marks.

4 (new). Candidates failing to obtain the minimum marks in each subject and two-fifths of the total marks shall not pass.

5 (modified). Candidates who fail in this test will be passed as Pleaders in District Munsif Courts in cases where they obtain the minimum number of marks in each of the following subjects—The Evidence Act, Civil Procedure Code, Mahomedan Law, and Hindu Law,—and not less than two-fifths of the aggregate number of marks (200) for these subjects.

I.B.—JUDICIAL TEST, CIVIL, LOWER GRADE.

	Minimum Marks.	Maximum Marks.
a. Code of Civil Procedure	30	120
b. Limitation Act	35	60
c. Stamp Act	35	60
d. The Indian Evidence Act, I of 1872	22	90
Total	122	330

Remarks.

1 (new). Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each and shall be arranged in two classes, the first consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks, the second consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

2 (new). Candidates failing to obtain the minimum marks in each subject and one-third of the total marks shall not pass.

3 (modified). Vide remarks 1 and 2 under I.A.

I.A.—JUDICIAL TEST, CRIMINAL, HIGHER GRADE.

	Minimum Marks.	Maximum Marks.
a. The Indian Evidence Act, I of 1872	30	90
b. Criminal Procedure Code	30	120
c. Code of Criminal Procedure	30	120
Total	90	330

Remarks.

1 (modified).—Vide remarks 1, 2, 3, and 4 under I.A.

II.B.—JUDICIAL TEST, CRIMINAL, LOWER GRADE.

	Minimum Marks.	Maximum Marks.
a. The Evidence Act, I of 1872	25	90
b. Indian Penal Code	30	120
c. Criminal Procedure Code	30	120
Total	85	330

Remarks.

1. No alteration.

2. No alteration.

3 (modified).—Vide remark 3 under I.A. and remarks 1 and 2 under I.B.

III.A.—REVENUE TEST, GENERAL, HIGHER GRADE.

	Minimum Marks.	Maximum Marks.
a. Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of the Revenue	40	120
b. Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue	30	90
c. Rules of the Stamp Department as contained under the Chapter relating to stamps in Dr. Maclean's Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue, page 60	15	60
Total	85	270

Remarks.

1. No alteration.

2. No alteration.

3. No alteration.

4 (new). Vide remarks 3 and 4 under I.A.

III.B.—REVENUE TEST, GENERAL, LOWER GRADE.

	Minimum Marks.	Maximum Marks.
a. Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of the Revenue	25	100
b. Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue	30	100
Total	55	200

Remarks.

1. No alteration.

2. No alteration.

3. No alteration.

4 (new). Vide remarks 1 and 2 under I.B.

TEST FOR PLEADERS IN DISTRICT MUNSHI COURTS.

	Minimum Marks.	Maximum Marks.
a. The Indian Evidence Act, I of 1872	40	90
b. Code of Civil Procedure	40	120
c. Transcripts Manual of Hindu Law	15	60
d. Sadagopan Chetty's Manual of Mahomedan Law	15	60
Total	110	330

Remarks.

1. No alteration.

2. No alteration.

3 (new). Vide remarks 3 and 4 under I.A.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Candidates will be permitted to take up at the same examination any or all of Tests I, II, VII B, and VIII. A separate candidate will be granted for each Test successfully passed, and a candidate will be required to pass in the same Test year.

2. No candidates will be permitted to take up any of the Judicial Tests together with Test III in either Grade. (Vide G. O. No. 163, Dacca, 1873, No. 2nd.)

3. Candidates will not be permitted to appear for examination in both the lower and the higher standard of any Test at the same examination.

4. Candidates will not under any circumstances whatever be permitted to come up for examination in a part only of the subjects prescribed for a Test.

5. There will be an annual examination in Tests I, II, III, VIII, and the lower grade of Test VII open to all servants who have been continuously in the permanent employ of Government since the 1st January, 1873, to regular Pleaders of any Court who have been continuously employed as such since the 1st January 1858, to graduates and married members of an Indian University, and to men who have passed the General Test Examination, on production of a vaccination certificate, and payment of the prescribed fees.

6. Graduates in Law of an Indian University may be appointed to any of the posts specified under I. A, II A, II B, without passing the Tests, provided they are candidates for the posts specified under I. B, that Test must be passed. The exception here given extends only to the Tests named, and not to any other Tests which may be prescribed for the same posts.

7. Persons in public employ on the 1st January, 1873, but who may subsequently have resigned their appointments cannot be admitted to any of the General Tests (except IX and XI) unless they have passed the late General Test, or the Middle School Examination or the First Class, or the University Entrance Examination, or been specially exempted from passing the Middle School Examination by Government.

8. Special exemption from passing the late General Test or the Middle School Examination includes permission to appear for the Special Tests, which permission is specially withheld.

the arbitrary dismissal of Uncovenanted Servants, based on the suggestion of the Honourable Court.

3. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council consider a rule of this nature highly desirable, so long as the Uncovenanted Servant can be dismissed without a full inquiry and a finding of misconduct, as the will of his superior, his mode of office is so uncertain that it tends almost necessarily to the habit of looking at office as temporary, and temptation thereby exists to make the most of it while it is held.

4. The power of arbitrary dismissal also extends in one whole body of the native servants the right of service depends on a superior which strikes at the root of all independence and manliness of character.

5. 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 Police branches of the service, the following general principles by which the dismissal of Uncovenanted Servants should in future be regulated.

6. Persons appointed to permanent situations in any department shall not be dismissed but for fraud and dishonesty, continued and wilful negligence, offences involving moral disgrace and proved incapacity.

7. 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 falling within one or other of the heads in the above category, and to provide that no dismissal shall be final until the expiration of three months from the date on which the return shall be submitted, during the party a right of appeal at any time within that period. It should be understood that dismissal not appealed from, nor corrected to, by the controlling Board upon their own review of the returns, are to be taken as final.

8. 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, Calcutta cannot be dismissed without previous sanction, and this ought to be extended to some other responsible authorities such as Acting Secretaries, Assistant Quarter Master Generals, and the like. A similar rule should be applied to selected officers of the same grade in the Judicial Department.

9. The Governor in Council considers it not good and proper that greater protection should be given to old servants, and with this view it thinks that the previous sanction of the controlling authority should be indispensable in the dismissal of any servant of 10 years standing receiving a certain salary, say, 50 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.

10. In every case, the specific grounds upon which it is proposed to dismiss any servant, should be stated in writing and furnished to him, and the answer or defence or explanation of the party taken in writing, and the final decision of the superior recorded in writing. It will not be absolutely necessary for every head of charge to be formally proved by evidence, but where a specific fraudulent act is charged, of course it should be proved in the presence of the party accused and subject to his cross-examination, and to with other specific acts susceptible of proof by the evidence of witnesses upon which accusations within the category are built, but the charges will often be matter of inference from circumstances not capable of formal proof, not but less leading to a moral conviction. The rule, therefore, on this head, ought not to be rigorous.

11. As connected with this subject, the Governor in Council takes the opportunity of declaring the practice of officers introducing their own dependants or followers from other districts into higher and responsible trusts under them in a new office, thus superseding the old servants of the office, to be very objectionable; and hence officers receive that kind of arbitrary removal be at once checked. With regard to the vacant offices in the Revenue Department, they are subject to the confirmation of the Board of Revenue, and it will be the duty of the Board to prevent the appointment of a follower of the Collector without good and sufficient reason being assigned, contrary to the sanctioned mode of Government on the subject. The appointment of Deputy Secretaries should also be made subject to the confirmation of the Board, but it will be sufficient when an officer on that grade is appointed, that the appointment shall be reported to the Board with a statement of his previous services, and the Board may interfere in the appointment should appear objectionable on the ground of the designation of Government.

12. This course should also be followed in regard to the appointment of the Secretaries and others of the Judicial Courts.

13. 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 subordinate to them.

14. The High Court and the Board of Revenue, as well as other controlling authorities, will accordingly prepare and submit satisfactory rules for giving effect to the foregoing view and orders of Government.

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.	1	P.
H. J. MELVILLE, Esq., Collector.....	2333	5	4 (Fur.)
C. A. GILTON, Esq., Acting.....			
Mr. T. G. HARRIS, Deputy Collector.....	700	0	0
W. E. FOX, Assistant.....	500	0	0
Rowland Evans, Deputy Appraiser.....	800	0	0

Rules and Forms for Entry and Passing of Goods through the Sea Custom House of Madras.

Imports.

APPLICATIONS.—Applications to the Custom House, except Import and Export—Summary and duplicate Bill of Entry and Shipping Bill, must be on stamped paper. (Import applications to be printed in black, and Export in red ink.) Bills of Entry, Shipping Bills, Passes and other applications must be printed on English Foolscap paper, or Double Double pot paper.

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 thinks proper, pending a reference to Government.

BAGGAGE.—Passengers' Baggage may be landed at any time under the following Rules—

All Baggage except such as arrives from any British Port in India is to be brought to the Custom House. Articles liable to duty must be cleared only during Office hours.

Baggage must be actually examined. At the discretion of the Collector or Deputy, list of contents and declaration of value will be received, but only during Office hours.

Prohibited or dutiable goods concealed among apparel, &c., or found after a declaration from the owner that he possesses nothing liable to duty, shall be confiscated together with the other contents of the package in which they are found, and the owner shall also be liable to fine.

Passengers will be permitted to clear duty free, new Wearing Apparel and Millinery brought out for personal use.

Articles brought out for friends or relations are liable to duty.

A Military Officer, in addition to his uniform and accoutrements, shall be allowed to clear free of duty, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, if accompanying the owner.

Orders for Baggage Superintendent as to Baggage of Passengers by Steamers.

1. For the accommodation of Passengers by Steamers, the Baggage Superintendent and Assistants will be in attendance at the Custom House on the arrival of the Steamer at any hour between sunrise and sunset, to clear at once all Baggage not liable to duty.

2. The Baggage Superintendent shall pass only Baggage not liable to duty, after actual examination of each box or package.

3. On a Passenger's Baggage being brought to the Custom House he shall be furnished with the usual printed notice, and must enter on the back the particulars therein required, signing the same.

Articles liable to duty and closed-up cases shall only be passed during Office hours, when the Baggage Superintendent will at once show the dutiable articles to the Appraiser, who shall certify himself as to the valuation, after which the "Notice" paper is to be sent to the Collector or Deputy, that the duty may be levied. If the Baggage contains nothing dutiable, the Baggage Superintendent shall sign it "Examined, nothing dutiable." Any Package containing articles not liable to duty and which a Passenger may wish to take away with him at once, must be opened and submitted to actual examination.

4. The Baggage Superintendent must certify at the foot of the list signed by each Passenger what packages he has passed, and what articles or cases have been detained for duty. These lists are to be transmitted without delay to the Collector or Deputy.

5. The Baggage Superintendent is to be on duty on the arrival of each Steamer by a Tide Water, Dugger and two Poles. 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 have 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 164 of the Consolidated Customs Act and for entering and clearing such Vessels.

Application for a General Pass under Section 164 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 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 G) appended to these Rules, and prescribed by Section 164 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 Pass for the goods expressed therein, so far as the Custom House is concerned.

5. When any coasting steam vessel shall sail for British Indian ports only, the Account (marked G) 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) destined 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 Indian 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 G) appended to these Rules, shewing 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 such Account, receive the same and return the duplicate and return 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 usual manner.

9. On arrival of a coasting steam vessel from any foreign ports, 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 B) appended to these Rules, of all goods laden at any foreign ports (which cannot 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 available 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 Accounts prescribed by the above Rules. 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 excepting Sundays and Holidays. Subject however, in the latter case, to the regulated fee to 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 inwards and outwards 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, Kerosene Oil, Lockier 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 164 of the Consolidated Customs Act, the Agents in charge 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 Custom 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 or 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 of 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) J. MAC GREGOR, Ag. Secy.

A.

General Pass.

No. _____ of 187 _____

This General Pass is granted to the Steam Ship _____ Tonnage _____ belonging to _____ under the provisions of Section 164 of the Consolidated Customs Act VIII of 1878, 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.

Strar. *Duke of Lancaster.*
Country and description of vessel. } *B. Star.*
Master, *Brown,*
at London via S. G.

Quantity according to usual denomination.	Description of goods.	Quantity as required by Column 1, Schedule A.	Value for duty.	Declared real value under Section 29.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
5,000 pieces.	Grey Cotton piece-goods.	500,000 yds.	27,506 0 0	30,000 0 0		1,375 2 0

(Signed) SMITH JONES & Co.

Importers.

Particulars correct.

(Signed) J. BROWNE,

Appraiser.

Dated 16th February, 1875.

Form of Shipping Bill.

(See Section CXXIII.)

- Shipping Bill.....
1. Ware-house or drawback Goods.
 2. Foreign Goods and drawback.
 3. Goods exported under special rule of restriction.
 4. Country Goods subject to duty.
 5. Country Goods not subject to duty.

(State, as described, the class to which the goods to be exported belong.)

Ship's Name.	Whether British or Foreign.	Master's Name.	Port or place of destination.	Marks.	Numbers.	Description of packages.	Quantity, quality, and description of goods.	Rate of value for duty.	Total value for duty.	Declared real value under Section 29.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

drawback on
declare the value of the goods above described to be
Name of Exporter or Agent,
Calcutta, day of 187

Ship *Ricardale.*
Country and description of vessel. } *B. S. V.*
Export Summary.
Master *Blake*
For London.

Quantity according to usual denomination.	Description of goods.	Quantity as required by Column 1, Schedule A.	Value for duty.	Declared real value under Section 29.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
500 cwt.	Shellac.	500 cwt.	14,000 0 0	50,000 0 0		560 0 0

(Signed) SMITH JONES & Co.

Exporter.

Particulars correct.

(Signed) J. BROWNE, Appraiser.

Dated 16th February, 1875.

A.

Alphabetical List of Articles corrected up to 31st January 1879.

List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN RETURNS.	Value.	List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN RETURNS.	Value.
	Weight, Quantity or Number.			Weight, Quantity or Number.	
I. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.		Value.	IX. CABINET-WARE AND FURNITURE.	.. ..	Value.
II. ANIMALS, LIVING—			X. CANDLES OF ALL SORTS.	lbs.	..
1. Horses.		No.	XI. CANES AND RATTANS.	Cwt.	..
2. Other kinds.		..	XII. CAOUTCHOUC—	.. ..	..
III. APPAREL (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery).		..	1. Raw.	.. ..	Cwt.
IV. ARMS, AMMUNITION, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)—		..	2. Manufactured.	.. ..	..
1. Fire-arms and parts thereof.		..	XIII. CARRIAGES, CARTS, &c. (excluding railway carriages) and parts thereof.	.. ..	..
2. Gunpowder, common.		lbs.	XIV. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—	.. ..	..
3. Do. sporting.		..	1. Alum.	.. ..	Cwt.
4. Other sorts.		..	2. Arsenic.	.. ..	..
V. ART, WORKS OF.		..	3. Copperas.	.. ..	..
VI. BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER (including maps & charts).		Cwt.	4. Sal Ammoniac.	.. ..	..
VII. BORAX.		..	5. Sulphur (brimstone).	.. ..	..
VIII. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS—		..	6. Sulphuric acid.	.. ..	..
1. Asphalt.		Cwt.	7. Other sorts.	.. ..	..
2. Bricks and tiles.		No.	Coasting, country.	.. ..	Cwt.
3. Cement.		Cwt.	XV. CHINESE AND JAPANESE WARE (including lacquered ware, but exclusive of earthenware and porcelain).	.. ..	..
4. Chalk and lime.		..	XVI. CLOCKS AND WATCHES.	No.	..
5. Clay.		..	XVII. COAL—	.. ..	..
6. Earthenware piping.		..	1. Coal.	.. ..	Tons.
7. Other sorts.		..	2. Coke.	.. ..	..
			3. Patent fuel.	.. ..	..
			XVIII. COFFEE.	.. ..	Cwt.

* See also entry, No. XLVI.

List according to Secretary of State's Committee.		List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	
Weight, Quantity or Number.	Value.	Weight, Quantity or Number.	Value.
XIX. COTON—		XXV. DYEING AND COLORING MATERIALS—continued.	
1. Unmanufactured ..	Cwt. Value	3. Indigo ..	Cwt. Value
2. Manufactures of ex- cluding ropes ..	lbs. "	4. Nadder or madder ..	" "
XX. CORALS, REEF ..	lbs. "	5. Nyrabolin ..	" "
XXI. CORIANDRUM AND HOPS OF VEGETABLE FRUIT (exclud- ing juice) ..	Cwt. "	6. Safflower ..	" "
XXII. CONKS ..	Cwt. & denm.	7. Saffron ..	" "
XXIII. COTTONS—		8. Turmeric ..	" "
1. Raw ..	Cwt. "	9. Other sorts ..	" "
2. Twist and yarn ..	lbs. & denm.	XXVI. EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN ..	" "
3. Manufactures—		XXVII. BRICKS, TILES, ARTI- CLAY FOR ..	" "
i. Piece-goods—		XXVIII. FEATHERS ..	lbs. "
a. Grey (unbleach- ed) ..	Yds. & denm.	XXIX. FIBRES ..	" "
b. White (bleached) ..	" "	1. Flax ..	lbs. "
c. Colored, print- ed, or dyed ..	" "	2. Twist and yarn ..	lbs. & denm.
d. Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece ..	No. "	3. Manufactures—	
e. Other sorts ..	Yds. & denm.	i. Piece-goods ..	Yds. & denm.
ii. Lace and patent net ..	" "	ii. Thread, sewing ..	lbs. & denm.
iii. Hosiery, pure & mixed ..	" "	iii. Canvas ..	Yds. & denm.
iv. Thread, sewing ..	lbs. & denm.	iv. Other sorts, in- cluding bags and sacks ..	lbs. & denm.
v. Canvas ..	Yds. & denm.	XXXI. FRUITS AND VEGE- TABLES—	
vi. Other sorts ..	lbs. & denm.	1. Fruits—	
XXIII. DRUGS OR GEM- STONES ..	Cwt. "	i. Baza, butter nuts ..	Cwt. "
XXIV. DRUGS AND MEDI- CINES (excluding Chemi- cals)—		ii. Cocanuts ..	No. "
1. Aloes ..	" "	iii. Other sorts ..	" "
2. Assafetida ..	" "	2. Vegetables, fresh ..	" "
3. Bedmusk ..	" "	XXXII. GRAINS—	
4. Camphor, viz—		1. Sheet and plate ..	Sq. ft. "
a. Bhimsaini or Baras ..	lbs. "	2. Beads & false pearls ..	Cwt. "
b. Other kinds ..	lbs. "	3. Bottles, common ..	Cwt. & gross
5. Cassia Lignea ..	Cwt. "	4. Other wares ..	" "
6. Galangal ..	" "	XXXIII. GUMS AND RESINS—	
7. Peruvian bark ..	lbs. "	1. Gum ..	Cwt. "
8. Quinine ..	" "	2. Rice in the husk (paddy) ..	" "
9. Other sorts ..	" "	3. Rice not in the husk ..	" "
Coasting ..	Cwt. "	4. Wheat ..	" "
XXV. DYEING AND COLOR- ING MATERIALS—		5. Pulse ..	" "
1. Aniline dyes ..	" "	6. Oats ..	" "
Do, coasting ..	Cwt. "	7. Jowari and Bajra (coasting country only) ..	" "
2. Cochineal ..	" "	8. Other sorts ..	" "
		XXXIV. GUMS AND RESINS—	
		1. Cash and gambier ..	" "
		2. Resin ..	" "
		3. Other sorts ..	" "

* Exclusive of earthenware piping which is classed under VIII. Building and Engineer-
ing materials.

List according to Secretary of State's Committee.		List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	
Weight, Quantity or Number.	Value.	Weight, Quantity or Number.	Value.
XXXV. HARDWARE AND CUT- LERY (including plated ware)		XLVIII. LIQUORS—continued.	
XXXVI. HEMP—		2. Spirits—continued.	
1. Raw ..	Yds. "	i. Rum ..	Cwt. Value
2. Manufactures of ex- cluding cordage ..	No. "	ii. Other sorts ..	" "
i. Cloth ..	Yds. "	3. Wines & Liqueurs—	
ii. Bags and sacks ..	No. "	i. Champagne ..	" "
XXXVII. HIDE AND SKINS—		ii. Claret ..	" "
1. Hides, raw ..	Cwt. & No. "	iii. Port ..	" "
2. " dressed or tanned ..	" "	iv. Sherry ..	" "
3. Skins, raw ..	" "	v. Other sorts ..	" "
4. " dressed or tanned ..	" "	4. Other sorts ..	" "
XXXVIII. HOPS ..	Cwt. "	XLIX. MACHINERY AND MILL- WORK—	
XXXIX. HORNS ..	" "	1. Steam engines and parts—	
XL. ICE ..	" "	i. Locomotives (ex- cluding those for railways) ..	" "
LI. INSTRUMENTS AND AP- PARATUS—		ii. Other sorts ..	" "
1. Musical ..	" "	2. Agricultural (not being steam) ..	" "
2. Photographic ..	" "	3. Other sorts ..	" "
3. Scientific, philoso- phical, &c. ..	" "	L. MANURES—	
XLII. IVORY—		1. Animal bones ..	Tons. "
1. Unmanufactured ..	lbs. "	2. Guano ..	" "
2. Manufactured ..	" "	3. Other kinds ..	" "
XLIII. JEWELLERY, &c.—		LI. MATCHES, LIGHTERS, AND OTHERS ..	" "
1. Precious stones and pearls, unset ..	" "	LII. MEATS—	
2. Jewellery ..	" "	1. Flour-milling (China) ..	Spyds "
3. Plate ..	" "	2. Other sorts ..	" "
XLIV. JUTE—		LIII. METALS—	
1. Raw ..	Cwt. "	1. Brass—	
2. Manufactures of—		i. Unwrought ..	Cwt. "
i. Gunny (power loom, bags, hand loom) ..	No. "	ii. Wrought ..	" "
ii. Gunny (power loom, cloths, hand loom) ..	Yds. & denm.	2. Copper—	
iii. Rope and twine ..	Cwt. & denm.	i. Ore ..	" "
iv. Other kinds ..	" "	ii. Old, for re-mana- facture ..	" "
XLV. LAC—		iii. Unwrought (ingots, cakes, &c.) ..	" "
1. Button ..	Cwt. "	iv. Wrought—	
2. Dye ..	" "	a. Chain ..	" "
3. Shell ..	" "	b. Laminated ..	" "
4. Stick ..	" "	c. Mixed or yellow metal, for sheath- ing ..	" "
5. Other kinds ..	" "	d. Sheets and other manufactures ..	" "
XLVI. LACQUERED WARE (OF LEATH MANUFACTURE)		5. Iron—	
XLVII. LEATHER—		i. Ore ..	" "
1. Unwrought ..	Cwt. "	ii. Old, for re-mana- facture ..	" "
2. Manufactures of—		iii. Cast (pig) ..	" "
i. Boots and shoes ..	Pairs. "	iv. Wrought—	
ii. Saddlery & harness ..	" "	a. Bar ..	" "
iii. Other sorts ..	" "	b. Angle, bolt, and rod ..	" "
XLVIII. LIQUORS—		c. Sheet & plates (including tin- ned plates) ..	" "
1. Ale, Beer, and Porter ..	Gals. "		
2. Brandy ..	" "		

List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN RETURNS.		List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN RETURNS.	
	Weight, Quantity or Number.	Value.		Weight, Quantity or Number.	Value.
LIII. METALS—continued.			LIX. OPIUM	Chests	Value.
3. Iron—continued.			LX. PAINTS AND COLORS ..	Cwt.	
d. Galvanized (other than wire)	Cwt.	Value.	1. Painters' materials ..		
e. Hoops	"	"	LXI. PAPER AND PAPERBOARD		
f. Anchors, cables, and ketchikan ..	"	"	1. Printing paper ..	Cwt.	
g. Nails, screws, & rivets	"	"	2. Writing paper and envelopes ..		
h. Wire	"	"	Do. coasting-foreign ..	Cwt.	
i. Other manufactures of wrought or cast-iron or of iron mixed with steel ..	"	"	3. Other kinds of paper ..		
4. Lead—			4. Parchment, mill-board, &c. ..		
i. Ore	"	"	LXII. PAINTS (other than oil)		
ii. Pig	"	"	LXIII. Pitch, Tar, & Dam-ros ..	Cwt. & down	
iii. Wrought—			LXIV. PLANTS, DYING ..		
a. Sheet, paper, & tubes	"	"	LXV. PAINTS AND LACQUERS (including materials other than paper) ..		
b. Sheets for tea-caddies	"	"	LXVI. PROVISIONS—		
c. Other sorts	"	"	1. Bacon and hams ..	Lbs.	
iv. Other sorts	"	"	2. Beans	"	
5. Quilts	"	"	3. Butter	"	
6. Steel—			4. Cheese	"	
i. Cast	"	"	5. Fishes and shell-fish ..	"	
ii. Other sorts	"	"	6. Salted fish	"	
7. Tin—			7. Flour	"	
i. Unwrought	"	"	8. Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted, or preserved ..	Cwt.	
ii. Wrought	"	"	9. Chee	Lbs.	
a. Plates or sheets (not lined iron) ..	"	"	10. Hops	"	
b. Other sorts	"	"	11. Other sorts of provisions ..	Cwt.	
8. Zinc or Spelter—			LXVII. RICE AND OTHER GRAIN FOR MAKING PAPER		
i. Unwrought	"	"	LXVIII. RAILWAY PLANT AND MATERIALS—		
ii. Wrought or manufactured ..	"	"	1. Locomotive engines and tenders ..	No.	
iii. Other sorts	"	"	2. Carriages and trucks ..	"	
9. Metals, unnumbered ..	"	"	3. Materials for construction ..	Cwt.	
LIV. MILITARY AND OTHER UNIFORMS & ACCOUTREMENTS ..	Ozs.		4. do. do. (wooden sleepers) ..	"	
LV. MORE	"	"	LXIX. SALT	Tons.	
LVI. NATURAL COMMODITIES			LXX. SALTSTICK	Cwt.	
LVII. OILS—			LXXI. SEEDS—		
1. Animal	Galls		1. Essential to be enumerated under respective names ..	Cwt.	
2. Essential	"		a. Adjuv. or Bhop's seed ..	"	
3. Mineral	"		b. Amsted	"	
4. Vegetable, not essential—			c. Coriander	"	
i. Cedar	"		d. Cummin	"	
ii. Camellia	"		e. Fennel	"	
iii. Gingelly	"				
iv. Groundnut (experts only)	"				
v. Other sorts	"				
LVIII. OILS	Cwt.				
LXIII. OIL & FLOOD OIL ..	Sq. Yds.				

List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN RETURNS.		List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN RETURNS.	
	Weight, Quantity or Number.	Value.		Weight, Quantity or Number.	Value.
LXXI. Seeds—continued.			LXXVIII. STONE AND MARBLE		
f. Feenugreek	Cwt.	Value.	1. Jade	Cwt.	Value.
g.	"	"	LXXIX. SUGAR, REFINED OR CRISTALISED (including Sugarcandy) ..	"	"
2. Castor	"	"	1. Sugar refined, viz., molasses & jaggy or goor & other machine produce ..	"	"
3. Groundnut (experts only)	"	"	LXXX. TALLOW	"	"
4. Linseed	"	"	LXXXI. TEA	Tons.	"
5. Mustard	"	"	LXXXII. TETRACRYL MATTER FOR CONSTRUCTION OF		
6. Poppy	"	"	LXXXIII. TOMATOES—		
7. Rape	"	"	1. Unmanufactured ..	Lbs.	"
8. Tael or gingelly ..	"	"	2. Manufactured—		
9. Seeds imported by any public Society for gratuitous distribution ..	"	"	i. Cigars	Lbs.	"
10. Other sorts	"	"	ii. Other sorts	"	"
LXXII. SHELLS AND CORNERS—			LXXXIV. TOYS AND REQUISITES FOR GAMES ..	"	"
1. Shells (chanks and large ornamental shells) ..	No.	"	LXXXV. UMBRELLAS	No.	"
2. Corners	Cwt.	"	LXXXVI. WAX (including candles)	Cwt.	"
LXXIII. SILKS AND RAILS OF			LXXXVII. WOOD—		
LXXXIV. SILKS—			1. Teak	Cub. Tons.	"
1. Raw—			2. Other timber	Tons.	"
a. Chisum (waste silk)	Lbs.	"	3. Firewood	"	"
b. Cocoon	"	"	4. Ornamental—		
2. Manufactures—			a. Sandal	"	"
i. Thread for sewing ..	Lbs. & down	"	b. Ebony	"	"
ii. Goods of silk mixed with other materials ..	"	"	c. Other kinds	"	"
iii. Other sorts	Lbs. & down	"	d. Manufactures of ..	"	"
LXXV. SOAP of all kinds ..	Cwt.	"	LXXXVIII. WOOD—		
LXXVI. SPICES—			1. Raw	Lbs.	"
1. Betel-nuts	Lbs.	"	2. Manufactures of—		
2. Cardamoms	"	"	i. Piece-goods	Yds. & down	"
3. Cassia	"	"	ii. Shawls	No.	"
4. Cinnamon	"	"	iii. Bricks	Lbs.	"
5. Cloves	"	"	iv. Other sorts	"	"
6. Ginger	"	"	LXXXIX. ALL OTHER ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE—		
7. Nutmegs	"	"	1. Unmanufactured ..	"	"
8. Pepper	"	"	2. Manufactured	"	"
9. Other sorts	"	"	X. TREASURES—		
LXXXVII. STAMENS (excluding paper)	"	"	1. Gold	"	"
			2. Silver	"	"

1. Articles are invariably to be shown in yards, cwt., lbs., or gallons, &c., as indicated opposite each in the 2nd column; and besides this, the real value, whether determined by appraisers, in the case of goods dutiable at value, or declared under Section XXIV of the Consolidated Customs Act, is to be shown. In the case of some articles, column 2 is blank; if these, the value only need be shown.

2. Where in the 2nd column of this table the word "denomination" occurs, it is intended that, besides the weight, measure, or quantity now specified as obligatory, the title or denomination authorized in use in the trade, such as "pairs," "pieces," "dozens," &c., should also be shown, so as to facilitate comparison with the returns of former years.

B.

List of Foreign Countries to be Adopted from 1st April, 1875.

Europe. 1. UNITED KINGDOM. 2. AUSTRIA— i. Trieste. 3. BELGIUM. 4. DENMARK. 5. FRANCE— i. Dunkirk. ii. Havre. iii. Brest. iv. Nantes. v. Bordeaux. vi. Marseilles, &c. 6. GERMANY— i. Hamburg. ii. Bremen, &c. 7. GREECE. 8. HOLLAND. 9. ITALY— i. Ancona. ii. Brindisi. iii. Palermo. iv. Messina. v. Leghorn. vi. Genoa. vii. Venice, &c. 10. MALTA. 11. NORWAY. 12. PORTUGAL. 13. RUSSIA— i. Odessa. ii. Riga, and so on. 14. SPAIN— i. Barcelona. ii. Cadix. iii. Gibraltar, and so on. 15. SWEDEN. 16. TURKEY IN EUROPE. 17. OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE. 	18. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (including Port Elizabeth). 19. EASTERN COAST OF AFRICA (comprising the coast between Natal and Abyssinia). 20. EGYPT— i. Alexandria. ii. Port Said. iii. Suez (for local trade). 21. MADAGASCAR. 22. MAURITIUS. 23. NATAL. 24. RE-UNION (Bourbon). 25. St. Helena. 26. OTHER COUNTRIES IN AFRICA. 	35. ARABIA— i. Territories of the Imam of Muscat. ii. Other Arabian States. 36. BOMBEY. 37. CEYLON. 38. CHINA— i. Hong-Kong. ii. Treaty Ports. 39. JAPAN. 40. JAVA. 41. MALACCA (except Malacca, which is to be reckoned as a British Indian Port subordinate to the Presidency of Madras). 42. MEXICO & GUATEMALA. 43. PERU. 44. PHILIPPINES. 45. SIAM. 46. STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. 47. THURTEEN ASIA— i. Seydlitz. ii. Beyrout, and so on. 48. OTHER COUNTRIES IN ASIA.
Africa and adjacent Islands. 18. ARGENTINA. 	27. WEST INDIES— i. Jamaica. ii. Cuba. iii. Trinidad, and so on. 28. OTHER COUNTRIES IN AMERICA. 29. ALEN. 	49. NEW SOUTH WALES. 50. QUEENSLAND. 51. SOUTH AUSTRALIA. 52. VICTORIA. 53. WESTERN AUSTRALIA. 54. TASMANIA. 55. NEW ZEALAND. 56. ASSOCIATED TERRITORIES OF TRADE PASSING THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.

N.B.—1. Endorsements should be made to show the trade with chief countries included separately for each port as far as is a total for the country, wherever this is possible.
2. Transit trade passing via Suez should no longer be shown under that head, which distinguishes from the list, but under the countries of destination.
3. The present heading "Mediteranean Ports" also disappears, each port being classed under the country to which it belongs.
4. Trade with the Indian country must be classed under the country to which belongs the port to which the goods are landed.
5. Trade with the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, as well as with the Laccadives, and with Malacca, which is treated as a port of call or interport.
6. Trade with ports in India subject to Foreign Government, European or Native, to be treated as "Foreign Consignments" under a separate head from the Consignments of British India.
7. The present heading "Persian Gulf" and "Red Sea" disappears, the trade being classed under the countries to which the goods are consigned.
8. Under "Siam" is to be classed the trade between British Borneo and the Island of Sumatra, Ceylon or Balingi.

After 3 o'clock afternoon, no Cash can be received or Bills of Duties settled. Parties therefore who are desirous of clearing Goods on 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 reserved until a late hour.

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 Gatekeepers or other Custom House Officers to pass Goods.

FEE LEVIED AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—For duplicate of any certificate, Port-clearance or other necessary documents, (original having been lost), not exceeding 10 Rupees.
Sec. 200, Act VIII of 1878.

For Supplemental Manifest to supply inadvertent omissions in the original and second Port-clearance, not exceeding 10 Rupees.

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 XIII of 1871, are free.

Godown Rent at the Madras Custom House.

Rule 1.—Goods shall be allowed to remain for four days in the Custom House free of charges.

Rule 2.—After that period, single rates shall be charged for seven days.

Rule 3.—Tolls rates shall be charged after a fortnight.

Rule 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 terms. 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. Rs. A. P.	Per month. Rs. A. P.
Beer, whole pipes, butt, or pun- cheon..... 0 12 0	British piece goods, per bale of size of bale of twist of 4 to 500 lbs..... 0 6 0
Do. half pipe or hogshhead..... 0 6 0	Do. do. per bale of smaller size..... 0 4 0
Do. quarter pipe..... 0 3 0	Twist of all sorts, per bales of 4 or 500 lbs..... 0 6 0
Large casks containing glass or earthenware..... 1 0 0	Do. do. do. of smaller size..... 0 4 0
Tiers do. do. or provisions..... 0 12 0	Metal, per bazaar mound..... 0 6 0
Large crates, 12 dozen bottles..... 0 6 0	Canvas, per bale..... 0 3 0
Small do., 6 or 8 dozen more or less..... 0 4 0	Silk, per bale..... 0 6 0
Wines, butt or pipe..... 2 0 0	Silk piece goods, per case..... 0 6 0
Do. half pipe or hogshhead..... 1 0 0	Indigo, per chest..... 0 6 0
Do. quarter pipe..... 0 8 0	Opium..... 0 6 0
Do. chests above 12 dozen size..... 0 8 0	Cotton, hemp, jute and safflower, per bale of 500 lbs..... 0 4 0
Do. do. of 12 dozen or above 6 dozens..... 0 0 0	Sugar, rice and seeds, per 100 bazaar mounds..... 2 8 0
Do. do. of 6 dozen or 3 do..... 0 3 0	Cutch, per 100 bazaar mounds..... 2 0 0
Do. quarter chest or 3 dozen..... 0 2 0	Shell-lac and lac-dye, per chest..... 0 4 0
Do. all boxes under 3 dozen and above 1 dozen..... 0 1 0	Vermilion, per box..... 0 2 0
Do. one dozen boxes..... 0 0 0	Arsenic, do..... 0 2 0
Spirits, per pipe..... 2 0 0	Brass leaf, do..... 0 2 0
Do. hogshhead..... 1 0 0	China paper, per case..... 0 2 0
Do. in bottle case of 1 dozen..... 0 1 0	China cases of nankeen, cassia, cam- phor, silk, aniseed, &c., per case..... 0 3 0
Do. above 1 and under 3 dozen..... 0 1 0	Ginger or Turmeric, per 100 bazaar mounds..... 3 0 0
Do. 3 dozen..... 0 2 0	Betel-nut, per bazaar mound..... 0 6 0
Do. above 3 and under 6 dozen..... 0 3 0	Cloves, do..... 0 1 0
Do. 6 dozen..... 0 4 0	Coffee, pepper, cardamom, cummain, seed, aniseed, in bags or bales, per bazaar mound..... 0 1 0
Do. for every dozen in excess of 6 dozen size..... 0 0 9	British piece goods, per case above 12 dozen..... 0 8 0
Do. do. per case of 12 dozen or above 6 dozen..... 0 6 0	Do. do. do. per case of 12 dozen or above 6 dozen..... 0 6 0
Do. do. do. 6 or 3 dozen do..... 0 2 0	Do. do. do. 3 do. or less..... 0 2 0
Do. do. do. 3 do. or less..... 0 2 0	Sugar-candy, per tub..... 0 0 6
	Tea, per whole chest..... 0 2 0

PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS.—Section 19 of Act VIII of 1878 shall be deemed to authorize and to have always authorized the Governor-General in Council to prohibit or restrict the importation or exportation by sea or by land, or both by sea and by land, of any particular class of Goods.—Act XIV of 1891.

STORES IMPORTED BY GOVERNMENT are landed duty free, but when articles are purchased by Government in this country after duty has been paid on them, the price should be paid including the duty.—*Government Order, 26th August, 1884, No. 1567.*

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, double 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 terms. When the delay is caused by the inability of the Custom House Officers to examine and pass the goods, such delay is not to be reckoned.
- N. B.—The foregoing rules do not apply to personal effects until the fifteenth day after their deposit in the Custom House.

Rates of Wharfage.

Per month.—rs. a. p.	Per month.—rs. a. p.
Barr, whole pipes, butt, or putchason..... 0 12 0	Betel-leaf, per bazaar maund..... 0 0 6
Do half pipe, or hoghead..... 0 6 0	Spirits, local dist..... 1 0 0
Do quarter pipe..... 0 3 0	Do in bottle case of 1 dozen..... 0 1 6
Large casks, containing glass or earthenware..... 1 0 0	Do above 1 and 3 dozens..... 0 1 0
Tinplate do do or provision..... 0 12 0	Do 4 dozens..... 0 2 0
Large crates, 12 dozen bottles..... 0 6 0	Do above 4 and under 6 dozens..... 0 3 0
Small do 6 or 8 dozens each or less..... 0 4 0	Do 6 dozens..... 0 4 0
Wines, butt, or tuns..... 2 0 0	Do for every dozen in excess of 6 dozen size..... 0 0 2
Do half pipe or hoghead..... 1 0 0	British piece goods, per case above 12 dozens..... 0 8 0
Do quarter pipe..... 0 6 0	Do do per case of 12 dozens, or above 6 dozens..... 0 6 0
Do chests above 12 dozen size..... 0 8 0	Do do 6 do or do 2 do..... 0 0 0
Do do of 12 do or above 6 dozens..... 0 6 0	Do do 3 do or less..... 0 0 0
Do do of 6 do or 4 dozens..... 0 3 0	Do do per bale of size of cube of weight of 4 to 500 lbs..... 0 0 6
Do quarter chest, or 4 dozens..... 0 3 0	Do do per bale of smaller size..... 0 0 4
Do all boxes, under 3 dozens..... 0 3 0	Twist of all sorts, per bale of 1 or 500 lbs..... 0 6 0
Do and above one dozen..... 0 1 0	Do do of smaller size..... 0 4 0
Do one dozen boxes..... 0 0 0	Metals, per bazaar maund..... 0 0 0
Spirits, per pipe..... 2 0 0	Sugar, species or any other similar articles, per bazaar maund..... 0 8 0
Carves, per bale..... 0 3 0	Do do per bazaar..... 0 4 0
Silk, do..... 0 6 0	Sugar candy, per bale..... 0 0 0
Silk piece goods, per case..... 0 6 0	Tea, per whole chest..... 0 2 0
Tailor, per chest..... 0 0 0	Do do smaller box..... 0 1 0
Opium..... 0 0 0	Painty per box of 46 lbs..... 0 0 0
Cotton, hemp, jute and outflow, per bale of 100 lbs..... 0 4 0	Skins, harkins, or other articles..... 0 0 0
Or gar, rice and seeds, per 100 bazaar maunds..... 2 5 0	Turpentine, linseed, or oil..... 0 0 0
Chest, per 100 bazaar maunds..... 2 0 0	Wool oil, per jar..... 1 0 0
Shell and beads, per chest..... 0 4 0	All countries, per chest..... 1 0 0
Vermilion, per box..... 0 2 0	Rosin, per diameter per bazaar maund..... 1 0 0
Arsenic, do..... 0 2 0	Tobacco, unmanufacture maund bale..... 2 0 0
Dry leaf, do..... 0 2 0	Gum, per large box..... 0 0 0
China paper, per case..... 0 2 0	Do smaller box..... 0 0 0
Do cover of minkin, cassia, camphor, silk, muscad, &c., per case..... 0 8 0	Cow hides, per large box..... 0 0 0
Ginger or turmeric, per 100 bazaar maunds..... 3 0 0	Do do smaller box..... 0 0 0
Cloves, do..... 0 1 0	Goat skins, per bale..... 0 0 0
Coffee, pepper, cardamom, summinseed, aniseed, in bags or bales, per bazaar maund..... 0 1 0	Quacksilver, per bazaar maund..... 0 0 0
	Tin plates, per box..... 0 0 0
	Bricks, per 1,000..... 0 0 0

Rates for Godown Rent—continued.

	Per month.—rs. a. p.		Per month.—rs. a. p.
Dry Cocoanuts, per Indian Maund.....	0 2 0	Poonack, per Indian Maund.....	0 1 0
Sandalwood, per Indian Maund.....	0 2 0	Shoe, per Indian Maund.....	0 0 6
Batans, per Indian Maund.....	0 2 0	Sulphate of Copper, per Indian Maund.....	0 1 0
Benjamin, per Indian Maund.....	0 1 0	Barrel size (Cask).....	0 3 0
Sago, per Indian Maund.....	0 1 0	Silk Cotton, per Bundle.....	0 2 0
Glass, per Indian Maund.....	0 1 0		

SCHEDULE A.

IMPORT TARIFF.

Revised with reference to the Notification of the Gazette of India, dated 10th March 1891.

Names of Articles.	Per	Tax Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
1. ARMORY, INCLUDING HATHINGASTERY AND MILLINERY, BUT EXCLUDING BOOKS, SHOES, AND HOSIERY.	...	Ad valorem.	5 per cent.
2. ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND MILITARY SUPPLIES.	...	...	...
1. EXPLOSIVES,* other than Fire-works, for each	...	...	50 0 0
2. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	...	...	0 0 0
3. Shells, for each	...	...	15 0 0
4. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	...	...	13 0 0
5. Spring used for Fire Arms, for each	...	...	8 0 0
6. Gun Stocks, sights, blocks and rollers, for each	...	...	6 0 0
7. Revolver breeches, for each cartridge which they will carry	...	...	2 8 0
8. Extractors, mippers, heel plates, pins, screws, tongs, bolts, thumb pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates, and all other parts of a fire-arm not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same, for each	...	...	1 8 0
9. Machines for making or loading or closing cartridges, for each	...	...	10 0 0
10. Machines for capping cartridges, for each	...	...	2 8 0
<i>Exemption.</i> —Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th head of this Schedule, when they appertain to a fire-arm, falling under the 1st or 8th head, and are fitted into the same case with such fire-arm.			
Gunpowder, common sporting	lb.	0 5 0	} 10 percent.
All other sorts	...	1 0 0	
		Ad valorem.	

* See for further information under "Arms Act."

IMPORT TARIFF—(continued.)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
3	CHINESE AND JAPANESE-WARE, INCLUDING LACQUERED-WARE, BUT EXCLUDING EARTHEN-WARE, CHINA AND PORCELAIN ..	..	Rs. A. P. Ad valorem.	
4	CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND OTHER TIME-KEEPERS ..	..	"	
5	CORALS, REAL ..	..	"	
6	CORK AND ARTICLES MADE OF CORK— Bottle-corks ..	Gross.	1 13 0	
	Vine-corks ..	"	0 8 0	
	All other sorts ..	..	Ad valorem.	
7	COTTON AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON— Cotton Hosiery ..	..	..	
	Cotton Rope ..	Cwt.	35 0 0	
	Country Canvas ..	..	50 0 0	
	Piece Goods— Grey* ..	..	..	5 per cent.
	Jacquets, exceeding 10 × 10 to the quarter inch ..	Lb.	0 11 6	
	Jacquets, other sorts ..	"	0 10 0	
	Mulls ..	"	0 15 0	
	Printers ..	"	0 10 0	
	Shirtings and Long Cloths and Madapalams ..	..	0 9 0	
	T cloths, 18 reed and upwards ..	..	0 9 0	
	T cloths exceeding 14 × 10 and not above 4 lbs. ..	..	0 8 6	
	T cloths other sorts, Jeans, Domestic, sheetings, & drills ..	..	0 7 0	
	Sewing Thread— Gos and country ..	Cwt.	30 0 0	
	On reels or cards containing 100 yards each, and <i>pro rata</i> above and below† ..	Gross.	3 0 0	
	White and colored ..	Lb.	1 0 0	
	Twist— Male—Single ..	..	..	
	Nos. 33 to 42 ..	..	0 9 6	
	" 43 to 52 ..	..	0 11 0	
	" 53 to 62 ..	..	0 12 0	
	" 63 to 72 ..	..	0 13 6	
	" 73 to 82 ..	..	0 15 0	
	And so on, one anna to be added to the valuation per lb. for every count of ten or part of a count of ten above 80.	..	..	
	If doubled, one and a half anna per lb. to be added to the valuation of single twist ..	..	..	34 per cent.
	If bleached, one anna per lb. to be added to the valuation of single or double twist ..	..	..	
	Water—Single— Nos. 21 to 30 ..	Lb.	0 9 0	
	" 31 to 40 ..	"	0 12 0	
	" 41 to 50 ..	"	0 12 6	
	Above 50 ..	"	0 15 0	

* All grey goods are passed free if not of finer yarn than 30s.

† Duty to be charged either on the mark or on the actual length.

IMPORT TARIFF—(continued.)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
7	COTTON AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—(continued). Twist—(continued). If doubled, one and a half anna per lb. to be added to the valuation of single twist. If bleached, one anna per lb. to be added to the valuation of single or double twist. Twist, Orange, Red, and other colors except Alizarine and Turkey Red*— Single ..	..	Rs. A. P. 0 11 6	
	Double ..	..	0 13 6	
	Twist, Alizarine and Turkey Red, all kinds*— Single ..	..	1 2 0	
	Double ..	..	1 5 0	34 per cent.
8	DRUGS AND MEDICINES, EXCEPT OPIUM— Aloes, black ..	Cwt.	14 0 0	
	" Socotra ..	"	30 0 0	
	Aloewood ..	Lb.	3 0 0	
	Assafetida (ging) ..	Cwt.	85 0 0	
	" coarse (hingra) ..	"	18 0 0	
	Bristone (Aralians) ..	..	45 0 0	
	Camphor, Bismuth (baras) ..	Lb.	80 0 0	
	" refined, cake ..	Cwt.	60 0 0	
	" crocks, in powder ..	"	55 0 0	
	Cassia Ligna ..	"	23 0 0	
	China root rough ..	"	9 0 0	
	" scraped ..	"	22 0 0	
	Galangal China ..	"	8 0 0	
	Pelletory (Alukhara) ..	"	35 0 0	
	Sorax, liquid (Ross Melloes) ..	"	38 0 0	
	Solep ..	"	30 0 0	
	Senna Leaves ..	"	4 0 0	
	All other sorts, except Quinine, which is free ..	..	Ad valorem.	
9	DYEING AND COLORING MATERIALS— Aniline Dyes—all colors ..	Lb.	3 8 0	5 per cent.
	Cochineal ..	"	1 8 0	
	Gallics, country, Myrabolan ..	Cwt.	4 8 0	
	" Persian ..	"	35 0 0	
	Madder or Marjish ..	"	11 0 0	
	Oradilla Weed ..	"	5 0 0	
	Sappan Wood and Root ..	"	6 0 0	
	All other sorts ..	..	Ad valorem.	
10	EARTHENWARE (EXCEPT EARTHENWARE PIPING), CHINA, CHINA CLAY, AND PORCELAIN ..	..	..	
11	FIREWORKS— China ..	Box of 133½ lbs.	30 0 0	
	All other sorts ..	..	Ad valorem.	
12	GLASS, GLASSWARE, BRASS, FALSE FRAMES AND FALSE CORALS— Bangles, Glass, China, gilt ..	100 pairs.	15 0 0	
	" " " not gilt ..	"	3 0 0	
	Beads, China ..	Cwt.	20 0 0	
	Coral, false ..	..	Ad valorem.	

* Duty to be charged on the grey weight of the colored yarn; when this is not ascertainable, the actual wharf weight, or invoice weight, to be taken.

IMPORT TARIFF—(continued.)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
12	GLASS, CHINA-WARE, BEADS, PEARLS AND FAUX CHAIRS— (Continued).			
	Glass, China, of all colors	100 lbs.	\$2 0 0	
	" Crown, colored	100 sqft. inst.	20 0 0	
	" of sizes	"	6 0 0	
	Pearls, false—			
	Bagris	Lakh	3 0 0	
	Boris	Thousand	1 0 0	
	Jours	Lakh	5 0 0	
	Lolash	Thousand	6 12 0	
	Nathia	"	6 2 0	
	Tachia	"	1 0 0	
	Wabash	Lakh	10 0 0	
	All other sorts of Beads, false			
	Pearls and Gems, except Bortles, used to bottle Beer, Wine, Spirit, or aced waters, which are free		Ad valorem.	
13	GUMS, GUM RESINS, AND ARTICLES MADE OF GUMS OR GUM RESIN—			
	Copal	Cwt.	55 0 0	
	Cutch and Gum Ar	"	13 0 0	
	Gum Ammoniac	"	14 0 0	
	Bachian (common Gum)	"	7 0 0	
	" Bysal (excess Myrrh)	"	20 0 0	
	Persian (false)	"	4 0 0	
	Kino	"	10 0 0	
	Myrrh	"	25 0 0	
	Persian (false)	"	3 0 0	
	Rosin	"	5 8 0	
	All other sorts	"	Ad valorem.	
14	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, EXCLUDING LOCKSMITHRY & PLATE-WARE, NOT INCLUDING MACHINERY AND THE COMPONENT PARTS THEREOF, WHICH ARE FREE, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, WHICH ALSO ARE FREE.			5 per cent.
15	INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS— Medical:—Imported from the U. Kingdom for Her Majesty's Forces, free, the rest are dutiable			
16	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE— Unmanufactured—			
	Elephant's Grinders	Cwt.	123 0 0	
	Elephant's Tusks, (other than hollows, centres and points, each exceeding 20 lb. in weight, and hollows, centres and points, each weighing 10 lb. and over)	"	550 0 0	
	Elephant's Tusks, (other than hollows, centres and points, not less than 10 lb. and not exceeding 20 lb. each and hollows, centres and points, each weighing less than 10 lb.)	"	465 0 0	
	Elephant's Tusks, (other than hollows, centres and points, each less than 10 lb.)	"	295 0 0	
	Sea-cow or Moya Teeth, each not less than 4 lb.	"	175 0 0	

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of duty.
	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE—continued.			
	Unmanufactured—			Rs. A. P.
	Sea-cow or Moya Teeth, each not less than 8 lb. and under 4 lb.	Cwt.	85 0 0	
	Sea-cow or Moya Teeth, each less than 8 lb.	"	65 0 0	
	Articles made of Ivory—			
	Bangles, rings	"	800 0 0	
	Cylinder rings	"	1,000 0 0	
	Other sorts	"	Ad valorem.	5 per cent.
17	JEWELLERY, INCLUDING PLATE—			
	Silver-ware, Plate—			
	Other than Embossed or Chased European	Total	1 2 0	
	All other sorts, except Precious Stones & Pearls, which are free	"	1 8 0	
18	LIQUORS—			
	Ale, Beer and Porter	Impl. Gallon or 6 quart bottles		One Anna.
	Cider & other fermented Liquors	"		4 Rupees.
	Liquors	"		
	Spirit for use exclusively in Asia or Manufactures or in China, try, which has been considered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption	"	Ad valorem.	10 per cent.
	Spirit, other sorts	Impl. Gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.		Rs. 4, & the duty to be increased in proportion as the strength of the Spirit exceeds London proof.
	Wines—			
	Champagne and all other Sparkling Wines	Impl. Gallon or 4 quart bottles		Rupees 3-4-0.
	Charet and Still Burgundy	"		Rupee 1.
	All other sorts of Still Wines	"		Rupee 1.
19	MACHINES, MACHINERY, & ALL OTHER SORTS		Ad valorem	
20	METALS UNWROUGHT, WROUGHT AND ARTICLES MADE OF METALS—			
	Brass—			
	Beads, China, China	Thousand	1 0 0	
	Old	Cwt.	30 0 0	
	Sheets, rolls, very thin	"	75 0 0	
	Wire	lb.	0 7 0	
	All other sorts	"	Ad valorem.	
	Copper—			
	Australian Cake	Cwt.	41 0 0	
	Bols	"	47 0 0	
	Brassiers and Sheets	"	45 0 0	
	China Cash	"	32 0 0	
	Japan	"	41 0 0	
	Nails and Composition Nails	"	45 0 0	
	Old	"	40 0 0	
	Pigs and Slabs, foreign	"	40 0 0	
	Sheeting and Plate and raised bottoms	"	48 0 0	
	Tiles, Ingots, Cakes and Bricks	"	32 0 0	
	Other sorts, unmanufactured	"	Ad valorem.	
	China, White Copper-ware	lb.	1 2 0	
	Foil or Dakpana	100 leaves	3 0 0	
	Wire	lb.	0 9 0	
	All other sorts	"	Ad valorem.	
	Gold Leaf, European	100 leaves	3 0 0	
	Gold Leaf, Mock	20 books	Ad valorem.	

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
20	METALS, &c.—(continued.)		RS. A. P.	
	Iron—			
	Anchors and Cables ..		Ad valorem.	
	Angle and T Iron ..	Ton.	110 0 0	
	Beams, Pillars, Girders, Bridge-work, and other descriptions of Iron imported exclusively for Building purposes ..		Ad valorem.	
	Flat, Square and Bell, including Scotch ..	Ton.	90 0 0	
	Galvanised ..	Cwt.	10 0 0	
	" Sheets and Ridging ..	"	10 0 0	
	Hoop, Plate and Sheet (other than Swedish) ..	Ton.	115 0 0	
	Nails, Rose, Clasp, and Flat-headed, Rivets and Washers ..	Cwt.	11 0 0	
	Nails, other sorts, including Galvanised ..		Ad valorem.	1 per cent.
	Nail, Rod ..	Ton.	90 0 0	
	Old ..	Cwt.	2 8 0	
	Log ..	Ton.	45 0 0	
	Pipes and Tubes ..		Ad valorem.	
	Rice Bowls ..	Set of ten	4 0 0	
	" six ..	"	2 0 0	
	Rod, Round, other than Swedish, not exceeding half-inch diameter ..	Ton.	100 0 0	
	" exceeding half-inch diameter ..	"	90 0 0	
	Swedish, Flat Square & Bell ..	"	135 0 0	
	Do. Nail Rod ..	"	130 0 0	
	Do. Round Rod not exceeding half-inch diameter ..	"	160 0 0	
	Thin Rod ..	Cwt.	12 0 0	
	All other sorts, including Wire, but excluding Railway materials, and Knives, which last named article is free ..		Ad valorem.	
	Lancets, double ends ..	Score	4 8 0	
	" single ..	"	2 4 0	
	Lead—			
	Cast, Column ..	Cwt.	13 0 0	
	Flat ..	"	11 0 0	
	Sheet ..	"	Ad valorem.	
	Soda, Tea ..	"	15 0 0	
	" other sorts ..	"	13 0 0	
	Orange, all, Pine, Leaves, Foreign and European ..	lb.	1 2 0	
	" China ..	"	1 0 0	
	Patent or other Metals, (including sheets and bolts) ..	Cwt.	37 0 0	5 per cent.
	" old ..	"	1 1 0	
	Quicksilver ..	lb.	10 0 0	
	Shot, Lead ..	Cwt.	10 0 0	
	Steel, including Railway Materials—			
	Mangled ..	"	9 0 0	
	Drill and Turnings, other than Swedish ..	"	Ad valorem.	
	Cast ..	"	8 0 0	
	Spring ..	Cwt.	10 0 0	
	Sheet ..	"	40 0 0	
	Tin, Black ..	lb.	0 13 0	
	Food China ..	"	Ad valorem.	
	" other sorts ..	"		

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
30	METALS, &c.—(continued.)		RS. A. P.	
	Zinc or Spelter—			
	Nails ..	Cwt.	13 0 0	
	Plate and other shapes, soft ..	"	13 0 0	
	" hard ..	"	10 0 0	2 per cent.
	Sheet or Zinc Sheathing ..	"	15 0 0	
	All other sorts ..		Ad valorem.	
31	OPHUR NOT COVERED BY A GOVERNMENT PASS ..	Seer of 50		Rupen 24.
32	PAINTS, COLORS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, AND COMPOSITIONS FOR APPLICATION TO LEATHER AND METALS—			
	Ochre, other than European, all colors ..	Cwt.	1 1 0	
	Paint of sorts ..	"	13 0 0	
	" Composition ..	"	25 0 0	
	" Patent Dyes ..	"	15 0 0	
	Prussian Blue, China ..	lb.	0 8 0	
	" European ..	"	1 6 0	
	Red Lead ..	Cwt.	14 0 0	
	Turpentine ..	Impl. Gallon.	1 12 0	5 per cent.
	Verdigris ..	Cwt.	20 0 0	
	Vermilion, Canton ..	Box of 30 bundles.	75 0 0	
	White Lead ..	Cwt.	14 0 0	
	All other sorts ..		Ad valorem.	
33	PERFUMERY—			
	Alay, Persian ..	Cwt.	15 0 0	
	Perfumed Spirit in wood or in bottles containing more than half a pint ..	Impl. Gallon.	10 0 0	Rs. 4.
	Rose flowers, dried ..	Cwt.	1 12 0	
	Rose-water ..	Impl. Gallon.	1 12 0	
	All other sorts, including Perfumed Spirit in bottles containing not more than half a pint ..		Ad valorem.	
34	PITCH, GUMS, NOT OTHERWISE DESCRIBED ..			
35	PROVISIONS AND OTHERS'S STORES—			
	Bacon in Cans, Jowls and Olives ..	lb.	0 13 0	5 per cent.
	Beef and Pork ..	Three or more Cwt.	50 0 0	
	" ..	Barrel or 2 Cwt.	40 0 0	
	" ..	lb.	0 11 0	
	Cheese ..	Box of six parts.	8 0 0	
	China Preserves ..	Barrel or 2 Cwt.	18 0 0	
	Flour ..	of 20 lbs.	18 0 0	
	Ghee ..	Cwt.	40 0 0	
	Groceries not otherwise described ..		Ad valorem.	
	Pork Hams ..	lb.	0 13 0	
	Salted Fish* ..	Cwt.	11 0 0	12 Annas.
	Sago ..	"	11 0 0	
	Tapioca ..	"	11 0 0	
	Tongues, salted ..	Key of six.	10 0 0	
	Vinegar, European, in wood ..	Impl. Gallon.	1 0 0	
	" Persian ..	"	1 0 0	5 per cent.
	" Country ..	"	0 6 0	
	All other sorts, except Beche-de-mer, Fish-maws, Shark-fins, Singally, and Scallops, which are free ..		Ad valorem.	

* Duty to be levied only on Salted Fish imported into the Bombay Presidency, except Sind, and into such other parts of British India as the Governor-General in Council may by notification in the *Gazette of India* from time to time direct.

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
26	SALT—		RS. A. P.	
	Imported into British Burmah { Indian Maund } of 3,200 tolas. }			5 Annas.
	" " Bengal			Rs. 2-15-0
	" " any other part of British India ..			Rs. 2-5-0
27	SHELLS AND COQUILLES—			
	Chanks—			
	Large Shells, for Cameos ..	Hundred	6 0 0	
	White, live ..	"	7 0 0	
	" dead ..	"	4 0 0	
	Cowries—			
	From Mozambique & Zanzibar ..	"	0 8 0	
	" other places ..	"	0 8 0	
	Cowrie—			
	Fawn, common ..	Cwt.	3 0 0	
	Maldive ..	"	7 8 0	
	Nakhla ..	"	65 0 0	
	Sankhli ..	"	55 0 0	
	Yellow, superior quality ..	"	2 8 0	
	Tortoise-shell ..	lb.	1 0 0	
	All other sorts ..		Ad valorem.	
28	SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—			
	Floss ..	lb.	9 0 0	
	Floss Goods ..		Ad valorem.	
	Raw Silk—			
	Chaloram and Cochis-China and yellow Saughai ..	lb.	5 4 0	
	Mathow ..	"	2 8 0	
	Other kinds of China ..	"	7 0 0	
	Persian ..	"	8 0 0	
	Persian ..	"	5 2 0	
	Raw silk, the produce of the screw or other wild worm ..	"	2 8 0	
	Sewing Thread, China ..	"	9 0 0	
	Siam ..	"	2 0 0	5 per cent.
	Waste and Racha ..	"	1 3 0	
	All other sorts ..		Ad valorem.	
29	SUGAR—			
	Aniseed, Star ..	Cwt.	25 0 0	
	Schmarts—			
	Cos ..		78 0 0	
	In the husk ..	Thousand	2 0 0	
	White, Swaradham ..	Cwt.	23 0 0	
	All other sorts ..	"	9 0 0	
	Chilies, dried ..	"	9 0 0	
	Cleves ..	"	70 0 0	
	" stems and heads ..	"	22 0 0	
	" in seeds, Narayang ..	"	30 0 0	
	Mace ..	lb.	1 0 0	
	Nutmegs ..	"	1 0 0	
	" in shell ..	"	9 8 0	
	Pepper, black and long ..	Cwt.	21 0 0	
	" white ..	"	32 0 0	
	All other sorts ..		Ad valorem.	
30	STATIONERY (EXCEPT PAPER, WHICH IS THEN)			
31	SUGAR—			
	China, Candy ..	Cwt.	23 0 0	
	Loaf ..	"	26 0 0	
	Soft ..	"	16 8 0	
	All other sorts of Saccharine pro- duce ..		Ad valorem.	

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
			RS. A. P.	
32	TEA—			
	Black ..	lb.	0 10 0	
	Green ..	"	1 2 0	
33	TOBACCO—			
	Manufactured ..		Ad valorem.	
	Unmanufactured ..		"	
34	TOYS & REQUISITES FOR ALL GAMES.		"	
35	UMBRELLAS—			
	China Paper Kettisala ..	Box of 130	33 0 0	
	Cotton, under 20 inches ..	Each	0 7 0	5 per cent.
	" 20 inches and upwards ..	"	0 13 0	
	" oiled, other than Euro- pean ..	"	0 9 0	
	All other sorts ..		Ad valorem.	
36	WOOLLEN GOODS—			
	Braid ..	"	"	
	Hosiery ..	"	"	
	Piece Goods ..	"	"	
	All other sorts ..	"	"	

SCHEDULE B.
EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
			RS. A.	
1	GRAIN AND PULSE—			
	Rice in the husk (Paday) { Indian Maund } of 3,200 tolas. }			5 Annas.
	" not in the husk ..	"	"	

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.
NOTIFICATION.SEPARATE REVENUE.
Customs.
No. 2,265.

SIMLA, THE 5TH AUGUST, 1875.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8, Clause (b) of the Indian Tariff Act 1875, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct as follows:

- (1)—No import duty shall be levied on salted fish imported from any port in any part of British India except British Burmah and Sindh, and protected by the certificate of an officer empowered in that behalf by the Local Government, that duty has been paid upon the salt used in curing such fish.
- (2)—The duty chargeable on fish thus protected and imported from any port in Sindh shall be nine annas a hundred weight.
- (3)—Salt, opium, and spirit imported from any port in British India, and protected by the certificate of an officer empowered in that behalf by the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government, shall be chargeable with only the amount, if any, by which the duty leviable thereon under Schedule A to the said Act exceeds the duty shown by such certificate to have been already paid in respect of the article thus protected. The amount (if any) paid to the Government in the Presidency of Fort St. George, or elsewhere, as the price of salt, spirit, or opium, shall not be deemed to be duty within the meaning of this paragraph.

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.—Applications for a License for Private Warehouse.

B.—Do. do Warehouse Goods.

C.—Do. do Import Duty.

D.—Applications to remove Goods from Warehouse.

E.—Consisting Pass, Import Manifest, Export Manifest, Import Bond Notes, Export Bond Notes.

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL, Acting Secretary to the 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 Casside Office, Java Rupees 3-8-0 per copy. Government have sanctioned this Work to be adopted as a Text Book for the examination of Sea Customs Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and all Clerks on salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards, employed in the Sea Customs Department.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

GOVERNED BY MADRAS ACT V OF 1878.

OFFICE—No. 23, Erra Bala Sani Street, Black Town.

A. T. ANANDAN, Esq., M. C. S., President.

J. A. Jones, Esq., Vice-President in charge of the Public Works and Conservancy Dept.
M. R. Ry. P. Ramaswamy Chettiar Avargal, Vice-President in charge of the Revenue Dept.

Commissioners.

No. 1 Division.—The Hon'ble J. G. Coleman, M.R.Ry. C. E. V. Rajagula Nayadu Garu, M.R.Ry. C. V. Sundaram Sastriar Avargal, and Dr. D. B. Thompson, Esq.

No. 2 Division.—C. Comarajee Eduljee, Esq., M.R.Ry. V. Ganesh Rao Garu, M.R.Ry. V. Krishnaswami Chettiar Avargal, M.R.Ry. P. S. Ramaswami Mudaliar Avargal, and M. A. Ry. T. Venkataswami Garu.

No. 3 Division.—Lt. Muhammad Abdulla Padeha Sahib Bahadur, A. M. Hooper, Esq., The Hon'ble F. Macdonald, M.R.Ry. P. Somasundaram Chettiar Avargal, and M.R.Ry. P. Vinayarami Mudaliar Avargal.

No. 4 Division.—E. Lavery, Esq., Dr. W. Dinakoti Raja, and M.R.Ry. E. Thiruvokata Mudaliar Avargal.

No. 5 Division.—Abul Ghani Khan Bahadur, Lieutenant J. H. Taylor, Esq., M.R.Ry. W. S. Venkataswami Raju Nayadu Garu, and C. Singaravelu Mudaliar Avargal.

No. 6 Division.—Major C. C. Sergeant, B. B. Grigg, Esq., M. C. S., J. P. Nicholas, Esq., N. Subramaniam, Esq.

No. 7 Division.—Mr. Meideen Sheriff Khan Bahadur, M.R.Ry. G. Rajagopal Nayadu Garu, F. Bowditch, Esq., and M.R.Ry. P. Rangiah Naicker Garu.

No. 8 Division.—J. G. Fernald, Esq., The Hon'ble Mir Hameed Jah Bahadur and L. Stange, Esq.

Officers.

Mr. W. Stephenson, Assistant Engineer and Sanitary Inspector, South Range.

Mr. G. H. Smith, do. do. North Range.

Mr. W. H. Ansell, Manager and Book-keeper.

M. R. Ry. V. Srinivasasa Ramia Chettiar, Superintendent.

M. R. Ry. M. A. Erenaswami Chettiar, Esq., Superintendent.

Municipal Divisions.

1st Division.—Bounded on the North by the Northern limit of the jurisdiction of the High Court at Madras, on the South by the line of the Black Town wall, on the East by the Sea, and on the West by Cochrane's Canal.

2nd Division.—Bounded on the North by the line of the Black Town wall, on the South by the Cochrane's Canal, on the East by Portuguese Church, Vardamottappan and Erumappa Ministry Streets and a line from the South end of Erumappa Ministry Street across the Thieving Bazaar Bypass towards the South and continued to Cochrane's Canal, and on the West by Cochrane's Canal.

3rd Division.—Bounded on the North by the line of the Black Town wall, on the South by Cochrane's Canal, on the East by the Sea, and on the West by Portuguese Church, Vardamottappan and Erumappa Ministry Streets and a line from the South end of Erumappa Ministry Street across the Thieving Bazaar Bypass towards the South and continued to Cochrane's Canal.

The Port and its piers being excluded from these limits.

4th Division.—Bounded on the North by the Northern limit of the jurisdiction of the High Court at Madras, on the South by the Elephant Gate Bridge Road, D'Mellow's Road, Strahan's Road, and Cochrane's Canal, on the East by Cochrane's Canal, and on the West by the Western limit of the jurisdiction of the High Court at Madras.

5th Division.—Bounded on the North by Strahan's Road, D'Mellow's Road and Elephant Gate Bridge Road, on the South and East by the Cochrane's Canal, and on the West by the Brick-kiln Road, Lunatic Hospital Road, Pambala Ponnammen Civil Road, and Flower's Road, and a line continued across the Spur Tank from the Southern end of Flower's Road towards the South to the Cochrane's Canal.

6th Division.—Bounded on the North by Cochrane's Canal, on the South by Peter's Road, Mount Road, Nungambakum Road and Cochrane's Canal, on the East by the Brick-kiln Road, Lunatic Hospital Road, Pambala Ponnammen Civil Road, Flower's Road and a line continued across the Spur Tank from the Southern end of Flower's Road towards the South to the Cochrane's Canal, the road leading from Harris' Bridge to the Mount Road, the Mount Road, General Patter's Road, Wood's Road and Westcott's Road, and on the West by the Western limit of the jurisdiction of the High Court at Madras.

7th Division.—Bounded on the North by the Cochrane's Canal, on the South by the Ice House Road and Peter's Road, on the East by the Sea, and on the West by Westcott's Road, Wood's Road, General Patter's Road, Mount Road, Peter's Road, Mount Road, to Harris' Bridge and the Cochrane's Canal.

8th Division.—Bounded on the North by the Ice House Road, Peter's Road, Mount Road, Nungambakum Road and Cochrane's Canal, on the South by the South bank of the Adyar River, on the East by the Sea, and on the West by the Mysapore Tank.

Election of Commissioners.

In order to be qualified to be elected a Commissioner, a person must

- be of the male sex;
- have completed his twenty-fifth year;
- be acquainted with the English language;
- be resident in the City of Madras or within two miles of the limits thereof, and must
- have paid for the year preceding that in which the election takes place, taxes due under this or any previous Act, in respect of such year, to the aggregate amount of not less than one hundred Rupees.

When an undivided Hindu family has paid the taxes mentioned in Clause (e), any one member thereof, having the other qualifications required, shall be eligible to be elected a Commissioner.

No officer or servant of the Municipality shall be qualified to be a Commissioner so long as he remains in the employ of the Municipality, except the President and Vice-Presidents.

Of the thirty-two non-official Commissioners, sixteen shall be nominated by the Governor in Council.

A Commissioner nominated under this section need not be a resident in the division for which he is nominated.

The other sixteen non-official Commissioners shall be elected for the several divisions of the City by voters qualified as follows:—

In order to be a qualified voter under this section, a person must

- be of the male sex;
- have completed his twenty-first year;
- reside within the division for the Commissioner of which he votes, and have paid for the year preceding that in which he votes, taxes due under this or any previous Act in respect of such year to the aggregate amount of not less than Rupees twenty-five; or
- have paid for the year preceding that in which he votes, house tax to an amount not less than twenty-five Rupees in respect of immovable property belonging to him situate in such division; or
- have been, for the six months immediately preceding, the occupier of a house in the division for which he desires to vote, at a monthly rental of not less than twenty-five Rupees.

A person owning immovable property in more divisions than one may vote in each division in which he possesses the necessary qualification.

Tax on Arts, Professions, Trades and Callings.

This tax is payable in two equal instalments half-yearly after the person liable to pay it has exercised any of the trades, &c., specified in the following Schedule A for sixty days in the half-year.

Non-payment of the tax within fifteen days from the date of service of a Notice by the President renders the defaulter liable, by prosecution before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding twice the amount of tax due, besides the payment of the tax.

Every member of a firm, or of an undivided Hindu family, is separately liable.

Persons coming under several designations are chargeable under such one of such designations or classes as will render him liable to the highest amount of tax.

SCHEDULE A.

CLASS I.	Yearly Rs.
(A)—Joint-Stock Companies and other Companies carrying on any trade or business having gain for its object, or as Benefit Societies, and the capital of which exceeds 20 lakhs of Rupees	500
(B)—Joint-Stock Companies of any of the descriptions mentioned in Division (A) of this class, the capital of which exceeds 10 lakhs, but does not exceed 20 lakhs of Rupees	350

CLASS I—continued.	Yearly	Rs.
All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being military office or appointment), or employed in any capacity upon a salary of Rs. 5,000 a month or upwards.	250	
(C)—Companies of any of the descriptions mentioned in Division (A) of this class, the capital of which is more than 5, but does not exceed 10 lakhs of Rupees.	200	
(D)—Companies of any of the descriptions mentioned in Division (A) of this class, the capital of which is more than 5, but does not exceed 5 lakhs of Rupees.	150	
Provided that any Company described in Division (A), (B), (C), or (D) of this class the head office or a branch or principal office of which shall not be in Madras, and which shall show that its gross income received in or from Madras shall not in the year immediately preceding the year of taxation have exceeded the sum of		
Rupees 25,000, shall pay only Rupees 350		Rupees 5,000, shall pay only Rupees 50
and that if any such Company shall show that such gross income has not exceeded Rupees 2,000, such Company shall be exempt from taxation.		
Provided also that whenever a Joint-Stock Company has an office, agent, or firm to represent it for the purpose of carrying on business in the City, such office, agent, or firm shall be liable for the taxes payable under this Schedule.		
All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military office or appointment), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 3,000 a month and is less than 5,000 Rupees.		
Merchants, Bankers, Sowers, Contractors, Ship or Boatowners, Traders, Auctioneers, Commission Agents or any Agents, Gumastahs or Servants in charge of the business of the aforesaid persons when the principals are non-resident.		
Editors or Proprietors of Newspapers.		
Keepers of any Warehouse or Produce Depot.		
Dubashes, Brokers or other persons employed in the transfer, sale or purchase of Imports and Exports, or in the transfer, sale or purchase of Securities, Shares or Bills of Exchange, or in procuring freight.	150	
Practising Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Proctors, Notaries Public, Pleaders or Vakils.		
Practising Physicians, Surgeons, Dentists, Architects, Civil Engineers.		
Owners or Farmers of Markets, Hotel-keepers, Lodging or Boarding House-keepers, Shop-keepers.		
Owners of any Printing Press, or Press for Cotton, Jute, Hides or other materials, of any Coffee-cleaning Establishment, Mill or other industry.		
Professional Artists, Artizans, Manufacturers, Painters, Photographers, Actors, Musicians, Dancers, Horse-dealers, and Dealers of every description not specified above.		
CLASS II.		
Companies of any of the descriptions mentioned in Class I, the capital of which is more than 5, but does not exceed 5 lakhs of Rupees—subject to the provisions hereinafter provided for Companies by this Schedule.		
All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military office or appointment), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 2,000 a month and is less than Rupees 3,000.		
Merchants, Bankers, Sowers, Contractors, Ship or Boatowners, Traders, Auctioneers, Commission Agents or any Agents, Gumastahs or Servants in charge of the business of the aforesaid persons when the principals are non-resident, not assessed under Class I.		
Editors or Proprietors of Newspapers, not assessed under Class I.		
Keepers of any Warehouse or Produce Depot, not assessed under Class I.		
Dubashes, Brokers, or other persons employed in the transfer, sale or purchase of Imports and Exports, or in the transfer, sale or purchase of Securities, Shares, or Bills of Exchange, or in procuring freight, not assessed under Class I.	100	
Practising Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Proctors, Notaries Public, Pleaders or Vakils, not assessed under Class I.		
Practising Physicians, Surgeons, Dentists, Architects, Civil Engineers, not assessed under Class I.		
Owners or Farmers of Markets, Hotel-keepers, Lodging or Boarding House-keepers, Shop-keepers, not assessed under Class I.		
Veterinary Surgeons, Builders, Land or Marine Surveyors, Practising Licentiates of Medicine, Apothecaries.		
Owners of any Printing Press, or Press for Cotton, Jute, Hides or other materials, of any Coffee-cleaning or other Establishment, Mill or other industry, not assessed under Class I.		
Professional Artists, Artizans, Manufacturers, Painters, Photographers, Actors, Musicians, Dancers, Horse-dealers, and Dealers of every description not specified above, and not assessed under Class I.		

CLASS III.	Yearly	Rs.
Companies of any of the descriptions mentioned in Class I, the capital of which is more than 1 lakh, but does not exceed 2 lakhs of Rupees—subject to the provisions hereinafter provided for Companies by this Schedule.		
All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military office or appointment), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 1,000 a month and is less than Rupees 2,000.		
Merchants, Commission Agents or any Agents, Gumastahs or Servants in charge of the business of the aforesaid persons when the principals are non-resident, not assessed under Class I or Class II.		
Dubashes, Brokers or other persons employed in the transfer, sale or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale, transfer or purchase of Securities, Shares or Bills of Exchange, or in procuring freight, not assessed under Class I or Class II.	50	
Editors or Proprietors of Newspapers, not assessed under Class I or Class II.		
Hotel-keepers, Lodging or Boarding House-keepers, Shop-keepers, Owners of any Printing Press, or Press for Cotton, Hides or other materials, of any Coffee-cleaning or other Establishment, Mill or other industry, not assessed under Class II.		
Professional Artists, Artizans, Manufacturers, Painters, Photographers, Actors, Musicians, Dancers, Horse-dealers, and Dealers of every description not specified above, and not assessed under Class I or Class II.		
Practising Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Proctors, Notaries Public, Pleaders or Vakils, not assessed under Class I or Class II.		
Veterinary Surgeons, Builders, Land or Marine Surveyors, Practising Licentiates of Medicine, Apothecaries, not assessed under Class II.		
Hakims, Vaidians or other such Native Medical Practitioners.		
CLASS IV.		
All Companies not hereinbefore provided for—subject to the provisions provided for Companies by this Schedule.		
All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military office or appointment), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 750 a month and is less than Rupees 1,000.	25	
All other persons described in, but not assessed under Class III.		
CLASS V.		
All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military office or appointment), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 500 a month and is less than Rupees 750.	15	
All other persons described in Class III, but not assessed under that class or Class IV.		
CLASS VI.		
All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military office or appointment), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 200 a month and is less than Rupees 500.	8	
All other persons described in Class III, but not assessed in that class, or in Class IV or Class V.		
CLASS VII.		
All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military office or appointment), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 100 a month and is less than Rupees 200.	3	
All other persons described in Class III, but not assessed in that class, or Class IV, or Class V, or Class VI.		
Tax on Salaries of Persons exempted from payment under the foregoing Schedule.		
Not to exceed one-half per cent. upon such salaries.		
The procedure as to the collection and payment of this tax is the same as that above stated under "Tax on Arts, Professions, Trades and Callings."		
Tax on Houses, Buildings, and Lands.		
The Commissioners may impose an annual tax upon all houses, buildings and lands, excepting light-houses, public piers, wharves, jetties and all other works connected with the Harbour of Madras, all places of public worship, and all burial and burning grounds. Such tax shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the annual value of the property on which it is imposed.		
The President may, in lieu of such tax, levy upon any lands unappropriated to any building, or occupied by native huts with their appurtenances, a fixed annual tax not exceeding four Rupees for every ground of such lands.		
The tax shall be payable by the owners of the said houses, buildings and lands, respectively, in two equal instalments.		
The money for each half-year shall be payable within fifteen days after the commencement of such half-year.		

* This maximum rate is now levied

The President shall exempt from tax any house, building or land, the annual value whereof is less than fourteen Rupees, if it be the owner's sole property liable to tax under this Act.

The gross annual rent at which a house, building or land might reasonably be expected to let from month to month or from year to year, shall, for the purposes of assessment under this Act, be deemed to be the annual value of such house, building or land.

The value of a house, building or land so estimated, shall not include the value of any machinery contained therein or thereon.

The President shall give public notice of a day, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when he will proceed to re-assess and valuation and assessment and assessment; and in all cases in which any property is for the first time assessed, or in which the assessment of any property is increased, he shall give special notice thereof to the owner or occupier of such property.

Such special notice shall in the case of an increased assessment, state the grounds of the increase.

All appeals against any valuation or measurement and assessment shall be made to the President by application in writing filed at the office of the Commissioners three days before the day fixed in the said notice for the revision of the valuation or measurement and assessment, and shall be dealt with as an application for revision.

When any building has been vacant for thirty consecutive days in any half-year, the President shall remit so much, not exceeding one moiety of the tax due for that half-year, as is proportionate to the number of days during which such building has been vacant, if the owner of such building or his agent has given to the President notice in writing that such building is vacant.

The period in respect of which the remission is made shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice to the President; and every such notice shall expire with the half-year during which it is so delivered, and shall have no effect thereafter.

When any building is built, rebuilt or enlarged, the owner shall give notice thereof in writing to the President within fifteen days from the date of completion of such building, rebuilding or enlargement, or from the date of occupation of such building, whichever date happens first.

The owner of any such building who fails to give such notice shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

When any building is demolished, the owner thereof shall give notice in writing to the President within fifteen days from the date of completion of such demolition; and until such notice is given, such owner shall be liable, at the discretion of the President, to payment of all taxes which would have been payable had such building not been demolished.

Payment for occupation of Municipal Bonds

Whenever any land belonging to the Commissioners is occupied by persons whose occupation has not commenced with the permission of the President, such money payment as the President may from time to time determine may be required and levied from such persons in respect of such occupation.

The President may from time to time let, on lease for a term not exceeding three years, any such land, or any portion thereof, on such terms and conditions as he may deem proper, with liberty to the lessee to exercise all or any of the powers conferred upon the President by this section.

House Tax.

An annual tax is levied upon all houses, buildings and lands, except those exempted from "Tax on Houses, Buildings and Lands" above referred to, at such rate not exceeding 4 per cent. upon the annual value thereof. The provisions for the assessing and collection of this tax are the same as those for the "Tax on Houses, Buildings and Lands." Property of less than 14 Rs. annual value is exempt; if it be the owner's sole property liable to Tax under this Act.

Liquor Tax.

Subject to similar exemption a special tax is leviable upon all buildings and lands at a rate not exceeding 2 per cent. of the annual value thereof. The provisions for the assessing and collection of this tax are the same as those for the "Tax on Houses, Buildings and Lands."

Tax on Vehicles on Springs and Animals.

This tax is levied at rates specified in the following Schedule B on the Vehicles and Animals therein mentioned. It is paid half-yearly for each half of the year, and becomes due when any such vehicle or animal has been in possession or custody or control of any person for thirty days, kept or let out for hire or used within the City.

The tax is not imposed on

- (a) State carriages, Ordnance carts or wagons, Cavalry horses or any vehicles or animal belonging to the Government;
- (b) Vehicles and animals belonging to the Commissioners;
- (c) Vehicles and horses belonging to Officers doing regimental duty in the City, not exceeding one vehicle and two horses for each such officer;
- (d) Animals exempt from Municipal tax under Section 25 of "The Indian Voluntary Act, 1883."

(e) Vehicles and animals belonging to members of the Town Police, not exceeding one vehicle and two animals for each such member;

(f) Vehicles and animals kept solely for sale by builders and dealers; or vehicles and animals which have not during the half-year been used.

Every owner or person having the charge of a vehicle or animal liable to tax who omits to obtain a license, shall be fined the full amount of tax payable by him in respect of such vehicle or animal and such further sum not exceeding fifty Rupees as the Magistrate directs.

SCHEDULE B.

Vehicles on Springs and Animals liable to Taxation, with the Rates of Taxation.

	Half yearly.
	Rs. A. P.
For every 4-wheeled vehicle on springs drawn by two horses.....	10 0 0
For every 4-wheeled vehicle on springs drawn by one horse, or a pair of horses under thirteen hands or by bulls or bullocks.....	5 0 0
For every 2-wheeled vehicle on springs drawn by a horse, mule, bull or bullocks.....	3 0 0
For every horse over thirteen hands.....	5 0 0
For every horse of or under thirteen hands, or mule.....	1 8 0
For every horse of or under eleven hands.....	0 5 0
Every bullock or mule.....	0 5 0
Every male bullock.....	0 5 0
Every ass.....	0 4 0
Every dog.....	0 5 0

SCHEDULE C.

To the President of the Municipal Commission for the City of Madras.

Form of Application for License for Vehicles and Animals.

I hereby certify that I have in my possession the Animals and Vehicles set forth in the list given hereunder and no others liable to tax under Schedule B of Madras Act of 1878 for the half-year ending the day of 18.....

No. Tar for the half-year. Rs. A. P.

(Description of Vehicle and Animals.)

Four-wheeled vehicle on springs drawn by two horses.....

Four-wheeled vehicle on springs drawn by one horse or pair of horses under thirteen hands, or by bulls or bullocks.....

Two-wheeled vehicle on springs drawn by a horse, mule, bull or bullocks.....

Horse over thirteen hands.....

Horse of or under thirteen hands or mule.....

Horse of or under eleven hands.....

Bullock or bull.....

Male bullock.....

Ass.....

Dog.....

Date Signature Residence.

Tax on Carts and other Vehicles without Springs.

A tax not exceeding Two Rupees half-yearly for registration. The registration number must be affixed to the cart. Penalty for default not exceeding Rs. 10.

Tolls on Vehicles and Animals entering Municipal Limits.

Tolls are levied at the rates mentioned in the following Schedule D upon the vehicles and animals specified therein.

No more than one payment of toll shall be demanded in respect of any vehicle, cart or animal in any one period of twenty-four hours counted from midnight to midnight.

In case of non-payment of any such toll on demand, the officer appointed to collect it may seize any vehicle, cart or animal on which it is chargeable, or any of its appurtenances or any part of the load of such vehicle, cart or animal, which is of sufficient value to defray the toll and detain the same.

If any such toll, together with the cost arising from such seizure, remains unpaid for forty-eight hours, from the time of seizure, the President may sell or cause to be sold the property seized for the payment of the toll and expenses occasioned by such non-payment, seizure, detention and sale.

The President may compound with persons living outside the City for a sum to be paid annually or half-yearly, in lieu of all tolls payable by them under the provisions of this Act.

SCHEDULE D.

Tolls payable on entering Municipal Limits.

	Rs. A. P.
On every four-wheeled vehicle on springs.....	0 4 0
Do. two do. on do.	0 2 0
Do. hackery or cart drawn by man, bulls, bullocks, horses, asses or mules, mule.....	0 2 0
Do. do. not laden.....	0 1 0

be or become in a more filthy or noxious state, than but for such improper use thereof, they respectively would have been or become.

Bye-Laws for the regulation of order in the public thoroughfares.

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 places as may be set apart by the Commissioners for the reception of such carcasses, or report its death to the Conservancy Officer of the Division within which such premises may be situate, and in such latter case shall pay to the said Officer the expense of removing the carcass at such rate as the President may from time to time determine.

2. No person shall dry bratties on the external walls of houses or yards adjoining the public streets.

3. The external walls of houses and yards adjoining the public street 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, bullocks, cows, buffaloes, or any other animal.

A table of such Bye-Laws as are applicable to such places respectively, legibly 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 however, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 50 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 across 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 passenger or things of any description, whatsoever, shall be pushed, drawn or driven on any road or street, except on the *outside side or sides thereof*, nor shall any such cart, carriage or vehicle or any bullock or bullocks, whether empty or laden as aforesaid, be pushed, drawn or driven between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. on that part of Popham's Broadway, to the Black Town of Madras, which is situate between the Chinn Bazaar or Mundavelly 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 colonnade, nor shall any person use, or cause to be used, any such footpath or any part or parts thereof, for the location, either permanently or temporarily, of any stall or stalls for the sale of any article or articles or thing or things of any description whatsoever, or for any purpose or purposes other than for the use of foot-passengers.

The Governor in Council directs the publication of the following Bye-law of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras, under Act IX of 1867:—

"That no new buildings shall be erected in certain streets hereinafter named, unless they are of an altitude and facade which shall be approved of by the President, viz:—

The North Beach and Line Beach, the Esplanade front of the Town, Popham's Broadway, the Mount Road, Balley Street, from Anderson's Neck Street to the General Hospital, Arumman Street, Thambore Chetty Street, Mint Street, Anderson's Neck Street and Barber's Bridge road—provided that there shall be an appeal to the Governor in Council from any decision of the President of the Municipal Commission passed under this Bye-law."

Registration of Births and Deaths.

Madras Act V of 1893 renders the registration of Births and Deaths compulsory, and empowers the Municipal Commissioners with power to establish offices in different parts of the town for this purpose.

The father or mother of every child born in the City, or, in the case of the female, unless, absence or inability of the father and mother, some person who was present at, or in attendance during, the child's birth, shall, within one week next after the day of every such birth, give or cause to be given information to the Registrar of the District, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars required to be known and registered touching the birth of each child.

Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness of every person dying in the City, or in case of the death, illness, inability or default of all such persons, the occupier of the house or building, or if the occupier be the person who has died, some person living in the house or building in which such death has happened, shall forthwith give information to the Registrar of the District, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars required to be known and registered touching the death of each person.

Every person who conducts or performs the funeral ceremonies of any person who has died within the City, shall, whenever required, furnish to the Registrar, or to any person authorized by him, such information as he possesses as to the several particulars.

Any person whose duty it is to give information who neglects or refuses to give such information, or who gives false information, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty Rupees.

Every person who has given the information contained in any register of births or deaths under this Act, shall sign in the register his name, description and place of abode, and if he cannot write, shall put his mark in the register to his name, description and place of abode.

SCHEDULE L.

18 DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF

No.	When Born.	Nationality or Caste.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name of Father.	Profession of Father.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

SCHEDULE M.

18 DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF

No.	When Died.	Nationality or Caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of Death.	Residence at time of Death.	Residence previous to last illness.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

NOTE.—In reporting the birth or death of a *Native*, mention the particular *Sub-caste* 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 *Soudaners* be reported as such, and not as *Muslimans*.

The following are the Registrars, with their places of residence in their several Divns:—

G. D'Var.	1st Divn.—Central Police Station, Trivettore High Road.
C. Rangaswamy Moodelly.	2nd do. Tannish Station at Elephant Gate Bridge, Wall-tat Road.
C. Rajaratnam Moodelly.	3rd do. Municipal Office.
D. Reddam Pillay.	4th do. Tannish Station, Ganth's Road, Perambore.
E. Yash.	5th do. Police, Central Station, Vepery High Road.
P. Chengaloooy Moodelly.	6th do. Police Station, Noongambalam.
M. Oorava Moodelly.	7th do. Tannish Station, Triplicane High Road.
E. F. Rosemeyer.	8th do. Police Station, Rappettall Bazaar Road.

N. D.—No Fee is charged for Registration.

List of Pillar Letter Boxes, showing the Post Office to which attached and Hours at which served.

Postal District.	Number.	Locality of Pillar Box.	HOURS AT WHICH SERVED.					
			1st A. M.		2nd A. M.		3rd P. M.	
Madras G. P. O.	1	Tanzah Junction, Thumboo Chetty Street.	8.	11.	2.	4.	5.	10.
	2	Postmaster General's Office.						
	3	Custom House, Beach.						
	4	Mundy Bazaar Street.						
	5	Near Mint.						
	6	Pacherry Bazar.	5	30	11	45	2	45
	7	Chengal Bazar.						
	8	Sally Street, Sowcarpet.						
	9	Googly Bazar.						
	10	Veerabhadra Pillar Civil Street.						
Royapuram P. Office.	11	Postman's Broadway.						
	12	Gowd Nodden Street, Cassimode.						
	13	Trivatoor High Road, Tondiarpet.	4	10	45	2		
Perambur P. Office.	14	Jemadar's Tannah, Washermanpet.						
	15	Manager Choultry Road.						
	16	Railway Station, Perambur.	4	25	11	15	2	10
	17	Pack Gate, Salt Cotnam.						
	18	Perambur Barracks Road, near Dispensary.						
Parswanilkum P. Office.	19	Parswanilkum High Road.	4	10	11		1	35
	20	Bundala Road, near the Police Court.						
Egmore P. O.	21	Police Station, New Town.						
	22	Rajmura Beach, Poonamallee Road.						
	23	Kilpank Garden Road.	3	55	10	45	1	30
	24	Come's Road, Kilpank.						
	25	Munro's Bridge, Spar Tank Road.						
Nungunbankum P. O.	26	Junction of Girasole Road.						
	27	Thiruvah, Anderson's Bridge, Pantheon Road.	2	40	10	30	1	25
	28	Tannah, Puliy, Teynampett, Mount Road.						
Teynampett P. Office.	29	Mowbray's Road.	2	40	10	30	1	25
	30	Luz Church Road.						
	31	None.						
Mylapore P. Office.	32	Jemadar's Tannah, Cutcherry Road.						
	33	Tannah, Nechescoona, N. Beach Road.	2	55	10	45	1	30
	34	Saint Thomas Station.						
Royapettah P. Office.	35	Kistnampett, Ice House Road.						
	36	Ice House Road.						
	37	Neill's Statue, Mount Road.	4	10	11		1	55
	38	Tannah Jan Bazar, Pycroft's Road.						
	39	Junction of Veerabhadra Moolally Street with Pycroft's Road.						
Mount Road P. Office.	40	Revenue Board Office, Chappah.						
	41	Jemadar's Tannah, Triplicane High Road.						
	42	Harry's Road, Foodcopett.	4	55	11	15	2	10
Sydapett Post Office.	43	Jemadar's Tannah, Chintadrepett.						
	44	Pariamattao, opposite St. W. Gate, Poodles Park.						
	45	Nayah Madak Street, Triplicane.	3	30	11	15	2	15

Other than the Pillar Letter Boxes particularized above, the following are attached to the General Post Office, and served by a rural messenger who also delivers letters at the places named, on the afternoons of the days on which the boxes are served. He also receives letters for post and sells stamps in small quantities when on his tour.—He also No. 45, Red Hill, S. R. N. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

List of Postal Districts and Suburbs included in each, showing the probable hour the Letter Carriers attached to each office leave with Letters for delivery.

Postal Districts.	Suburbs included in each District.	HOURS THE DELIVERIES ARE EFFECTED AT EACH OFFICE.				
		Week Days.				Sundays only.
		1st Delivery.	2nd Delivery.	3rd Delivery.		
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	
Madras G. P. O.	Black Town, Moolthalpet, Beach, Esplanade, Mint, Pacherry, Sowcarpet, John Pereira's, Googly Bazar, Fort St. George, General Hospital, &c.	7-30	1-15	4-15	7-30	
Royapuram Post Office.	Royapuram, Cassimode, Coorokupett, Washermanpet, and Tondiarpet.	8-15	1-45	4-15	8-15	
Perambur Post Office.	Perambur, Vasampady, Coshapett, Choolay, Narrainspollum and Veerasthottam.	8-10	1-40	4-40	8-10	
Parswanilkum Post Office.	Vepery, Parswanilkum, Locock's Gardens, New Town, Pariamattao, the Poonamallee Road, East of the Scotch Kirk, Govr's, Body Guard, Egmore, Foodcopett, Pantheon Road, Chetty, the Poonamallee Road, West of the Scotch Kirk.	8-25	1-55	4-55	8-25	
Egmore Post Office.	Kirk.	8-40	2-10	5-10	8-40	
Nungunbankum Post Office.	Nungunbankum and Mackay's Gardens.	8-55	2-25	5-25	8-55	
Teynampett Post Office.	Teynampett, Holmes' Gardens, and Mount Road, from Bakery up to Thousand Lights.	8-55	2-25	5-25	8-55	
Mylapore Post Office.	Saint Thome, Mylapore, Luz, Mowbray Road, Elliot's Gardens and its neighbourhood.	8-40	3-10	5-10	8-40	
Adyar Post Office.	Adyar and its neighbourhood.	8-50	2-25	5-25	8-55	
Royapettah Post Office.	Royapettah, Kistnampett, Meerasibpettah, Chib, and Hotels in the neighbourhood, & the Mount Road, from Thousand Lights to Neill's Statue.	8-25	1-55	4-55	8-25	
Mount Road Post Office.	Camp Equipage Depot, Mount Road, from Government House to Neill's Statue, Triplicane, Chappah Palace, Chintadrepett, Narsingipooram and Mundy Bazar.	8-10	1-40	4-40	8-10	
Sydapett Post Office.	Sydapett and its neighbourhood.	9-25	2-25	5-55	1-35	

Table showing the latest hour for posting Parcels and Packets at the several Post Offices in Madras for despatch to Stations in the Mofussil.

		For 7-30 A.M. South Indian Mail Train.		For 8-0 Mail on Runner Line for Foodcopett, Policat, Ponnar, Tode and Sooborpel.		For 6 P.M. Mail Train.	
		P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	
		Previous day	Previous day				
Madras General Post Office	.....	5	..	5	..	4-0	
Royapuram Receiving Office	.....	4	..	4	..	3-35	
Perambur do.	.....	4	..	4	..	3-30	
Parswanilkum do.	.....	4	..	4	..	3-15	
Egmore do.	.....	4	..	4	..	3-0	
Nungunbankum do.	.....	4	..	4	..	2-45	
Teynampett do.	.....	4	..	4	..	2-45	
Adyar do.	.....	4	..	4	..	2-30	
Mylapore do.	.....	4	..	4	..	3-0	
Royapettah do.	.....	4	..	4	..	3-1	
Mount Road do.	.....	4	..	4	..	3-30	
Sydapett do.	.....	3-5	..	3-5	..	3-5	
Fort St. George do.	.....	4	..	4	..	3-40	

Table showing the latest hour for posting Letters and Papers at the Receiving Office for Mails closing at the General Post Office for Despatch by Steamers.

	LATEST HOUR FOR POSTING.		
	For Mails closing between 6 A.M. and 1-15 P.M.	For Mails closing between 1-15 and 4-15 P.M.	For Mails closing between 4-15 P.M. and 6-30 P.M.
Royapuram Receiving Office ...	A.M. 5-15	P.M. 12-30	P.M. 3-45
Perambore do.	5-35	12-45	3-40
Parsevaulkum do.	5-30	12-30	3-25
Egmore do.	5-25	12-15	3-10
Nungunbaikum do.	5-10	12-0	2-55
Teynampati do.	5-10	12-0	2-55
Adyar do.	5-0	A.M. 11-55	P.M. 2-40
Mylapore do.	5-25	P.M. 12-15	3-10
Royapettah do.	5-40	12-30	3-25
Mount Road do.	5-55	12-45	3-40
Fort St. George R. H.	5-5	12-50	3-35
Sylapatt Post Office	4-30	A.M. 11-15	P.M. 3-15

Note.—At the General Post Office the Mails are closed about two hours before the time notified for the sailing of Steamers.

Memorandum showing the hour of arrival of the several Mails at the General Post Office daily, and the Deliveries at which they are distributed.

Mails.	Hour of arrival at the General Post Office.	Deliveries at which they are distributed.
From Stations on the South-West Line ...	About 5-30 A.M.	1st or 7-30 A.M. Delivery.
Do. do. on the North-West Line.	About 6-45 A.M.	Do. do. do.
Do. Cuddalore and Stations on the Southern Coast. ...	After 6 P.M.	Do. do. do. following day.
Do. Pondicherry, Ponnari, Toda, Secorpet and Nandupatt.	Between 6 and 7 A.M.	1st or 7-30 P.M. Delivery.
Do. Mount, Palavaram and Chingput Special ...	About 11 A.M.	2nd or 1-15 P.M. do.

Overland Mail.

The Foreign or Overland Mail closes at the General Post Office every Tuesday at 4-15 P.M., from September to May, and every Sunday from June to September. Letters on which a late fee of 2 annas is paid are received at the General Post Office till 5-15 P.M.

I.—Rates of Postage and conditions of transmission by the Inland Post.

INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

PREPAID POSTAGE RATES. (For official correspondence see Section VIII.)	Post-cards.	Letters Prepayment optional: must be in stamps.	Book & Pattern Packets in Open Covers, including Newspapers. Prepayment optional: must be in stamps.	Parcels. Prepayment optional: must be in cash.
Each Post-card	Anna.	Anna.	Anna.	Anna.
Not exceeding ½ tola in weight	1	1	1	1
Exceeding ½ tola and not exceeding 1 tola	1	1	1	1
For every additional tola or fraction thereof	1	1	1	1
Not exceeding 10 tolas in weight	1	1	1	1
For every additional 10 tolas or fraction thereof	1	1	1	1
Not exceeding 20 tolas in weight	1	1	1	1
Exceeding 20 tolas and not exceeding 40 tolas	1	1	1	1
For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof	1	1	1	1

Unpaid Postage chargeable on delivery.

For an unpaid letter or book or pattern packet—double the prepaid rate.
For an insufficiently paid letter or book or pattern packet—double the deficiency.
For an insufficiently paid or unpaid parcel—the prepaid rate.
Note.—Partial pre-payment of ordinary parcels cannot be recognised.

Special Rates for Registration, &c. (In addition to ordinary Postage Rates.)

Registration Fee, to be prepaid by stamps—	Annas.	
Each Letter, Post-card, Book or Pattern Packet or Newspaper	2	See Section IV. Page 11.
Acknowledgment of Receipt from Addressee, to be prepaid by stamps in the case of Registered articles, and in cash in the case of Parcels	1	See Sections I & IV. Pages 4 & 12.
Insurance Fee, to be prepaid by stamps in the case of Letters, and in cash in the case of Parcels—		
When the value certified does not exceed Rs. 50	2	See Section V. Page 12.
Do. do. do. Rs. 100	4	
For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof	4	
Value-payable Commission (deducted from amount paid to sender)—		
When the value does not exceed Rs. 10	2	See Section IV. Page 15.
Do. do. do. Rs. 25	4	
For every additional Rs. 25 or fraction thereof	4	
Money Order Commission, to be prepaid in cash—		
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10	2	See Section VII. Page 12.
On sums exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25	4	
For every additional Rs. 25 or fraction thereof	4	
Certificate of Posting, to be prepaid by stamps on the form presented—		
Each article	1	See Section III. Page 11.

Definition of Term "Inland Post."

1. By "Inland Post" is meant the post maintained by the Government of India between Indian Post Offices, whether by land or by sea. This does not include the post maintained by the Government of India between British Burmah and the Straits (B. I. S. N. Co.), or between Calcutta and the Straits and China (Open Steamers), or between India and Ceylon (P. and O. S. N. Co., as well as the B. I. S. N. Co., and the Land Post), or between India and Persia (B. I. S. N. Co.), the Post Offices in the last-mentioned places not being Indian Post Offices; nor does it include the post maintained, by means of British or French Packets or Non-contract Vessels of the P. and O. S. N. Co., between the Indian Post Offices of Calcutta, Madras, Pondicherry, Bombay, and Aden; but it includes the post maintained by means of the Indian Contract Mail Steamers of the B. I. S. N. Co., between the Continent of India and British Burmah, as well as between the different parts on the east and west coasts, and between Bombay, Karachi, and the Indian Post Offices in the Persian Gulf, &c.

Exclusive privilege of the Indian Post Office.

2. The Indian Post Office is governed by the provisions of Act No. XIV of 1866, entitled "The Indian Post Office Act, 1866." By the above-mentioned Act the exclusive privilege of carrying letters is vested in the Government of India (Sections 5 and 6), and penalties are prescribed (Section 45) for any infringement of this privilege. The term letter as used in this paragraph is intended to designate a communication having the character of an actual and personal correspondence.

Letter* and Baggy Post.

3. There are two great branches of the Postal Service, viz., the Letter Post and the Slower Baggy Post. In the former (letter post) quickness of transit is kept more prominently in view, the Letter Mail being generally sorted in transit on Railway Lines and carried in smaller loads on runner lines.

Articles not exceeding 20 tolas in weight are forwarded by the letter post (at letter, post-card, or book or pattern packet rates, as the case may be), except when they are

* Note.—Here and elsewhere, the term "letters" includes post-cards, unless expressly distinguished from them.

specially marked, or presented, by the senders for transmission as parcels. And any fully prepaid packet exceeding 25 tolas in weight which contains only a single newspaper is also transmitted by the letter post.

Articles exceeding 25 tolas in weight (except newspapers packed and prepaid as above) are forwarded by the bulky post (at parcel or book or pattern packet rates, as the case may be), except when they are specially marked by the senders for transmission as letters, or when an intention to send them as letters is inferred from the outward appearance or other indication, such as prepayment of letter postage.

Post-cards.

4. Post-cards having anything but the address written, printed, or otherwise impressed on the front (or address) side, or having any paper or other article attached to them, will be treated as letters. Post-cards may not be folded, cut or otherwise altered, but the perforation of the stamps on post-cards with initials (for the prevention of theft) is not objected to.

Book and Pattern Packets, how to be packed.

5. Book and Pattern Packets must be packed in "open covers." By this term are meant covers open at the ends so as to admit of a ready examination of the contents, and containing nothing closed against inspection. Book and pattern packets without covers are treated in the same way as those in open covers.

Samples of seeds, drugs and such like articles which cannot be sent in open covers, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in tubes or in bags of linen or of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be easily opened, so as to enable the officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves of the nature of the contents.

In cases where the protection of an air-tight covering is necessary for the safe transmission of such samples, they may be altogether closed, provided that the nature of the contents is certified on the cover under the full signature and address of the sender.

Samples of theroots may be sent in cases with perforated ends, provided that the perforations are large enough to admit of the contents being distinguished, and provided that the nature of the contents is certified on the cover under the full signature and address of the sender.

Contents of Book and Pattern Packets.

6. A Book Packet may contain newspapers, paper, parchment or card-board, with or without printing or writing, also any legitimate binding, mounting, covering or other ordinary apparatus of books or maps, also invoices, bills of lading, receipts, accounts, copies or extracts of deeds, bank pass books, insurance documents, and business papers generally, provided that there shall be no communication having the character of an actual and personal correspondence, unless such communication be wholly printed, lithographed, or typographed. Press sheets marked as such on the outside under the signature of the sender, even though they may bear manuscript correspondence shall be reckoned as being "wholly printed" within the meaning of this rule. Press manuscripts intended for publication, even though in the form and with the character of a personal correspondence may be transmitted in a book packet, provided that the packet has on the outside, above the address, the inscription "Press Manuscript," and is addressed to the office of a newspaper.

A Pattern Packet may contain only bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise, and may not exceed 25 tolas in weight or possess any valuable value. There must be no writing upon, or in any pattern packet except the "name of the person for whom it is intended, the name and address of the sender, a date mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Size of Book and Pattern Packets.

7. No packet may exceed two feet in length or one foot in width or depth.

Book and Pattern Packets not fulfilling the prescribed conditions.

8. Book or Pattern Packets not fulfilling the prescribed conditions will be forwarded charged with letter or parcel postage, whichever may be the least; if treated as parcels any stamps affixed will be disregarded, so far as concerns prepayment of postage.

Parcels, how to be packed.

9. The sender of a parcel is recommended to see to its secure packing. The sender of a small parcel is also recommended to pack it so as to leave sufficient clear surface for the impression of the Post Office stamp, as the absence of the stamp impression interferes with its safety.

* Note.—Here and elsewhere in this Section the term "newspaper" includes periodicals published at intervals not exceeding 31 days.

Contents, Weight, and Size, &c., of Parcels.

10. Not more than one communication having the character of an actual and personal correspondence (unless wholly printed, lithographed, or typographed) may be enclosed in a parcel.

No parcel may exceed 25 seers (2,000 tolas) in weight, nor may it be of a kind, which, owing to size, shape, packing, or otherwise cannot be carried without serious inconvenience to the mail service or risk of injury to itself.

Receipts and acknowledgments for parcels.

11. A receipt for a parcel is given to a person tendering it at a Post Office within the prescribed hours. A receipt for each parcel is ordinarily given to the sender, and a receipt for each parcel is ordinarily taken from the addressee; but in the case of a number of parcels posted by the same person at the same time and all bearing the same address, only one receipt is given to the sender, and only one demanded from the addressee, the separate number of each parcel being, however, entered on the single receipt. Should, however, the person who posts the parcels demand separate receipts, they will be given, and in that case separate receipts will also be taken from the addressee. The sender of a parcel will be furnished with an acknowledgment signed by the addressee on payment of one anna for postage. When a sender desires an acknowledgment, he must give his name and full address at the time of presenting the parcel and prepay the acknowledgment postage in cash, independently of the amount (if any) which may be prepaid for the conveyance of the parcel. The acknowledgment will be posted to the sender's address by the office where the parcel is delivered.

The sender of an ordinary parcel may, if he so desires, present a receipt for the same, ready written in a book, at the Post Office window when tendering the parcel for despatch. In such cases the receiving officer will compare the entries in the book with the address upon the parcel, and, after entering in the receipt the number and weight of the parcel, will date, sign and stamp the book, which will then be returned to the sender in lieu of furnishing him with the usual postal form of receipt. The object of this arrangement is to meet the convenience of persons posting several parcels at the same time, who may wish to preserve receipts in the form of a book.

The 6th October 1881.

No. 3463.—Under the provisions of Section 68 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1865, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following conditions under which the Post Office Department is authorised to accept cash payments in advance on account of the postage on newspapers to be transmitted by the Inland Post:—

The proprietor, manager, or publisher of any newspaper, as defined in the Post Office Act, may, at his option, compound with the Post Office, by a cash payment made in advance, for the amount of postage payable on the number of copies of such newspaper to be posted by him for transmission by the Inland Post, during a given period.

Under the provisions of Section 70 of the same Act, the Governor-General in Council is further pleased to prescribe the following rates of postage at which cash payments in advance shall be made:—

For every copy of newspaper not exceeding three tolas in weight ... ½ anna.

For every copy of a newspaper exceeding three tolas, but not exceeding ten tolas in weight ... 1 anna.

For every additional ten tolas or fraction of ten tolas ... ½ anna.

Provided that copies of newspapers packed in bundles and transmitted through the post to agents for sale shall be charged at half the above rates.

Provided also that exchange copies of newspapers sent gratuitously to the editors or managers of other newspapers shall be exempted from postage.

The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to authorise the Director-General of the Post Office to issue from time to time such rules as may be necessary for carrying out this system.

II.—Miscellaneous Instructions and Regulations.

Addresses on Inland Articles.

1. 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. Names liable to be confused with other names are distinguished in the List of Post Offices (at the end of the Postal Guide) by having the name of the District added (with a hyphen) in the same type; and persons addressing articles to such places are recommended to follow this plan. If an article be directed to a Post Town or small note, it is proper to add in brackets the name of the District in which the Post Town of address is situated. This can always be ascertained by reference to the List of Post Offices (at the end of

the Postal Guide.) Correspondence which does not bear the name of a Post Town, but which contains the name of a District or Province, is, as a rule, forwarded to the Head Quarter Post Town of such District or Province, and thence re-forwarded if reliable information about the addressee is available.

2. It is very necessary to see that the name of the District when added as above is given in *brackets*, so as not to be mistaken for the Post Town in cases where there is a Post Town of the same name. For instance, a letter for Pajghat in the Benares District may, if the word "Benares" be written without brackets, be sent to Benares Post Town.

3. Inconveniences have been experienced in the delivery of articles to public officers at their offices or private residences, as well as to those changing their stations or appointments, owing to the frequent inclusion in the address of both name and official designation, and to the consequent doubts whether the cover is intended for the individual or the official, the public are invited to regulate the form of address so as to ensure correct delivery under the following rules prescribed for the guidance of Postal officials:—*1st*—The delivery of articles superscribed by a public officer, as an *H. M.'s Service* is governed by the official designation (when given) of the addressee, and the delivery of covers so superscribed is governed by the name (when given) of the addressee.

Note—The last clause of the above rule relating to articles not superscribed as an *H. M.'s Service* governs also the delivery of articles addressed to persons holding office in Banks, Firms or other institutions or offices. For instance a letter addressed to the Editor of a newspaper (no name being included in the address) will be delivered to the Editor for the time being, but a letter addressed to a particular individual by name together with the designation of Editor will, in the absence of special instructions to the contrary from the individual named, be delivered to him, even though he may have ceased to be Editor.

4. 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 cursive handwriting as if the language and character were their own.

Addresses on Foreign Articles.

5. For information on this subject, see clause 6 of Section I.

Addresses on Letters, &c., for Passengers on Board ship.

6. For information on this subject, see clause 17 of Section I.

Currency Notes, &c., must be registered.

7. Letters containing a currency note, or any portion thereof, or manifestly containing a postage or other stamp or label, or a cheque, inland bank order, note, post bill, bill of exchange, or the like, addressed to any place in India must be registered. See Sections IV (Registration), and XVII (Currency Department).

Coin, &c., must be insured.

8. In order to protect, as far as possible, the public mails from the chance of robbery, officers in charge of Post Offices shall not knowingly receive coin, bullion, precious stones, or jewels for despatch either by letter or bulky post, unless insured (Section V); and it is strongly recommended that currency notes and other valuables, referred to in the preceding clause, should also be insured.

Transmission of dangerous or offensive substances and of printed articles.

9. It is forbidden to send by post, explosives, dangerous or offensive substances or materials, such as gunpowder, matches, potassium cyanide, sulphure, indigo, creosote, &c., or any article which either in itself, or over-packed, or by reason of its nature, packing may be liable to injure the contents of the mail bag or the persons of the mail officers. For the disposal of articles suspected to contain such articles, see clause 17 of this Section. Articles which either in themselves, or over-packed, or by reason of their nature, packing are liable to injure the contents of the mail bag or the persons of the mail officers, may be refused at the discretion of the Post Master, and if forwarded, will be at the sole risk of the owner, it being understood that the Post Office cannot make special provision for the carriage of such articles.

It is also forbidden to forward by post any indecent or obscene print, painting, photograph, lithograph, engraving, book or card, or any other indecent or obscene article, or any letter, newspaper publication, packet, or card having thereon any words, marks, or designs of an obscene, obscene, libellous, or grossly offensive character. Anything postulated contrary to this prohibition will, if its character be observed by the Post Office, be forwarded to the Head Quarter Office.

Changes of Residence.

10. Persons changing their place of residence are particularly requested to leave written instructions at the Post Office of their previous residence, and to send written instructions to the Post Office of the place to which they may be going. A separate written instruction is required for every change of address, and no instruction will be attended to for more than three months after its receipt. No complicated or conditional

instructions for re-direction can be attended to, and persons desiring services of this nature are advised to employ an Agent, to whom, if they so desire, all articles received to their address will be delivered. Instructions for re-direction should state clearly whether they are meant to apply to articles for other members of the family or household of the person giving the instructions.

The Post Office cannot undertake the interception or redirection of correspondence in transit, except in the cases mentioned in clause 18, Section VIII, and Section XII.

For instructions respecting changes of Head Quarters or Camp movements of Governments or Administrations, and the correspondence of Officials connected therewith, see clause 18, &c., of the Official Correspondence Rules (Section VIII), and clauses 1 to 7 of Foreign Correspondence for Government Staffs and Regiments, &c. (Section XII).

Signature of receipts and acknowledgments by addressees.

11. Receipts and acknowledgments tendered by the Post Office for signature along with registered articles or parcels must be signed by the addressee. In the case of refusal to sign receipts or acknowledgments, the registered articles or parcels shall be returned to the sender with intimation of the cause of non-delivery. Any Government officer or private individual or firm usually receiving a considerable number of registered articles or parcels, may be allowed, on special written application to the Post Office of delivery, to sign receipts and acknowledgments for registered articles and parcels by means of a stamped fac-simile of signature. The written application should be renewed at least once a year. Such permission may at any time be withdrawn under the orders of the Post Master General (or officer exercising the powers of Post Master General).

Sundays and Holidays.

12. The work of all Post Offices is limited as much as possible on Sundays, and in the Presidency Towns the work is similarly limited on the four principal holidays, viz., Christmas, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday. On these days the offices will not be open (except under special local notification) for official references or personal applications or for the receipt of registered articles, parcels, insured or value-payable articles, or for the issue or payment of money orders. Post Masters are not bound to provide stamps for sale on the days mentioned above.

Hours for references, posting, delivery, &c.

13. The usual hours on week days for the special classes of work noted below are mentioned opposite them:—

Official references.....	From 7 to 8 a.m. and from noon to 3 p.m.
Personal applications.....	
Posting of registered articles.....	
" parcels.....	
" insured articles.....	From noon to 4 p.m., or any other hours that may be notified locally.
" value-payable articles.....	
Issue and payment of money orders.....	From noon to 4 p.m., or any other hours that may be notified locally.
Grant of certificate of posting.....	During open hours (as notified locally) up to half an hour before the closing of the mail.
Closing of mails.....	8 p.m. for night mails; for mails despatched during the day half an hour before the despatch of the mail in question.
Clearing of letter boxes.....	The hour marked on each box.
Delivery of mails.....	The hour notified in each Post Office.

But the hours of registration, insurance and the receipt of parcels have been specially fixed in the Bombay Post Office as from 12 a.m. to 4 p.m., and in the Calcutta Post Office as from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. for registration; in a few other offices special hours have also been specially fixed. Registered, insured and value-payable articles, also parcels and money order intended for despatch by a particular mail must be presented at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing the mail.

Articles to be called for at Clubs, Hotels, &c.

14. All letters addressed to club houses, hotels, railway stations, and other places where articles are received to be called for, should be returned to the Post Office as soon as it has become evident that they will not be called for. Such articles should, under ordinary circumstances, be returned to the post-men within a month of their delivery.

Telegrams intended for onward transmission by inland Post.

15. In the case of a message for a non-telegraph station in India, the sender should indicate the Telegraph Office by which the message is to be made over to the Post Office, thus:—

To { (Station)	Simla.
To { (Name)	Mr. A. Smith.
To { (Address)	Kotgarh, Post, Simla.

* For the Post Offices empowered to insure, see clause 2, Section V.

+ For the Post Offices empowered to receive or deliver value-payable articles, see clause 2, Section VI.

The Telegraph Office will understand from the above that the message is to be telegraphed to Simla and there delivered to the Post Office for transmission to Mr. A. Smith at Kotgarh. The Telegraph Office prepares the message without charging anything extra on that account to the sender.

But if the sender wishes the message when sent by post to be registered, he must pay the postal registration fee of 2 annas (by a telegraph stamp or stamps, in addition to the ordinary telegraph charge, and enter the word "registered" after the word "post" in the address; thus: "Post registered, Simla."

Note.—A registration fee of 2 annas is also payable in the case of messages to which replies are prepaid, and which are addressed to a station where there is no Telegraph Office, or to a station on the Eastern Bengal, Northern or South Indian Railways. The railways mentioned above decline to take charge of reply prepaid messages, and they are therefore forwarded registered by post from the nearest Government Telegraph Office.

Telegrams intended for onward transmission by Foreign Post.

16. In the case of a message intended for any place abroad telegraphed to the Indian port of despatch of the mails, a fee of 11 annas to cover postage and registration must be prepaid. Thus a message prepaid in telegraph charge with 12 annas in addition to the ordinary inland telegraph charge, and addressed—

To (Station)	Pomboy.
To (Name)	Messrs. H. F. King & Co.
To (Address)	25, Pall Mall, London.

will be telegraphed to Bombay and forwarded thence by post registered to the London address. Any messages intended for transmission abroad which may be received in Bombay too late for registration, will be posted unregistered.

Treatment of letters, &c., suspected to contain anything in contravention of Postal Rules.

17. Letters or other articles suspected to contain anything in contravention of Postal Rules, shall not be detained for examination at the despatching office, but shall be forwarded marked "Doubtful." The Post Master receiving such letters or other articles shall then act in accordance with Section 66 of the Post Office Act†.

Where the infringement of rule is obvious, no detention being necessary for the purpose of examination, and the penalty being merely the charge of a different rate of postage, or the refusal to receive or forward the article, the Post Master of the despatching office will himself take the necessary steps; and in all cases in which it is suspected that explosive, dangerous, or offensive substances are enclosed, it is the duty of the despatching office to do so. Post-cards having anything but the address written, printed, or otherwise impressed on the address side (in disregard of the instructions printed on the post-card), or having any paper or other article attached to them, will be treated as letters.

* For example—

- (1) Any letter, paper, writing, or other enclosure of a private nature, forwarded under color or pretence of an official communication.
- (2) Any contraband article, or any article on which duty is owing to Government.
- (3) Book or Pattern Envelope containing a communication having the character of an actual and personal correspondence (not wholly printed, lithographed, or papyrographed.)
- (4) Parcels having more than one such communication (not wholly printed, lithographed, or papyrographed.)
- (5) Articles containing origin transmitted otherwise than on Government account.
- (6) Clubbed packets.
- (7) Dangerous or offensive substances, &c. as described in clause 9 of this Section.

† *Indian Post Office Act, Section 66.*—If any officer in charge of a Post Office shall suspect that any letter or other article lying for delivery at his office contains any contraband article, or any article on which duty is owing to Government; or that any letter or other article lying for delivery at the Post Office contains any writing or enclosure in contravention of the provisions of Sections 12, 16, or 18 (see list of forbidden articles under preceding foot-note) of this Act, it shall be lawful for such officer to summon the person to whom the letter or other article is directed, to attend at the Post Office by himself or agent, within forty-eight hours after the receipt thereof at that Post Office, and to open the same in the presence of the person to whom it is directed, or of that person's agent, and if that person shall not so attend by himself or agent, then to open it in the absence of that person. Provided that if the officer in charge be under the rank of a Post Master, he shall call in two respectable persons as witnesses before he shall open a letter or other article in the absence of the person to whom it is addressed. Provided also, that in all cases the opened letter or other article shall be subsequently delivered to the persons to whom it is addressed, unless it be required for judicial proceedings, and that the opening of the same and the circumstances connected therewith shall be immediately reported to the Post Master General.

Post Office may refuse to receive letters, &c., bearing appearance of having been opened.

18. The Post Master at any station, or the person in charge of the Post Office, has power to refuse letters or other articles bearing the appearance of having been opened and re-closed, or otherwise improperly dealt with, unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature that they were sent in that state. The refusal will be absolute in the case of registered letters and parcels tendered for insurance.

Letters, &c., once posted not to be returned without express order, except in specified cases.

19. The following rules govern the re-delivery to the sender of all letters and other articles posted in a Post Office or Post Office extension, except in the manner described (as to unsealed letters, &c.) in Section 29 of the Post Office Act, or 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 destination:—

(1) No letters or other articles delivered into any Post Office shall be re-delivered except under the orders of—

- (a) The Chief Postal Authority in a Province;
- (b) The Director General of the Post Office;
- (c) The Local Government or Administration; or
- (d) The Governor General in Council.

(2) A fee of one rupee shall be paid with any application for such re-delivery.

Note.—A share of one rupee is all that is required on each application, even though the application may refer to more than one letter or article.

(3) An application for the re-delivery of any such letter or article may be presented in writing to the said officers, Governments or Administrations, directly, or through any person in charge of a Post Office.

(4) Such application shall be received only from the writer of the letter or the sender of the article, or from some person duly authorised in this behalf by such writer or sender.

(5) The application shall be accompanied by a statement (which may be enclosed in a sealed cover) of the reasons why re-delivery of the letter or article is sought. Such sealed cover shall be opened only by the officer or by a Secretary to the Government or Administration to whom or to which the application is presented.

(6) On receipt of such application and statement, together with a fee of one rupee to be paid by a Post Master or other officer in charge of a Post Office, he shall transmit the application and statement to the nearest officer or authority having power under Rule 1 to dispose of such application.

(7) If the letter or article of which re-delivery is sought is in his possession, the said Post Master or other officer, instead of forwarding it to its address, shall keep it in his possession and send the application to the said officer or authority.

(8) If the letter or article is not in the possession of the said Post Master or other officer, he shall require any other officer of the Post Office in whose possession it may be to detain the same pending its delivery, and to send it instead to the authority or officer to whom, or to whom the application will be, or has been, sent. The requisition to such other officer may be sent by telegraph, but all expenses attending its transmission must be borne by the applicant.

(9) When the application reaches the officer or authority named in Rule 1, to whom it is transmitted, he or it may order re-delivery of the letter or article upon being satisfied that the applicant is the writer or sender, and that sufficient reasons have been given for the re-delivery, otherwise he shall send it at once to its address.

(10) No letter delivered into the post shall be re-delivered in any case to any one but the writer, or some person authorised by the writer in writing to receive it; and no article, not being a letter delivered into the post, shall be re-delivered to any one but the holder, or to some person authorised by the holder in writing to receive it.

(11) In the foregoing rules, the word "writer" does not include a person who writes a letter which another dictates or directs to be written, or who copies a letter which has been written by another; but in each of such cases the author of the letter shall, for the purposes of these rules, be held to be the "writer."

These rules apply to all letters and articles, official as well as non-official. But in the case of official letters and articles, no fee is taken, the cost whereof would be debited as public expenditure.

Re-directed and re-posted articles.

20. Articles re-directed are not chargeable with any additional Indian postage on account of re-direction. Re-directed articles include not only articles re-directed in a Post Office, but articles which having been delivered, by the sender, are returned or re-posted with a revised address within the local limits of the Post-town of last delivery: such articles are reckoned as being re-directed from the Post-town of last delivery. No refund of postage which may have been paid on the delivery of such articles is allowed; but postage paid at the first delivery will not be demanded again from the addressee under the revised address. Articles which have been opened and re-posted, or which, even though not opened, are re-posted at any Post-town other than that of last delivery, are treated as articles posted for the first time, no account being taken of any cancelled postage stamps which may be on them.

Persons rejecting a chargeable letter, &c., unopened, not bound to pay the charge.

21. The person to whom any chargeable letter or other article may be delivered, is not bound to pay the amount charged if he forthwith returns the same unopened; but if he opens or retains the same, he is bound to pay the amount charged thereon. If he forthwith returns the same unopened, the article is treated as refused.

Refund of charge on letters, &c., sent unopened.

22. If a letter or other article shall appear to the satisfaction of the Post Master of the Office of delivery to have been maliciously sent for the purpose of annoying the person to whom it is addressed, the Post Master of the Delivery Office may remit the amount charged.

Amount marked on letters, &c., to be paid at once.

23. Whatever amount is marked on a letter or other article must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of overcharge will be duly attended to.

Penalty of Post Office in case of refusal to pay the charge.

24. The charge which any person is bound to pay, but which he refuses to pay, is recoverable in the same manner as a fine under the Post Office Act, and the officer in charge of any Post Office has further the power of withholding from any person so refusing, until such charge be paid, any other letter or article addressed to that person not being on Her Majesty's Service.

Commanding Officers to receive letters, &c., for their Regiments.

25. Letters, &c., directed to Native Officers, or men of Regiments or Detachments, shall be delivered to an Orderly or any other fit person, who shall be deputed by the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Detachment to receive the same; but letters, &c., on which postage may be due shall not be delivered to such person unless the postage be first paid.

Postmen must require immediate payment of amount due and signature of receipts and acknowledgments.

26. Postmen are forbidden to deliver any letter, or other article without requiring immediate payment of the exact amount due, or to deliver any registered letter or parcel without requiring the immediate signature of the receipt or receipts and acknowledgment. They are not bound to give change. If the amount charged is not at once tendered or if the receipts or acknowledgments are not at once signed, and the Postman is subjected to detention, the letters, &c., shall be taken back to the Post Office for the next delivery. Postmen are forbidden to deviate from their prescribed routes.

Delivery tickets.

27. Delivery tickets for the delivery of letters, &c., at the Post Office window can be obtained at the post-office. No. 12 are issued from all Post Offices authorized by the Post Master General or officer exercising the powers of Post Master General to grant them, under conditions which can be ascertained at the Post Office.

Letter boxes marked for "letters only."

28. Letter boxes marked for "letters only" must not be used for posting newspapers, books or pattern packets or parcels, and any such articles found in them will be subject to detention.

Late letters.

29. Except when a Post Master General shall deem a longer interval necessary, "late letters" will be received at any Post Office until fifteen minutes before the despatch of the mails. But no late letter will be forwarded by the mail, preparing for despatch unless fully prepaid by means of stamps, so as to include the ordinary postage and the late-letter fee. The late-letter fee is four annas, except where any lower rate or scale of rates may be specially authorized by a Post Master General for any particular Office.

N.B.—Late letters are such as are posted, after the hour fixed for the closing of any mail, and which therefore cannot be sent forward by the mail then in preparation unless extra payment be made. No Office shall be kept open merely for the reception of late letters after the usual hour of closing at night. Late letters can be posted only at a Post Office.

Unclaimed Letters, Parcels, &c., how disposed of.

30. Unclaimed articles ordinarily lie for three weeks in the Post Office of destination before return to the sender; after that interval all parcels are returned to the Posting Office for delivery to the sender. Registered articles if superscribed on the outside with the sender's name and address, are similarly returned by the Posting Office for delivery to the sender. Registered articles not so superscribed and other articles are sent to the Dead Letter Office for return to the sender. If the article bears on its cover no clue to the sender's name and address it is opened by the Dead Letter Office for examination. When the required information cannot be thus obtained the article is destroyed, after remaining in the Dead Letter Office for one year.

Post-Remittance, &c.

31. As an exception to the above rule, articles addressed "Post-Remittance" or "To be returned" or "To be kept till called for," or simply "Post Office," will be retained one month, and in the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, as well as in Aden, Rangoon and Karachi, for four months in lieu of three weeks.

Refused Letters, &c.—how disposed of.

32. If any person whatever, or any registered articles having the sender's name and address on the cover is rejected unopened by the addressee, it is returned to the Posting Office for delivery to the sender, the amount due thereon (if any) being recovered from him. Any other articles similarly rejected unopened by the addressee, or if any amount is due thereon, and if the sender's name and address are written on the cover, returned to the sender through the Dead Letter Office, in order that the amount due may be recovered from him; in all other cases, or when the sender's name and address are not on the cover, such letter or other article is sent to the Dead Letter Office, where if it is opened, the amount due being recovered from the sender or the article destroyed.

Lawful detention of Post Office Messengers, &c.—penalty.

33. It is not lawful for any person, unless acting by express order of the Government, to detain, except for a criminal offence, a Post Office messenger whilst carrying the mails, or to detain any cart, horse or vehicle upon which the mails are being carried, or on any pretence to open a packet or mail bag or box in transit from one Post Office to another; and any person guilty of such an offence is punishable with a fine not exceeding Rs. 500.

Refusal to deliver up letters, &c., which ought to have been delivered to another person—penalty.

34. Any person who shall fraudulently retain, or wilfully secrete, or make away with, or keep or detain, or being required to deliver up by an Officer of the Post Office, shall neglect or refuse to deliver up a post letter or other article which ought to have been delivered to any other person, or mail bag, box, or packet containing a letter or other article which shall have been sent by the post, is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, and is also liable to a fine.

Clubb'd Packet—Definition of, and prohibition against.

35. A "clubb'd packet," according to the definition given in the Post Office Act is "a packet containing a collection of letters not made by an agent of the Post Office, transmitted through the Post Office with the view of the enclosed letters being delivered to more than one person through the agency of the person by whom the packet was made up;" and the public are reminded that the transmission of clubb'd packets is an infringement of the law, rendering the person liable to severe penalties under Section 46 of the Post Office Act.

Government not responsible for loss.

36. Under Section 45 of the Post Office Act, the Government is not responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of anything entrusted to the Post Office for conveyance, and no person employed by the Government in the Post Office Department is responsible for any such loss or damage, unless that person shall have caused such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently. A special exception to this, the Government undertakes responsibility for insured articles to the extent indicated in Section V.

Complaints against the Post Office.

37. 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. In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters or other articles, the covers or envelopes bearing the Post Office Stamp must be presented for inspection; and when any complaints are preferred against any Postman, the number of his badge should be specified.

III.—Certificates of Posting of Unregistered Articles.

Preparation and presentation of Certificates.

1. Persons desirous to have a certificate of posting in respect of any article for which a Post Office receipt is not given, may obtain such certificate under the following conditions, viz.:

(1) The certificate of posting should be presented ready written in ink along with the article to be posted, and both the certificate and the article should be presented at the Post Office window on any day, except Sunday, during open hours as notified locally, at least half an hour before the hour fixed for closing the mail for which it is intended.

(2) The certificate should be an exact transcript of what is entered upon the address side of the article to be posted, and should have a half-anna postage label affixed thereto.

(3) The Post Office will compare the address of the article with the certificate, and if it be correct, will obliterate the postage label and impress the dated stamp upon the certificate. The certificate will be returned to the person who presented it.

The object of Certificates.

4. The object of these certificates is to give to the public the means of knowing that articles entrusted to messengers to be posted have actually been posted; the grant of a certificate of posting does not effect registration or obtain for the article posted any special security in transmission by post. After receipt in the Post Office such articles are treated as ordinary unregistered articles.

IV.—Registration.

Full pre payment of fee and postage. Presentation in window.

1. Any letter, post-card, book packet or pattern packet may be registered at any Post Office for transmission by Inland Post, provided that the registration fee, together with the postage, be fully prepaid by means of stamps. All articles intended for registration must be presented for that purpose at the window. Articles found in the Letter Box marked "Registered" are treated as ordinary articles, except in the cases provided for in clause 5 below. The registration fee is 2 annas.

Hours of registration.

2. For information regarding hours for registration, see clause 14, Section II.

Parcels.

3. Parcels being transmitted under the same precautions as registered articles, no separate registration of such parcels is necessary.

Registration makes transmission of all articles more secure.

4. Registration makes the transmission of all articles more secure, as it passes through the hands of comparatively few Postal Officers, every one of whom has to give an acknowledgment of receipt. But although every sender will be made to trace the despatch in any case of loss or damage to a registered article, the Government is not responsible for such loss or damage under Section 54 of the Post Office Act. For the conditions under which the Government accepts responsibility, see the next Section headed "Insurance."

Receipts and acknowledgments for registered articles.

5. A receipt for each article is ordinarily given to the sender, and a receipt for each article is ordinarily taken from the addressee; but in the case of a number of registered articles posted by the same person at the same time, and all bearing the same address, only one receipt is given to the sender, and only one despatched from the addressee, the separate number of each article being however entered on the single receipt. Should, however, the person who posts the articles demand separate receipts, they will be given, and in that case separate receipts will also be taken from the addressee.

The sender of a registered article may, if he so desires, present a stamp for the same ready written in a book at the Post Office window when tendering the article for registration. In such cases the receiving officer will compare the entries in the book with the address on the article, and after entering in the receipt the number and weight of the article, will date, sign and stamp the book, which will then be returned to the sender. In lieu of furnishing him with the usual postal form of receipt. The object of this arrangement is to meet the convenience of persons registering several articles at the same time, who may wish to preserve receipts in the form of a book.

The sender of a registered article will be furnished with an acknowledgment signed by the addressee on payment of one anna for postage. When a sender desires an acknowledgment, he must give his name and full address at the time of registering the article, and prepay the acknowledgment postage by means of a stamp added to the article in addition to the postage and registration fee otherwise due. The acknowledgment will be posted to the sender's address by the office where the registered article is delivered.

The sender should furnish his name and address.

6. The sender of a registered article is not bound to give his name and address (unless he desires an acknowledgment under the preceding rule), but he is recommended to do so, by writing his name and address on the cover on the lower left hand corner, so that if the article cannot for any reason be delivered, it may be returned to the sender unopened.

Registered letters should be securely enclosed and sealed.

7. The sender of a registered letter is recommended to see that it is enclosed in a cover or envelope of a substantial kind fastened in a secure manner. Sealing wax with a distinct impression (other than that of the current coin) is recommended for fastening the cover, instead of, or in addition to, any other means of securing it.

Currency Notes, &c., must be registered.

8. If an article posted at any Indian Post Office and addressed to any place in India contains a currency note, or any portion thereof, or manifestly contains a postage or other stamp, or label, or a cheque, bond, bank-note, bank post bill, bill of exchange or the like, the registration thereof is compulsory; and if any such article be found unregistered at any stage of its passage through the post, it is registered and a double registration fee charged on delivery, in addition to any other postage which may be due. Nothing in this rule necessitates the registration of an article containing a postage or other stamp or label, a cheque, bond, bank-note and the like, unless the contents thereof are either superscribed upon the cover, or are known or manifest to the officers of the Post Office Department owing to the transparency, insecurity, or insufficiency of the cover or to any other cause. Attention is drawn to the following order of the Govern-

ment published in the *Gazette of India* of the 27th March 1869, viz.—"In ordinary cases of lost notes, the Currency Department registers notes reported to have been lost, and communicates by letter with the losers. In cases where the holders of notes knowingly disregard the Notification of Government, making it compulsory to register letters containing currency notes, payment for half-notes lost under such circumstances should only be made as the law would oblige, viz., at the counter of the Currency Office under the usual bond, and the Currency Office should refuse to correspond regarding notes so lost, or to remit the amount as is done in ordinary cases." See also the instructions and advice on this subject given in clause 7, Section II.

For articles which must be insured, see clause 8, Section II.

Registration in places abroad.

3. For information on this subject, see clause 7 of Section X.

V.—Insurance.

The following rules relate to the insurance of registered letters and parcels:—

Gold, &c., must be insured.

1. Gold, bullion, precious stones, and jewels can be sent by post only in insured registered letters or insured parcels; and senders are recommended to insure all articles of value where possible. Registered letters and parcels may be insured for transmission by inland post for the actual value (by which is meant the whole actual value) of the contents. The actual value must be certified on them by the sender.

Insurance Office, Compensation, &c.

2. The facility for insuring registered letters and parcels will be made available at almost all Post Offices (see List of Post Offices at end of the Postal Guide, in which the few excepted offices beyond the Indian frontier are specially mentioned as exceptions). Insured articles cannot be posted at or delivered from Post Offices not included in the List above referred to, e.g., Native State Post Offices or Foreign Post Offices. By Native State Post Offices are meant Post Offices situated in Native States and managed by the Native State administrations. Undeliverable insured articles will be at once returned to the office of origin for re-delivery to the sender, and in view to the refund to him of the insurance fee. The Government will guarantee to the sender the safe transit of insured registered letters and parcels, and will give compensation to him within the insured value for any actual loss occurring in transit from any cause whatsoever, except in the cases described below.

The excepted cases are as follows:—

- (1).—Misdelivery arising out of incorrectness or incompleteness of the address written by the sender.
- (2).—Fraud or wrong or incomplete declaration or certificate on the part of the sender or addressee, and, in the case of currency notes or Government promissory notes, the omission or failure to furnish in such declaration or certificate on the part of the sender, the serial and general number and the value of each note, and any other information and particulars regarding them, which may be required at the time of sending, registering or delivering the same, and as regards all other articles the failure or omission on the part of the sender or addressee to furnish in such declaration or certificate any particulars as to value or description or number that may be required.
- (3).—When the receipt or acknowledgment has been signed by the addressee or his agent; it being understood that the addressee shall fully examine the outward appearance of the letter or parcel before signing the receipt or acknowledgment. By the term agent is meant not merely a person specially authorized by the addressee, but any servant, or other person connected with the addressee's household or business establishment, who is accustomed to sign the receipts for registered letters or parcels arriving to his address. Any person who wishes to restrict the delivery of insured articles arriving to his address may do so by communicating with the Post Office.
- (4).—When the sender does not give intimation of loss within three months from the date of posting.
- (5).—In cases of damage as distinguished from loss; it being understood that the sender is responsible for the proper packing of articles liable to damage so as to provide sufficient protection for them.
- (6).—When there is no visible damage to the envelope or other covering or seals: it being understood that the sender must so pack the letter or parcel that its contents cannot be touched without visible damage as aforesaid being caused.
- (7).—When the loss occurs during uninsured transit, in the case of partially insured articles. (see next clause.)

3. The List of Post Offices at the end of the Postal Guide distinguishes certain offices marked "A" from and to which insurance is *partial*. In such cases the transit through Native territory is not insured against highway robbery, and the insurance fee is half the usual amount. Partial insurance is intended to cover all risks during transit in British territory and all risks during transit in Native territory except those arising out of highway robbery.

4. The compensation will be payable one month after the date on which intimation of loss is given by the sender to the Post Office, except in cases in which the Post Master General or officer exercising the powers of Post Master General may consider that the circumstances demand the withholding of payment pending enquiry.

Acknowledgments. Intimation of loss.

5. An acknowledgment signed by the addressee will in ordinary course be transmitted to the sender; and in the event of the acknowledgment conveying the intimation of loss, or of the non-receipt of an acknowledgment within three months, he is expected to give intimation to the Post Office.

Ownership of lost articles, &c.

6. The sender shall, on receiving compensation, make over in writing to the Government the whole of his rights in the lost property, and shall give all information necessary to facilitate the search for it.

Limit of Weight and Size. No limit of Value.

7. No letter or parcel may be insured for an amount greater or less than the actual value of its contents as certified thereon by the sender. Letters and parcels may be insured without limit as to value. The weight of an insured parcel may not exceed the usual limit of 2,000 tolas; and in respect of size, &c., it will be subject to the ordinary conditions mentioned in Section I.

Insurance Fees.

8. The charges for insurance will be as follows:—

	Rs.	As.
When the value certified does not exceed...	33	2
When the value certified does not exceed...	100	4

and 4 annas for every additional Rupee 100 or fraction thereof.

Prepayment compulsory.

* Specimen of declaration* to accompany the letter or parcel.

This letter (or parcel) addressed to
Major G. H. Grenky,
16th Hussars,
Muller,
is declared by us, the senders, to contain the following articles, viz:—

A gold ring value	Rs.	110
Three gold studs value	Rs.	72
and currency notes—		
No. $\frac{10}{12}$ 45593	Rs.	25
" $\frac{6}{7}$ 60893	Rs.	10
" $\frac{1}{27}$ 66411	Rs.	5
	Rs.	35
Total value	Rs.	217

(Signature) HARRISON & Co.,
8, Old Court House Street,
Calcutta.
Dated 1st February 1878.

9. The prepayment of all charges on insured articles is compulsory. In the case of insured letters the prepayment of postage as well as registration and insurance fees must be by means of postage stamps; and in the case of insured parcels the prepayment of postage as well as insurance fees must be by means of cash tendered with the parcels.

Declaration of Value and Contents required.

10. A written declaration* stating the nature and actual value of the contents, must accompany each registered letter or parcel tendered for insurance, and if currency notes form the contents or part of the contents thereof, the serial and general numbers as well as the value of each note must be written in the declaration. The signature and address of the sender must be added. This declaration will be recorded in the Post Office.

11. The declared actual value must also be certified by the sender in figures and words immediately above the address* on the envelope or cover of the letter or parcel; no correction or erasure being allowable in the writing or figures of the amount certified.

* Specimen of writing the certified value on the envelope.

Certified value two hundred and seventeen (177) rupees.

To Major G. H. Grenky,
16th Hussars,
Muller.

Penalty for false Declaration.

12. Any person making a false certificate will be liable to the penalty under Section 48 of the Post Office Act of 1866, as well as to penalties for cheating under the Penal Code.

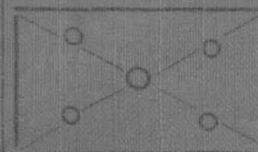
Hours for Insurance.

13. Registered letters and parcels intended for insurance must be presented at the window of the Post Office. Two hours for their reception will be the ordinary registration hours, which with a few exceptions are from 7 to 8 A.M. and from noon to 5 P.M. (see clause 13, Section II). They will not be received at all on Sundays, and they must be tendered at least one hour before the time fixed for the closing of the mail by which they are intended to be despatched, otherwise they will be detained till the next despatch is made.

Mode of Packing, Sealing, &c.

14. Letters and parcels intended for insurance should be closed as follows:—

In the case of a letter if the cover be an envelope of the ordinary kind as represented on the margin, it should be of strong paper and must have seals on the flap point in the centre, and on each of the four corners, with distinct impressions of some device other than that of a current coin. If the cover of the letter be other than an ordinary envelope of the kind referred to above, it should be of strong paper or other substantial material, and must have seals placed along each fold or seam, not more than two inches apart. A parcel must be securely packed in cloth, or tin, and if it is packed in cloth, it must bear similar seals at intervals not exceeding three inches along each line of sewing. Packing in wax-cloth as an outer covering is admitted, but not recommended, as seals do not adhere properly to it; if used, it is better to use it as an inside covering.



15. Letters and parcels not fulfilling the required conditions will not be insured.

16. As a further precaution it is recommended that in closing an envelope containing only paper enclosures, the flaps should be closed with paste as well as with seals, and that a needle and thread should be passed through the envelope and its contents, the knot of the thread being placed under the central seal; a specimen of an envelope closed in this manner can be seen at the Post Office.

Receipts and Acknowledgments to be signed by addressee.

17. The addressee of an insured letter or parcel must sign both the receipt and acknowledgment presented therewith, unless the outward appearance of the cover gives rise to suspicion of tampering. In such case he should return the letter or parcel unopened, arranging with the Post Master to take delivery at the Post Office, the letter or parcel being opened there in the presence of the Post Master and its contents entered in an inventory which will be prepared in duplicate and must be signed by the addressee. One copy of the signed inventory will be forwarded by the Post Office to the sender with the unsigned acknowledgment attached to it.

Value-Payable Parcels may be insured.

18. "Value-payable parcels," i.e., parcels the value of which is realized from the addressee and paid to the sender (see next Section) may also be insured; insurance however renders the prepayment of postage and the insurance fee compulsory. When a "value-payable parcel" is insured, the sender will receive from the Post Office two receipts, i.e., a value-payable receipt and an insurance receipt.

VI.—Value-Payable Articles.

(i.e., PARCELS AND REGISTERED BOOK PACKETS, but not Pattern Packets.)

The following rules relate to value-payable articles:—

Object of the System.

1. The sender of a parcel or registered book packet may, at the time of posting, state the value of its contents in view to the amount being realized from the addressee and paid to him the sender.

Offices where the System is in force.

2. "Value payable" articles may be posted in and addressed to only such Post Offices as are Money Order Offices. (Offices which are not Money Order Offices are distinguished by * in the List of Post Offices at end of Postal Guide.)

Parcels and Book Packets how to be packed.

3. "Value payable" parcels should be packed as ordinary parcels, and "value payable" book packets should be packed in open covers, as prescribed for ordinary book packets in Section I. In these cases the sender is responsible for secure packing.

4. In the case of a "value payable" parcel destined to insure it, the rules regarding the packing of insured parcels (clause 14, Section VI) must be followed.

Rate of Commission.

1. The commission chargeable on payment to the holder of the value of the contents of a "value-payable" article will be as follows:—

If the value does not exceed Rs. 10	As.
If it exceeds Rs. 10 and does not exceed Rs. 25	2
and 4 annas additional for every additional 25 rupees or fraction thereof, up to the limit of value (Rs. 600)	4

Payment of value to sender less Commission.

2. The commission will be deducted from the amount of the realized value when payment is made to the sender. Payment will be made by means of Money Orders. If a "value-payable" article is refused by the addressee, or from any cause is not delivered, payment of the value will not be made to the sender, and no claim will be made upon him, except for any unpaid postage which may have been originally due.

Postage Rates, &c., on Value-Payable Articles.

3. Postage will be chargeable on "value-payable" parcels at the same rates as are chargeable on ordinary parcels, and it may be prepaid or otherwise at the option of the sender; prepayment of parcel postage can only be made in cash. The postage (at ordinary book packet rates) upon a "value-payable" registered book packet and the registration fee (two annas) must be prepaid by means of stamps.

Limit of Weight, Size, Value, &c.

4. The limit of weight 2,000 (two thousand) lbs. prescribed for ordinary parcels, as well as the conditions respecting size, are prescribed in Section I for ordinary parcels and ordinary book packets, will be applicable to "value-payable" articles. The value of the contents of a "value-payable" article may not exceed Rs. 600 and may not contain a fraction of an anna.

Payment of Value, &c., required prior to delivery.

5. The value of the contents of "value-payable" articles, together with any postage due, must be paid by the addressee before they are delivered.

Hours of receipt of Value-Payable Articles.

6. "Value payable" articles will be received at the window of the Post Office during the hours fixed for receiving ordinary parcels, which, with a few exceptions, are from 7 to 8 a.m., and from noon to 5 p.m., see clause 13, Section II. They will not be received at all on Sundays, and they must be put at least one hour before the time fixed for closing the mail, with which they are to be despatched, otherwise they will be detained till the next despatch is made.

Particulars required from Senders.

7. "Value-payable" articles when presented at the Post Office window should be accompanied by a memorandum in the prescribed form (copies of which can be obtained at the Post Office) containing the following particulars, &c.:—

- Name and address of the addressee or full.
- Value of the contents recoverable from the addressee.
- Date of posting.

Description of Contents not necessary.

8. A description of the contents should not be given, unless the sender desires to insure a "value-payable" parcel in which case the insurance rules (see clauses 10 and 11, Section V) must be followed.

Receipt by Addressee.

9. Intimation of the arrival of a "value-payable" article will be sent to the addressee; and on his presenting at the Post Office either personally or by messenger, the receipt at foot of the intimation duly signed, and tendering the amount of the value of the contents, together with any postage that may be due, the article will be delivered. The article should be carefully examined by the addressee or his messenger before it is received, and if there be any appearance of tampering it should be brought to the notice of the Post Master, in whose presence, if necessary, it may be opened.

VII.—Money Orders.**INLAND AND CEYLON MONEY ORDERS.***Applications for Money Orders.*

1. All Post Offices named in the list at the end of this volume are authorized to issue and pay money orders, except such offices as may be exempted by the Director General of the Post Office from transacting money order business; such exempted offices are distinguished in the list at the end of Postal Guide by *. Similar authority for the issue and payment of money orders has been extended to the District Treasuries in Mysore at the places noted in the margin. All offices authorized to issue money orders may issue orders payable in Ceylon.

Chikmagalur. | Tankur.
Chikmagalur. | Shimoga.

2. Post Offices will be open for the transaction of money order business between the hours

of 12 noon and 4 p.m.* on every day except Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, the Queen's Birthday, and Good Friday. These hours may, under the authority of the Post Master General, be altered to suit local circumstances.

This application and address of the acknowledgment to be filled up by the Remitter. Nothing to be written by the Remitter on the reverse.

Inland Money Order Application.
For Rs. ———— As. ———— Payable
at ———— Post Office.
Date ———— District ————

Address of the Acknowledgment.
The prompt return of this acknowledgment will depend on the Remitter writing his name and address completely and legibly below. The name stamp will be impressed by the Post Office.

On Postal Service.
Name of Payee {
Name of Remitter {
Full address of Remitter {
Name Stamp to be impressed by Office of Issue.
When this form is folded by the Post Office in returning the acknowledgment to the Remitter, the folding should be along the heavy black line.

3. A separate application must be made for each money order. The application must be written on one of the printed forms supplied (gratis) by the Post Office for that purpose. A diagram of the form is given on the margin, and this form should be used both for inland and for Ceylon money orders.

4. The name of only one person may be entered in the application as payee, and the name of only one person as remitter, except in the case of Firms or Corporations, whose usual designation must be given. An application for a money order payable to a Government official, bank manager, or an editor of a newspaper, &c., in his public capacity, should contain the designation, not the name, of the person for whom the order is intended as a money order drawn in favour of a person by name can only be delivered to the individual named.

5. All the entries to be made in the application by the remitter (as indicated in the form) should be legibly written; and the name and address of the payee must be entered with such completeness as shall secure identification and avoid risk of wrong delivery. In the case of money orders deliverable in presidency and other chief towns, the name of the street and the number of the house in which the payee resides should invariably be given. The occupation, rank, trade or profession of the payee, and any other particular calculated to help in identifying him, should be added. The Post Office will not be responsible for any wrong delivery or payment resulting from, or facilitated by, indistinctness, incompleteness or incompleteness of name or address, or any other defect in the application. The remitter should write his name and address as fully and clearly as possible in the space provided on the face of the acknowledgment, since on this information will depend in a great measure the prompt and correct delivery of the document. The entries in an application may be made by the remitter or any one employed on his behalf.

6. The application may be presented ready written at the Post Office, or it may be written at the Post Office. Where other facilities for getting applications written do not exist, the Post Office officials will ordinarily be able to write an application on behalf of a remitter who appears in person at the Post Office, or sends an intelligent messenger to the Post Office to give the necessary particulars.

Sender may attach a Post-Card to his Application.

7. The remitter of an inland money order may attach to his application a post-card, and a post-card so attached will be delivered with the money order: the post-card should bear the name and address of the payee on the appropriate side, the reverse side being available for any instructions or communication desired to be conveyed to the payee. This clause does not apply to money orders payable in Ceylon.

Presentation of Applications.

8. Applications for money orders must be presented at the Post Office window. The remitter or his messenger, on presenting the application duly prepared together with the

* Special hours have been fixed for money order transactions in the Calcutta and Bombay Offices: where special hours are fixed, they are notified locally.

required amount (being the value of the money order and the commission chargeable thereon), will receive a receipt bearing the dated stamp of the Post Office and the signature of the postal official who receives the money. The receipt will contain particulars of the money order to be delivered to the payee and of his address; and the remitter should examine the receipt with the view of seeing that the particulars have been correctly entered; any error or omission should be pointed out at once by the remitter to the Post Office; and if he omits to do so, the responsibility of any mistake will rest with him.

An applicant for a money order may, if he so desires, present a receipt, ready written in a book, at the Post Office window with his application. In such cases the receiving officer will, after examining the receipt to see that the necessary particulars are given therein, write on the receipt the number as well as the total amount of money received, and stamp it with the Post Office stamp; he will then date and sign the book, and return it to the applicant in lieu of furnishing him with the usual postal form of receipt. The object of this arrangement is to meet the convenience of persons applying for several money orders at the same time, who may wish to preserve receipts in the form of a book.

Transmission of Money Orders, and Acknowledgments by Addressee.

9. The remitter has nothing to do with the transmission of the money order, this work being done entirely by the Post Office, but in due course the remitter of an order payable in British India should expect to receive, through the Post Office, an acknowledgment in testimony of the delivery of the money order to the payee. And if any unreasonable delay should occur in the receipt of this acknowledgment, he should represent the matter to the Post Office. Remitters of money orders payable in Mysore or Ceylon are not furnished with such acknowledgments.

Delivery of Money Orders, Signature of Receipts and Acknowledgments.

10. A money order will be delivered by the Post Office of the post town named in the address given by the remitter, and if necessary, it will be re-directed to a revised address within the limits of British India; but no such re-direction can affect the office of payment as originally named by the remitter. A money order delivered by the Post Office to the payee will be accompanied by a receipt and an acknowledgment. The acknowledgment will be forwarded by the Post Office to the remitter in the case of money orders payable in British India or Ceylon, and retained by the Post Office in the case of money orders issued in Mysore.

Office of Payment to be mentioned on Money Orders.

11. On every money order, there shall be entered the Post Office of payment mentioned by the remitter in his application. If the office of payment be a sub-office its head office will likewise be entered and the order shall be payable at either office. A money order can be paid only at the office or offices named therein.

Money Orders not transferable: Payment, Lapsing, or Forfeiture of Money Orders.

12. A money order is not transferable by endorsement, but the name of the payee of an inland order may be changed at the request of the remitter and on payment of a second commission; a money order must be signed by the payee named therein, and having been so signed it may be presented for payment by the payee or any other legitimate holder. It should be presented at the Post Office of payment on as early a day as possible after receipt.

13. On the last day of the month succeeding that in which the money order was drawn it will lapse: a lapsed order will, however, be payable within two months from the date of its lapsing, if postage stamps equal in value to a second commission be affixed to the back of it. After the expiration of two months from the date of lapsing, the amount of the money order will be forfeited. Thus an unrepresented money order bearing any date in June will lapse at the close of July and shall be forfeited at the close of September.

Signatures of Illiterate Payees

14. In the case of an illiterate payee it will be necessary for him to attend personally at the Post Office to make his mark on the money order in presence of a witness who knows him and is known to the Post Office.

Applications for change of Place of Payment.

15. A remitter has the option of changing the address of the payee of his money order (but not of changing the office of payment) without extra charge; if he so desires to change the address, he should prepare a fresh application, which will be substituted for the original application. If a payee desires to receive payment at a Post Office other than those named in the money order, he should sign the order and send it to the head office of payment named therein, with an application for the issue to him of a fresh order payable to himself or any one else named by him at such office as he may specify. The application may be accompanied by an amount sufficient to pay a second commission equal to the commission charged on the original order, otherwise the second commission will be deducted from the amount of the fresh order. The Post Office which receives the letter of application and issues the fresh order will send a receipt direct by post to the applicant. Any legitimate holder of a money order duly signed by the payee may make the application herein referred to.

Return of Money Orders which cannot be delivered.

16. If an inland money order cannot be delivered, the remitter will be informed of the circumstance, and will thus have an opportunity of giving such further particulars regarding the address, occupation, &c., of the payee as may lead to the delivery of the order.

17. The amount of an inland money order which cannot be delivered will be paid to the remitter.

Duplicates of lost Money Orders.

18. If a money order is lost, application for a duplicate may be made by the payee (or by the remitter in the case of inland money orders) to the office of payment or its head office, accompanied by an amount equal to a second commission. It must be made in writing, and the Post Office shall require the applicant to furnish such particulars or evidence as may be deemed necessary to establish the claim. Such an application, if the office of payment be a sub-office, shall be submitted to its head office. Second duplicates shall in no case be granted. If the application herein referred to is made by the remitter, he must attach to his application the original receipt or a duplicate thereof as provided in the preceding paragraph. A duplicate order shall bear the same date as the original, the date of lapse and forfeiture being consequently the same. Disciplinary authority shall be vested in offices of payment to stop payment of an order represented to have been lost pending the presentation of a formal application for a duplicate.

Right reserved to Post Office of paying a Money Order to Bearer.

19. The Post Office reserves the right of paying a money order to the bearer thereof, and will not be responsible for the genuineness of the signature professing to be that of the payee, or for the legitimacy of the possession of the person presenting the order. The payee of a money order should, therefore, attend to its custody prior to presentation. After once making payment of a money order, by whomsoever presented, the Post Office is not liable to any further claim.

20. The remitter of an inland money order has the option of stopping delivery of the money order to the payee and requiring that the money order shall be delivered to himself.

Commission, Limits of Value, &c.

21. The following conditions are applicable to money orders granted by the Post Office, viz.:-

- (1) The value of money order may not exceed Rs. 150 and may not include the fraction of an anna.
- (2) The same remitter will not be allowed to obtain in one day money orders for a sum exceeding Rs. 500 in the aggregate drawn on the same office or payable to the same person, except under special permission conveyed to the issuing office by the Comptroller, Post Office.
- (3) The grant of money orders may be refused by any Post Office acting under special order of the Comptroller, Post Office, owing to an exceptional state of treasury balances, or any other special cause.
- (4) The commission charged on the issue of money orders will be as follows:-

	Rs.	As.
On sums not exceeding.....	10	0 12
" exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding 25	25	0 4
" " Rs. 25 " " 50	50	0 8
" " Rs. 50 " " 75	75	0 12
" " Rs. 75 " " 100	100	1 0
" " Rs. 100 " " 125	125	1 4
" " Rs. 125 " " 150	150	1 8

- (5) The second commission payable on lapsed orders, &c., will be the same amount as a first commission according to the preceding scale.

FOREIGN* MONEY ORDERS.

Foreign Money Orders, &c.

22. All Post Offices authorised to receive applications for inland money orders are authorised also to receive applications for foreign money orders. Foreign money orders will be issued and paid during the hours fixed for the issue and payment of inland money orders.

Applications for Foreign Money Orders.

23. Applications for foreign money orders must be written on the prescribed form by

* For information regarding Ceylon money orders, see the inland money order rule, ante.
 † Special hours have been fixed for Money Order transactions in the Calcutta and Bombay Offices: where special hours are fixed, they are notified locally.

OVERLAND

tariff showing the amounts chargeable in India
 In addition to the rates shown in the Schedule, the
 Per cent. and one-eighth 2 1/2
 Commission rates 5 Annas.

THE PARTICULAR SCHEDULE TO BE FOLLOWED

AMOUNT OF ORDER.	SCH- DULE 1.	SCH- DULE 2.	SCH- DULE 3.	SCH- DULE 4.	SCH- DULE 5.	SCH- DULE 6.
Exchange rate of Rs. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of Rs. 11/4d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of Rs. 11/4d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of Rs. 11/4d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of Rs. 11/4d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of Rs. 11/4d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of Rs. 11/4d. per Rupee.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1 0 0	10 0 0	10 1 9	10 3 6	10 5 3	10 7 0	10 8 9
2 0 0	20 0 0	20 3 3	20 6 9	20 10 2	20 14 0	20 17 9
3 0 0	30 0 0	30 5 0	30 10 3	30 15 6	30 21 3	30 27 0
4 0 0	40 0 0	40 8 3	40 13 6	41 4 9	41 11 9	41 18 6
5 0 0	50 0 0	50 11 6	51 1 0	51 9 9	52 2 9	52 12 0
6 0 0	60 0 0	60 15 0	61 4 9	61 13 0	62 9 9	63 4 9
7 0 0	70 0 0	70 18 3	71 7 9	72 4 2	73 0 4	73 13 6
8 0 0	80 0 0	80 21 6	81 11 3	82 9 2	83 7 9	84 6 0
9 0 0	90 0 0	90 25 0	91 14 9	92 14 6	93 14 6	94 15 0
10 0 0	100 0 0	101 0 9	102 2 0	103 3 6	104 5 6	105 8 0
1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 3	1 0 3	1 0 3	1 0 3	1 0 3
2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 6	2 0 6	2 0 6	2 0 6	2 0 6
3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 9	3 0 9	3 0 9	3 0 9	3 0 9
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 12	4 0 12	4 0 12	4 0 12	4 0 12
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 15	5 0 15	5 0 15	5 0 15	5 0 15
6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 18	6 0 18	6 0 18	6 0 18	6 0 18
7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 21	7 0 21	7 0 21	7 0 21	7 0 21
8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 24	8 0 24	8 0 24	8 0 24	8 0 24
9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 27	9 0 27	9 0 27	9 0 27	9 0 27
10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 30	10 0 30	10 0 30	10 0 30	10 0 30
11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 33	11 0 33	11 0 33	11 0 33	11 0 33
12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 36	12 0 36	12 0 36	12 0 36	12 0 36
13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 39	13 0 39	13 0 39	13 0 39	13 0 39
14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 42	14 0 42	14 0 42	14 0 42	14 0 42
15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 45	15 0 45	15 0 45	15 0 45	15 0 45
16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 48	16 0 48	16 0 48	16 0 48	16 0 48
17 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 51	17 0 51	17 0 51	17 0 51	17 0 51
18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 54	18 0 54	18 0 54	18 0 54	18 0 54
19 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 57	19 0 57	19 0 57	19 0 57	19 0 57
20 0 0	20 0 0	20 1 0	20 1 0	20 1 0	20 1 0	20 1 0
21 0 0	21 0 0	21 1 3	21 1 3	21 1 3	21 1 3	21 1 3
22 0 0	22 0 0	22 1 6	22 1 6	22 1 6	22 1 6	22 1 6
23 0 0	23 0 0	23 1 9	23 1 9	23 1 9	23 1 9	23 1 9
24 0 0	24 0 0	24 1 12	24 1 12	24 1 12	24 1 12	24 1 12
25 0 0	25 0 0	25 1 15	25 1 15	25 1 15	25 1 15	25 1 15
26 0 0	26 0 0	26 1 18	26 1 18	26 1 18	26 1 18	26 1 18
27 0 0	27 0 0	27 1 21	27 1 21	27 1 21	27 1 21	27 1 21
28 0 0	28 0 0	28 1 24	28 1 24	28 1 24	28 1 24	28 1 24
29 0 0	29 0 0	29 1 27	29 1 27	29 1 27	29 1 27	29 1 27
30 0 0	30 0 0	30 1 30	30 1 30	30 1 30	30 1 30	30 1 30
31 0 0	31 0 0	31 1 33	31 1 33	31 1 33	31 1 33	31 1 33
32 0 0	32 0 0	32 1 36	32 1 36	32 1 36	32 1 36	32 1 36
33 0 0	33 0 0	33 1 39	33 1 39	33 1 39	33 1 39	33 1 39
34 0 0	34 0 0	34 1 42	34 1 42	34 1 42	34 1 42	34 1 42
35 0 0	35 0 0	35 1 45	35 1 45	35 1 45	35 1 45	35 1 45
36 0 0	36 0 0	36 1 48	36 1 48	36 1 48	36 1 48	36 1 48
37 0 0	37 0 0	37 1 51	37 1 51	37 1 51	37 1 51	37 1 51
38 0 0	38 0 0	38 1 54	38 1 54	38 1 54	38 1 54	38 1 54
39 0 0	39 0 0	39 1 57	39 1 57	39 1 57	39 1 57	39 1 57
40 0 0	40 0 0	40 2 0	40 2 0	40 2 0	40 2 0	40 2 0
41 0 0	41 0 0	41 2 3	41 2 3	41 2 3	41 2 3	41 2 3
42 0 0	42 0 0	42 2 6	42 2 6	42 2 6	42 2 6	42 2 6
43 0 0	43 0 0	43 2 9	43 2 9	43 2 9	43 2 9	43 2 9
44 0 0	44 0 0	44 2 12	44 2 12	44 2 12	44 2 12	44 2 12
45 0 0	45 0 0	45 2 15	45 2 15	45 2 15	45 2 15	45 2 15
46 0 0	46 0 0	46 2 18	46 2 18	46 2 18	46 2 18	46 2 18
47 0 0	47 0 0	47 2 21	47 2 21	47 2 21	47 2 21	47 2 21
48 0 0	48 0 0	48 2 24	48 2 24	48 2 24	48 2 24	48 2 24
49 0 0	49 0 0	49 2 27	49 2 27	49 2 27	49 2 27	49 2 27
50 0 0	50 0 0	50 2 30	50 2 30	50 2 30	50 2 30	50 2 30
51 0 0	51 0 0	51 2 33	51 2 33	51 2 33	51 2 33	51 2 33
52 0 0	52 0 0	52 2 36	52 2 36	52 2 36	52 2 36	52 2 36
53 0 0	53 0 0	53 2 39	53 2 39	53 2 39	53 2 39	53 2 39
54 0 0	54 0 0	54 2 42	54 2 42	54 2 42	54 2 42	54 2 42
55 0 0	55 0 0	55 2 45	55 2 45	55 2 45	55 2 45	55 2 45
56 0 0	56 0 0	56 2 48	56 2 48	56 2 48	56 2 48	56 2 48
57 0 0	57 0 0	57 2 51	57 2 51	57 2 51	57 2 51	57 2 51
58 0 0	58 0 0	58 2 54	58 2 54	58 2 54	58 2 54	58 2 54
59 0 0	59 0 0	59 2 57	59 2 57	59 2 57	59 2 57	59 2 57
60 0 0	60 0 0	60 3 0	60 3 0	60 3 0	60 3 0	60 3 0
61 0 0	61 0 0	61 3 3	61 3 3	61 3 3	61 3 3	61 3 3
62 0 0	62 0 0	62 3 6	62 3 6	62 3 6	62 3 6	62 3 6
63 0 0	63 0 0	63 3 9	63 3 9	63 3 9	63 3 9	63 3 9
64 0 0	64 0 0	64 3 12	64 3 12	64 3 12	64 3 12	64 3 12
65 0 0	65 0 0	65 3 15	65 3 15	65 3 15	65 3 15	65 3 15
66 0 0	66 0 0	66 3 18	66 3 18	66 3 18	66 3 18	66 3 18
67 0 0	67 0 0	67 3 21	67 3 21	67 3 21	67 3 21	67 3 21
68 0 0	68 0 0	68 3 24	68 3 24	68 3 24	68 3 24	68 3 24
69 0 0	69 0 0	69 3 27	69 3 27	69 3 27	69 3 27	69 3 27
70 0 0	70 0 0	70 3 30	70 3 30	70 3 30	70 3 30	70 3 30
71 0 0	71 0 0	71 3 33	71 3 33	71 3 33	71 3 33	71 3 33
72 0 0	72 0 0	72 3 36	72 3 36	72 3 36	72 3 36	72 3 36
73 0 0	73 0 0	73 3 39	73 3 39	73 3 39	73 3 39	73 3 39
74 0 0	74 0 0	74 3 42	74 3 42	74 3 42	74 3 42	74 3 42
75 0 0	75 0 0	75 3 45	75 3 45	75 3 45	75 3 45	75 3 45
76 0 0	76 0 0	76 3 48	76 3 48	76 3 48	76 3 48	76 3 48
77 0 0	77 0 0	77 3 51	77 3 51	77 3 51	77 3 51	77 3 51
78 0 0	78 0 0	78 3 54	78 3 54	78 3 54	78 3 54	78 3 54
79 0 0	79 0 0	79 3 57	79 3 57	79 3 57	79 3 57	79 3 57
80 0 0	80 0 0	80 4 0	80 4 0	80 4 0	80 4 0	80 4 0
81 0 0	81 0 0	81 4 3	81 4 3	81 4 3	81 4 3	81 4 3
82 0 0	82 0 0	82 4 6	82 4 6	82 4 6	82 4 6	82 4 6
83 0 0	83 0 0	83 4 9	83 4 9	83 4 9	83 4 9	83 4 9
84 0 0	84 0 0	84 4 12	84 4 12	84 4 12	84 4 12	84 4 12
85 0 0	85 0 0	85 4 15	85 4 15	85 4 15	85 4 15	85 4 15
86 0 0	86 0 0	86 4 18	86 4 18	86 4 18	86 4 18	86 4 18
87 0 0	87 0 0	87 4 21	87 4 21	87 4 21	87 4 21	87 4 21
88 0 0	88 0 0	88 4 24	88 4 24	88 4 24	88 4 24	88 4 24
89 0 0	89 0 0	89 4 27	89 4 27	89 4 27	89 4 27	89 4 27
90 0 0	90 0 0	90 4 30	90 4 30	90 4 30	90 4 30	90 4 30
91 0 0	91 0 0	91 4 33	91 4 33	91 4 33	91 4 33	91 4 33
92 0 0	92 0 0	92 4 36	92 4 36	92 4 36	92 4 36	92 4 36
93 0 0	93 0 0	93 4 39	93 4 39	93 4 39	93 4 39	93 4 39
94 0 0	94 0 0	94 4 42	94 4 42	94 4 42	94 4 42	94 4 42
95 0 0	95 0 0	95 4 45	95 4 45	95 4 45	95 4 45	95 4 45
96 0 0	96 0 0	96 4 48	96 4 48	96 4 48	96 4 48	96 4 48
97 0 0	97 0 0	97 4 51	97 4 51	97 4 51	97 4 51	97 4 51
98 0 0	98 0 0	98 4 54	98 4 54	98 4 54	98 4 54	98 4 54
99 0 0	99 0 0	99 4 57	99 4 57	99 4 57	99 4 57	99 4 57
100 0 0	100 0 0	100 5 0	100 5 0	100 5 0	100 5 0	100 5 0

N.B.—No order can exceed 410 or

MONEY ORDERS.

for Money Orders payable in the United Kingdom.

following rates of commission will be chargeable, viz:—

£ 5	£ 7	£ 10
1 Rupee	1 Rupee 8 annas.	1 Rupees.

WILL BE NOTIFIED FROM TIME TO TIME.

SCH- DULE 7.	SCH- DULE 8.	SCH- DULE 9.	SCH- DULE 10.	SCH- DULE 11.	SCH- DULE 12.	SCH- DULE 13.	AMOUNT OF ORDERS.
Exchange rate of Rs. 10 1/2d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of Rs. 10 1/2d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of Rs. 10 1/2d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of Rs. 10 1/2d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of Rs. 10 1/2d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of Rs. 10 1/2d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of Rs. 10 1/2d. per Rupee.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.
10 10 9	10 12 6	10 14 3	11 0 0	11 2 6	11 4 9	11 6 9	1 0 0
21 5 3	21 9 3	21 13 0	22 1 0	22 5 2	22 9 6	22 13 9	2 0 0
32 0 0	32 5 3	32 10 9	33 1 9	33 7 9	33 14 0	34 4 5	3 0 0
42 10 9	43 2 3	43 10 3	44 2 3	44 10 6	45 2 9	45 11 6	4 0 0
53 5 3	53 15 0	54 8 9	55 2 9	55 13 0	56 7 3	57 2 3	5 0 0
64 0 0	64 11 6	65 7 3	66 3 3	66 15 9	67 12 3	68 9 3	6 0 0
74 19 0	75 8 0	76 5 9	77 3 9	78 2 3	79 1 0	80 0 0	7 0 0
85 3 8	86 4 9	87 4 3	88 4 6	89 4 9	90 5 9	91 6 9	8 0 0
96 0 0	97 1 3	98 2 0	99 3 0	100 7 6	101 10 3	102 13 9	9 0 0
106 10 9	107 13 9	108 1 6	109 5 6	110 19 0	112 15 0	114 4 6	10 0 0
0 8 6	0 8 9	0 8 0	0 8 2	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 3	1 0 0
1 1 0	1 1 3	1 1 6	1 1 9	1 1 9	1 2 0	1 2 3	2 0 0
2 9 6	2 10 0	2 10 3	2 10 6	2 10 9	2 11 0	2 11 6	3 0 0
3 2 8	3 3 0	3 3 9	3 4 3	3 4 9	3 5 3	3 5 9	4 0 0
4 10 9	4 11 3	4 11 9	4 12 3	4 12 9	4 13 3	4 13 9	5 0 0
5 19 0	5 20 0	5 20 6	5 21 0	5 21 6	5 22 0	5 22 6	6 0 0
6 15 0	6 16 6	6 17 3	6 18 0	6 18 6	6 19 3	6 20 0	7 0 0
7 7 6	7 8 9	7 10 3	7 11 6	7 13 0	7 14 6	7 16 0	8 0 0
8 0 0	8 1 6	8 3 0	8 4 6	8 6 0	8 7 6	8 9 3	9 0 0
9 3 6	9 5 0	9 6 6	9 8 0	9 9 6	10 1 3	10 3 0	10 0 0
10 6 6	10 8 0	10 9 6	11 1 0	11 2 6	11 4 3	11 6 0	11 0 0
11 9 6	12 1 0	12 2 6	12 4 0	12 5 6	12 7 3	12 9 0	12 0 0
13 2 6	13 4 0	13 5 6	13 7 0	13 8 6	13 10 3	13 12 0	13 0 0
14 5 6	14 7 0	14 8 6	14 10 0	14 11 6	14 13 3	14 15 0	14 0 0
15 8 6	15 10 0	15 11 6	15 13 0	15 14 6	15 16 3	15 18 0	15 0 0
16 11 6	16 13 0	16 14 6	16 16 0	16 17 6	16 19 3	16 21 0	16 0 0
17 14 6	17 16 0	17 17 6	17 19 0	17 20 6	17 22 3	17 24 0	17 0 0
18 17 6	18 19 0	18 20 6	18 22 0	18 23 6	18 25 3	18 27 0	18 0 0
19 20 6	19 22 0	19 23 6	19 25 0	19 26 6	19 28 3	19 30 0	19 0 0
20 23 6	20 25 0	20 26 6	20 28 0	20 29 6	20 31 3	20 33 0	20 0 0
21 26 6	21 28 0	21 29 6	21 31 0	21 32 6	21 34 3	21 36 0	21 0 0
22 29 6	22 31 0	22 32 6	22 34 0	22 35 6	22 37 3	22 39 0	22 0 0
23 32 6	23 34 0	23 35 6	23 37 0	23 38 6	23 40 3	23 42 0	23 0 0
24 35 6	24 37 0	24 38 6	24 40 0	24 41 6	24 43 3	24 45 0	24 0 0
25 38 6	25 40 0	25 41 6	25 43 0	25 44 6	25 46 3	25 48 0	25 0 0
26 41 6	26 43 0	26 44 6	26 46 0	26 47 6	26 49 3	26 51 0	26 0 0
27 44 6	27 46 0	27 47 6	27 49 0	27 50 6	27 52 3	27 54 0	27 0 0
28 47 6	28 49 0	28 50 6	28 52 0	28 53 6	28 55 3	28 57 0	28 0 0
29 50 6	29 52 0	29 53 6	29 55 0	29 56 6	29 58 3	29 60 0	29 0 0
30 53 6	30 55 0	30 56 6	30 58 0	30 59 6	30 61 3	30 63 0	30 0 0
31 56 6	31 58 0	31 59 6	31 61 0	31 62 6	31 64 3	31 66 0	31 0 0
32 59 6	32 61 0	32 62 6	32 64 0	32 65 6	32 67 3	32 69 0	32 0 0
33 62 6	33 64 0	33 65 6	33 67 0	33 68 6	33 70 3	33 72 0	33 0 0
34 65 6	34 67 0	34 68 6	34 70 0	34 71 6	34 73 3	34 75 0	34 0 0
35 68 6	35 70 0	35 71 6	35 73 0	35 74 6	35 76 3	35 78 0	35 0 0
36 71 6	36 73 0	36 74 6	36 76 0	36 77 6	36 79 3	36 81 0	36 0 0
37 74 6	37 76 0	37 77 6	37 79 0	37 80 6	37 82 3	37 84 0	37 0 0
38 77 6	38 79 0	38 80 6	38 82 0	38 83 6	38 85 3	38 87 0	38 0 0
39 80 6	39 82 0	39 83 6	39 85 0	39 86 6	39 88 3	39 90 0	39 0 0
40 83 6	40 85 0	40 86 6	40 88 0	40 89 6	40 91 3	40 93 0	40 0 0
41 86 6	41 88 0	41 89 6	41 91 0	41 92 6	41 94 3	41 96 0	41 0 0
42 89 6	42 91 0	42 92 6	42 94 0	42 95 6	42 97 3	42 99 0	42 0 0
43 92 6	43 94 0	43 95 6	43 97 0	43 98 6	43 100 3	43 102 0	43 0 0
44 95 6	44 97 0	44 98 6	44 100 0	44 101 6	44 103 3	44 105 0	44 0 0
45 98 6	45 100 0	45 101 6	45 103 0	45 104 6	45 106 3	45 108 0	45 0 0
46 101 6	46 103 0	46 104 6	46 106 0	46 107 6	46 109 3	46 111 0	46 0 0
47 104 6	47 106 0	47 107 6	47 109 0	47 110 6	47 112 3	47 114 0	47 0 0
48 107 6	48 109 0	48 110 6	48 112 0	48 113 6	48 115 3	48 117 0	48 0 0
49 110 6	49 112 0	49 113 6	49 115 0	49 116 6	49 118 3	49 120 0	49 0 0
50 113 6	50 115 0	50 116 6	50 118 0	50 119 6	50 121 3	50 123 0	50 0 0
51 116 6	51 118 0	51 119 6	51 121 0	51 122 6	51 124 3	51 126 0	51 0 0
52 119 6	52 121 0	52 122 6	52 124 0	52 125 6	52 127 3	52 129 0	52 0 0
53 122 6	53 124 0	53 125 6	53 127 0	53 128 6	53 130 3	53 132 0	53 0 0
54 125 6	54 127 0	54 128 6	54 130 0	54 131 6	54 133 3	54 135 0	54 0 0
55 128 6	55 130 0	55 131 6	55 133 0	55 134 6	55 136 3	55 138 0	55 0 0
56 131 6	56 133 0	56 134 6	56 136 0	56 137 6	56 139 3	56 141 0	56 0 0
57 134 6	57 136 0	57 137 6	57 139 0	57 140 6	57 142 3	57 144 0	57 0 0
58 137 6	58 139 0	58 140 6	58 142 0	58 143 6	58 145 3	58 147 0	58 0 0
59 140 6	59 142 0	59 143 6	59 145 0	59 146 6	59 148 3	59 150 0	59 0 0
60 143 6	60 145 0	60 146 6	60 148 0	60 149 6	60 151 3	60 153 0	60 0 0
61 146 6	61 148 0	61 149 6	61 151 0	61 152 6	61 154 3	61 156 0	61 0 0
62 149 6	62 151 0	62 152 6	62 154 0	62 155 6	62 157 3	62 159 0	62 0 0
63 152 6	63 154 0	63 155 6	63 157 0	63 158 6	63 160 3	63 162 0	63 0 0
64 155 6	64 157 0	64 158 6	64 160 0	64 161 6	64 163 3	64 165 0	64 0 0
65 158 6	65 160 0	65 161 6	65 163 0	65 164 6	65 166 3	65 168 0	65 0 0
66 161 6	66 163 0	66 164 6	66 166 0	66 167 6	66 169 3	66 171 0	66 0 0
67 164 6	67 166 0	67 167 6	67 169 0	67 170 6	67 172 3	67 174 0	67 0 0
68 167 6	68 169 0	68 170 6	68 172 0	68 173 6	68 175 3	68 177 0	68 0 0
69 170 6	69 172 0	69 173 6	69 175 0	69 176 6	69 178 3	69 180 0	69 0 0
70 173 6	70 175 0	70 176 6	70 178 0	70 179 6	70 181 3	70 183 0	70 0 0
71 176 6	71 178 0	71 179 6	71 181 0	71 182 6	71 184 3	71 186 0	71 0 0
72 179 6	72 181 0	72 182 6	72 184 0	72 185 6	72 187 3	72 189 0	72 0 0
73 182 6	73 184 0	73 185 6	73 187 0	73 188 6	73 190 3	73 192 0	73 0 0
74 185 6	74 187 0	74 188 6	74 190 0	74 191 6	74 193 3	74 195 0	74 0 0
75 188 6	75 190 0	75 191 6	75 193 0	75 194 6	75 196 3	75 198 0	75 0 0
76 191 6	76 193 0	76 194 6	76 196 0	76 197 6	76 199 3	76 201 0	76 0 0
77 194 6	77 196 0	77 197 6	77 199 0	77 200 6	77 202 3	77 204 0	77 0 0
78 197 6	78 199 0	78 200 6	78 202 0	78 203 6	78 205 3	78 207 0	78 0 0
79 200 6	79 202 0	79 203 6	79 205 0	79 206 6	79 208 3	79 210 0	79 0 0
80 203 6	80 205 0	80 206 6	80 208 0	80 209 6	80 211 3	80 213 0	80 0 0
81 206 6	81 208 0	81 209 6	81 211 0	81 212 6	81 214 3	81 216 0	81 0 0
82 209 6	82 211 0	82 212 6	82 214 0	82 215 6	82 217 3	82 219 0	82 0 0
83 212 6	83 214 0	83 215 6	83 217 0	83 218 6	83 220 3	83 222 0	83 0 0
84 215 6	84 217 0	84 218 6	84 220 0	84 221 6	84 223 3	84 225 0	84 0 0
85 218 6	85 220 0	85 221 6	85 223 0	85 224 6	85 226 3	85 228 0	85 0 0
86 221 6	86 223 0	86 224 6	86 226 0	86 227 6	86 229 3	86 231 0	86 0 0
87 224 6	87 226 0	87 227 6	87 229 0	87 230 6	87 232 3	87 234 0	87 0 0
88 227 6	88 229 0	88 230 6	88 232 0	88 233 6	88 235 3	88 237 0	88 0 0
89 230 6	89 232 0	89 233 6	89 235 0	89 236 6	89 238 3	89 240 0	89 0 0
90 233 6	90 235 0	90 236 6	90 238 0	90 239 6	90 241 3	90 243 0	90 0 0
91 236 6	91 238 0	91 239 6	91 241 0	91 242 6	91 244 3	91 246 0	91 0 0
92 239 6	92 241 0	92 242 6	92 244 0	92 245 6	92 247 3	92 249 0	92 0 0
93 242 6	93 244 0	93 245 6	93 247 0	93 248 6	93 250 3	93 252 0	93 0 0
94 245 6	94 247 0	94 248 6	94 250 0	94 251 6	94 253 3	94 255 0	94 0 0
95 248 6	95 250 0	95 251 6	95 253 0	95 254 6	95 256 3	95 258 0	95 0 0
96 251 6	96 253 0	96 254 6	96 256 0	96 257 6	96 259 3	96 261 0	96 0 0
97 254 6	97 256 0	97 257 6	97 259 0	97 260 6	97 262 3	97 264 0	97 0 0
98 257 6	98 259 0	98 260 6	98 262 0	98 263 6	98 265 3	98 267 0	98 0 0
99 260 6	99 262 0	99 263 6	99 265 0	99 266 6	99 268 3	99 270 0	99 0 0
100 263 6	100 265 0	100 266 6	100 268 0	100 269 6	100 271 3	100 273 0	100 0 0
101 266 6	101 268 0	101 269 6	101 271 0	101 272 6	101 274 3	101 276 0	101 0 0
102 269 6	102 271 0	102 272 6	102 274 0	102 275 6	102 277 3	102 279 0	102 0 0
103 272 6	103 274 0	103 275 6	103 277 0	103 278 6	103 280 3	103 282 0	103 0 0
104 275 6	104 277 0	104 278 6	104 280 0	104 281 6	104 283 3	104 285 0	104 0 0
105 278 6	105 280 0	105 281 6	105 283 0	105 284 6	105 286 3	105 288 0	105 0 0
106 281 6	106 283 0	106 284 6	106 286 0	106 287 6	106 289 3	106 291 0	106 0 0
107 284 6	107 286 0	107 287 6	107 289 0	107 290 6	107 292 3	107 294 0	107 0 0
108 287 6	108 289 0	108 290 6	108 292 0	108 293			

SUPPLEMENTARY TARIFF FOR

THE PARTICULAR SCHEDULE TO BE FOLLOWED

AMOUNT OF ORDER.	SCH- DULE 14.	SCH- DULE 15.	SCH- DULE 16.	SCH- DULE 17.	SCH- DULE 18.	SCH- DULE 19.
	At 1s. 8½d. per Rupee.	At 1s. 8½d. per Rupee.	At 1s. 8½d. per Rupee.	At 1s. 8½d. per Rupee.	At 1s. 7½d. per Rupee.	At 1s. 7½d. per Rupee.
£ s. d.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 0 0	11 9 0	11 11 3	11 13 9	12 0 0	12 2 6	12 5 0
2 0 0	23 2 0	23 6 9	23 11 3	24 0 0	24 4 9	24 9 9
3 0 0	34 11 3	35 2 0	35 9 0	36 0 0	36 7 3	36 14 9
4 0 0	46 4 3	46 18 3	47 5 6	48 0 0	48 9 9	49 3 9
5 0 0	57 13 3	58 8 6	59 1 3	60 0 0	60 12 9	61 8 9
6 0 0	69 6 3	70 4 9	71 1 9	72 0 0	72 14 6	73 13 6
7 0 0	80 15 6	81 15 3	82 15 6	84 0 0	85 1 0	86 2 6
8 0 0	92 8 6	93 10 6	94 13 0	96 0 0	97 3 6	98 7 3
9 0 0	104 1 3	105 5 9	106 10 9	108 0 0	109 6 0	110 12 9
10 0 0	115 10 6	117 1 3	118 8 2	120 0 0	121 8 2	123 1 3
1 0	0 9 3	0 9 3	0 9 6	0 9 6	0 9 9	0 9 9
2 0	1 2 6	1 2 9	1 3 0	1 3 3	1 3 6	1 3 9
3 0	1 11 9	1 12 0	1 12 6	1 12 9	1 13 3	1 13 6
4 0	2 5 0	2 5 6	2 6 0	2 6 6	2 7 0	2 7 6
5 0	3 14 3	3 14 9	3 15 6	3 16 0	3 16 6	3 17 3
6 0	3 7 6	3 8 3	3 9 0	3 9 6	3 10 2	3 11 0
7 0	4 6 9	4 1 6	4 2 3	4 2 3	4 4 0	4 5 0
8 0	4 10 0	4 11 0	4 11 6	4 12 9	4 13 0	4 14 6
9 0	5 3 3	5 4 3	5 5 3	5 6 3	5 7 0	5 8 6
10 0	5 12 6	5 13 9	5 14 9	5 16 0	5 16 3	5 17 6
11 0	6 5 9	6 7 0	6 8 3	6 9 6	6 11 0	6 12 3
12 0	6 15 0	7 0 6	7 1 9	7 3 3	7 4 9	7 6 3
13 0	7 8 3	7 9 9	7 11 3	7 12 3	7 14 3	7 16 0
14 0	8 1 6	8 3 0	8 4 0	8 6 6	8 8 3	8 10 9
15 0	8 10 9	8 12 6	8 14 9	8 16 9	8 19 9	9 3 0
16 0	9 4 0	9 5 9	9 7 9	9 9 6	9 11 3	9 13 6
17 0	9 13 3	9 15 3	9 17 3	9 19 3	9 21 3	9 23 6
18 0	10 6 6	10 9 6	10 10 9	10 12 9	10 15 0	10 17 3
19 0	10 15 9	11 2 0	11 4 3	11 6 6	11 8 9	11 12 0
1 0	0 8 9	0 9 9	0 10 9	0 11 9	0 12 9	0 14 0
2 0	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6
3 0	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3
4 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
5 0	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
6 0	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3
7 0	0 5 0	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6
8 0	0 5 6	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 3
9 0	0 6 3	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
10 0	0 7 0	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6
11 0	0 7 6	0 8 3	0 8 3	0 8 3	0 8 3	0 8 3
12 0	0 8 3	0 8 9	0 8 9	0 8 9	0 8 9	0 8 9

OVERLAND MONEY ORDERS.

WILL BE NOTIFIED FROM TIME TO TIME.

SCH- DULE 20.	SCH- DULE 21.	SCH- DULE 22.	SCH- DULE 23.	SCH- DULE 24.	SCH- DULE 25.	AMOUNT OF ORDERS.
At 1s. 7½d. per Rupee.	At 1s. 7d. per Rupee.	At 1s. 6½d. per Rupee.	At 1s. 6½d. per Rupee.	At 1s. 6½d. per Rupee.	At 1s. 6d. per Rupee.	£ s. d.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
12 7 6	12 10 0	12 12 3	12 15 6	13 2 6	13 5 3	1 0 0
24 15 0	25 4 3	25 9 6	26 15 3	26 5 0	26 10 9	2 0 0
37 6 6	37 14 3	38 6 6	38 14 9	39 7 3	40 0 0	3 0 0
49 14 0	50 8 6	51 3 3	51 12 3	52 9 6	53 5 3	4 0 0
62 5 6	63 2 6	64 6 0	64 13 9	65 12 0	66 10 9	5 0 0
74 13 0	75 12 9	76 12 9	77 13 6	78 14 6	80 0 0	6 0 0
87 4 3	88 6 9	89 9 6	90 13 0	92 1 0	93 5 3	7 0 0
100 11 9	101 0 9	102 6 6	103 12 6	105 3 3	106 10 9	8 0 0
112 3 3	113 10 9	115 3 3	116 12 0	118 5 9	120 0 0	9 0 0
124 12 9	126 5 0	128 0 3	129 11 0	131 8 3	133 5 9	10 0 0
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 3	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 10 9	1 0
1 4 0	1 4 3	1 4 6	1 4 9	1 5 0	1 5 3	2 0
1 14 0	1 14 3	1 14 9	1 15 3	1 15 6	2 0 0	3 0
2 8 6	2 8 6	2 9 0	2 9 6	2 10 9	2 10 9	4 0
3 2 0	3 2 6	3 3 3	3 4 0	3 4 6	3 5 3	5 0
3 12 0	3 12 9	3 13 6	3 14 3	3 15 0	4 9 0	6 0
4 5 9	4 6 6	4 7 9	4 8 9	4 9 9	4 10 9	7 0
4 13 0	5 0 9	5 2 0	5 3 0	5 4 3	5 6 8	8 0
5 9 9	5 11 0	5 12 8	5 13 6	5 14 3	6 0 0	9 0
6 3 9	6 5 6	6 6 6	6 7 0	6 9 3	6 10 9	10 0
6 13 9	6 15 3	7 0 9	7 2 2	7 3 9	7 5 9	11 0
7 7 9	7 9 8	7 11 0	7 12 6	7 14 3	8 0 0	12 0
8 1 9	8 3 2	8 5 0	8 7 0	8 8 3	8 10 9	13 0
8 11 9	8 13 6	8 15 3	8 17 9	8 19 9	9 5 3	14 0
9 5 6	9 7 6	9 9 6	9 11 9	9 13 9	10 0 0	15 0
9 15 6	10 1 9	10 3 9	10 6 0	10 8 6	10 10 9	16 0
10 9 6	10 11 9	10 14 0	11 2 6	11 2 9	11 5 3	17 0
11 3 6	11 6 0	11 8 3	11 10 9	11 12 3	12 0 0	18 0
11 13 6	12 0 0	12 2 6	12 5 3	12 8 6	12 10 9	19 0
0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 1 0	1
0 1 9	0 1 9	0 1 9	0 1 9	0 1 9	0 1 9	2
0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 9	3
0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 6	0 3 9	4
0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 6	0 4 6	5
0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 3	6
0 5 3	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 3	0 6 3	7
0 6 9	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	8
0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 9	0 7 9	0 8 0	0 8 0	9
0 8 3	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 8 9	0 8 9	0 9 0	10
0 9 3	0 9 3	0 9 6	0 9 6	0 9 9	0 9 9	11

FOREIGN MONEY ORDER SCHEDULE.

Illustration of Tariff Calculation.

Supposing Schedule 12 to be the schedule in force, and the money order required to be for £3-11-9, payable in the United Kingdom, the sum chargeable will be calculated as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For £3 as per Schedule 12	33	14	
For 11 shillings as per Schedule 12	6	3	
For 9 pence as per Schedule 12	0	7	
Commission	1	0	
Total charge	41	8	

Supposing Schedule 8 to be the Schedule in force, and the Money Order required to be for £3-11-9, the sum chargeable will be calculated as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For £3 as per Schedule 8	31	10	3
For 11 shillings	5	12	9
For 9 pence	0	4	8
Commission	1	0	0
Total charge	38	13	3

Supposing Schedule 2 to be the Schedule in force, and the Money Order required to be for £3-11-9, the sum chargeable will be calculated as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For £3 as per Schedule 2	10	7	9
For 11 shillings	2	9	6
For 9 pence	0	8	0
Commission	0	8	0
Total charge	14	3	3

Supposing Schedule 4 to be the Schedule in force, and the Money Order required to be for £3-11-9, the sum chargeable will be calculated as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For £3 as per Schedule 4	82	9	3
For 11 shillings	0	9	3
For 9 pence	0	8	0
Commission	0	8	0
Total charge	84	15	6

Summary of Information respecting obtaining of Overland Money Orders by the public.

Overland Money Orders can be obtained at any Government Treasury (see List in preceding Section).

The application should be accompanied by payment of the cost, and by the following information, viz:—

Overland Money Order Application.

Payable to _____
N. B.—The name of the payee or person to whom the order is made payable should include the surname and at least the initial of one Christian name. If the payee be a firm or Company, the name of the Firm or Company will suffice.

Residing at _____
The address of the payee should be full and precise, as on it depends the determination by the British Office of the particular Money Order Office at which the order is made payable.

Name of Remitter _____
Address of Remitter _____
Date, the _____ 187 ____
As respects the name of the remitter, the same instructions apply; and if the remitter be a native, his name, tribe or caste, and father's name should be given.

Blank forms of application can be obtained by intending remitters from a Government Treasury, with the necessary instructions printed on the back.

For each remittance the remitter will be furnished with a receipt, with all needed information printed on the back. This receipt will be retained by the remitter: all that he has to do being to write to the payee in England, informing him of his (the remit-

ter's) name as entered in the receipt. The payee in England will receive the Money Order direct from the London Post Office.

The Overland Money Order system has been extended to Canada.

The following rates and conditions govern the issue of such orders:—

Counterfeit receipts for Money Orders payable in Canada or granted from Treasury Offices in India and charged at the rate of the Schedule which governs the Money Order payable in the United Kingdom. The only difference is that the charge for commission is double, i. e.—

For sums not exceeding Rs. 2	1 Rupee.
" " " 5	2 Rupees.
" " " 7	3 "
" " " 10	4 "

The Money Order system has been extended to Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark, Switzerland and Italy, on a system similar to that which obtains for orders on the United Kingdom.

(1).—The Overland Money Order work was on the 1st April transferred from the Director General of the Post Office to the Comptroller General. The work in connection with the issue and payment of orders as, in the case of inland Money Orders, transacted except in the Presidency Towns, by Treasury Officers.

(2).—All communications which, prior to the 1st April 1874, were made to the Post Master, Bombay, are now addressed to the Accountant General, Bombay.

(3).—The Comptroller General, Calcutta, or the Post Master General, London, is authorised to suspend temporarily the exchange of Money Orders in case the course of exchange or any other circumstance should give rise to abuses or cause detriment to the Revenue.

(4).—The amount of a Money Order issued must always be stated in sterling money as well as in rupees, annas and pies.

(5).—The maximum amount for which a Money Order may be drawn is £10. No order shall contain a fractional part of a penny.

(6).—The scale of Indian charges is liable to vary with the rate of exchange.

(7).—The rate of exchange at which Overland Money Orders are issued is notified from time to time to Treasury Officers by the Accountant General of the province. A Tariff of rates is furnished to each office, and orders to change the rate will always specify the number of the Schedule to be adopted as well as the rate. The change will also be advertised in the Gazette, and Treasury Officers should look for these advertisements in case their special notification of change should have miscarried.

(8).—Such change of rate will come into operation from the date of receipt by the Treasury Officer of the order authorising it.

(9).—The system having been extended to Canada, money may be received by Treasury Officers on account of orders on Canada. Such orders will be issued at the same Tariff rates as those at which English Overland Money Orders are issued, but commission will be levied at double the rate charged on English Money Orders.

(10).—Applications for Overland Money Orders must always be made on requisition forms which are supplied gratuitously.

(11).—Particular attention should be given to the address of the payee. It should be a full and precise address as on it depends the determination by the British Post Office of the particular Money Order Office at which the order shall be made payable.

(12).—A receipt will be given to the remitter on his paying the cost of the order according to the Schedule in force, plus the charge for commission, his particular attention being drawn to the instructions printed on the back of the Receipt.

(13).—Overland Money Orders for money remitted to India will be granted by the Bombay Money Order Office and forwarded to the payee free of charge.

(14).—Particular care must be taken that payment is not made to a payee on his presenting the English Order sent him by the remitter. This is simply a receipt given in England to the remitter for the money deposited; the payment can only be made to the payee on his producing a Money Order received from the Bombay Money Order Office, similar in form to an inland Money Order with "Overland Order" stamped transversely on it, and corresponding in all particulars with its advice received by the Treasury Officer from Bombay.

(15).—A remitter in India desirous of having any alteration made in the name of payee, or of having the amount of the order repaid to him in India, or having any complaint to make respecting his remittance, should address the Accountant General, Bombay, by means of a letter (postage prepaid) enclosing the original receipt obtained from the Treasury Officer at the Bombay intimation.

addressed are regarded by the Post Office as private articles, but are charged, on delivery, with bearing postage at prepaid rates, and not at double rates, as in the case of ordinary articles. Under this head come replies 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 addressees.

Letters, parcels and packets superscribed "Service Bearing" addressed to Government Officers.

1. Letters, parcels and packets sent by private persons to Government officials, relating to the affairs of Government, and endorsed according to the specimen form given on the margin, under the full signature of the sender (the address including the full official designation of the public office to which the article is sent), and marked, on delivery, at the rate to which they would have been held if prepaid by ordinary stamps, and not at double rates, as in the case of ordinary articles. This rule is intended to provide for cases of actual correspondence, the convenience of which to a public officer or employees of the Government is required by the "Protection," and of any similar reports or returns authorized to be so sent.

Redirection and re-post of official articles.

10. The rules regarding restricted and exposed articles given for ordinary correspondence at Clause 21, Section II, apply also to official correspondence.

Postage due on official articles to be indicated in the Post Office.

11. The amount of postage marked as due on letters delivered under the superscription of "Service Bearing" or "On Her Majesty's Service" will be indicated by the Post Master or other appointed officer in the office of delivery.

Government Officers bound to receive and pay for articles under official superscription.

12. Government officers are bound to receive and pay the postage which may be due on articles addressed to them under the superscription "On Her Majesty's Service" and under the signature of the sender.

Registration, Insurance and Return Receipts System.

13. The ordinary rules and conditions for registration and insurance as well as for value-paid articles apply to similar operations in respect of official articles. The same rules apply to those being supported by the prescribed superscription and signature, as in the case of ordinary insured parcels, the insurance for an service parcel must be paid in cash.

Certificates of Posting.

14. Certificates of posting (see Section IV) will be given to persons posting official correspondence under the same regulations as to persons posting private correspondence, the only difference being that the stamp affixed to the certificate should be a service stamp. The certificate will be an exact copy of the address including copy of the official superscription, &c.

But for Post Telegrams, i.e., telegrams committed to the post by Government or Railway Telegraph Offices and superscribed with the word "Telegram," the usual telegraph receipt form may be accepted in lieu of the copy of the address, and no stamp need be affixed, such certificates being granted free.

On all articles for which certificates are claimed under this clause the postage must be fully prepaid, and service stamps as the envelope must be supported by the usual official superscription and signature.

Government Officers on leave.

15. Government officers, when on leave, and those who have retired from the service of Government, can correspond only as private individuals.

Irregularities of address, &c.

16. Any irregularity or incompleteness of the address, superscription, or signature on an article renders it liable to be treated as an ordinary exposed article, any service stamp which is may not be recognized.

Expenses to be sparingly used by Public Officers.

17. As the employment of express interferes with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails, and is attended with expense, public officers are enjoined to employ them as sparingly as possible; and any public officer despatching an express when the celerity of the public service does not, in the opinion of the authority to whom he is subordinate, require it, will be held answerable for the expense attending that method of transmission. Public expenses from a Post Office at the seat of any Government or Administration can only be ordered by a Secretary to Government; in other cases, by the Chief Civil or Military Authority of the place.

Correspondence (Official and Private) of Governments when Head-Quarters are changed or Camps formed.

18. When changes of Head-Quarters are made or camps formed by the Governments and Administrations named on the margin, they should give timely information to the local Post Master General or Deputy Post Master General, as well as to the Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, Allahabad. When camps are formed they should also instruct their correspondents to address letters, &c., intended for transmission to the camp, with the word "Camp" in lieu of a post town. Letters, &c., addressed to a post town can be sent by the Post Office only to that post town. If the address contains neither post town nor camp, the article will be sent to the Head-Quarter station of the Government or Administration.

The camp movements of a Provincial Government or Administration cannot be notified in the Post Office beyond the limits of the Province; so that it may not always be possible to regulate the route of entry of correspondence coming from outside to a Provincial Camp as to avoid all possibility of circuitous travelling. But all reasonable endeavour will be made to secure as travelling by the nearest route.

FOREIGN OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Official correspondence with places abroad, however conveyed, or between Indian Post Offices when conveyed by British Mail Packets.

19. The rules contained in the preceding paragraphs relate exclusively to official correspondence, i.e., correspondence conveyed between one Indian Post Office and another by Her Majesty's Indian Post.

Official correspondence with places abroad, however conveyed, or between Indian Post Offices when conveyed by British Mail Packets (e.g., between Bombay and Aden), is governed by the same rules as ordinary private correspondence, and must either be prepaid by service stamps (under the superscription and signature prescribed by Rule 21, or, where prepayment is optional, be forwarded as unpaid, subject to the levy of postage on delivery.

The only exception to the above has reference to official letters (not newspapers or book or pattern packets sent by British Packets) to or from the public functionaries or departments in London having special accounts for foreign letter postage with the London Post Office. Official letters 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 (Horse Guards), Admiralty (Surrey House and Whitehall), Audit and Inland Revenue Department (Surrey House), Board of Trade (Whitehall), Census Office (Crown Office), Chancellor's Office (Downing Street), Charity Commission (York Street, St. James'), Chelsea Hospital (Chelsea), Civil Service Commission (Cannon Row, Westminster), Colonial Office (Downing Street), Colonial Land and Emigration Office (Park Street, Westminster), Commander-in-Chief's Office (Horse Guards), Council of Military Education (Great George Street), Council Office (Downing Street), Court of Bankruptcy (Basinghall Street), Courts of Chancery (Lincoln's Inn Fields and Chancery Lane), Court of Probate (Doctors' Commons), Crown Agents for the Colonies (Spring Gardens), Duchy of Cornwall (Buckingham Palace Gate), the Customs (Lower Thames Street), Ecclesiastical Department (Whitehall Place), Endowed Schools Commission (Victoria Street), Exhibition Commissioners, 1881 (Westminster), Foreign Office (Downing Street), Her Majesty's Home Office (Whitehall), House of Commons, India Office (Charles Street, Westminster), Irish Office (Great Queen Street, Westminster), Inland Revenue (Surrey House), Local Government Act Office (Richmond Terrace, Whitehall), Merchant Seamen's Office (Adelaide Place, London Bridge), Metropolitan Police Office (Whitehall Place), Pay Master General (Whitehall), Local Government Board (Greyfriars House, Whitehall), Post Office, Prisons Office (Parliament Street), His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Quarter Master General's Office (Horse Guards), Registrar of Friendly Societies (Aldington Street), Registrar General's Office (Surrey House), Royal Academy, Royal Marines (New Street), Science and Art Department, War Office, Standard, Stationery Office (Prince's Street, St. James' Place), Time Copyhold and Endowment Commissioners (St. James' Square), Treasury Office (Whitehall), Veterinary Department of the Privy Council (Prince's Street, Westminster), War Office (Pall Mall), Woods, Forests and Land Revenue Office (Whitehall Place), Works and Public Buildings Office (Whitehall Place).

N.B.—The official letters received by British Posts from the public functionaries or departments in London above enumerated are marked by the London Post Office with the red "official paid" stamp which is the authority for delivery in India without charge. In some cases, however, articles which have been received enclosed in official letters

of the above description are re-posted in India under the impression that the frank of the public office in London will carry them to destination free of charge. But this is not the case, the only letters recognised as official being those described above as bearing the London Post Office "official paid" stamp and those which under the preceding rules are franked by public officers in India.

Foreign Correspondence of Government Staffs, &c.

99. For information on this subject, see Section XII.

IX.—Postage Stamps.

Enumeration of Stamps in use.

1. The Postal Stamps and Embossed Envelopes and Post-cards at present used in India are as follows, viz. —

POSTAGE STAMPS.

4 annas	Rectangular (perforated), crowned head to the left, in an oval, blue.
8 pie	Rectangular (perforated), crowned head to the left, blue.
1 anna	Rectangular (perforated), crowned head to the left, in an oval, brown.
2 annas	Rectangular (perforated), crowned head to the left, in an oval, orange.
4 annas	Octagonal (perforated), crowned head to the left, in a round border, green.
8 annas	Rectangular (perforated), crowned head to the left, in an arch border, ochre.
8 annas	Rectangular (perforated), crowned head to the left, in an oval, rose.
12 annas	Rectangular (perforated), crowned head to the left, to a border with straight sides and circular ends, pink.
1 rupee	Rectangular (perforated), crowned head to the left, in an octagonal border, ash colour.

EMBOSSÉD ENVELOPES.

4 annas	Round Stamp, crowned head to the left, in relief on white paper, blue.
8 pie	(For soldiers and seamen) pointed oval stamp, crowned head to the left, in relief on white paper, red.
1 anna	Round Stamp, crowned head to the left, in relief on white paper, dark brown.

POST-CARDS.

4 annas	(For inland correspondence) ornamental square stamp, crowned head to the left, on cream coloured paper, brown.
4 annas	(For inland official correspondence) ornamental square stamp, crowned head to the left, with "On Her Majesty's Service" in border, blue on white ground.
14 annas	(For correspondence with Union Countries) ornamental square stamp, crowned head to the left, on cream coloured paper, blue.

Sale of Stamps.

2. Stamps, including envelopes and post-cards, can be purchased by the public in two ways, viz. —

(a) From any Post Office, Receiving Office, Tehsildari, Thana or Police Station where letters are received for despatch, or from any village postman whose business is to collect as well as to deliver letters, or from any licensed Stamp-vendor. In this case the stamps (including envelopes and post-cards) are sold in any quantity, however small, at the value denoted thereon: but soldiers' envelopes, service stamps and service post-cards are not sold in this way but only from local depôts under the following rule.

(b) From any local depôt (all Government Treasuries are local depôts) in quantities of the value of not less than Rs. 5 worth of labels at a time, and not containing any fraction of a rupee. For instance, stamps of the value of Rs. 6-8-0 or any other fractional value cannot be purchased, but any quantity of an aggregate value represented by whole rupees (not being less than five) may be purchased, whether the purchase includes one or several classes of stamps.

In purchases of envelopes and post-cards from local depôts only whole packets (16 each in the case of ordinary envelopes and post-cards, and 32 each in the case of service post-cards) can be obtained. The value of a packet is the value of the stamps borne by its contents, except in the case of soldiers' and seamen's envelopes for which two annas per packet is charged in addition to the stamp value. Service stamps and service post-cards can be purchased only by Government officials and without restriction as to a minimum amount, except that only whole packets of post-cards can be purchased: the purchaser of service stamps or service post-cards must present a written application, accompanied by payment of the value.

* Also used for official correspondence, with the letters "On H. M. S." impressed in black ink.

Post Masters not to affix Stamps.

3. Post Masters are not allowed to affix Postage Stamps to letters brought unstamped to the Office.

Stamps previously obliterated, &c., may not be used, penalty for fraudulent use of previously used Stamps.

4. Stamps previously obliterated, or defaced or torn, or cut, or otherwise rendered imperfect, as well as stamps cut out from embossed envelopes, or post-cards, may not be used (and any letters or other articles to which they may be affixed are treated as unpaid). The using of a stamp which has been previously used with intent to cause loss to the Government is an offence punishable with two years' imprisonment, or with fine, or with both.

X.—Rates of Postage and Conditions of Transmission by Foreign Post.

Definition of term "Foreign Post."

1. The term "Foreign Post" includes the posts under the control of the Government of India named below:—

India and the Straits	British India Steam Navigation Company or British Burmah.
India and China	Opium Steamers direct to and from Calcutta.
India and Ceylon	Non-contract vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, British India Steam Navigation Company, Coasting Steamers between Calcutta and Bombay.
India and Persia	British India Steam Navigation Company via Karachi and Persian Gulf.
India and Aden	Do. do. via Karachi.

It also includes the land post between India and Ceylon. Also all mails sent by private ships or vessels, whether from one Indian Post Office to another, or to and from places abroad. Also all mails sent by Her Majesty's British packets (Peninsular and Oriental Company), or by Colonial packets, or by the French mail packets, whether from one Indian Post Office to another, or to and from places abroad.

*Foreign Correspondence by private Vessel.**

2. Mails can be sent by any private vessel leaving a port in India, but only such classes of mails are forwarded as can be received under the postal regulations of the country of destination. Parcels cannot be sent to any foreign country by private vessel.

Letters, &c., intended for despatch by private vessel should be marked as such by the sender, the name of the vessel being given if transmission by a particular vessel is desired. Letters, &c., not so marked may be forwarded by private vessel if there be no regular mail communication with the country of destination.

Letters, &c., intended for despatch by private vessel must be fully prepaid by stamps at the ordinary Indian inland rates, and they will be liable on delivery in any foreign country to such postage as may be chargeable under the regulations of that country. This rule does not, however, apply to correspondence sent by private vessel to Ceylon, Hong-Kong, Mauritius, Seychelles or the Straits, for which see those entries in the Foreign Post Schedule.

Letters, &c., can be registered by private vessel, but the Indian Post Office undertakes no responsibility for them after the mails have been placed on board the vessel.

Route by which forwarded.

3. The route by which an article is intended to be sent should be marked on the upper left-hand corner of the address, side, and when possible the instructions so given will be followed. An article marked for a particular route, but not fulfilling the conditions of that route (e.g., in respect of compulsory prepayment of postage), will be treated as if not marked for any particular route. Articles not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule, except where there is a quicker despatch by some other route, or where the first route may involve special expenses, (e.g., by special train via Brindisi), or where it may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage, than that which has been prepaid, or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

Correspondence from or to Aden or Zanzibar.

4. Correspondence passing direct between Aden and places abroad is ordinarily governed by the same conditions and is conveyed by the same routes as correspondence between India and places abroad; in cases where there are special conditions or routes applicable to correspondence from Aden, special mention thereof is made in the Schedule.

Correspondence from Aden to India or any Indian Post Office is charged at the rates

* The rules contained in this clause (2) are not applicable to correspondence for Calcutta, Madras, China, Ceylon, the Straits, and the Australian Colonies, when despatched by vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, which, though non-contract between India and Ceylon, are not reckoned as private vessels within the meaning of this clause.

shown in the Schedule for correspondence from India to Aden, Zanzibar stands in the position of a Branch Office to Aden. Correspondence to Zanzibar is governed by the conditions mentioned in the Schedule, and correspondence from Zanzibar is governed by the same conditions as if it were posted at Aden, unless it be addressed to Aden itself, when it is subject to ordinary inland rates and conditions.

Letters for Persia and the Interior of Armenia, West Arabia, Persia, Turkey, Asia Minor, Kashmir, Gilgit, Ladakh, Cabul, &c.

3. It is recommended that letters for Persia and other parts of the interior of Armenia be addressed to the care of some agent at Samson or Tashkend.

Letters for Mekeida, Jeddah, Mecca, Mosha or other places in West Arabia and Musowah (in Abyssinia) should be prepaid as far as sent at the rate of postage prescribed for letters to Suez. From Suez they are forwarded to destination by Egyptian Post, or such opportunity as may offer. Any letter for Jeddah or Mecca which may be specially marked by the sender for transmission through Aden, and prepaid at the rate of postage prescribed for letters to Aden, will be forwarded direct from Aden by the first private vessel available.

Letters for Kermanshah and Hamadan in Persia should be sent by the Indian inland post to the Indian Post Office at Bagdad, addressed to the care of some agent there; and letters for Teheran, Isfahan, Shiraz, Jubb or other places in Persia, and to those of the Indian Post Office at Bombay, which will forward them to destination.

Letters for such places in Turkey and Asia Minor or Syria as have no British, Austrian or French Post Offices (see list of British, Austrian and French Offices in Turkey given in the Schedule), should be addressed to the care of an agent at the nearest post at which a British, Austrian or French Office has been established.

Letters and other articles for Ashmoun, Ghelt and Lash (Khartoum) are subject to the ordinary Indian inland rates of postage and to the ordinary rules as respects prepayment, but additional postage equal to half Indian postage is levied on delivery on behalf of the Khartoum Government.

Addresses in Foreign Letters.

4. On 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 should be specially directed to displaying the name of the town or city, and will prevent the letter from being misdirected 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 given in the address in the same way as in the Foreign Post Schedule, and the attention of correspondents is particularly directed to this point, as many of them are in the habit of spelling foreign names according to the English method. If the mode by which the letter is intended to be sent be given by the sender, it should be written on the lower left-hand corner, and if the name of the sender be given, it should be written on the lower right-hand corner.

Addresses to Letters for Russia.

Letters, &c. for Russia should have besides the name of the town, the name of the "gubernia" or Government in which they are situated; and further, the address must be placed in Russian. It thus, conforms to the Russian Post Office regulations as to the delivery of the correspondence.

Registration in places abroad.

5. Letters may be registered to those places abroad to which registration is compulsory (see Foreign Post Schedule), provided that the postage is fully prepaid, as well as the full amount of the registration fee, which is two annas in all cases. Letters for places mentioned in clause 5 cannot be registered, except in the case of those addressed to Singapore and Penang, where Indian Post Offices have been established, or to Persia.

It is to be understood that registration in places abroad applies only to letters or packets prepaid at letter rates, except in respect of the United Kingdom and other countries belonging to the Universal Postal Union (marked 1 in column 2 of Schedule), to which correspondence of all kinds may also be registered.

The sender of a registered article can obtain an acknowledgment of the delivery of such article when addressed to a Union country (marked 1 in column 2 of the Schedule), by inserting two annas in postage stamps in addition to the registration fee of two annas.

When post-cards are registered the registration fee of four annas must be prepaid by means of adhesive stamps, affixed to the post-card near the postage stamp.

Attention is drawn to the remark in clause 2 of this Section regarding registration by private vessel.

Registration of Initial Addresses to the United Kingdom forbidden.

No letter or other article addressed to initials, or to a fictitious name, and destined for the United Kingdom can be registered. Such articles, if sent, will not be accepted for registration.

Transmission of dangerous or offensive substances prohibited.

6. The prohibition against the transmission of dangerous or offensive substances contained in paragraph 9 of Section II applies also to Foreign Post articles.

Money, Jewels, &c., and articles liable to customs duty.

No letter or packet containing gold or silver money, jewels or precious articles, or any article liable to customs duty, may be sent through the post to places abroad. Letters, &c., transmitted to Italy in contravention of this rule or containing foreign lottery tickets, are liable to confiscation by the Italian Government. This clause does not apply to the Foreign Parcel Post.

Books, &c., regarded as dutiable in the United States of America.

In the United States of America all imported books are regarded as dutiable; but in the case of articles intended for the personal use of the addressee, the officers of the Customs are authorized to exercise their discretion in admitting without duty unsealed packages of books not exceeding a dutiable value of one dollar. Dutiable books and other articles on which customs dues may be levied will be delivered to the addressee in the presence of an officer of the Customs.

Post-cards.

9. The foreign post-card (bearing an embossed stamp of the value of an anna and a half) may be sent to any Union country (but not to a Non-Union country). Post-cards having anything but the address written, printed, or otherwise impressed on the front (or address) side, or having any paper or other article attached to them, will be treated as letters. Post-cards may not be folded, cut, or otherwise altered, but the perforation of the stamps on post-cards with initials (for the prevention of theft) is not objected to. Post-cards addressed to Non-Union countries will not be forwarded.

Newspapers.

10. Newspapers may be sent in packets as printed papers under the next clause, but if sent either singly or separately folded and tied in a bundle, (the bundle being superscribed with the number of separate newspapers contained in it), they are conveyed at the privileged rate (prepayment compulsory) of postage shown in the Schedule under the column headed "Each Newspaper." Newspapers not fully prepaid at the privileged newspaper rates will be treated as printed papers, under the next clause.

Printed Papers and Legal and Commercial Documents.

11. The following conditions, &c., being those of the Universal Postal Union, apply generally to all countries, with the special exceptions mentioned in the Schedule opposite particular countries.

Attention is drawn to the limit of weight, viz., 2 Kilogrammes or 4 lbs. 6 ozs. fixed for a packet of printed papers or legal and commercial documents. (See Schedule, and exception opposite the United Kingdom.)

Under the head of "Printed Papers" are included newspapers and periodicals, stitched or bound books, pamphlets, music, visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing with or without the manuscript relating thereto, engravings, photographs, drawings, plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved, lithographed or autographed, and in general all impressions or copies obtained on paper, parchment, or card board, by means of printing, lithography, or any other mechanical process, except the copying press.

The following articles are considered as "Legal and Commercial Documents," viz., all deeds or documents written or drawn, wholly or partly by hand, which have not the character of actual and personal correspondence; such as papers of legal procedure, deeds of all kinds drawn up by public functionaries, way-bills and bills of lading, invoices, the various documents of insurance companies, copies or extracts of private deeds, written or stamped on stamped paper, scores or sheets of manuscript music, manuscripts of works forwarded for sale, &c.

Note.—The definition of "Legal and Commercial Documents" given above is held to include such written articles intended for publication in Newspapers or are not of the nature of a personal letter, as well as written descriptions or hand-letters of place which are sent for publication; it is held also to include written letters of all date which have previously passed through the post and served their original purpose.

Articles posted as "Legal and Commercial Documents" must be placed under bands or in an enclosed envelope. "Printed Papers" must be either placed under bands, upon a roller between boards in a cover open at one side, or at both ends, or in an enclosed envelope or simply folded in such a manner as not to conceal the nature of the packet, or lastly, tied by a string easy to untie. An address card on a printed article presenting the form and consistency of an unfolded card may be forwarded without band, envelope, fastening or fold.

Printed papers may contain manuscript to the following extent:—

- (a).—Signature of sender or designation of his name or of his firm, his rank or profession, the place of origin and the date of despatch;
- (b).—Dedication or compliments inscribed by the author;
- (c).—Simple marks drawing attention to certain passages;
- (d).—Prices added to stock or share lists, prices current or market reports;
- (e).—Quotations or corrections or proofs of printing or musical compositions.

Articles posted as "Printed Papers" or "Legal and Commercial Documents" which do not fulfil the foregoing conditions, or are not prepaid to the extent of one anna at least for "Printed Papers," and two annas for "Legal and Commercial Documents," will not be forwarded.

Note.—As an exception to the above rule, unpaid articles posted as "Printed Papers" or

"Legal and Commercial Documents" and fulfilling all conditions except that of partial prepayment, will, when addressed to the United Kingdom, or forwarded, but will be liable on delivery to double the deficient postage.

Samples of Merchandise.

12. The following conditions, &c., being those of the Universal Postal Union, apply generally to all countries, with the special exceptions mentioned in the Schedule opposite particular countries.

Attention is drawn to the limit of size, viz., 8 by 4 by 2 inches, and of weight, viz., 8 ounces fixed for a packet of samples. See Schedule, and exception opposite the United Kingdom.

Samples of merchandise are chargeable with the reduced postage under the following conditions:—

(a.)—They must be placed in bags, boxes or envelopes, removable so as to admit of an easy examination of their contents.

(b.)—They must not have any saleable value, or bear any manuscript writing other than the name or the trade or firm of the sender, the address of the person for whom the packet is intended, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers and prices.

Samples not packed in accordance with these conditions, or not prepaid to the extent of one rate at least, will not be forwarded, nor will any of which the conveyance would be attended with inconvenience or danger.

NOTE.—As an exception to the above rule, unpaid articles posted as "samples of merchandise" and fulfilling all conditions except that of partial prepayment, will, when addressed to the United Kingdom, be forwarded, but will be liable on delivery to double the deficient postage.

Articles grouped in one despatch.

It is permitted to enclose in the same packet samples of merchandise, printed papers and legal and commercial documents, but subject to the following conditions:—

(1.)—That each article taken separately shall not exceed the limits of weight and size applicable to it;

(2.)—That the total weight shall not exceed 4 lbs. 6 ozs. per packet;

(3.)—That the lowest amount prepaid shall be two annas if the despatch contains legal and commercial documents, and one anna if the despatch consists of printed papers or samples.

Unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence which does not come under the conditions given in the Schedule.

13. Such correspondence will be returned to the sender through the Dead Letter Office. The sender has no claim to a refund of the postage originally paid, but, in the case of recent alterations of postage rates and conditions, the Postmaster General (or officer exercising the powers of Postmaster General) may exercise discretion in authorizing such refunds in special cases.

Correspondence re-directed to places abroad.

14. Letters, &c., re-directed in India to places abroad will be sent forward charged with the Non-Union postage (if any) due at the time of re-direction, no extra claim being made for the re-transmission so far as the Indian Post Office is concerned. The postage levied in the country of destination will be governed by the regulations of that country. Letters, &c., re-directed to countries served through the United Kingdom will, if originally received from such countries, be forwarded by the route by which they came; and in other cases by the route via Britain.

This rule does not apply to letters re-directed by Foreign Parcel Post.

Correspondence received from places abroad.

15. Paid Post-cards received from countries of the Union (marked I in Schedule) will be delivered in India as paid letters.

(a.)—By routes marked I.

Insufficiently paid letters, post-cards and printed papers, &c., received from any country of the Union (marked I in Schedule) will be charged on delivery with double the deficient postage. Articles of mail an ounce will be valued at one anna. Unpaid letters received from any country of the Union, and unpaid printed papers, &c., received from the United Kingdom (or exceptionally received from other places), will be charged at double the rates fixed for the prepayment of similar articles going in the opposite direction by the same route.

Letters received in Aden from Australia by British Packet are subject to the ordinary Indian inland rates and conditions.

(b.)—By routes marked IV.

Letters received from any Non-Union country through a Union country (route marked II in Schedule) or insufficiently paid will be charged with double the deficient postage. Unpaid articles similarly received will be charged at double the rates fixed for the prepayment of similar articles going in the opposite direction. Freight and handling charges will be added to each.

Letters and other articles received from places, through the Marine Post Office, Bombay, or the Marine Post Office, Aden, will be charged on delivery with double the deficient postage.

(c.)—By routes marked III.

Letters and other articles received from places, through the Marine Post Office, Bombay, or the Marine Post Office, Aden, will be charged on delivery with double the deficient postage.

Letters and other articles (except those just mentioned above) received from any place by private vessels* are charged with ordinary Indian inland postage at prepaid rates, according to weight in tolas, together with (in the case of letters) one anna each, being the sum paid to the Commander of the vessel.

(d.)—By routes marked IV.

Letters, newspapers, and packets are all received fully prepaid (and are delivered without charge) from the places and by the routes marked IV in the Schedule, viz.:—

Australia by British Packet.

East Africa (i. e., Cape, Delagoa Bay and Natal) by British Packet through Aden. Unpaid or insufficiently paid letters exceptionally received from Australia or other places in the same category are charged at the rates shown in the Schedule for similar articles sent from India.

Re-direction of articles received from places abroad.

16. Articles received from places abroad and re-directed after arrival in India to another place in India, will not be charged with any additional postage on account of such re-direction. The exemption contained in this clause applies to foreign parcels.

An article re-directed from a Union country to India will be treated in India as follows:—(1) if originally fully prepaid to its first address it will be charged with the difference between the postage already paid, and the postage which would have been required for prepayment from the country of origin direct to its destination in India; (2) if originally unpaid or insufficiently prepaid, it will be charged as if it had come direct from the country of origin as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

The rule contained in this clause does not apply to foreign parcels.

Addresses on letters, &c., for passengers on boardship.

17. Letters posted in India for delivery to persons on their way to or from India should preferentially be addressed to the care of the local agent of the vessel or company to which the vessel belongs, full particulars being given of the name, &c., of the vessel, describing it as outward bound or homeward bound; if the addressee is travelling by one of the mail steamers (P. and O. Company), it may be sufficient to give the port of departure (Brindisi or Bombay) of the steamer, with the time and date of such departure and the port of destination: for example "A.B., passenger by outward Mail Steamer, Brindisi (24th March), to Bombay," care of &c., &c., &c.

It is recommended that the name and address of the sender be written on the lower left-hand corner of the letter, preceded by the word "from," as so to save the opening of the letter in the Dead Letter Office in case of non-delivery, and it is recommended also that all such letters be fully prepaid.

If a letter be posted in India as Bombay to the address of a passenger proceeding from Calcutta or Madras by a steamer of the P. and O. Company timed to reach Aden or Socatra or about the same time as the mail steamer which carries the letter from Bombay, it may be addressed as follows:—

Name of Addressee.

Passenger by Calcutta Steamer (here enter name of vessel if known, or Calcutta date of departure).

Care of Marine Post Office, Bombay.

N.B.—Full prepayment is compulsory at the rates quoted against "Egypt" in the Foreign Post Schedule.

Such letters will be made over to the Marine Post Office on leaving Bombay, and will be left at Aden for delivery, if the Bombay mail steamer precedes the Calcutta steamer, or be taken on for delivery through the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Agency at Socatra if the Calcutta steamer has preceded. The delivery at Socatra will be effected on board the Calcutta steamer as soon as possible after the arrival of the Bombay steamer.

Other subjects connected with Foreign Post.

18. The following references are given to other subjects connected with the Foreign Post which are treated elsewhere:—

Foreign Parcel Post	See Section XIII.
Foreign letters of soldiers and seamen	See Section XI.
Official correspondence with places abroad	See Section VIII (last clause but one).

* See note to clause 2 of this section, which states that the P. and O. Company's vessels plying between India and Ceylon are not regarded as private vessels in this sense here meant.

* Note.—These letters will be delivered through the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Agency, at the local Post Office at Socatra closed from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily.

The Schedule of Postage rates to some of the most important places is given below—

DESTINATION. UNITED KINGDOM.	Letters.		Printed Papers, including Books.*		Legal and Commercial Docu- ments.		Samples per 2 lbs.
	For every 1 oz.	Each Post Card.	Each Newspaper per 4 ozs.	Each packet per 2 ozs.	Each packet per 4 ozs.	Each packet per 1 lb.	
Via Southampton	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Via Bristol	0 3 0	0 1 4	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 1 0

and 1 anna for every additional 2 ozs. Via Southampton and 1 anna for every additional 3 ozs.

Via Bristol.

Limit of weight of Books and Patterns 5 lbs.

DESTINATION.	Letters for Each Post.		Printed Papers, including Books.*		Legal and Commercial Docu- ments per		Samples per 2 lbs.
	Every 4 oz.	Card.	Each Newspaper per 4 ozs.	Each packet per 2 ozs.	Each packet per 4 ozs.	Each packet per 1 lb.	
Via BRISTOL through French Cities, Marseilles, FRANCE or ALGERIA	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
	0 3 0	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 1 0

Italy and Foreign Europe through Italy.

VIA BOMBAY AND BRINDISI THROUGH ITALY.	Letters.		Printed Papers, including Books.*		Legal and Commercial Docu- ments.		Samples per 2 lbs.
	For every 1 oz.	Each Post Card.	Each Newspaper per 4 ozs.	Each packet per 2 ozs.	Each packet per 4 ozs.	Each packet per 1 lb.	
Italy	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
	0 3 0	0 1 4	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 1 0
Switzerland	0 3 0	0 1 4	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 1 0
Austria including Hungary	0 3 0	0 1 4	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 4	0 3 0	0 1 0
Belgium	0 3 0	0 1 4	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 1 0

* The above rates carry the covers to destination. The prepayment of letters is optional. Insufficiently prepaid letters are forwarded as unpaid, credit being given for the value of stamps affixed on them.

+ Registered Letters are charged at the ordinary rates, viz. 4 annas.

Germany and Foreign Europe through Germany.

VIA BOMBAY AND BRINDISI THROUGH GERMANY.	Letters.		Printed Papers, including Books.*		Legal and Commercial Docu- ments.		Samples per 2 lbs.
	For every 1 oz.	Each Post Card.	Each Newspaper per 4 ozs.	Each packet per 2 ozs.	Each packet per 4 ozs.	Each packet per 1 lb.	
Germany including all the German States	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Luxemburg	0 3 0	0 1 4	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 1 0
Holland	0 3 0	0 1 4	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 1 0
Denmark	0 3 0	0 1 4	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 1 0
Norway	0 3 0	0 1 4	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 1 0
Russia	0 3 0	0 1 4	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 1 0

The above rates carry the covers to destination. The prepayment of letters is optional. Insufficiently prepaid letters are forwarded as unpaid, credit being given for the value of stamps affixed on them. Registered letters are charged at the ordinary rates viz. 4 annas.

Memorandum showing the rates of Postage on Letters, Papers and Books sent to the undermentioned places.

DESTINATION.	Letters.		Printed Papers, including Books.*		Legal and Commercial Docu- ments.		Samples per 2 lbs.
	For every 1 oz.	Card.	Each Newspaper per 4 ozs.	Each packet per 2 ozs.	Each packet per 4 ozs.	Each packet per 1 lb.	
Australian Colonies	6 0	—	1 0	1 6	3 0	7 6	—
Hong Kong	3 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	—
Canton	3 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	—
Mauritius	3 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	—
Penang	2 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	—
Singapore	2 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	—
Aden	3 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	—
Malacca	3 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	—
Calcutta	3 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	—
Rangoon	3 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	—
Suez	3 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	—
Alexandria	3 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	—
Malta	3 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	—
Gibraltar	3 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	—

* Prepayment compulsory. Limit of weight of Books, &c., 4 lbs. 6 ozs. Patterns 5 ozs.

+ 1 anna for every additional 2 ozs.

+ For inland despatch, 1 anna for a Newspaper of 1 oz.

United States of America under the General Postal Union.

	Letters, every 4 ounces.	Each Post Card.	Printed Papers including Books, Each News- paper per 4 ozs.	Each Booklet per 2 ozs.	Legal and Commer- cial Docu- ments per 4 ozs.	Samples per 2 ozs.
VIA BRINDISI through Italy.....	0 5 0	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
VIA BRINDISI through United Kingdom.....	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0

XI.—Foreign Letters of Soldiers and Seamen.

Special rates of charge and classes entitled.

1. Subject to the subjoined Regulations, Non-Commissioned Officers, Band Masters, Army School Masters (not being Superintending or 1st Class School Masters), Army School Mistresses, Private Soldiers, or Seamen belonging to Her Majesty's ships, can send letters to foreign countries at the reduced rates of postage quoted below:—

- (1) To the United Kingdom.....
- (2) To the United Kingdom, Gibraltar or Malta.....
- (3) To countries or places served through the United Kingdom.....
- (4) To Cyprus.....
- (5) To any British or Indian office served direct by British or Indian Packets, viz.—Aden, Australasian Colonies, Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Colony, Ceylon, China (through Hong Kong), Delagoa Bay, Fiji Islands, Hong Kong, Japan (through Hong Kong), Labuan, Macao (through Hong Kong), Madras, Natal, Straits, and Zanzibar.....
- (6) To any Union country served direct by British or Indian Packets.....
- (7) To Mauritius or the Seychelles.....

Via Southampton, 5 pica.
Via Brindisi, 1 anna 5 pica.
Same as above (heads 1 and 2); but if the place be foreign (not British), the letter will be liable to additional foreign postage on delivery.
1 anna 9 pica.

By British or Indian Packet or by land post to Ceylon, 5 pica.

2 annas.

By British Packet as far as Aden, and thence by French Packet, 2 annas.

Pre-payment compulsory.

Conditions entitling to special rates.

2. The conditions entitling to special rates are as follows:—

- (a).—The person claiming the privilege must at the time be actually employed in the Naval or Military service of Her Majesty, and must not be either a Commissioned Officer or a Warrant Officer, or a Superintending or 1st Class School Master.
- (b).—The postage must be prepaid. Unpaid letters received in India are charged, on delivery, 1 anna 5 pica, together with any foreign postage which may be claimed.
- (c).—The letter must not weigh more than half an ounce.
- (d).—It must relate entirely to the private concerns of the soldier, seaman, &c.
- (e).—Any cover sent by a soldier or seaman under privilege must contain the name of the writer and his class or description in the Vessel, Regiment, Corps or Detachment to which he belongs, and must also bear the signature of the officer having the command of the Vessel, Regiment, Corps or Detachment to which the writer belongs, as well as the name in full of such Vessel, Regiment, Corps or Detachment; and any cover addressed to a soldier or seaman under privilege must contain in the address the name in full of the Vessel, Regiment, Corps or Detachment to which the addressee belongs.

N.B.—In case of a letter sent under privilege from India by a soldier on the "unattached list" (see Section III, Division III, Part I of the Reg. Code for British Troops in India), the rule given above has been modified: the required entries therein being the name of the writer, his regiment name, and the designation of the officer held by him, as well as the signature, rank and official designation of the head of the Department in which he is serving.

* Compulsory 1 Ann. 5 pica for every addl. 2 ozs. And 2 annas for every addl. 4 ozs.

And any letter addressed under privilege in either direction, i.e., from India or from the United Kingdom to a soldier on the unattached list must contain in the address his regimental rank, together with a specification of the designation of the officer held by him.

The heads of Departments referred to above are as follows:—

Adj't Genl., India; Dy. Adj't Genl.; Asst. Adj't Genl.; Dy. Asst. Adj't Genl.; Dy. Adj't Genl., B.A.; Qr. Mr. Genl., India; Dy. Qr. Mr. Genl.; Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.; Dy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.; Comd' Genl.; Comd' Genl.; Asst. Comd' Genl.; Insp'r. Genl., Ordnance and Magazines; Dy. Insp'r. Genl., Ordnance and Magazines; Comm'r. of Ordnance; Supdt. & Asst. Supdt. of Factories; Secy. Govt., P. W. Dept.; Ch. Secy., Ex. & Asst. Engrs. in charge; Dir., State Ry. Ch. and Ex. Engrs., State Ry.; Insp'r. Genl., Mily. Works; Asst. Genl., P. W. Dept.; Engrs., P. W. Accts.; Dir., Army Remount Operations; Supdt. & Asst. Supdt., Remount Depôts; Supdt., Army Clothing Dept.; Bde. Majors; Insp'r., Gymnasia; Supdt., British Army Schools; Princel., Lawrence Mily. Asylum; Princel., Lawrence Mem'l. Asylum; Princel., Thomason College; Commr., Police, Calcutta; Supdt., Tels.; Secy. and Dy. Secy. Genl.; and Cant. Magts.; also the following additional designations belonging to the Madras Presidency, viz.:—

Princel., Civil Eng. College; Commdt., Cantl. Depôt; Medl. Officer, Garrison Hospls.; Commdt., Volt. Corps; also the following additional designations belonging to the Bombay Presidency, viz.:—

Commdt., Sanitaria; Commdt., Civil Depôt; Commdt., Decolled Depôt; Asst. Insp'r., Gymnasia; Insp'r. Vety. Surgn.; Commdt., Volt. Corps; Mily. Secy., Governor; Commr., Police, Bombay; Hory. Secy., Abu Lawrence Asylum.

The foregoing particulars should be given in one of the following forms:—

For Soldiers or Seamen.

Envelope, Office or Head of Dept., Signature and Rank, Regt., Ship or Office	Via _____	Address _____
	Sender's name and Rank _____	
	Regt., Ship or Office _____	
	or	

Via _____	To _____
A. B.,	
Private (or Sergeant, Corporal, or Seaman, &c.)	
Regiment, Ship or Office _____	
(Here address to be finished)	

If the letter exceed half an ounce, how treated.

3. If the letter exceed half an ounce, or if any of the foregoing Regulations be not complied with, it will be forwarded, charged with the same postage as an ordinary letter.

* Special envelopes, bearing an embossed stamp of the value of nine pica, are under provision for the use of Soldiers and Seamen. The envelopes will be supplied through regimental channels.

Letters addressed to care of Agent, or sent by or addressed to Soldiers or Seamen in Civil employ, not entitled to privilege.

4. Soldiers' or seamen's letters received in India from abroad, if addressed to the care of an agent or any other person, are liable to the ordinary rate of postage, the privilege of receiving letters at reduced rates being confined to such letters as are addressed directly to them.

XII.—Foreign Correspondence for Government Staffs, and for Regiments when on the move.

Government Staffs.

1. The following arrangements have been made for the delivery in India of the Foreign correspondence (whether official or private) of the staffs of certain Governments and Administrations, with special reference to changes of Head-Quarters and Camp movements.

Special Mail.

2. A special mail will be made up by the Sea-Sorting establishment containing all fully prepaid letters, newspapers and book or pattern packets addressed according to one or other of the specimen forms given below. Persons desirous of availing themselves of this measure should instruct their correspondents in England respecting the particular address to be used. Special attention is drawn to the note at the top of the list of specimen forms.

List of Specimen Forms.

NOTE.—The undermentioned forms of address, as will be observed, contain the name of no particular post town, and this point should be particularly noted, as the insertion of the name of any post town in the address will result in the article being sent to that post town instead of being included in the special bag.

No. 1. To (Name, &c., &c.) With the Supreme Govt., India.	No. 6. To (Name, &c., &c.) With the Lieut. Govt. of the North-Western Provinces, India.	No. 11. To (Name, &c., &c.) With the Agent, Govt. Genl. Rajputana, India.
No. 2. To (Name, &c., &c.) With the Governor, India.	No. 7. To (Name, &c., &c.) With the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, India.	No. 12. To (Name, &c., &c.) With the Chief Commr. of Assam, India.
No. 3. To (Name, &c., &c.) With the Govt. of Madras, India.	No. 8. To (Name, &c., &c.) With the Commander-in-Chief, India.	
No. 4. To (Name, &c., &c.) With the Govt. of Bombay, India.	No. 9. To (Name, &c., &c.) With the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, India.	No. 13. To (Name, &c., &c.) With the Chief Commr. of the Central Provinces, India.
No. 5. To (Name, &c., &c.) With the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, India.	No. 10. To (Name, &c., &c.) With the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, India.	

Special bags.

3. These letters, &c., will be sorted by the Railway Mail Service into special bags according to the addresses (Nos. 1 to 13), and these special bags will be forwarded to the Post Office at the Head-Quarters or Camp of the Government or Administration mentioned in the address.

Changes of Head-Quarters, Camp, &c.

4. Changes in the Head-Quarters as well as the Camp movements of any of the Governments or Administrations should be communicated some days in advance to the Superintendent, Foreign Mails, Railway Mail Service, Bombay.

The Secretary, Financial Department, will intimate the head-quarter station or office of delivery for the Supreme Government on the occasion of its movements to and from Calcutta.

Persons desiring special re-direction.

5. Any person expecting letters, &c., in any one of these special bags, and desiring them to be delivered at any other post town, must give instructions to the Post Master of the place to which the special bag is conveyed respecting the re-direction of such correspondence, or, if more convenient, he may request the Superintendent, Foreign Mails, Railway Mail Service, Bombay, to cause his letters, &c., to be taken out in transit and re-directed according to his instructions. The officer above named will be ready to attend to all such instructions, provided that they are not of a complicated character.

Foreign parcels and unpaid articles.

6. This arrangement does not apply to foreign parcels or to unpaid or insufficiently paid articles: any foreign parcels bearing these addresses will be disposed of by the Bombay Post Office in communication with the Superintendent, Foreign Mails, Railway Mail Service, Bombay; and any unpaid or insufficiently paid articles other than parcels will be disposed of under the orders of the Superintendent, Foreign Mails, Railway Mail Service, Bombay, and will be forwarded to the same post town as that to which letters in the special bag, bearing the same address, would be sent.

Regiments on the move.

7. When a regiment is moved, the Officer Commanding may request the Superintendent, Foreign Mails, Railway Mail Service, Bombay, to intercept all foreign correspondence for the regiment addressed to the old post town, and to re-direct them to any other post town. Complicated instructions cannot be attended to.

XIII.—Foreign Parcel Post.

Rates of Transmission.

1. Parcels are received at any Post Office in India (but see remarks opposite Aden in clause 2) for transmission at the rate of 8 annas per lb. (reckoned as equal to 39 pence) or fraction thereof (prepayment in cash compulsory) to the following countries, viz.:

The United Kingdom...	Austria-Hungary	For information regarding parcels for India from foreign countries, see clause 10, below.
Aden ...	Denmark	
Ceylon ...	Sweden	
The Straits Settlements, &c.,	Norway	
Singapore ...	Switzerland	
Penang ...	France	
Malacca ...	Holland	
Germany ...	Belgium	

Special conditions for certain countries.

2. Besides the general rules, the following special conditions apply to particular countries, viz.:

(a) The United Kingdom.

The prepayment carries the parcel as far as London; any additional charge which may become due on account of British custom duty or carriage beyond London being realised from the addressee. Parcels should not contain tobacco or cigars, as the British Customs regulations prohibit the importation of packages containing less than 80 lbs. of tobacco (see clause 6, which fixes the limit of weight for a foreign parcel at 50 lbs.) Parcels infringing this Customs regulation are liable to seizure, detention and fine. Parcels must not exceed £50 in value. Any such parcel which on examination of the declaration at Bombay may be found to exceed this value will, instead of being forwarded by the Foreign Parcel Post, be transferred to the Bombay Agency of the P. & O. S. N. Company for transmission independently of the Post Office, and subject to such regulations and charges on delivery as may be applicable thereto under the Company's regulations.

(NOTE.—The Company's present charge is an *ad valorem* rate of 2 per cent., which does not include Marine or other Insurance.)

- (b) Aden .. Parcel may be sent from Aden to the United Kingdom or from Aden to India (but not to other places) or from India to Aden under the same conditions as if sent from India to the United Kingdom, except that the address on the outer cover will be different (see Rule 5). On parcels from Aden containing ostrich feathers, the rate charged is one rupee four annas per pound instead of eight annas.
- (c) Ceylon .. The prepayment carries the parcel to destination. Should any custom duty become due, the amount will be charged on delivery. Parcels containing jewellery, gold, silver, watches, or precious stones must not exceed Rs. 500 in value. The route is via Tuticorin for Southern India and via Bombay for other parts of India: see Rule (5).
- (d) The Straits, &c.—
Singapore .. The prepayment carries the parcel to destination. The ports of destination are free ports, so that no custom duty will be chargeable therein. The transmission of specie to the Straits is prohibited. The routes are by opium steamers (Jardine, Matheson, and Apen), monthly through Calcutta to Singapore; by P. I. S. N. Company fortnightly through Calcutta or Madras or Rangoon to Singapore, Penang and Malacca; and by P. & O. S. N. Company fortnightly through Bombay to Singapore and Penang: see Rule (5).
- (e) Germany .. The prepayment carries the parcel to destination. Should any custom duty become due, the amount will be charged on delivery. See also Rule 3, respecting compensation for damage or loss; and Rule 4 regarding declarations.
- (f) Denmark .. The prepayment carries the parcel to the limit of German conveyance, a separate charge being made on delivery for conveyance beyond the German frontier, as well as for custom duty, should any become due. See also Rule 3, respecting compensation for damage or loss; and Rule 4 regarding declarations.
- (g) France .. The prepayment carries the parcel to the limit of German conveyance, a separate charge being made on delivery for conveyance beyond the German frontier, as well as for custom duty, should any become due. See Rule 4, regarding declarations and also Rule 3, respecting compensation for damage or loss.
- The Netherlands (Holland) ..
- Belgium ..

Mode of packing.

3. Every parcel should be securely packed in a closed cover or case, and should bear the name and address of the person in the United Kingdom or foreign country for whom it is intended. Parcels containing valuables should be sealed. The public are specially warned against the use of flimsy covers for articles transmitted by the Parcel Post. Heavy articles are sometimes sent with only paper covering, insecurely tied with string: friction in transit detaches this cover, and damage and loss ensue. A covering of stout cloth or wax-cloth sewn at the edges is recommended; but if the contents are liable to suffer from pressure, boxes of wood or tin should be used.

Declarations of contents and value to accompany parcels.

4. Every parcel should be accompanied by a separate paper headed with the address of the parcel and containing a declaration (*clearly written*) of its contents and value under the signature of the sender. Below the signature the address of the sender should be given.

For the parcels addressed to—

The United Kingdom ..	Only one declaration as above described is required.
Ceylon ..	
Straits ..	
Germany ..	
Austria-Hungary ..	A second or duplicate declaration is also required.
Switzerland ..	
France ..	A triplicate declaration is required; and the sender is requested to enter in the declaration a statement of the weight (lbs. and ozs. or tolas) of the contents and to write the triplicate declaration, if possible, in the French language. Should he be unable to do so, the Bombay Post Office will attach to the triplicate English declaration a French rendering thereof, but the sender is warned of the delay which may result from this.
Sweden ..	
Norway ..	
The Netherlands (Holland) ..	
Denmark ..	
Belgium ..	

It is not deemed necessary to require exact adherence to any particular form of declaration, but the following specimen form may be useful to the senders of parcels:—

Specimen form of declaration.

Address of Parcel, Thomas R. Smith, 114, Piccadilly, London.	
Contents.	Value.
1 Piece Putto cloth	£ s. d. 2 0 0
1 Kampore chudder	 2 10 0
Total	£ 4 10 0
I declare the above to be a true statement of the contents and value. (Signed) A. R. ROBINSON, Acceptor.	
N.B.—Declarations for parcels intended for France, the Netherlands or Belgium, should, in addition to the above, contain a statement of the weight (lbs. and ozs. or tolas) of the contents. This may conveniently be done by adding the words "weight—lbs.—ozs." underneath the total value, and the words "and weight" at the end of the sentence containing the declaration.	

Parcels, accompanied by declarations, to be enclosed in an outer cover.

5. The parcel so addressed, and the separate paper or papers above referred to, should then be enclosed in a substantial outer cover. This outer cover should be superscribed and addressed as follows:—

If addressed from India to Ceylon.

If addressed from India to the Straits.

Foreign Parcel Post.	Foreign Parcel Post.
To The Post Master, Tuticorin, or Bombay.	To The Post Master, Calcutta or Madras or Bombay or Rangoon.

* N.B.—The address should be to Tuticorin if posted in Southern India, and to Bombay if posted in other parts of India.

† N.B.—The address to Calcutta, or Madras or Bombay or Rangoon should be according to the locality of posting.

If addressed from Aden to the United Kingdom.

If addressed from India to the United Kingdom or to any other country (i. e., other than Ceylon and the Straits), or from Aden to India.

Foreign Parcel Post.	Foreign Parcel Post.
To The Post Master, Aden.	To The Post Master, Bombay.

The outer cover must contain one parcel only. If more than one parcel be sent by the same sender, such parcels should be sent separately.

Prepayment in cash compulsory: limits of size and weight, &c.

6. The parcel so made up must be fully prepaid in cash at the prescribed rate (the cash being tendered at the window with the parcel), and must not exceed 50 lbs. (25 seers) in weight, or 2 feet in length by 1 foot in breadth or depth. It will be received at any Post Office at the hours fixed for the receipt of ordinary parcels, the usual receipt being given to the sender.

Treatment at sea port office of despatch.

7. On arrival at the Indian sea port town of address, the Postmaster will take off the outer covering, and forward the inside parcel and the accompanying declaration or declarations to the country of inside address.

Dangerous or offensive articles forbidden.

8. It is forbidden to send in these parcels opium, or any liquid, or any substance or material of a dangerous, damaging, or offensive kind.

Conditional compensation.

9. In the case of parcels for or from Germany or Austria-Hungary, and the foreign countries served through Germany, compensation will be given by the responsible Post Office to the sender for loss or damage sustained in transit (cases of sea risk or of fire major or of the own negligence of the sender in respect of packing or otherwise excepted). Such compensation will in no case exceed 1½ rupees for each lb. weight or fraction thereof in respect of parcels forwarded from India, and 3 marks or 1½ florins for each 500 grammes or fraction thereof in respect of parcels from Germany or Austria-Hungary. Should the sender desire it, the compensation will be paid to the addressee instead of to himself.

Information regarding despatch of parcels from foreign countries.

10. Information respecting parcels for India from foreign countries can be had at the Post Offices of those countries. The British Post Office does not receive parcels for transmission to India. Inquiries proceeding from the United Kingdom should be addressed to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C. The rules governing the despatch of parcels from the United Kingdom to India are, however, published in the British Postal Guide and exhibited in every British Post Office. Persons in India ordering goods to be sent out by Parcel Post may refer the sender to the above means of information about the transmission of parcels.

11. Parcels for the United Kingdom may be sent either paid or unpaid. The rate charged for parcels of books from the United Kingdom is 6d. per lb. The charge for other parcels from the United Kingdom is 1s. per lb.

12. An extra *ad valorem* rate of 1s. per £5 of value is charged for marine transit on outward parcels from the United Kingdom containing jewellery, gold, silver, watches or precious stones. On such parcels the postage, as well as the *ad valorem* rates, must be prepaid in London, and, if desired by the sender, they may also be insured in London to destination in India at a charge of 1s. per £5 of value.

THE PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

F. F. CLEGGERS, M.C.S., Officiating Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras.
Mr. C. ELLIOT, Chief Clerk, in charge Currency Office—Pay Rs. 400.
Mr. E. GRANT, Manager and Superintendent.
Office—Jewellant General's Office, Fort.

Office opens at 11 a.m. and closes to the public at 5 p.m., on Saturdays at 1 p.m.
Nature of Arrangements.

(1)—The Presidency is divided into two Circles of Issue, Madras and Calcutta. The Calcutta Circle of Issue consists of the districts of Malabar, South Canara, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and Coorg, having Calcutta as the Office of Issue; and the Madras Circle of Issue consists of all the other districts in the Presidency, with the Town of Madras as head quarters for the issue of Notes for the Circle. In addition to these two head-quarters of issue, there are Currency Agencies at Vizagapatnam and Cocanada.

(2)—The Currency Circle of Cocanada was abolished on the 16th August 1881.

(3)—The Exchange Department, at the head-quarters of each Circle of Issue, issues Home Notes for Coin or other Notes, and Coin for Notes. Other, or foreign Circle Notes are only cashed when there is an available margin of Coin. Current Notes will at all times be cashed at the Head Office at Madras. The Exchange Department also issues small Silver and Copper Coin in exchange for Coin or Notes.

(4)—Although no person has a legal claim to obtain cash for Notes except at the Currency Office of Issue, Notes are cashed freely at Mofussil Treasuries when the Treasury Officers are satisfied that no inconvenience can be caused to their treasuries by the

enrichment. Notes tendered by travellers (other than visitors to hill sanatoria) are cashed to a limited extent, even when the treasury is unable to cash them for the general public.

(5)—At every place other than the Office of Issue, Notes of the Home Circle are a legal tender in satisfaction of any claim against Government, though ordinarily, no person is pressed to take Notes in part or full of his demand. Payment of Government dues may be made in Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue. Railway Companies will receive Notes of any Circle in payment of fares and freight.

Rules as regards lost and mutilated Currency Notes.

(6)—Notes which have become slightly mutilated will be readily paid to *bona fide* holders upon a written statement as to the circumstance of mutilation, and upon an indemnity being signed by a banker or some known responsible person.

(7)—Applications will be received for the payment of notes which have been seriously mutilated, 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, as when Head Circle the note may be payable.

(8)—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 interest would, in that case, be against his correspondent, and only in an exceptional instance would the Currency Department entertain his application for payment. Any person who receives the first half of a Currency Note, but never receives the second half, and has no information as to whether it was sent or not, has no legal claim whatever upon Government for the value of the note.

(9)—The declaration will be prepared by the Currency Department, free of charge, upon prescribed printed Forms, that of the claimant being always made upon the Form which contains the property clause.

(10)—The bond of Indemnity will also be prepared by the Currency Department upon the prescribed Form, free of expense to the applicant, except the Government Stamp.

(11)—So far as the declaration and security are concerned, all cases will be submitted, so precisely the same form, but a difference will be observed in the period at which payment will be made. The most numerous cases will probably be those in which a note has been divided for safety, and one part is lost. In these and in all cases where a portion of the note remains, from which it can be identified, a period of two months only after receipt of declaration or last advertisement whichever shall be later will be required to elapse. The registration of letters containing currency notes, or any portion thereof, is made compulsory vide Financial Notification, No. 1864, dated 24th March, 1885, published in the Gazette of India, dated 27th March 1885, and Fort St. George Gazette, dated 13th August, 1885, page 523. Disregard of this notification, will prevent the loser recovering value of the half note lost by him.

(12)—Entire notes lost, are not paid. The loss of notes of higher value than Rs. 20 is advertised, and if subsequently presented the loser and the police are informed of the name and address of the presenter. The loss of notes of the 5, 10, and 20 rupee denominations is not advertised, nor is presentation reported to the loser or the police. In respect to notes which are alleged to have been completely lost or destroyed, the Government acknowledge no liability. When completely satisfied that the notes can never be produced, the evidence of the claimant will be received, and the claim admitted or rejected at once; if admitted the value of the note is to be invested, and no further proceedings taken, nor interest paid till twenty years.

(13)—Intimation 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.

If a Bombay Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay.

If an Allahabad Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad.

If a Lahore Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore.

If a Nagpore Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpore.

If a Calcutta Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta.

If a Coconada Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Coconada. (For the present.)

In every case where half notes, mutilated notes, and wrongly-joined notes are concerned, the notes should accompany the report.

(9).—The Currency office on receiving intimation of the loss of notes will advertise its loss (free of charge) in the Official Gazette of the Presidency of the place where or within which the note is payable, and also in the Gazette of India.

(10).—Throughout these Rules the expression "lost note" includes a stolen note, and the expression "destroyed note" includes a note lost under such circumstances as render its recovery physically impossible.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

DIRECTION.

Lieut. Colonel R. Murray.....Director General.
A. J. L. Cappel, Esq.....Deputy Director General—(On leave.)
Lieut. Col. H. Mallock, B. S. C.....Offg. Dy. Director General.
J. H. Lane, Esq.....Director, Traffic Branch.
W. R. Brookes, Esq.....Offg. Director, Construction Branch.

MADEAS DIVISION.

HEAD QUARTERS, MADRAS.

E. B. Flindell, Esq., Superintendent.

LINES.

MADRAS SUB-DIVISION.

From South Indian Railway Junction to Raichore.

H. J. A. Harvey, Esq., Asst. Superintendent, in charge, Head Quarters, Madras.

SOUTHERN INDIAN RAILWAY NORTHERN SUB-DIVISION.

From South Indian Railway Junction to Trichinopoly, Pondicherry and Negapatam.
G. Gough, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, in charge, Head Quarters, Pondicherry.

SOUTHERN INDIAN RAILWAY SOUTHERN SUB-DIVISION.

From Trichinopoly to Talloreannar, Tuticorin and Tinnevely.

H. S. Woodward, Esq., Asst. Supt. in charge, Head Quarters, Trichinopoly.

OFFICES.

HEAD OFFICE, ESPLANADE, BLACK TOWN.

E. M. O'Kelly, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, in charge.

1. Madras.....	Mr. J. Collett.....	Telegraph Masters.
	Mr. J. T. Harvey.....	
	Mr. J. G. Burby.....	
	Mr. W. D. Regal.....	
2. Pondicherry.....	Mr. G. A. Harding.....	Telegraph Master.
3. Raichore.....	C. Coomaraswami Naidoo.....	Do.
4. Negapatam.....	Mr. J. Hill.....	Do.
5. Pamban.....	A. S. Panagampy Moodelly.....	Telegraph Masters.
6. Tuticorin.....	Mr. E. R. Langson.....	Do.
	Mr. J. Cross.....	

LOCAL OFFICES.

Madras. Mount Road.....	Mr. A. Holmes.....	Telegraph Master.
Vepery.....	N. Royappa Pillay.....	Signaller in charge.

STORE DEPOT, MOOTIALPETTAH, MADRAS.

H. J. A. Harvey, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, in charge.
O. Raghunathaiah, Storekeeper.

Telegraph Rules and Tariff for Inland Messages.

Rules and Tariff, relating to the transmission of Telegraph Messages, in India, and between India and Ceylon, sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council, with effect from 1st April 1880.

General.

Rule I.—The accuracy of messages is not guaranteed, and the Sender and Receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors or delays.

* Vide Appendix to the "State Paper Currency of India," by G. W. Oline, L.B., F.R.S., Barrister-at-Law.

Rule II.—Telegraph Stations are divided into three classes, viz. :—

Class of office.	General working hours (local time.)	Special working hours (local time) on Sunday, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday.
I.	Day and night	Day and night.
II.	7 A.M. to 9 P.M.	7 to 9 A.M., and 4 to 9 P.M.
III.	10 A.M. to 5 P.M.	7 to 9 A.M., and 1 to 5 P.M.

Rule III.—In cases of life and death, or of extraordinary emergency, a message, countersigned by the Chief Civil or Military Authority at a Station, or by any of the Authorities empowered to "clear the line" (See Rule XI), can be sent from any Office at any time.

Rule IV.—Senders of messages are advised to write their messages in an unmistakable and distinct hand.

Acceptance of Messages for Transmission.

Rule V.—No message or messages of more than 500 words can be sent at any 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 lines be free and not required by any one else.

Rule VI.—All messages must be legibly written in the Roman character or in Arabic figures; subject to the above limitation, messages may be sent in the vernacular, or any foreign language, or in cipher, if written in Arabic numerals.

At Stations other than the Presidency Towns, every assistance possible is afforded to natives in the translation of messages into English, and vice versa.

Rule VII.—The body of the message must be preceded by the address (as defined in Rule XVIII). The true signature and address of the Sender must always be written at the foot of the message.

The Sender of a private message can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

Rule VIII.—The address must contain all the information necessary to ensure the delivery of the message at its destination, and the Sender in all cases supports the consequences of insufficiency of address. After the message is once despatched, it can neither be cancelled, completed, nor rectified, except by the despatch of a fresh paid message.

Rule IX.—Every intimation, reference, erasure, or alteration of words must be authenticated by the Sender of the message, or by his representative.

Rule X.—Messages from places where there is no Telegraph Station should be addressed to the nearest Government Telegraph office by post registered together with Telegraph or Postage stamps sufficient for their payment. A Receipt for the amount will be posted free to the Sender.

In the case of a private message sent by Post to a Telegraph Station with an insufficient number of stamps, the message and stamps will be returned "Service Bearing" to the Sender, who should in all cases give his full address.

Rule XI.—Messages can be addressed to places where there are no Telegraph Stations. In such cases, the Sender must state (free) from what Telegraph office delivery is to be effected.

Example:—To Shergarh, "Post Berbera."

No charge will be made for ordinary inland postage, which is defrayed by the Telegraph Administration. But if the Sender of a message that has to be delivered by inland post wishes it to be registered, he must prepay the postal registration fee of four annas, and intimate that this has been done by adding (free) the words "Post registered," before the name of the Telegraph Station at which the message is to be posted.

Postal registration is compulsory in the case of messages which have to be posted in India to places beyond Indian limits, and in such cases both the postage and registration fees must be prepaid by the Sender.

Rule XII.—With the following exceptions, all charges for messages must be prepaid in cash or in stamps:—

Messages are sent "bearing" from Sea-ports when received for despatch by mail.

* 12 annas.

† The Registration fee (4 annas) is also payable in the case of messages to which replies are prepaid, and which are addressed to a Station where there is no telegraph office, or to stations on the Eastern Bengal, Madras, and South Indian Railways (vide note to Rule XXXVII).

Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a "Reply-paid" message, the Terminal Station sends a Service Telegram to that effect to the Sender, and the amount deposited will be refunded on a basis of being made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta. The words "Reply paid" or "Answer paid" entitle the Addressee to receive the equivalent of the minimum charge only. It should be distinctly understood that it is not compulsory on the Addressee to send a reply. The duty of the Telegraph Department consists simply in paying to him, in Telegraph Stamps, the amount prepaid, leaving him at liberty to do what he pleases with it.*

Delivery.

Rule XXXVIII.—Messages will be delivered free of charge at any place within five miles of a Telegraph Station. Beyond this distance messages will be sent by post or by such other means as the Sender may arrange and pay for. Should the addressee of a message have left the Station to which it is addressed, it will, if returned unopened with definite instructions as to the new address, be re-transmitted without extra charge.

Rule XXXIX.—Any Firm or Individual expecting to receive Inland or Foreign messages can register an abbreviated address at the Government Telegraph Office from which such messages have to be delivered.

No abbreviated address can be accepted which has already been registered locally by another Firm or Individual.

The fee for registration of each abbreviated address is Rs. 10 per annum, payable in advance on the 1st January in each year, or Rs. 50 for all time, with a fine of Rs. 5 for every subsequent default. A subsequent non-payment is considered as automatic.

This Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having an abbreviated address if such address has not been registered.

Clear Line Messages.

Rule XL.—On emergent occasions of great importance, the public functionaries named below have the power to "clear the line," that is, to suspend the receipt and despatch of all messages until the one for which the line is "cleared," is passed on:—

- (1).—The Governor General of India.
- (2).—The Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Ceylon.
- (3).—Commander-in-Chief, India, Madras, and Bombay.
- (4).—Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.
- (5).—Secretaries to the Governments of India.
- (6).—Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab.
- (7).—Chief Commissioners of Orissa, the Central Provinces, British North-Western Provinces, and Coorg, and Assam.
- (8).—Agents to the Governor General, Rajputana and Central India.
- (9).—Commissioners of Sindh and Peshawar.
- (10).—The Resident at Hyderabad (Deccan).
- (11).—Director General of Telegraphs in India.
- (12).—The Maharajahs of Patiala, (from the Private Office only).

The messages so sent are, however, to be paid for, in cash or in stamps, as other State messages.

Refunds.

Rule XLI.—No refund will be made for a message delivered wholly or partially in an unintended state, unless the extra charge for re-delivery has been paid by the Sender. See Rule XXXIII.

Rule XLII.—If a message be not delivered, or be subjected to serious delay through the fault of the Telegraph Department, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the Sender.

Rule XLIII.—Applications for refunds as also all complaints respecting messages, should be addressed to the Terminal Check Office, Calcutta. Such claims for refund should be made, under penalty of rejection, within two months from the date of the message; but this period is extended to six months in the case of a repeated message, or of a message for which a Reply or an Answer of Delivery has been prepaid. (When a

* In the case of a message to which a reply is prepaid addressed to a station where there is no Telegraph Office, the amount is forwarded to destination from the nearest Telegraph Office, not in telegraph stamps but by currency notes and postage stamps in an insured cover; the Sender must accordingly prepay the postal insurance fees. As the Eastern Bengal, Madras and South Indian Railway Companies declare their inability to make over reply deposits to the addressee, messages addressed to Stations on those Railways to which replies are prepaid are not transferred to the Railway Telegraph, but posted with currency notes and postage stamps enclosed from the nearest Government Telegraph Station direct to the addressee, in the cost of such messages also the postal insurance fees are payable by the Sender.

overcharge has been made on an inland message through the neglect of the Telegraph employees, and when there exists no doubt whatever as to the justice of the claim, the amount overcharged will be repaid at once by the Telegraph Master.)

Cancellation of Messages.

Rule XLIV.—If the Sender of an inland message wishes to cancel it before transmission has commenced, he can do so, but the charges upon it will not be returned when once the stamps are obliterated. If the message is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can only be cancelled by a paid message from the Sender to the Telegraph Master of the Terminal Station. If in addition the Sender wishes to be informed by telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram.

Obligation of Secrecy.

Rule XLV.—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 this regulation renders an offender liable to a fine of Rs. 500 under Act I of 1876.

Rule XLVI.—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. He will also be liable to the further punishment of fine, or to imprisonment (with or without labor) not exceeding three 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.

Copies of Messages.

Rule XLVII.—The Sender and Receiver have a right to be furnished with certified true copies of any message sent or received by them; a fixed charge of four annas is made for every copy furnished. As no Telegraph Office keeps copies of messages longer than three days, applications for copies required after that time has elapsed should be made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

Applications for copies must be made within six months of the date of the message. At the expiration of that period all message drafts are destroyed.

One anna must be enclosed for postage of the reply failing which, it will be sent "bearing."

Press Messages.

Rule XLVIII.—Under certain conditions, to be ascertained on application to the Director General of Telegraphs (Traffic branch), *bona-fide* Press messages, i.e., messages in the ordinary English language addressed to, and intended for publication in, a newspaper, can be despatched at reduced rates.

Tariff for Foreign Messages.

To	PER WORD.			
	From Sta-From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chittagong.	
ASIA—				
Aden.....	Rs. 1	A. 12	Rs. 1	A. 14
Burma (Native).....	0	24	0	3
Messages to NATIVE BURMA and M. DRAN-PERANG-RANGOON are charged at 3 annas per word, plus the rate to East of Chittagong from India.				
CEYLON—				
All Places.....	1	8	1	8
CHINA—				
	PER WORD.			
Hong-Kong.....	6	5	8	7
	3	7	3	9
	3	9	3	7
Amoy and Shanghai.....	5	5	6	7
	4	7	4	9
	4	9	4	7

Messages for Foochow can be sent by Courier from Amoy. They should bear the instructions "Courier Amoy," and an extra rate of one rupee per telegram is leviable on messages to be so forwarded.

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued.

To		PER WORD.			
		From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chittagong.	
		RS.	A.	RS.	A.
ASIA—Continued.					
Cochin-China.....	Via Teheran and Amoor.....	7	13	7	13
	" Madras.....	2	11	2	13
	" Rangoon.....	2	13	2	11
INDIA.....	" Penang.....	1	13	1	12
In the case of messages from stations East of Chittagong, for Europe or countries westward of India via Rangoon-Penang-Madras, add this rate (Rs. 1-12) to the usual charge from Madras, (i. e., west of Chittagong).					
JAPAN—					
Nagasaki and all other places.....	Via Teheran and Amoor.....	6	13	6	15
	" Madras.....	6	0	6	2
	" Rangoon.....	6	2	6	0
Java.....	Teheran and Amoor.....	9	6	9	8
	" Madras.....	2	7	2	9
	" Rangoon.....	2	9	2	7
Malacca.....	Teheran and Amoor.....	8	14	9	0
	" Madras.....	2	1	2	3
	" Rangoon.....	2	3	2	1
Mekran Coast.....	SONMAYLE } From Karachi 2 as.	0	8	0	10
	PUSNEY } per word				
	ORMARA } CHAMBAR }				
Punjab.....	Via Teheran and Amoor.....	9	4	9	6
	" Madras.....	1	11	1	13
	" Rangoon.....	1	12	1	11
Persia.....	" Beshire.....	1	15	2	1
PERSIAN GULF—(via Karachi)—					
Yac.....		1	10	1	11
Bushire.....		1	8	1	10
Hanjam.....		1	2	1	4
Jask.....		1	1	1	2
Gwadar.....		0	12	0	14
Messages for Bander Abbas, Lingah, and Bassadore can be delivered by special boat from Hanjam in about 24 hours, at a charge of Rs. 5 for each message or copy of a message.					
Messages for Muscat can be delivered by special boat from Jask at a charge of Rs. 45 for each message or copy of a message.					
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—					
Luzon, Manila and other places.....	Via Teheran and Amoor.....	7	7	7	9
	" Madras.....	4	9	4	11
	" Rangoon.....	4	11	4	9
RUSSIA—					
Amstcr.....	Via Teheran.....	3	1	3	3
Cherson.....	" Teheran.....	2	9	2	11
SINGAPORE.....	Via Teheran and Amoor.....	8	10	8	13
	" Madras.....	2	3	2	5
	" Rangoon.....	2	5	2	3
TURKEY (Asiatic)—					
Via Eux.....	1st Region (Eastward of Dardanelles).....	1	10	1	12
	2nd Region (Dardanelles & Westward).....	1	12	1	14
	Islands.....	1	14	2	0
" Suez.....	Sea-ports (Mediterranean).....	3	3	3	3
	Inland and Islands.....	3	6	3	7

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued.

To		PER WORD.			
		From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chittagong.	
		RS.	A.	RS.	A.
AUSTRALIA—					
Port Darwin, Victoria, West & South Australia.....	Via Teheran and Amoor.....	11	15	12	1
	" Madras.....	4	12	4	14
	" Rangoon.....	4	14	4	12
New South Wales and Queensland.....	Teheran and Amoor.....	12	4	12	3
	" Madras.....	4	14	5	0
	" Rangoon.....	5	0	4	14
New Zealand.....	Teheran and Amoor.....	16	11	12	13
	" Madras.....	5	8	5	10
	" Rangoon.....	5	10	5	8
Tasmania.....	Teheran and Amoor.....	11	15	12	1
	" Madras.....	4	12	4	14
	" Rangoon.....	4	14	4	12
EUROPE—					
All countries including Great Britain, except those named below.....	Via Suez or Teheran.....	2	12	2	14
	" Turkey.....	2	8	2	10
	" Suez.....	2	13	2	15
Russia.....	Teheran.....	2	9	2	11
	" Turkey and Odessa.....	2	10	2	12
	" Suez.....	2	13	2	15
Turkey.....	" Turkey.....	1	14	2	0
	" Suez.....	2	8	2	10
	" Teheran.....	2	15	3	1
Cyprus.....	" Turkey.....	2	2	2	4
AFRICA—					
BARBARY—					
Algeria and Tunis.....	Via Suez.....	2	12	2	14
	" Teheran.....	2	15	3	1
	" Turkey.....	2	11	2	13
Benghazi and Tripoli.....	By post from Malta, see Europe, Postage called from the addressee.				
	Via Suez.....	2	8	2	10
	" Turkey.....	1	14	2	0
Mauritius..... See "Durban," add postage 12 as.					
Mauritius and Seychelles..... See "Aden," add postage 12 annas.					
Zanzibar.....	Via Bombay-Aden.....	4	4	4	6
Mozambique.....	Do do.....	4	15	5	1
Delagoa Bay.....	Do do.....	5	15	5	1
NATAL—					
Durban.....	Via Bombay-Aden.....	4	14	5	0
All other places.....	Do do.....	5	9	5	5
CAPE COLONY—					
All places.....	Via Bombay-Aden.....	5	3	5	5
Madeira.....	Via Suez or Teheran & Lisbon.....	3	9	3	11
	" Turkey and Lisbon.....	3	6	3	7
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS—					
St. Vincent.....	Via Suez or Teheran & Lisbon.....	5	1	5	3
	" Turkey and Lisbon.....	4	13	4	15
SENEGAL, SENEGAMBIA, &c..... By post from Madeira, see above, postage 12 annas.					

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued.

To	Per word.			
	From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chittagong.	
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
NORTH AMERICA—Via Anglo-American Coy's cable (BREAST OR VALENTIA.) British America, United States, &c., &c.—				
Alabama.....				
Arkansas.....				
Georgia.....				
Indian Territory.....				
Iowa.....				
Kansas Territory.....				
Louisiana.....				
Minnesota.....				
Mississippi.....				
Missouri.....				
Nebraska Territory.....				
North Carolina.....				
South Carolina.....				
Tennessee.....				
Texas.....				
Wisconsin.....				
Canada.....				
Cape Breton.....				
Connecticut.....				
Maine.....				
Massachusetts.....				
New Brunswick.....				
New Hampshire.....				
Newfoundland.....				
Nova Scotia.....				
Prince Edward's Island.....				
Rhode Island.....				
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....				
Vermont.....				
Illinois.....				
Indiana.....				
Kentucky.....				
Michigan.....				
Ohio.....				
Virginia.....				
Arizona.....				
California.....				
Colorado Territory.....				
Dakota Territory.....				
Idaho Territory.....				
Manitoba Territory.....				
Montana Territory.....				
Nevada Territory.....				
New Mexico.....				
Oregon.....				
Utah Territory.....				
Washington Territory.....				
Wyoming.....				
District of Columbia.....				
Delaware.....				
Maryland.....				
New Jersey.....				
New York.....				
Pennsylvania.....				
British Columbia.....				
Florida.....				
Vancouver Island.....				
Mexico.....				

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued.

To	Per word.			
	From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chittagong.	
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
SOUTH AMERICA—				
BRAZIL—				
Bahia and Maranham.....				
{ Via Suez or Teheran & Lisbon.....	9	14	10	0
{ " Turkey and Lisbon.....	9	10	9	13
Pernambuco.....				
{ " Suez or Teheran & Lisbon.....	7	14	8	0
{ " Turkey and Lisbon.....	7	10	7	12
Para.....				
{ " Suez or Teheran & Lisbon.....	10	10	10	12
{ " Turkey and Lisbon.....	10	6	10	8
Rio De Janeiro.....				
{ " Suez or Teheran & Lisbon.....	10	10	10	12
{ " Turkey and Lisbon.....	10	6	10	8
Santos, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul.....				
{ " Suez or Teheran & Lisbon.....	11	14	12	0
{ " Turkey and Lisbon.....	11	10	11	12
All other places.....				
{ " Suez or Teheran & Lisbon.....	12	3	12	4
{ " Turkey and Lisbon.....	11	14	12	0
Buenos Ayres.....				
{ " Suez or Teheran & Lisbon.....	12	8	12	10
{ " Turkey and Lisbon.....	12	4	12	8
Chili.....				
{ " Suez or Teheran & Lisbon.....	15	10	15	12
{ " Turkey and Lisbon.....	15	6	15	8
BOLIVIA—				
Antofagasta.....				
{ " Suez or Teheran & Lisbon.....	17	8	17	10
{ " Turkey and Lisbon.....	17	4	17	6
La Plata (Argentine Republic).....				
{ " Suez or Teheran & Lisbon.....	12	12	12	14
{ " Turkey and Lisbon.....	12	8	12	10
PERU—				
Iquique.....				
{ " Suez or Teheran & Lisbon.....	15	6	15	8
{ " Turkey and Lisbon.....	15	2	15	4
Arica and Tacna.....				
{ " Suez or Teheran & Lisbon.....	16	4	16	6
{ " Turkey and Lisbon.....	16	10	16	12
Arequipa, Ilay, Moledo, and Puno.....				
{ " Suez or Teheran & Lisbon.....	17	4	17	6
{ " Turkey and Lisbon.....	17	0	17	12
Callao and Lima.....				
{ " Suez or Teheran & Lisbon.....	19	1	19	3
{ " Turkey and Lisbon.....	18	13	18	15
URUGUAY—				
Monte Video.....				
{ " Suez or Teheran & Lisbon.....	12	1	12	3
{ " Turkey and Lisbon.....	11	13	11	15
All other places.....				
{ " Suez or Teheran & Lisbon.....	12	5	12	7
{ " Turkey and Lisbon.....	12	1	12	3

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued.

To	PER WORD.			
	From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chittagong.	
WEST INDIES—Via ANGLO-AMERICAN COY.'S CABLE (BREIT OR VALENTIA.)	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
Antigua..... { Via Suez or Teheran.....	9	9	9	11
Barbadoes..... { „ Turkey.....	9	5	9	7
Bertice..... { „ Suez or Teheran.....	10	11	10	13
„ „ „ Turkey.....	10	7	10	9
Bertice..... { „ Suez or Teheran.....	12	2	12	4
„ „ „ Turkey.....	11	14	12	0
Cuba..... { „ Suez or Teheran.....	5	5	5	7
„ „ „ Turkey.....	5	1	5	3
Demerara..... { „ Suez or Teheran.....	12	1	12	3
„ „ „ Turkey.....	11	13	11	15
Demerara..... { „ Suez or Teheran.....	9	13	10	1
„ „ „ Turkey.....	9	11	9	13
Grenada..... { „ Suez or Teheran.....	10	10	10	12
„ „ „ Turkey.....	10	6	10	8
Guadeloupe*..... { „ Suez or Teheran.....	9	13	9	15
„ „ „ Turkey.....	9	9	9	11
Isthmus of Panama... { „ Suez or Teheran.....	9	4	9	6
„ „ „ Turkey.....	9	0	9	2
Jamaica..... { „ Suez or Teheran.....	6	13	6	15
„ „ „ Turkey.....	6	9	6	11
Martinique*..... { „ Suez or Teheran.....	10	1	10	3
„ „ „ Turkey.....	9	13	9	15
Porto Rico*..... { „ Suez or Teheran.....	8	14	9	0
„ „ „ Turkey.....	8	10	8	12
Santo Cruz..... { „ Suez or Teheran.....	9	1	9	3
„ „ „ Turkey.....	9	13	9	15
St. Kitts..... { „ Suez or Teheran.....	9	6	9	8
„ „ „ Turkey.....	9	2	9	4
St. Lucia..... { „ Suez or Teheran.....	10	4	10	6
„ „ „ Turkey.....	10	0	10	2
St. Thomas..... { „ Suez or Teheran.....	8	15	9	1
„ „ „ Turkey.....	8	11	8	13
St. Vincent..... { „ Suez or Teheran.....	10	6	10	8
„ „ „ Turkey.....	10	2	10	4
Trinidad*..... { „ Suez or Teheran.....	10	15	11	1
„ „ „ Turkey.....	10	11	10	13

* Senders of messages should also mention in the address the name of the town to which the telegram is to be transmitted.

On messages for NORTH AMERICA and WEST INDIES sent "via DIRECT CABLE" (Direct United States Cable), add ONE Rupee per word to the rates published above. On messages sent "via P. O." (new French American Coy.'s cable from Paris to New York) add ONE Rupee per word to the rates published above.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA
TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

In connection with the Great Northern Telegraph Company,
(Limited.)

THE ABOVE COMPANIES' CABLES COMMUNICATE WITH PENANG, BURMAH, SINGAPORE, JAVA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, SAIGON, HONGKONG, AMOY, SHANGHAI, JAPAN AND WLADIVOSTOCK.

Rate per word from Madras via Penang.

	RS.	A.		RS.	A.
Penang.....	1	11	Saigon.....	2	11
Barnard.....	1	13	Hongkong.....	3	7
Singapore.....	2	3	Amoy.....	4	7
* Java.....	2	7	Shanghai.....	4	7
JAPAN.					
Australia.....			Nagasaki.....	6	0
Port Darwin.....			Simonsaki.....		
South Australia.....	4	12	Higo.....		
Victoria and Tasmania.....			Osaki.....		
New South Wales.....	4	14	Yokohama.....	6	0
Queensland.....	5	8	Yedo.....		
New Zealand.....			Wladivostock.....		
			and all other places.		

N. B.—From East of Chittagong and Ceylon, Annas 2 extra per word.

Messages sent on by Post from Penang, Singapore, Saigon, China and Australian Stations, Rupee 1 extra.

The rate from India (via Rangoon) to any of the abovementioned places is 2 annas per word extra.

The Company has successfully laid Duplicate Cables between India and the Straits Settlements via Elephant Point, Rangoon, and Penang and Singapore via Malacca, and another Duplicate Cable connecting Singapore with Australia via Banjoewangie (Java.)

Duplex working has also been established between Madras and Penang.

A. J. HARE,
Superintendent.

MADRAS, 1891.

The Eastern Company's duplicate cables between Bombay and Great Britain are worked on the duplex system, by English operators.

Messages to Europe sent from India and places in the far East should be marked "via Suez" to ensure transmission by the Cables of the Eastern Company.

DOUGLAS GIBBS.....Manager, Alexandria, Egypt } Eastern Telegraph Company Limited.
GEORGE B. STACEY.....General Superintendent, Bombay }
BENNET FRILL.....General Manager, Singapore } Eastern Extension Australasia and
AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.
ARTHUR J. HARE.....Superintendent, Madras }

HEAD OFFICES OF BOTH COMPANIES: 66, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

LIST OF STATIONS EASTWARD.

JAPAN.				
Hakodadi	Nagasaki	Simonsaki	Yedo	
Higo	Osaka	Tokio	Yokohama	
COCHIN CHINA.				
Baria	Capdoc	Haken	Saddel	Thu-dan-mot
Beahua	Chanaoc	Mytho	Saigon	Tong-Keon
Bienhoa	Cholon	Nough Thank	Tan-an	Trang-dang
Cal-be	Cholon Xuyen	Pham-Penh	Tay-niah	Vinh-long
Cape St. Jacques	Gocong	Rich-Gia	Thi-Tinh	

JAVA AND SUMATRA.

Ambarawa	Cheribon	Longbadjeng	Palembang	Samarang
Anjer	Djoejokarta	Madison	Passarorang	Sering
Bandong	Peloa Betang	Magelang	Pattie	Singkel
Banjoemas	Port de Kook	Malang	Pekalongan	Soerabaya
Banjoewangio	Indramajoe	Mengala	Peerakarta	Soerakarta
Bazavia	Indrapoera	Meester Cornelis	Pogoworejo	Tagal
Batoe Radja	Kedirie	Medjokerto	Probojogo	Tjania
Beroeki	Klaten	Mosko-Mosko	Rau	Tjandjoer
Bondowosso	Koedoes	Padang-Sidemporan	Rembang	Tjilatjap
Buitenzorg	Lahat		Salatiga	Welleveden

AUSTRALASIA.

South Australia.

Adelaide	Echunga	Lyndoch	Palmer	Stockport
Alberton	Farrell's Flat	Manoora	Peake	Strathalbyn
Aldinga	Freeling	Macleodfield	Penola	Strangways
Alma	Gawler Town	Mammon	Peninsula	Spring
Alice Springs	George Town	MacDonnell Bay	Pine Creek	Thrice Railway
Angaston	Glenside	Melrose	Port Adelaide	Tumana
Anburn	Goodwa	Menangle	Port Augusta	Tennant's Creek
Barrow's Creek	Greenock	Milang	Port Darwin	Truro
Belahna	Gumeracha	Mintaro	Port Elliot	Two Wells
Blinman	Guthrie Bay	Moonta	Port Pirie	Victor Harbour
Blanchetown	Hahndorf	Mount Barker	Port Wakefield	Wallaroo
Blumberg	Hoyleton	Mount Gambier	Powell's Creek	Wadley's Rail-
Bowden	Kapunda	Mount Pleasant	Redruth	way
Burra	Kadina	Mount Terrens	Riverton	Watervale
Callington	Katherine	Nahm	Roseworthy	Wellington
Cape Jervis	Kingsdown	Nearunga	Salisbury	Willunga
Charlotte Waters	Kingcraig	North Adelaide	Saddlesworth	Woodville
Clare	Langhorne's	Normanville	Smithfield	Woodside
Daly Waters	Bridge	Norwood	Southport	Yam Creek
Dry Creek	Lobethal	Nuriootpa		

VICTORIA.

Ararat	Chilter	Jamieson	Penhurst	Streatham
Avoca	Clunes	Keerang	Portland	St. Armand
Ballaarat	Culgo	Kilmore	Port Albert	Sunbury
Beechworth	Coleraine	Kyneton	Point Lonsdale	Swan Hill
Bellat	Collingwood	Linton's	Queenscliffe	Talbot
Belvoir	Creswick	Little River	Raglan	Tarnale
Bendalla	Daylesford	Longwood	Redbank	Tarangulla
Brigh	Dunolly	Mallac	Rosedale	Wahgunyah
Brown's	Eagle Hawk	Malmesbury	Rannymede	Wangarata
Bunayong	Beauch	Murphyborough	Ratherglen	Warnambool
Camperdown	Geelong	Murrough	Sale	Werribee
Cape Otway	Gibborne	Meredith	Sandhurst	Williamstown
Cape Schanck	Hamilton	Mortlake	Sandridge	Woodend
Carisbrook	Humboldt	Moorabie	Seymour	Wood's Point
Castlemaine	Hexham	Mornington	Smythesdale	Yackandandah
Casterton	Inglewood	Newstead	Stawell	

TASMANIA.

Campbellton	Longford	Melton Mowbray	Oatlands
Hobart Town	Low Heads	Mount Nelson	Ross
Lamington			

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Adelong	Braidwood	Glen Innes	Kandra	Newcastle
Albury	Campbellton	Goodbarna	Kyamba	Orange
Armidale	Casilla	Grafton	Liverpool	Parramatta
Bathurst	Cooma	Grenfell	Moama	Parramatta
Bendemege	Dunquin	Gundagai	Morpeth	Pictou
Berrima	Dubbo	Hartley	Monahna	Port Stephens
Bonahalla	East Maitland	Hay	Mudlee	Queensbury
Burrows	Buston	Inverell	Murrumbidgee	Scots
	Eden	Jerrilder	Murrumbidgee	Singleton
	Forbes	Kiama	Muswellbrook	Sofia

South Australia—(Continued.)

South Head	Tenterfield	Wagga Wagga	Wiseman's Ferry	Yass
Stoney	Tumut	Wellington	Windsor	Young
Tambora	Uralla	Westworth	Woolambi	
Tamworth	Urana	Westmidland	Woolongay	

QUEENSLAND.

Banana	Condamine	Crundchester	McKay	Taroom
Bloomsburg	Dalby	Hawthorn	Nebo	Toowoomba
Bowen	Dunwich	Haledon	Normanton	Townsville
Brisbane	Durah	Inkerman	Pilot Station	Warwick
Cape Moreton	Gatton	Ipswich	Rockhampton	Woolgong
Cardwell	Gayndah	Lytton	Roma	
Clermont	Golden Pledge	Mariborough	St. Lawrence	
Cleveland	Gladstone	Maryborough	Springboro	

NEW ZEALAND.

Abbotsford	Dunedin	Kati Kati	Otago	Te Awaatutu
Abura	Dunsandel	Kamara	Olakhu	Tamuka
Akaroa	Edendale	Kekerangu	Osaki	Timaru
Alexandra, Otago	Fieling	Lawrence	Otara	Tokatea
Alexandra, Rag-	Featherstone	Leithfield	Oxford	Tokomairiro
land	Foxhill	Longbush	Palmerton	Top House
Alexandra, Vin-	Foxton	Lyell	Patea	Turakina
cent	Geraldine	Lytelton	Pictou	Upper Hut
Arrow	Grahamstown	Maketu	Port Chalmers	Waiau
Ashburton	Gisborne	Malvern	Porangahua	Waihoia
Auckland	Greymouth	Marion	Pukerua	Waikata
Balclutha	Gore	Manukau	Queenstown	Waimui
Bealey	Greytown	Masterton	Rakia	Waipua
Blenheim	Hamilton	Marion	Rangiora	Waipua
Blueskin	Hampden	Matoua	Reefton	Waitaki
Bluff	Hastings	Mercer	Richmond	Waitara
Brighton	Havelock	Mosgiel	Riverhead	Waituna
Bulls	Hawera	Motueka	Ross	Waimate
Cambridge	Helmsville	Napier	Riverton	Waipawa
Carterton	Herbert	Naseby	Rotoma	Waipoua
Castlepoint	Hokitika	Nelson	Roxburgh	Waikanae
Caversham	Hokitanga	Newcastle	Russell	Wairarapa
Charleston	Hutt	Newmarket	Selwyn	Wairarapa
Cheviot	Harrenui	New Plymouth	South Bridge	Wairarapa
Christchurch	Invercargill	Oamaru	Spit	Wairarapa
Clinton	Kaipoi	Oharaui	St. Bathans	Wairarapa
Clyde	Kaikoura	Onghunga	Taparui	Wairarapa
Coromandel	Kaitangata	Opunaki	Tarawera	White's Bay
Cromwell	Kakamui	Ophir	Tauko	Whangarei
Drury	Kawakawa	Opitiki	Tauranga	Winton

MADRAS RAILWAY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

G. K. Winter, Esq., Telegraph Engineer.

T. Barathalvar Moodelly, Engineering Assistant.

Mr. C. D. Theobald, Chief Maintenance Inspector.

G. Abbey Naidoo, Inspector, between Madras, Royapuram & Perambore.

Mr. A. Mollan, Inspector, between Perambore and Bangalore.

J. D'Mello, Sub-Inspector, between Jolarpet and Erode.

D. Jones, Inspector, between Erode, Bangalore and Mettupolliam.

M. Venkataswami Moodelly, Inspector, between Arcotum and Gooty.

P. Chundavallu Pillay, Sub-Inspector, between Gooty, Raichore and Bellary.

P. Valco Moodelly, Sub-Inspector, special duty.

Table showing the Stations, Codes, Hours for the receipt and despatch of "Paid" Messages, and transmitting Stations for Telegraph Stations, on the Madras Railway, with Rules for charging, &c.

STATIONS.	Station Codes.	Hours for the receipt and despatch of Paid Messages.	Transmitting Stations.
MADRAS.....	M	A	Always open.
Boysapooram.....	R	P.A.M.	
Salt Cotour.....	S	O 6	to 6
Perambore.....	P	R 6	to 6
Perambore Workshop.....	P	W 6	to 6
Umbatore.....	U	B 6	to 6
Avady.....	A	V 6	to 6
Tinnalore.....	T	I 6	to 6
Trivellore.....	T	R 6	to 6
Cudumbathoor.....	C	U 6	to 6
Chinnampett.....	C	H 6	to 6
ARCONUM JUNCTION.....	A	J 6	to 6
Tirutany.....	E	Y 6	to 6
Nagery.....	N	G 6	to 6
Puthoor.....	P	H 6	to 6
Poodi.....	O	D 6	to 6
Tirupetty.....	E	U 6	to 6
Maramandoor.....	M	D 6	to 6
Ballypully Siding.....	B	P 6	to 6
Codoor.....	C	D 6	to 6
Orangpam (trial).....	O	M 6	to 6
Reddipully.....	P	X 6	to 6
Rajampett.....	R	J 6	to 6
Nundahore.....	N	R 6	to 6
Wondimattah.....	W	A 6	to 6
Coppuram.....	C	X	Always open.
Kishipuram.....	K	P 6	to 6
Camalapuram.....	C	M 6	to 6
Yerragontla.....	Y	A 6	to 6
Moodinour.....	M	R 6	to 6
Kondipuzha.....	D	P 6	to 6
Tadipatri.....	T	U 6	to 6
Royalcherry.....	R	L 6	to 6
Goody.....	G	Y	Always open.
Panduram.....	P	L 6	to 6
Goondacol.....	U	L 6	to 6
Goondacol Junction.....	G	U 6	to 6
Bundahall.....	B	L 6	to 6
Voerapoor.....	V	P 6	to 6
Haguri (trial).....	H	J 6	to 6
Bellary.....	B	Y 6	to 6
Nuncherla.....	N	L 6	to 6
Auspece.....	O	P 6	to 6
Adoni.....	A	D 6	to 6
Kooppu.....	C	S 6	to 6
Kooppu.....	K	O 6	to 6
Tongabudra.....	T	H	to 6
Muthur.....	M	I 6	to 6
Reichers.....	R	I 6	to 6
Sholingur.....	S	H 6	to 6
Arconum.....	A	R 6	to 6
Trivellore.....	T	R 6	to 6
Vellore.....	V	E	Always open.
Veerinjapuram.....	V	J	to 6
Gouripuram.....	G	O 6	to 6
Mulputty.....	M	Q 6	to 6
Anthoor.....	A	E 6	to 6
Vankumbady.....	V	N 6	to 6

TABLE SHOWING THE STATIONS, CODES, &c.—continued.

STATIONS.	Station Code.	Hours for the receipt and despatch of Paid Messages.	Transmitting Stations.
JOLLARPETT JUNCTION.....	H	B	Always open.
Coopam.....	C	P 6	to 6
Canasamudram.....	C	A	to 6
Colar Road.....	Y	D 6	to 6
Malloor.....	L	E 6	to 6
Cadgody.....	D	G 6	to 6
BANGALORE.....	G	L	Always open.
Tripatore.....	T	P 6	to 6
Sammiputti.....	S	L 6	to 6
Morapoor.....	M	P 6	to 6
Mullapooram.....	M	U 6	to 6
Shevaroy Hills.....	H	A 11	to 4
SALEM.....	S	A	Always open.
McDonald's Choultry.....	D	C 6	to 6
Snakerydroog.....	S	G 6	to 6
Enore Junction.....	R	D 6	to 7
Perunduray.....	P	Y 6	to 6
Wutkallee.....	T	K 6	to 6
Tirupoor.....	H	Y 6	to 6
Munglam.....	M	G 6	to 6
Somanoor.....	S	N 6	to 6
POTHANORE JUNCTION.....	P	J 6	to 6
Coimbatore.....	C	O 6	to 6
Neelgheri Branch.....	T	D 6	to 6
Tadialoor.....	K	A 6	to 6
Karamady.....	T	A 6	to 6
Mettapallium.....	M	L 8	to 8
Muddikuray.....	M	D 6	to 6
Walliar.....	W	R 3	to 5
Conjeevode.....	C	N 6	to 6
PALGHAT.....	G	H 6	to 6
Purley.....	L	Y 6	to 6
Luckady.....	L	D 6	to 6
Wootapallium.....	W	U 6	to 6
Shoranoor.....	S	R 6	to 6
Putanby.....	P	T 6	to 6
Coopipooram.....	C	Y 6	to 6
Tiroor.....	E	O 6	to 6
Tanoor.....	T	A 6	to 6
Perpangady.....	P	G 6	to 6
Batpoo.....	B	R 6	to 6

TELEGRAPH RULES AND RATES.

The Madras Railway Company forward Telegraph Messages for the public on the following conditions, viz:—

1. No paid message of more than 500 words can be sent at any 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.

N.B.—The accuracy of messages is not guaranteed and the sender and receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors, or delays.

2. No charge is made for the transmission of the address.

3. The 'Address' includes names of Stations from and to which the message is to be despatched, the *bona-fide* names or designations of the Sender and Addressee and the latter's address. No other words can be transmitted unless paid for as part of the body of the message, and the Signallers are authorized to omit from the address, any words which are not essential to the correct delivery of the message. The address must contain

All the information necessary to ensure the delivery of the message at its destination, and the sender in all cases supports the consequences of insufficiency of address. After the message is once despatched, it can neither be cancelled, completed, nor rectified, except by the despatch of fresh paid messages.

4. The following are the rates of charges for a message in ordinary English language:—

5. Between any two Stations in India, or between any Station in India and any Station in British Burmah for the first six words or groups of three figures, exclusive of the address, One Rupee. For each additional word or group of three figures, two annas.

6. Between any Station in India and any Station in Ceylon, for every six words or groups of three figures, exclusive of the address, One Rupee Eight Annas.

7. When numbers are expressed in figures, all the characters, figures, letters, or signs in each group are added together, the total divided by three, and the quotient, plus one for the remainder, if there be any, gives the number of words the group represents. Signs used to separate groups and letters added in figures to form ordinal numbers are counted as if as a figure or letter—groups of letters not forming words (letter cipher) cannot be transmitted unless in the case of messages tendered by Military Officers, or State Messages from Government Officers.

8. A "Press" message is defined to be a message, written in ordinary English language, addressed only to a Newspaper or Newspapers within reach of the Madras Railway, and intended for publication in its entirety in such Newspaper or Newspapers. The message must be one of manifestly public interest, and must contain no commercial news of any kind.

9. All Rules and Regulations that apply to ordinary messages apply also to Press messages, except as regards the charges and length.

10. The charge for a Press message is one Rupee per 24 words if tendered between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. and one Rupee per 36 words if tendered between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. The minimum charge for a Press message is one Rupee, and the maximum limit of length is 500 words. Press messages can only be accepted for transmission during the working hours of the Telegraph Office at the station of origin.

11. The maximum length of a word is fixed at six syllables: the excess is counted as a word.

12. The sender of a message, addressed to any of the undermentioned stations:—Madras, Travellere, Arcot, Tirumang, Tirupetty, Cuddapah, Yerragonda, Tadipatri, Gooty, Adoni, Bellary, Raichoor, Arcot, Vellore, Gootiam, Ambur, Vaniambur, Jollapetti, Colar, Baid, Bangalore, Triplicore, Salem, Erode, Tirupoor, Pottanoor, Coimbatore, Mettupalayam, Palghat, Erour, and Boppoor on the Madras Railway and to all stations on the South Indian, G. I. P. and E. I. Railways and vice versa, can pre-pay a reply not exceeding 200 words (33 Rupees) at day rate, in ordinary language. He must add to his message the words "Reply pre-paid" or "Answer pre-paid." These must form the concluding words of the message, but will not be charged for. On depositing the corresponding anna, the sender can add (free) to the words "Reply pre-paid" or "Answer pre-paid," the amount to which he wishes the reply to be limited. When the words "Reply pre-paid" alone are given, without any specified amount, it will be understood that the minimum charge of one Rupee only has been pre-paid. The terminal station pays to the Receiver, in Money Order on the Station Master, the amount pre-paid, leaving it to him to send his answer how, and when, and to what address he pleases, or not to send one at all. The reply, if sent, is considered in every respect as a fresh message. Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a Reply pre-paid message, the terminal station sends a service telegram to that effect to the sender, and the amount deposited will be refunded on application to the Traffic Manager. The words "Reply pre-paid" or "Answer pre-paid" entitle the addressee to receive the equivalent of the minimum charge of one Rupee only, and if he wishes to answer at a time when the double charge is levied, he must pay the additional cost himself. It should be distinctly understood that it is not compulsory on the addressee to send a reply. The duty of the Telegraph Department consists simply in paying to him in Money Order on the Station Master the amount pre-paid, leaving him at liberty to do what he pleases with it. A one anna stamped receipt is required from addressees for "Reply pre-paid" messages exceeding Rupees twenty. "Reply pre-paid" messages are not accepted for any Government Telegraph Office, or any station on the Eastern Bengal Railway, nor are messages accepted by Government Telegraph Offices for any station on the Madras Railway.

13. Messages will be delivered free of charge to any place within five miles of a Telegraph Station. Beyond this distance, messages will be sent by Post, or by such other means as the sender may arrange and pay for.

14. Applications for refunds or overcharge, as also complaints respecting messages, should be addressed to the Traffic Manager, Madras. Such claims should be made, under penalty of rejection, within two months from the date of the message.

15. The following stations only are authorized to receive messages for despatch to stations other than those in India: Arcot, Cuddapah, Gooty, Raichoor, Jollapetti, Salem, Coimbatore, Palghat and Boppoor (for Rules and Charges, vide Government Telegraph Tariff Book.)

16. Proper forms on which to write messages, are available gratis, at all stations, and senders are requested to use these forms only, when practicable.

STAMP DUTIES.

OFFICE—BRACH.

J. G. FERNAND, Esq., Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery. Mr. J. A. SMITH, Assistant. Mr. G. F. T. CLARK, Mgr., Stationery Office.

STAMP DUTIES AND COURT FEES.

Acts I of 1879 and VII of 1870 provide the Stamp Duties and Court Fees that have to be paid on Deeds, Instruments and Writings, and Law Papers.

Subject to the exemptions contained in the second schedule, the following instruments chargeable shall be chargeable with duty of the amount indicated in the first schedule as the proper duty therefor respectively, that is to say:

- (a) every instrument mentioned in the first schedule, and which, not having been previously executed by any person, is executed in British India on or after the 1st of April 1879;
- (b) every bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note drawn or made out of British India on or after that day and accepted or paid, or presented for acceptance or payment, or endorsed, transferred or otherwise negotiated, in British India; and
- (c) every instrument (other than a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note) mentioned in the first schedule, which, not having been previously executed by any person, is executed out of British India on or after that day relates to any property situate, or to any matter or thing done or to be done, in British India, and is received in British India.

SCHEDULE I.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
1. A ACKNOWLEDGMENT of a debt exceeding twenty Rupees in amount or value, written or signed by or on behalf of a debtor in order to supply evidence of such debt in any book (other than a banker's pass-book) or on a separate piece of paper, when such book or paper is left in the creditor's possession ...	One Anna.

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
2. ADMINISTRATION BOND ...	The same duty as a Security Bond (No. 18).
ADOPTION DEED ... See Instrument, No. 38.	
3. AFFIDAVIT or Declaration in writing on oath or affirmation made before a person authorized by law to administer an oath ...	One Rupee.
<i>See Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 7).</i>	
4. AGREEMENT TO LEASE ...	The same duty as a Lease (No. 39).
5. AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT ...	(a.) If relating to the sale of any Government security, share in a Company or Association or Bill of Exchange ... One Anna. (b.) Whereby the owner or occupier of land in a village in the Bombay Presidency agrees to relinquish his rights therein to the Government, and to accept rights in other land in exchange for the right so relinquished ... Four Annas. (c.) If not otherwise provided for by this Act ... Eight Annas.
<i>See Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 2).</i>	
6. APPOINTMENT, in execution of a power, whether of trustees or of property moveable or immovable, where made by any writing not being a Will ...	Fifteen Rupees.
7. APPRAISEMENT or valuation made otherwise than under an order of the Court in the course of a suit ...	The same duty as an award (No. 19).
<i>See Exemptions, Schedule II (Nos. 3 and 4).</i>	
APPRENTICESHIP DEED ... See Instrument, No. 31.	
8. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY ...	Twenty-five Rupees.
9. ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP or contract whereby any person first bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission as an Attorney in any High Court ...	Two hundred and fifty Rupees.

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Description of Instrument.		Proper Stamp-duty.			
ASSIGNMENT	{ See Conveyance, No. 21, and Transfer, No. 60.				
AUTHORITY TO ADOPT...	See Instrument, No. 38.				
10. AWARD, that is to say, any decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire on a reference made otherwise than by an order of the Court in the course of a suit	(a.) Where the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award does not exceed Rupees 1,000. (b.) In any other case	The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for such amount. Five Rupees.			
See Exemption, Schedule II (No. 6).					
(a.) When payable on demand and the amount exceeds Rupees 20...		One Anna.			
		<table><tr><td></td><td>If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set.</td><td>If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.</td></tr></table>		If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set.	If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.
	If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set.	If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.			
(b.) When payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight—		RS. A. P. RS. A. P. RS. A. P.			
11. BILL OF EXCHANGE OR PROMISSORY NOTE, not being a cheque, bond, bank note or currency note.	If the amount of the bill or note does not exceed If it exceeds 200 and does not exceed " 400 " " 600 " " 1,000 " " 1,200 " " 1,300 " " 1,500 " For every Rupee 2,500 or part thereof in excess of Rupees 2,500 up to Rupees 10,000 ... For every Rupee 5,000 or part thereof in excess of Rupees 10,000 up to Rupees 30,000 ... And for every Rupee 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rupees 30,000 ...	Rs. 200 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 400 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 600 0 6 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 1,000 0 10 0 0 5 0 0 4 0 1,200 0 12 0 0 6 0 0 4 0 1,300 1 0 0 0 8 0 0 6 0 1,500 1 8 0 0 12 0 0 8 0 1 8 0 0 12 0 0 9 0 3 0 0 1 3 0 1 0 0 6 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0			
(c.) When payable at more than one year after date or sight.		The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the amount of such bill or note.			
12. BILL OF LADING		Four Annas.			
See Exemption, Schedule II (No. 7).					
		If a bill of lading is drawn in parts, the proper stamp therefor must be borne by each one of the sets.			

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
13. BOND (not otherwise provided for by this Act). <i>See Administration-Bond (No. 2), Customs-Bond (No. 24), Indemnity-Bond (No. 25), Security-Bond (No. 13).</i> <i>See Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 8.)</i>	When the amount or value secured does not exceed Rs. 10 Two Annas. When such amount or value exceeds Rupees 10 but does not exceed 50 Four Annas. When such amount or value exceeds Rupees 50 but does not exceed 100 Eight Annas. And for every Rupees 100 or part thereof in excess of Rupees 100 up to 1,000 Eight Annas. And for every Rupees 500 or part thereof in excess of 1,000 Two Rupees, eight Annas.
14. BOND OR MORTGAGE DEED executed by way of security for the due execution of an office, or to account for money received by virtue thereof. <i>See Exemptions, Schedule II (Nos. 8 and 12).</i>	(a) When the amount secured does not exceed 1,000 The same duty as a Bond (No. 13). (b) In any other case Five Rupees.
15. BOTTOMRY-BOND, that is to say, any instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to preserve the ship or prosecute her voyage.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 13.)
16. CERTIFICATE OF SALE, granted to the purchaser of any property sold by public auction by a Civil or Revenue Court, or Collector or other Revenue Officer.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount of the Purchase-money.
17. CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT evidencing the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association.	One Anna.
18. CHARTER-PARTY, that is to say, any instrument (except an agreement for the hire of a tug-steamers) whereby a vessel or some specified principal part thereof is let for the specified purposes of the charter.	One Rupee.

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
19. CHEQUE, for an amount exceeding twenty Rupees.	One Anna.
20. COMPOSITION-DEED, that is to say, any instrument executed by a debtor whereby he conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors, or whereby payment of a composition or dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors.	Ten Rupees.
21. CONVEYANCE, not being a TRANSFER mentioned in No. 60. <i>See Exemptions, Schedule II (Nos. 5 and 17).</i>	When the amount of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50 Eight Annas. When it exceeds Rupees 50 but does not exceed 100 One Rupee. For every Rupees 100 or part thereof in excess of Rupees 100 up to 1,000 One Rupee. And for every Rupees 500 or part thereof in excess of 1,000 Five Rupees.
22. CO-PARTNERSHIP. 23. COPY OR EXTRACT, certified to be a true copy or extract, by or by order of any public officer and not chargeable under the law for the time being in force relating to Court- fees. <i>See Exemptions, Schedule II (Nos. 9 and 10).</i>	<i>See Instrument, No. 32.</i> (a) If the original was not chargeable with duty, or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one Rupee Eight Annas. (b) In any other case One Rupee.
23. COUNTERPART OR DUPLICATE of any instrument chargeable with duty, and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid.	(a) If the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed one Rupee The same duty as is payable on the original. (b) In any other case One Rupee.
24. CUSTOMS-BOND.	The same duty as a Security-Bond (No. 14).
25. DECLARATION OF ANY TRUST or concerning any property, when made by any writing not being a will.	Fifteen Rupees.
26. DELIVERY-ORDER IN RESPECT OF GOODS, that is to say, any instrument entitling any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, or the delivery of any goods lying in any dock or port, or in any ware-	

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
houses in which goods are stored or deposited current or hire, or upon any wharf, such instrument being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods, upon the sale or transfer of the property therein, when such goods exceed in value twenty Rupees ...	One Anna.
DEEDS OF TITLE ...	See Instrument, No. 29.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP ...	See Instrument, No. 38.
DUPLICATE ...	See Counterpart, No. 23.
27. ENTRY AS AN ADVOCATE, VAKIL, OR ATTORNEY ON THE ROLL OF ANY HIGH COURT in exercise of powers conferred on such Court by letters patent.	In the case of an Advocate or Vakil ... Five hundred Rupees. In the case of an Attorney ... Two hundred and fifty Rupees.
See Exemption, Schedule II (No. 11).	
EXCHANGE ...	See Instrument, No. 35.
EXTRACT ...	See Copy, No. 22.
FURTHER CHARGE ...	See Instrument, No. 30.
GIFT ...	See Instrument, No. 36.
28. INDEMNITY BOND ...	The same duty as a Security Bond (No. 14).
INSPECTORSHIP DEED.	See Composition deed, No. 26.
29. INSTRUMENT EVIDENCING AN AGREEMENT TO SECURE THE REPAYMENT OF A LOAN made upon the deposit of title deeds or other valuable security, or upon the hypothecation of moveable property.	(a) When such loan is repayable more than three months, but not more than one year, from the date of such instrument. The same duty as a Bill of Exchange (No. 11) (b) for the amount secured. (b) When such loan is repayable not more than three months from the date of such instrument. Half the duty payable on a Bill of Exchange (No. 11) (b) for the amount secured.
30. INSTRUMENT IMPOSING A FURTHER CHARGE ON MORTGAGED PROPERTY.	(a) When the original mortgage is one of the description referred to in No. 44, Clause (a), of this schedule. The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such instrument. (b) When such mortgage is one of the description referred to in No. 44, Clause (b), of this schedule. The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the amount secured by such instrument.
31. INSTRUMENT OF APPRENTICESHIP, including every writing relating to the service or tuition of any apprentice, clerk or servant, placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment, except articles of clerkship (No. 9 of this schedule)	Five Rupees.

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
See Exemption, Schedule II (No. 12 (c)).	
32. INSTRUMENT OF CO-PARTNERSHIP ...	Ten Rupees.
33. INSTRUMENT OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP ...	Five Rupees.
34. INSTRUMENT OF DIVORCE, that is to say, any instrument by which any person effects the dissolution of his marriage.	One Rupee.
35. INSTRUMENT OF EXCHANGE of any property ...	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greater value as set forth in such instrument.
36. INSTRUMENT OF GIFT (OTHER THAN A SETTLEMENT OR WILL) ...	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the value of the property as set forth in such instrument.
37. INSTRUMENT OF PARTITION ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the amount of the value of the property divided as set forth in such instrument.
38. INSTRUMENT (OTHER THAN A WILL CONFERRING OR PURPORTING TO CONFEE AN AUTHORITY TO ADOPT INSURANCE ...	See Policy, No. 49. (a) Where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered and such lease purports to be for a term— of less than one year. The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the whole amount payable or deliverable under such lease. of not less than one year, but not more than three years ... The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the average annual rent reserved. exceeding three years. The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount of value of the average annual rent reserved.
39. LEASE. See Agreement to lease (No. 4). See Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 12.)	(b) Where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered and such

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
lease does not purport to be for any definite term...	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long.
(b) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium, and where no rent is reserved...	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease.
39. LEASE.—(Cont.) <i>See Agreement to lease (No. 4). See Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 13).</i>	(c) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium in addition to rent reserved... The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease, in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no fine or premium had been paid or delivered. Provided that, when an agreement to lease is stamped with the ad valorem stamp required for a lease, and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight Annas.
40. LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in any Company, or proposed Company, or in respect of any loan to be raised by any Company or proposed Company...	One Anna.
41. LETTER OF CREDIT, that is to say, any instrument by which one person authorizes another to give credit to the person in whose favor it is drawn...	One Anna.
42. LETTER OF LICENCE, that is to say, any agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter	

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own discretion...	Ten Rupees.
43. MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY...	Fifteen Rupees.
44. MORTGAGE-DEED not provided for by No. 14, No. 15, No. 22 or No. 55 of this schedule. <i>See Exemptions, Schedule II, No. 13, and No. 14 (b).</i>	(a) When at the time of execution possession of the property or any part of the property comprised in such deed is given by the mortgagor or agreed to be given... The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such deed. (b) When at the time of execution possession is not given or agreed to be given as aforesaid... The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the amount secured by such deed.
45. NOTARIAL ACT, that is to say, any instrument, endorsement, note, attestation, certificate or entry made or signed by a Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office or by any other person lawfully acting as a Notary Public...	One Rupee.
46. NOTE OR MEMORANDUM sent by a Broker or Agent to his principal, intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of any goods, stock or marketable security exceeding in value twenty Rupees...	One Anna.
47. NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP...	Eight Annas.
PARTITION... <i>See Instrument, No. 37.</i>	
PARTNERSHIP... <i>See Instrument, Nos. 32 and 33.</i>	
48. PETITION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SPECIFICATION OF AN INVENTION, or for the extension of the term of the exclusive privilege of making or using or selling such invention in India...	One hundred Rupees.

SCHEDULE I.—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.	
	If drawn singly.	If drawn in duplicate for each part.
49. POLICY OF INSURANCE. <i>See Exemption, Schedule II (No. 14 (a)).</i>	(a.) In the case of sea-insurance— When the amount insured does not exceed Rs. 1,000	Rs. A. P. 0 4 0 0 2 0
	And for every further sum of Rupees 1,000 or part thereof in excess of 1,000	0 4 0 0 2 0
	(b.) In the case of any other insurance— When the amount insured does not exceed Rs. 1,000	0 6 0 0 3 0
	And for every further sum of Rupees 1,000 or part thereof in excess of 1,000	0 6 0 0 3 0
50. POWER-OF-ATTORNEY, not being a proxy, chargeable under No. 5.	(a.) When executed for the sole purpose of procuring the presentation of one or more documents for registration in relation to a single transaction	Eight Annas.
	(b.) When authorizing one person or more to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned in (a.)	One Rupee.
	(c.) When authorizing not more than five persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally	Five Rupees.
	(d.) When authorizing more than five but not more than ten persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally	Ten Rupees.
	(e.) In any other case	One Rupee for each person authorized.
	<i>Explanation.</i> —For the purposes of this number more persons than one when belonging to the same firm shall be deemed to be one person.	

PROMISSORY NOTE... *Bill of Exchange, No. 11.*

PROTEST, that is to say, any declaration in writing made by a Notary Public or other person lawfully acting as such, attesting the dishonour of a bill of exchange or promissory note.

See Notarial Act, No. 45.

PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP, that is to say, any declaration of the particulars of her voyage drawn up by him with

SCHEDULE I.—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.	
a view to the adjustment of losses or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship, when such declaration is attested or certified by a Notary Public or other person lawfully acting as such. <i>See Notarial Act, No. 45.</i>		
51. PROXY empowering any person to vote at any one meeting of— (a.) Members of a Company whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable—		One Anna.
(b.) Municipal Commissioners:		
(c.) Proprietors, Members or Contributors to the funds of any Institution		
52. RECEIPT FOR ANY MONEY OR OTHER PROPERTY, THE AMOUNT OR VALUE OF WHICH EXCEEDS TWENTY RUPEES.		One Anna.
<i>See Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 15).</i>		
53. RECONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY.	(a.) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the reconveyance.
	(b.) In any other case	Ten Rupees.
54. RELEASE, that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property.	(a.) If the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 19) for such amount or value as set forth in the release.
	(b.) In any other case	Five Rupees.
55. RESPONDENTIA-BOND, that is to say, any instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination.		The same duty as a Bond (No. 3.)

SCHEDULE I.—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
55. REVOCATION OF ANY TRUST of or concerning any property by any instrument other than a will.	Ten Rupees.
57. SETTLEMENT.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled as set forth in such settlement.
58. SHIPPING-ORDER for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel.	One Anna.
SPECIFICATION. See <i>Petition</i> , No. 48.	
59. SURRENDER OF LEASE.	(a) When the duty with which the lease is chargeable does not exceed five Rupees. The duty with which such lease is chargeable. (b) In any other case. Five Rupees. (c) Of shares in a Company or Association. One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 21). (d) Of any interest secured by a Bond, Lease, Mortgage-deed or Policy of Insurance— 1. If the duty on such Bond, Lease, Mortgage-deed or Policy does not exceed five Rupees. The duty with which such Bond, Lease, Mortgage-deed or Policy of Insurance is chargeable. 2. In any other case. Five Rupees. (e) Of any property under the <i>Administrators General's Act</i> , 1874, Section 31. Ten Rupees. (f) Of any trust-property from one trustee to another trustee without consideration. Five Rupees.
60. TRANSFER.	
See <i>Exemption, Schedule II</i> (No. 17).	
TRUST	See <i>Declaration</i> , No. 25.
VALUATION	See <i>Revocation</i> , No. 55.
61. WARRANT FOR GOODS, that is to say, any instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the person in whose custody such goods may be.	Four Annas.

SCHEDULE II.

INSTRUMENTS EXEMPTED FROM STAMP-DUTY.

- Affidavit or declaration in writing when made—
 - as a condition of enlistment under the Indian Articles of War;
 - for the immediate purpose of being filed or used in any Court or before the officer of any Court; or
 - for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance.
- Agreement or memorandum of agreement—
 - for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandise exclusively, not being a note or memorandum chargeable under No. 46 of Schedule I;
 - for service in British Burma under the Chief Commissioner of that Province entered into between Natives of India enigmating to British Burma and the Superintendent of State Emigration or other Government officer acting as representative of the said Chief Commissioner;
 - made by raiyats for the cultivation of the poppy for Government;
 - made in the form of tenders to the Government of India for or relating to any loan;
 - made regarding the occupancy of land denoted by a survey-number, and the payment of revenue therefor, under Bombay Act I of 1855;
 - made under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, Section 17.
- Appraisal or valuation made for the information of one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory between parties either by agreement or operation of law.
- Appraisal of crops for the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be given to a landlord as rent.
- Assignment of copyright by entry made under Act, No. XX of 1847, Section 5.
- Award under Bombay Act VI of 1878, Section 81, or Bombay Act III of 1874, Section 18.
- Bill of lading, when the goods therein described are received at a place within the limits of any port as defined under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, and are to be delivered at another place within the limits of the same port.
- Bond when executed by—
 - the sureties of middlemen (dambardars or khattadars) taking advances for the cultivation of the poppy for Government;
 - headmen nominated under rules framed in accordance with Bengal Act III of 1876, Section 98, for the due performance of their duties under that Act;
 - any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income derived from private subscriptions to a charitable dispensary or hospital or any other object of public utility shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem.
- Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose.
- Copy of registration of emigrants furnished under Section 27 or Section 29 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1871.
- Entry—
 - of an advocate, valid or attorney on the roll of any High Court, when he has previously been enrolled in a High Court established by Royal Charter;
 - on the roll of any High Court, as an attorney, of an attested clerk bound as such before this Act comes into force.
- Instruments—
 - executed by persons taking advances under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, or by their sureties, as security for the repayment of such advances;
 - executed by officers of Government or their sureties to secure the due execution of an office or the due accounting for money received by virtue thereof;
 - of apprenticeship executed by a Magistrate under Act XIX of 1860 or by which a person is apprenticed by or as the charge of any public charity.
- Leases and Counterparts—
 - Leases of fisheries granted under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875;
 - Leases executed in the case of a cultivator without the payment or delivery of any fine or premium, when a definite term is expressed, and such term does not exceed one year, or when the annual rent reserved does not exceed one hundred Rupees;
 - Counterpart of any lease granted to a cultivator.
- Letter—
 - of cover or engagement to issue a policy of insurance. Provided that, unless such letter or engagement bear the stamp prescribed by this Act for such policy, nothing shall be done thereunder, nor shall it be available for any purpose except to compel the delivery of the policy therein mentioned.
 - of hypothecation accompanying a bill of exchange.
- Receipt—
 - endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped, or exempted under this schedule, No. 18, acknowledging the receipt of the consideration-money

therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal-money, interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured:

- (b) for any payment of money without consideration;
- (c) for any payment of rent by a cultivator on account of land assessed to Government revenue, or (in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay) of zam lands;
- (d) for pay by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of Her Majesty's Army, or Her Majesty's Indian Army, when serving in such capacity;
- (e) for pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers, and not serving the Government in any other capacity;
- (f) given by holders of family-certificates in cases where the persons from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a non-commissioned officer or soldier of either of the said Armies, and serving in such capacity;
- (g) given by a headman or lambardar for land-revenue or taxes collected by him;
- (h) given for money or securities for money deposited in the hands of any banker, to be accounted for:

Provided the same be not expressed to be received of, or by the hands of, any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for;

Provided also, that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of or in any Company or Association, or proposed or intended Company or Association.

15. Surrender of lease when such lease is exempted from duty.

17. Transfers by endorsement—

- (a) of a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note;
- (b) of a bill of lading;
- (c) of a policy of insurance;
- (d) of mortgages of land and taxes authorized by any Act for the time being in force in British India;
- (e) of securities of the Government of India;
- (f) of a warrant for goods (Sec. 61 of Schedule I).

General Exemption.

18. Any instrument executed by, or on behalf of, or in favor of, Government in cases where, but for this exemption, the Government would be liable to pay the duty chargeable in respect of such instrument.

STAMP VENDORS.

The text of the rules for the sale of stamps prescribed by the Government under Section 48 of the General Stamp Act No. XVIII of 1869, is as follows, omitting such portions as relate to sale on the commission-sale system, since discontinued:—(1.) Such officers of Government as the Board of Revenue or Government may appoint shall be ex-officio vendors. Such persons as may be licensed by the Collector or other officer empowered by the Board of Revenue or Government to grant licenses shall be licensed vendors. (2.) Ex-officio vendors shall sell such stamps as they may be directed by the Board of Revenue or Government to sell. Licensed vendors shall sell such stamps as are indicated in their licenses. (3.) Every license shall be revocable at any time by the authority who granted it. Every license shall specify the name of the licensee, the description of stamps that are to be sold under the license, the place of vend, and such other matters as may be necessary, and shall be signed by the authority granting it. (4.) Subject to Rule VI, every licensed vendor who purchases from Government by payment of ready-money stamps of the individual value of Rs. 5 and under, and to the aggregate amount of Rs. 5 and upwards, shall receive the same at a rate of discount not exceeding 6½ per cent. (5.) Subject to Rule VI, every licensed vendor who purchases from Government by payment of ready-money stamps of the individual value of above Rs. 5, and not exceeding Rs. 50, shall receive the same at such discount not exceeding the following rates as may be prescribed by the Board of Revenue or Government:—Vendors licensed at places where stamps are sold by Government, 3 per cent. Vendors licensed at other places, 5 per cent. (6.) No discount shall be given on account of the purchase of any stamp exceeding Rs. 50 in value, nor any stamp applied on material furnished by the purchaser himself, nor if there be purchased at one time less than the quantity prescribed by these rules in respect of any class or value of stamp. (7.) (a) Every licensed vendor shall at all times have fixed up in a conspicuous station outside the place of vend a signboard bearing the name of the vendor, with the words "Licensed Vendor of Stamps" in English and in the Vernacular language of the district. He shall also have in the place of vend the Acts of the Legislature and their schedules, referring to the stamps sold by him, together with these rules in English and the said summary placed so that they can readily be seen and read by purchasers. (b) Every ex-officio vendor selling stamps to any person not a licensed vendor, and every licensed vendor shall write on the back of every stamp paper which he sells a serial number as determined by orders of the Government, the date of sale, the name and residence of the purchaser, and the value of the stamp in full in words, and his own ordinary signature; at the same time he shall make correspond-

ing entries in a register to be kept by him in such form as the Government may prescribe. Any such vendor who shall knowingly make a false endorsement on the stamp sold, or a false entry in his register, renders himself liable to prosecution under the Indian Penal Code. (10.) Every ex-officio or licensed vendor shall, without delay, deliver any stamp which he has in his possession for sale, on demand by any person tendering the value in any currency which would be accepted on behalf of Government by the Collector of the district. (11.) No ex-officio or licensed vendor shall sell any stamps, the use of which has been ordered by competent authority to be discontinued. (12.) Every ex-officio or licensed vendor shall keep and render such accounts as may be prescribed by the Board of Revenue or Government, and shall allow the Collector of the district, or any officer duly authorized by such Collector, by the Board of Revenue or by the Government, at any time to inspect such accounts, and the register which he is required to keep under Rule IX, and to examine the store of stamps in his possession. (13.) Every ex-officio or licensed vendor shall, at any time on the demand of the Collector or other officer duly authorized by the Board of Revenue or Government, deliver up all stamps remaining in his possession, receiving back the value thereof, less any discount which may have been allowed.

2. The subsidiary rules drawn up by the Board are contained in the following eight paragraphs:

3. The Treasurer of the Collector's office and the Sheristadar of every Tahsildar's office will be ex-officio vendors; provided that the Treasurer of the Collector's office will not be bound to sell stamps except adhesive stamps to any person except licensed vendors. Collectors have the power to license vendors at their discretion.

4. Ex-officio vendors will sell stamps of all values to all applicants. The descriptions they profess to sell should be specified briefly in the license.

5. The license granted to licensed stamp vendors will be in the following form:—"I, A. B., Collector of the district of C., do hereby license D. to vend all stamps prescribed by the General Stamp Act not exceeding Rupees 50 each in value (or certain description of stamps) at E., in the taluk of F., in the district aforesaid." Before the license is issued the licensee must execute an engagement in the following form:—"I, A. B., in consideration of my being licensed to sell stamps by the Collector of C., do hereby bind myself to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India in Council by the sum of Rupees—, to obey all such orders concerning the sale and custody of stamps as the Collector may from time to time issue to me, to keep a sufficient stock of all stamps which I am licensed to sell, to sell stamps at the place where I am licensed to sell them between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M., on all days except Sundays and Government holidays notified in the District Gazette, to keep such accounts and make such reports and returns as are prescribed by the Board of Revenue from time to time, to allow any person duly authorized by the Collector at all times to inspect my accounts, books, and stock, to make good all losses caused by want of reasonable care on my part or on the part of any person employed by me, and generally to fulfil all duties devolving on me as Stamp vendor honestly and properly."

6. To licensed Stamp vendors purchasing 1 Anna stamps to the amount of not less than 5 Rupees, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6½ per cent. To licensed Stamp vendors purchasing stamps of the individual value of Rupees 5 and under (except 1 Anna stamps) to the amount of not less than 5 Rupees, discount will be allowed at the rate of 5 per cent.

7. To licensed Stamp vendors purchasing stamps of a greater value than 5 Rupees each, but not greater than 50 Rupees each: if the vendor is licensed to sell stamps within three miles of the place of vend of an ex-officio vendor, discount will be allowed at the rate of 5 per cent.; if the vendor is licensed to sell stamps at a place which is not within three miles of the place of vend of ex-officio vendor, discount will be allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. To licensed Stamp vendors purchasing stamped papers over Rupees 50 and up to Rupees 100 in value, discount will be allowed at the rate of 5 per cent.

8. Whenever the sale of stamps at any place where they are sold on the discount system is so large that the rates of discount now prescribed are unnecessarily high the Collector will, with the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue, call for tenders stating the rate of discount on which competitors will undertake the sale of stamps at that place.

9. The endorsement required by Government Rule (9) will be made on all stamped papers, including Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Drafts, and Bills of Lading, but not on adhesive stamps. The serial number will begin with the first stamped paper sold in the official year and end with the last. When an ex-officio vendor sells stamps to a licensed vendor there will be no serial number or endorsement. A register of sales will be kept in the prescribed form. Entries will be made as each sale is effected. If the vendor take a stamp from the stock for his own private use, it must be considered a sale and entered in the book as such. Adhesive stamps of the same value sold at the same time to the same purchaser will be entered in a lump, but the number of such stamps must be shown in Column 4. The entries will be totaled at the close of each day and the account will then be initialled by the vendor.

10. The following accounts will be kept by all ex-officio and licensed vendors. Forms II and III or Stock Book showing Daily Receipts. Form II will be kept for stamps bought for ready money, and Form III for stamps received for sale on commission and

by ex-officio vendors. All stamps will be entered in the books as received. On the last day of each month, the vendor will add up the columns and enter in one line the receipts of the whole month. Below this line he will enter the sales of the month obtained from Forms IV or V. The sales will then be deducted from the receipts and the remainder will be the opening balance of the next month. Forms IV and V or Abstract of Daily Sales, Form IV is to be kept for stamps bought for ready money, and Form V for stamps reserved for sale on commission and by ex-officio vendors. The columns will be totalled at the end of every month. Form VI or Monthly Abstract of Stamps received and sold. This will be prepared by all ex-officio and licensed vendors and submitted to the Deputy Collector at the beginning of each month. In this form the sales by vendors selling on discount will be given in the lump under each designation of stamp without reference to the transactions in each value. Also ex-officio vendors will distinguish the sales to vendors on discount from sales to others. Books containing these forms will be issued to ex-officio and licensed vendors as required. The issuing officer will see that the pages are numbered, and that the number of pages is entered on the first, and he will sign this entry. None of the books will be destroyed without the written permission of the Collector.

11. The following are additional rules regarding ex-officio vendors:—(1) No ex-officio vendor can purchase stamps at a discount, nor can any ex-officio vendor be allowed a discount on his sales. (2) Ex-officio vendors must submit to the Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury on the third of each month and oftener if necessary for such stamps as will be required for sale or for supply to licensed vendors. The Sheristadar must see that there is always a fifteen days supply in the Taluk Cutcherry. The Tahsildar will make a monthly enumeration of the Sheristadar's stock and accounts, and certify that he has done so in Form VI. (3) When sales are made on discount to licensed vendors, the vendor must pay the value of the stamps less the discount on delivery. The full value of the stamps will be entered as a credit in the Stamp Accounts and in the Taluk or Huzar Accounts, and the discount will be shown as a payment in the latter.

12. The following are additional rules regarding vendors on Discount:—(1) Licensed vendors must maintain on hand a sufficient stock of each stamp as they are licensed to sell. (2) If a licensed vendor who has purchased stamps on discount should die, or if his license expire or be revoked, the Collector may grant a special licence for a limited period to enable the vendor or his heirs and assigns to sell off the balance of stock.

13. These rules do not relate to the Special Adhesive Stamps used under Section 5, Clause 2, of the General Stamp Act, except as regards water-matched, mill paper denoted by the Superintendent of Stamps and supplied to licensed vendors for sale.

14. When the system of ex-officio vend of Court Fees stamps is productive of difficulty or inconvenience, or attended with risk, arrangements should be made by Collectors for substituting sale of such stamps by licensed vendors on discount. A discount of 1 per cent. may be allowed to be increased to 1½ per cent. with the special sanction of the Board, when Collectors may find this to be necessary.

15. The registration under the Registration Act of engagements taken from licensed vendors under the subsidiary rules is optional. Where the business done however is extensive, Collectors may at their discretion require registration. The cost must be borne by the vendor.

16. Special remuneration is to be given to official vendors in very exceptional cases only.

8th November, 1864; 14th October, 1867; 10th October, 1867; 8th March, 1869; 8th October, 1872, No. 194; 4th April 1873, No. 523; 1st June, 1873, No. 913; Circular Memorandum, 3rd June, 1873, No. 753; G. O. 27th October, 1873, No. 1,131; 11th November, 1873, No. 3395; 23rd March, 1874, No. 624.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

Bahal, the 19th April 1879.

No. 195.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 81 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, and in continuation of the Notification No. 1314, dated the 26th June 1875, the President in Council is pleased to reduce by one anna the fee chargeable under the said Act on every application for the return of exhibits filed with petitions presented to a Collector in accordance with the provisions of Sections 22 and 13 of the Bengal Lascans Act, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 26th February 1881.

No. 875.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections nine, fifteen, seventeen, thirty-two, fifty-one, and fifty-two of the Indian Stamp Act, 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following Rules:—

CHAPTER I.—Preliminary.

1. These Rules shall come into force throughout British India on the 1st April 1881 in pursuance of the Rules promulgated by Notifications No. 196, dated 19th April, No. 996, dated 26th June 1879, and No. 92, dated 10th January, and No. 479, dated 6th May 1880.

2. All words and expressions used in these Rules and defined in the Indian Stamp Act, 1872, shall be deemed to have the meaning attached to them respectively by the said Act. 3. There shall be two kinds of stamps for indicating the payment of duty on instruments under the Indian Stamp Act, 1872, namely:—

(a) Impressed Stamps,—including—

Impressed Sheets,—that is to say, sheets of paper bearing the impression of Stamps of different values engraved thereon and sold to the public for use by them in accordance with these Rules.

Impressed Labels,—to be affixed and Impressed by Government Officers as directed in Chapter III of these Rules.

(b) Adhesive Stamps sold to the public for use by them in accordance with these Rules.

CHAPTER II.—Of Impressed Sheets.

4. All instruments chargeable with duty, except bonds, may be written on Impressed Sheets, and, except as provided by Section ten of the said Act and by these Rules, shall be so written.

5. (a) When any instrument is to be written on an Impressed Sheet, if the amount of duty with which such instrument is chargeable does not exceed one hundred rupees, a single sheet shall be used, unless—

where the application for the required stamp is made at a treasury, the officer in charge of such treasury, or

where such application is made to a stamp-vendor, the vendor

certifies that he is unable to furnish a single stamp of the required value.

(b) When the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument exceeds one hundred rupees, or a treasury officer or stamp-vendor has certified under Clause (a) that he is unable to furnish a single stamp of the required value, the number of sheets used for indicating the payment of duty shall not exceed the number which the treasury officer or the stamp vendor certifies in either case to be the smallest number which he can furnish so as to make up the required amount.

(c) No certificate shall be made under Clause (a) or Clause (b) by a stamp vendor in any case in which the stamp duty required exceeds the highest value of the stamps which such vendor is authorized to sell.

(d) When, under this Rule, two or more Impressed Sheets are used to make up the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument, a portion of such instruments shall be written on each sheet so used.

(e) When a single sheet used under this Rule is found insufficient to admit of the entire instrument being written on the side of the paper which bears the stamp, so much plain paper may be substituted thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of such instrument; provided that in every such case the side of the sheet which bears the stamp must be covered by a substantial part of the instrument before any part of the latter can be written on the plain paper joined to such sheet. Provided further, that the part of the instrument written on the plain paper must be attested by the signatures or marks of all the persons executing the document and the witnesses to the same.

CHAPTER III.—Of Stamped Labels.

6. Impressed labels may be used for the following instruments and counterparts thereof, namely:—

(1) Administration-bonds.

(2) Affidavits.

(3) Appointments made in execution of a power.

(4) Articles of Association of a Company.

(5) Articles of clerkship.

(6) Bills of lading.

(7) Charter-parties.

(8) Declarations of trusts.

(9) Instruments evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment of a loan made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security, or upon the hypothecation of moveable property.

(10) Leaves printed or lithographed in an Oriental language, when the written matter filed in does not exceed one-fourth of the printed matter.

(11) Memoranda of Association of Companies.

(12) Notes of Protest.

(13) Petitions for leave to file a specification of an invention, &c.

(14) Policies of insurance.

(15) Revocations of trust.

(16) Warrants for Goods.

and the following—when written in any European language, provided that any instrument written in any European language other than English shall have attached to it a translation in the English language:—

(17) Agreements or Memoranda of Agreements which, in the opinion of the officer empowered to affix the label, cannot conveniently be written on impressed sheets.

- (18) Instruments engrossed on parchment and written in the English style, which, in the opinion of such officer, cannot conveniently be written on impressed sheets;
- (19) Awards;
- (20) Bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in British India;
- (21) Bonds;
- (22) Certificates of sale;
- (23) Composition deeds;
- (24) Conveyances;
- (25) Instruments imposing a further charge on mortgaged property;
- (26) Instruments of apprenticeship;
- (27) Instruments of co-partnership;
- (28) Instruments of dissolution of partnership;
- (29) Instruments of exchange;
- (30) Instruments of gift;
- (31) Instruments of partition;
- (32) Leases;
- (33) Letters of license;
- (34) Mortgage deeds;
- (35) Powers of Attorney;
- (36) Reconveyances of mortgaged property;
- (37) Releases;
- (38) Settlements;
- (39) Transfers of the description mentioned in Article No. 50, Clause (b), (c), and (d) of the First Schedule of the said Act.

7. The following officers are empowered to affix these labels to the instruments mentioned in Rule six, namely:—

- (a) the Collectors of Calcutta and Karachi;
- (b) the Superintendents of Stamps at Madras, Bombay, Lahore, Rangoon, Moultain, and Akyah;
- (c) the Commissioner of Stamps, North Western Provinces and Oudh;
- (d) the Superintendent of Stamps (Political Resident), Aden.

8. Every such officer shall, upon any instrument mentioned in Rule six being brought to him before it is executed, and application being made to him for that purpose, affix thereto a label or labels of such value as the applicants may desire and pay for, and impress such label or labels by means of a stamping-machine, and also stamp, or write on the face of the label or labels, the date of impressing the label or labels before returning the instrument to the applicant. In the case of instruments written on parchment the labels must be further secured by metallic eyelets.

9. When the stamp duty amounts to twenty rupees or upwards, such officer shall further write on the face of the label or labels his initials, and attach his usual signature to the instrument immediately under the labels.

10. (a.) Hundi other than handli which can be stamped with an adhesive stamp under Section ten of the said Act shall be written on paper supplied for sale by the Government, and to which labels have been affixed by one of the officers mentioned in Rule seven, Clause (d) or by the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, and impressed by him in manner provided by Rule eight.

(b.) Every sheet of such paper shall be of a size not less than 8½ x 6½ inches, and no plain paper shall be joined to it.

10a. The payment of duty on instruments (other than Bills of Exchange, Cheques, and Promissory Notes) executed out of British India and requiring to be stamped after their receipt in British India, shall be indicated only by impressed labels.

11. When any such instrument is taken to the Collector under Section seventeen of the said Act, the Collector, unless he be Collector of Calcutta or Karachi, shall send the instrument to one of the officers mentioned in Rule seven, remitting the amount of duty paid in respect of such instrument; and such officer shall stamp the instrument in the manner prescribed by Rule eight (a) and (b), and return the same to the Collector for delivery to the person by whom it was produced.

CHAPTER IV.—Adhesive Stamps.

11. Bills of Exchange, payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets, when the amount of stamp duty does not exceed one anna for each part of the set, may be stamped with adhesive stamps.

12. Except as otherwise provided in these Rules the adhesive stamp used to denote the duty of one anna shall bear the words "one anna."

13. The following instruments when stamped with adhesive stamps shall be stamped as follows:—

- (a.) Bills of Exchange, Cheques, and Promissory Notes drawn or made out of British India, with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Foreign Bill."
- (b.) Transfers by endorsement of shares of Public Companies and Associations with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer."

* Vide Gazette of India, dated 4th June 1881, No. 966, Part I, Page 223.

† Vide Gazette of India, dated 4th June 1881, No. 966.

- (c.) An entry as an Advocate, Vakil, or Attorney on the roll of any High Court with an adhesive stamp bearing the word "Advocate," "Vakil," or "Attorney." (Such stamp shall be affixed under the superintendence and responsibility of a gazetted officer of the High Court, who shall obtain the stamp from the Superintendent of Stamps and account to him for it. The gazetted officer who affixes the stamp shall write on the face of it his usual signature and the date of signature before parting with the instrument.)
- (d.) Notarial Acts with adhesive Foreign Bill stamps bearing the word "Notarial" printed over them.

CHAPTER V.—Miscellaneous.

14. When it is necessary under Section fifteen of the said Act to denote upon one instrument the payment of duty in respect of another, such payment shall be denoted by an endorsement under the hand of the Collector on the former instrument.

15. Every payment made under Section thirty of the said Act shall be made in cash.

16. The Collector may require every person claiming a refund or renewal under Chapter VI of the said Act, or his duly authorized agent, to make an oral deposition on oath or affirmation, or to put in an affidavit, setting forth the circumstances under which the claim has arisen. The Collector may also, if he thinks fit, call for the evidence of witnesses in support of the statement set forth in the deposition or affidavit of the claimant or his agent.

17. Any Magistrate convicting or trying an offender under Chapter VIII of the Stamp Act may grant to any person who may have contributed to the conviction, a reward within a limit to be fixed by the local Government.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort St. George Gazette.

STAMP NOTIFICATIONS.

The 12th March 1881.

No. 1103.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council has exempted from Stamp duty receipts given for payment of interest on Government promissory notes.

(Signed) R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Sindia, the 29th April 1881.

No. 334.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council has exempted from Stamp duty all puttas granted by a Government officer or by an Assignee of Government Revenue in the Madras Presidency, to holders of land under Ryotwar Settlements.

(Signed) T. C. HOPE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort St. George Gazette, page 457.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Judicial.

Sindia, 4th June 1879.

No. 114—I. J.—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Act I of 1879 (The Indian Stamp Act, 1879) subject to the modifications noted below:—

(1.) For the words "Local Government" and "British India," wherever they occur the words "Resident at Hyderabad" and "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts" shall be substituted.

(2.) For the word "April" in the last paragraph of Section 1 and in Section 5, Clause (a), the word "June" shall be substituted.

(3.) In Section 46, after the words "Central Provinces," add the words "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts."

II. In exercise of the power conferred by Section eight of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that bills of exchange and cheques which may be drawn in British India, and on account of which the full rate of Stamp duty may have been paid there, shall be exempted from the further payment of Stamp duty on being negotiated in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Fort St. George Gazette, page 428.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

The 6th June 1879.

No. 996.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 56 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following Rule:—

Rule.—When a single sheet of impressed stamp paper used under Rule 5 of the Rules promulgated by Financial Notification, No. 126, dated 19th April 1879, is found insufficient to enable the entire instrument to be written on the side of the paper which bears the stamp, so much plain paper may be subjoined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of such instrument, provided that in every such case the side of the impressed stamp paper which bears the stamp must be covered by a substantial part of the instrument before any part of the latter can be written on the plain paper joined to the impressed stamp paper. This permission does not extend to Haudis.

Fort St. George Gazette, page 471.

No. 1191.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council has remitted in the whole of British India the duty with which bills of exchange and cheques drawn in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts on which the full rate of Stamp duty has been paid there, are chargeable under Section 5, Clause (b), of the said Act.

Fort St. George Gazette, page 482.

The 20th June 1879.

No. 1239.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit in the whole of British India the duty with which bills of exchange and cheques drawn in the Cantonment of Secunderabad, on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, are chargeable under Section 5, Clause (b), of the said Act.

Fort St. George Gazette, page 537.

Coomassund, August 27, 1879.

NOTIFICATION.

In modification of the Notification, dated 28th June 1879, (*vide Fort St. George Gazette, dated 15th July 1879, page 488*), His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to order that the powers of a Collector, under the Stamp Act I of 1879, thereby conferred on all Revenue Officers in charge of divisions be restricted to officers holding the rank of Sub-Collector or Head Assistant Collector.

Fort St. George Gazette, page 611.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit in the whole of British India the duty with which bills of exchange and cheques drawn in Mysore on which the full rate of Stamp duty has been paid there are chargeable under Section 5, Clause (b), of the said Act.

COURT FEES.

SCHEDULE I, ACT VII of 1870.—*All valorem Fees.*

Number.	Proper Fee.
1. Plaintiff or memorandum of appeal (not otherwise provided for in this Act), presented to any Civil or Revenue Court except those mentioned in Section three.*	When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five rupees... Six annas. When such amount or value exceeds five rupees, for every five rupees or part thereof, in excess of five rupees, up to one hundred rupees... Six annas. When such amount or value exceeds one hundred rupees, for every ten rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one hundred rupees up to one thousand rupees... Twelve annas. When such amount or value exceeds one thousand rupees, for every one hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one thousand rupees, up to five thousand rupees... Five rupees. When such amount or value exceeds five thousand rupees, for every two hundred & fifty rupees, or part thereof, in excess of five thousand rupees, up to ten thousand rupees... Ten rupees. When such amount or value exceeds ten thousand rupees, for every five hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of ten thousand rupees, up to twenty thousand rupees... Fifteen rupees.

* To ascertain the proper fee leviable on the institution of a suit, see the Table annexed to this Schedule.

SCHEDULE I.—continued.

All valorem Fees.

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
1. Plaintiff or memorandum of appeal (not otherwise provided for in this Act), presented to any Civil or Revenue Court, except those mentioned in Section three.*	When such amount or value exceeds twenty thousand rupees, for every one thousand rupees, or part thereof in excess of twenty thousand rupees, up to thirty thousand rupees... Twenty rupees. When such amount or value exceeds thirty thousand rupees, for every two thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of thirty thousand rupees, up to fifty thousand rupees... Twenty rupees. When such amount or value exceeds fifty thousand rupees, for every five thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of fifty thousand rupees... Twenty-five Rs.
2. Plaintiff or memorandum of appeal in a suit for permission under Act No. XIV of 1859 (to provide for the limitation of suits), Section fifteen.	A fee of one-half the amount prescribed in the foregoing scale.
3. Petition under the Indian Registration Act, Sec. fifty-three.	
4. Application for review of judgment, if presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.	The fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.
5. Application for review of judgment, if presented before the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.	One-half of the fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.
6. Copy or translation of a judgment or order not being or having the force of a decree.	When such judgment or order is passed by any Civil Court other than a High Court, or by the presiding officer of any Revenue Court or Office, or by any other Judicial or Executive Authority,— (a).—If the amount or value of the subject-matter is fifty or less than fifty rupees... Four annas. (b).—If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees... Eight annas. When such judgment or order is passed by a High Court... One rupee. When such decree or order is made by any Civil Court other than a High Court, or by any Revenue Court,— (a).—If the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit wherein such decree or order is made, is fifty or less than fifty rupees... Eight annas. (b).—If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees... One rupee. When such decree or order is made by a High Court... Four rupees.
7. Copy of a decree or order having the force of a decree.	(a).—If the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit wherein such decree or order is made, is fifty or less than fifty rupees... Eight annas. (b).—If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees... One rupee.
8. Copy of any document liable to stamp-duty under the General Stamp Act, 1869, when left by any party to a suit or proceeding in place of the original with-drawn.	(a).—When the stamp-duty chargeable on the original does not exceed eight annas... The amount of the duty chargeable on the original. (b).—In any other case... Eight annas.

* To ascertain the proper fee leviable on the institution of a suit, see the annexed Table to this Schedule.

SCHEDULE I.—continued.

Ad valorem Fees.

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
9. Copy of any revenue or judicial proceeding or order not otherwise provided for by this Act, or copy of any account, statement, report or the like, taken out of any Civil or Criminal or Revenue Court or Office or from the Office of any Chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division.	For every three hundred and sixty words or fraction of three hundred and sixty words. Eight annas.
10. Certificate of administration granted under Act No. XI. of 1858 (for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal), or under Act No. XX. of 1864 (for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Bombay).	If the amount or value of the property in respect to which such certificate is granted does not exceed five hundred rupees. Five rupees. If such amount or value exceeds five hundred rupees but not one thousand rupees. Ten rupees. And for every one thousand rupees, or part thereof in excess of one thousand rupees. Five rupees.
11. Probate of a Will or letters of administration with or without Will annexed.	
12. Certificate granted under Act No. XXVII. of 1900 (for facilitating the collection of debts on executions and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons), or under Bombay Regulation VIII. of 1827 (to provide for the formal recognition of heirs, Executors and Administrators, and for the appointment of Administrators and Managers of Property by the Courts).	If the amount or value of the property in respect of which the probate or letters or certificate shall be granted exceeds one thousand rupees. Two per centum on such amount or value.

NOTE.—The person to whom any such certificate is granted, or his representative, shall, after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such certificate and thereafter whenever the Court granting such certificate requires him so to do, file a statement on oath of all moneys recovered or realized by him under such certificate.

If the money so recovered or realized exceed the amount of 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 and pay the fee prescribed by this Schedule for such excess.

In default of filing such statement within the time allowed, the Court may cancel the certificate.

SCHEDULE.

TABLE of rates of ad valorem Fees leviable on the institution of Suits.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds			But does not exceed			Proper Fee.			When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds			But does not exceed			Proper Fee.		
RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
5	5	0 0 0	270	270	43 8 0	3,400	3,400	200 0 0	5	5	0 0 0	270	270	43 8 0	3,400	3,400	200 0 0
10	10	0 0 0	280	280	44 4 0	3,500	3,500	205 0 0	10	10	0 0 0	280	280	44 4 0	3,500	3,500	205 0 0
15	15	1 0 0	290	290	45 0 0	3,600	3,600	210 0 0	15	15	1 0 0	290	290	45 0 0	3,600	3,600	210 0 0
20	20	1 8 0	300	300	45 12 0	3,700	3,700	215 0 0	20	20	1 8 0	300	300	45 12 0	3,700	3,700	215 0 0
25	25	1 14 0	310	310	46 8 0	3,800	3,800	220 0 0	25	25	1 14 0	310	310	46 8 0	3,800	3,800	220 0 0
30	30	2 0 0	320	320	47 4 0	3,900	3,900	225 0 0	30	30	2 0 0	320	320	47 4 0	3,900	3,900	225 0 0
35	35	2 10 0	330	330	48 0 0	4,000	4,000	230 0 0	35	35	2 10 0	330	330	48 0 0	4,000	4,000	230 0 0
40	40	2 18 0	340	340	48 12 0	4,100	4,100	235 0 0	40	40	2 18 0	340	340	48 12 0	4,100	4,100	235 0 0
45	45	2 26 0	350	350	49 8 0	4,200	4,200	240 0 0	45	45	2 26 0	350	350	49 8 0	4,200	4,200	240 0 0
50	50	3 0 0	360	360	50 4 0	4,300	4,300	245 0 0	50	50	3 0 0	360	360	50 4 0	4,300	4,300	245 0 0
55	55	3 8 0	370	370	51 0 0	4,400	4,400	250 0 0	55	55	3 8 0	370	370	51 0 0	4,400	4,400	250 0 0
60	60	4 0 0	380	380	51 12 0	4,500	4,500	255 0 0	60	60	4 0 0	380	380	51 12 0	4,500	4,500	255 0 0
65	65	4 14 0	390	390	52 8 0	4,600	4,600	260 0 0	65	65	4 14 0	390	390	52 8 0	4,600	4,600	260 0 0
70	70	5 0 0	400	400	53 4 0	4,700	4,700	265 0 0	70	70	5 0 0	400	400	53 4 0	4,700	4,700	265 0 0
75	75	5 10 0	410	410	54 0 0	4,800	4,800	270 0 0	75	75	5 10 0	410	410	54 0 0	4,800	4,800	270 0 0
80	80	6 0 0	420	420	54 12 0	4,900	4,900	275 0 0	80	80	6 0 0	420	420	54 12 0	4,900	4,900	275 0 0
85	85	6 6 0	430	430	55 8 0	5,000	5,000	280 0 0	85	85	6 6 0	430	430	55 8 0	5,000	5,000	280 0 0
90	90	6 12 0	440	440	56 4 0	5,100	5,100	285 0 0	90	90	6 12 0	440	440	56 4 0	5,100	5,100	285 0 0
95	95	7 0 0	450	450	57 0 0	5,200	5,200	290 0 0	95	95	7 0 0	450	450	57 0 0	5,200	5,200	290 0 0
100	100	7 8 0	460	460	57 12 0	5,300	5,300	295 0 0	100	100	7 8 0	460	460	57 12 0	5,300	5,300	295 0 0
105	105	8 0 0	470	470	58 8 0	5,400	5,400	300 0 0	105	105	8 0 0	470	470	58 8 0	5,400	5,400	300 0 0
110	110	8 6 0	480	480	59 4 0	5,500	5,500	305 0 0	110	110	8 6 0	480	480	59 4 0	5,500	5,500	305 0 0
115	115	9 0 0	490	490	60 0 0	5,600	5,600	310 0 0	115	115	9 0 0	490	490	60 0 0	5,600	5,600	310 0 0
120	120	9 12 0	500	500	60 12 0	5,700	5,700	315 0 0	120	120	9 12 0	500	500	60 12 0	5,700	5,700	315 0 0
125	125	10 0 0	510	510	61 8 0	5,800	5,800	320 0 0	125	125	10 0 0	510	510	61 8 0	5,800	5,800	320 0 0
130	130	10 8 0	520	520	62 4 0	5,900	5,900	325 0 0	130	130	10 8 0	520	520	62 4 0	5,900	5,900	325 0 0
135	135	11 4 0	530	530	63 0 0	6,000	6,000	330 0 0	135	135	11 4 0	530	530	63 0 0	6,000	6,000	330 0 0
140	140	12 0 0	540	540	63 12 0	6,100	6,100	335 0 0	140	140	12 0 0	540	540	63 12 0	6,100	6,100	335 0 0
145	145	12 12 0	550	550	64 8 0	6,200	6,200	340 0 0	145	145	12 12 0	550	550	64 8 0	6,200	6,200	340 0 0
150	150	13 0 0	560	560	65 4 0	6,300	6,300	345 0 0	150	150	13 0 0	560	560	65 4 0	6,300	6,300	345 0 0
155	155	13 12 0	570	570	66 0 0	6,400	6,400	350 0 0	155	155	13 12 0	570	570	66 0 0	6,400	6,400	350 0 0
160	160	14 0 0	580	580	66 12 0	6,500	6,500	355 0 0	160	160	14 0 0	580	580	66 12 0	6,500	6,500	355 0 0
165	165	14 6 0	590	590	67 8 0	6,600	6,600	360 0 0	165	165	14 6 0	590	590	67 8 0	6,600	6,600	360 0 0
170	170	15 0 0	600	600	68 4 0	6,700	6,700	365 0 0	170	170	15 0 0	600	600	68 4 0	6,700	6,700	365 0 0
175	175	15 12 0	610	610	69 0 0	6,800	6,800	370 0 0	175	175	15 12 0	610	610	69 0 0	6,800	6,800	370 0 0
180	180	16 0 0	620	620	69 12 0	6,900	6,900	375 0 0	180	180	16 0 0	620	620	69 12 0	6,900	6,900	375 0 0
185	185	16 6 0	630	630	70 8 0	7,000	7,000	380 0 0	185	185	16 6 0	630	630	70 8 0	7,000	7,000	380 0 0
190	190	17 0 0	640	640	71 4 0	7,100	7,100	385 0 0	190	190	17 0 0	640	640	71 4 0	7,100	7,100	385 0 0
195	195	17 12 0	650	650	72 0 0	7,200	7,200	390 0 0	195	195	17 12 0	650	650	72 0 0	7,200	7,200	390 0 0
200	200	18 0 0	660	660	72 12 0	7,300	7,300	395 0 0	200	200	18 0 0	660	660	72 12 0	7,300	7,300	395 0 0
205	205	18 6 0	670	670	73 8 0	7,400	7,400	400 0 0	205	205	18 6 0	670	670	73 8 0	7,400	7,400	400 0 0
210	210	19 0 0	680	680	74 4 0	7,500	7,500	405 0 0	210	210	19 0 0	680	680	74 4 0	7,500	7,500	405 0 0
215	215	19 12 0	690	690	75 0 0	7,600	7,600	410 0 0	215	215	19 12 0	690	690	75 0 0	7,600	7,600	410 0 0
220	220	20 0 0	700	700	75 12 0	7,700	7,700	415 0 0	220	220	20 0 0	700	700	75 12 0	7,700	7,700	415 0 0
225	225	20 6 0	710	710	76 8 0	7,800	7,800	420 0 0	225	225	20 6 0	710	710	76 8 0	7,800	7,800	420 0 0
230	230	21 0 0	720	720	77 4 0	7,900	7,900	425 0 0	230	230	21 0 0	720	720	77 4 0	7,900	7,900	425 0 0
235	235	21 12 0	730	730	78 0 0	8,000	8,000	430 0 0	235	235	21 12 0	730	730	78 0 0	8,000	8,000	430 0 0
240	240	22 0 0	740	740	78 12 0	8,100	8,100	435 0 0	240	240	22 0 0	740	740	78 12 0	8,100	8,100	435 0 0
245	245	22 6 0	750	750	79 8 0	8,200	8,200	440 0 0	245	245	22 6 0	750	750	79 8 0	8,200	8,200	440 0 0
250	250	23 0 0	760	760	80 4 0	8,300	8,300	445 0 0	250	250	23 0 0	760	760	80 4 0	8,300	8,300	445 0 0
255	255	23 12 0	770	770	81 0 0	8,400	8,400	450 0 0	255	255	23 12 0	770	770	81 0 0	8,400	8,400	450 0 0
260	260	24 0 0	780	780	81 12 0	8,500	8,500	455 0 0	260	260	24 0 0	780	780	81 12 0	8,500	8,500	455 0 0
265	265	24 6 0	790	790	82 8 0	8,600	8,600	460 0 0	265	265	24 6 0	790	790	82 8 0	8,600	8,600	460 0 0
270	270	25 0 0	800	800	83 4 0	8,700	8,700	465 0 0	270	270	25 0 0	800	800	83 4 0	8,700	8,700	465 0 0
275	275	25 12 0	810	810	84 0 0	8,800	8,800	470 0 0	275	275	25 12 0	810	810	84 0 0	8,800	8,800	470 0 0
280	280	26 0 0	820	820	84 12 0	8,900	8,900	475 0 0	280	280	26 0 0	820	820	84 12 0	8,900	8,900	475 0 0
285	285	26 6 0	830	830	85 8 0	9,000	9,000	480 0 0	285	285	26 6 0	830	830	85 8 0	9,000	9,000	480 0 0
290	290	27 0 0	840	840	86 4 0	9,100	9,100	485 0 0	290	290	27 0 0	840	840	86 4 0	9,100	9,100	485 0 0
295	295	27 12 0	850	850	87 0 0	9,200	9,200	490 0 0	295	295	27 12 0	850	850	87 0 0	9,200	9,200	490 0 0
300	300	28 0 0	860	860	87 12 0	9,300	9,300	495 0 0	300	300	28 0 0	860	860	87 12 0	9,300	9,300	495 0 0
305	305	28 6 0	870	870	88 8 0	9,400	9,400	500 0 0	305	305	28 6 0	870	870	88 8 0	9,400	9,400	500 0 0
310	310	29 0 0	880	880	89 4 0	9,500	9,500	505 0 0	310	310	29 0 0	880	880	89 4 0	9,500	9,500	505 0 0
315	315	29 12 0	890	890	90 0 0	9,600	9,600	510 0 0	315	315	29 12 0	890	890	90 0 0	9,600	9,600	510 0 0
320	320	30 0 0	900	900	90 12 0	9,700	9,700	515 0 0	320	320	30 0 0	900	900	90 12 0	9,700	9,700	515 0 0
325	325	30 6 0	910	910	91 8 0	9,800	9,800	520 0 0	325	325	30 6 0	910	910	91 8 0	9,800	9,800	520 0 0
330	330	31 0 0	920	920	92 4 0	9,900	9,900	525 0 0	330	330	31 0 0	920	920	92 4 0	9,900	9,900	525 0 0
335	335	31 12 0	930	930	93 0 0	10,000	10,000	530 0 0	335	335	31 12 0	930	930	93 0 0	10,000	10,000	530 0 0
340	340	32 0 0	940	940	93 12 0	10,100	10,100	535 0 0	340	340	32 0 0	940	940	93 12 0	10,100	10,100	5

SCHEDULE.

Table of rates of ad valorem Fees, &c.—continued.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proport. Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proport. Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proport. Fee.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
22,000	24,000	1,015 0 0	1,48,000	1,49,000	1,850 0 0	2,73,000	2,80,000	2,400 0 0
26,000	28,000	1,035 0 0	1,48,000	1,50,000	1,875 0 0	2,80,000	2,85,000	2,450 0 0
30,000	32,000	1,055 0 0	1,50,000	1,52,000	1,900 0 0	2,85,000	2,90,000	2,500 0 0
34,000	36,000	1,075 0 0	1,52,000	1,54,000	1,925 0 0	2,90,000	2,95,000	2,550 0 0
38,000	40,000	1,095 0 0	1,54,000	1,56,000	1,950 0 0	2,95,000	3,00,000	2,600 0 0
42,000	44,000	1,115 0 0	1,56,000	1,58,000	1,975 0 0	3,00,000	3,05,000	2,650 0 0
46,000	48,000	1,135 0 0	1,58,000	1,60,000	2,000 0 0	3,05,000	3,10,000	2,700 0 0
50,000	52,000	1,155 0 0	1,60,000	1,62,000	2,025 0 0	3,10,000	3,15,000	2,750 0 0
54,000	56,000	1,175 0 0	1,62,000	1,64,000	2,050 0 0	3,15,000	3,20,000	2,800 0 0
58,000	60,000	1,195 0 0	1,64,000	1,66,000	2,075 0 0	3,20,000	3,25,000	2,850 0 0
62,000	64,000	1,215 0 0	1,66,000	1,68,000	2,100 0 0	3,25,000	3,30,000	2,900 0 0
66,000	68,000	1,235 0 0	1,68,000	1,70,000	2,125 0 0	3,30,000	3,35,000	2,950 0 0
70,000	72,000	1,255 0 0	1,70,000	1,72,000	2,150 0 0	3,35,000	3,40,000	3,000 0 0
74,000	76,000	1,275 0 0	1,72,000	1,74,000	2,175 0 0	3,40,000	3,45,000	3,050 0 0
78,000	80,000	1,295 0 0	1,74,000	1,76,000	2,200 0 0	3,45,000	3,50,000	3,100 0 0
82,000	84,000	1,315 0 0	1,76,000	1,78,000	2,225 0 0	3,50,000	3,55,000	3,150 0 0
86,000	88,000	1,335 0 0	1,78,000	1,80,000	2,250 0 0	3,55,000	3,60,000	3,200 0 0
90,000	92,000	1,355 0 0	1,80,000	1,82,000	2,275 0 0	3,60,000	3,65,000	3,250 0 0
94,000	96,000	1,375 0 0	1,82,000	1,84,000	2,300 0 0	3,65,000	3,70,000	3,300 0 0
98,000	1,00,000	1,395 0 0	1,84,000	1,86,000	2,325 0 0	3,70,000	3,75,000	3,350 0 0
1,02,000	1,04,000	1,415 0 0	1,86,000	1,88,000	2,350 0 0	3,75,000	3,80,000	3,400 0 0
1,06,000	1,08,000	1,435 0 0	1,88,000	1,90,000	2,375 0 0	3,80,000	3,85,000	3,450 0 0
1,10,000	1,12,000	1,455 0 0	1,90,000	1,92,000	2,400 0 0	3,85,000	3,90,000	3,500 0 0
1,14,000	1,16,000	1,475 0 0	1,92,000	1,94,000	2,425 0 0	3,90,000	3,95,000	3,550 0 0
1,18,000	1,20,000	1,495 0 0	1,94,000	1,96,000	2,450 0 0	3,95,000	4,00,000	3,600 0 0
1,22,000	1,24,000	1,515 0 0	1,96,000	1,98,000	2,475 0 0	4,00,000	4,05,000	3,650 0 0
1,26,000	1,28,000	1,535 0 0	1,98,000	2,00,000	2,500 0 0	4,05,000	4,10,000	3,700 0 0
1,30,000	1,32,000	1,555 0 0	2,00,000	2,02,000	2,525 0 0			

SCHEDULE II.

Fixed Fees.

Number.	Proport. Fee.
1. Application or petition.	One Anna.
2. When presented to any officer of the Customs or Excise Department or to any Magistrate by any person having dealings with the Government and when the subject-matter of such application relates exclusively to those dealings:	
3. When presented to any officer of Land Revenue by any person, holding temporarily settled land under direct engagement with Government, and when the subject-matter of the application or petition relates exclusively to such engagement:	
4. When presented to any Municipal Commissioner under any Act for the time being in force for the conservancy or improvement of any place, if the application or petition relates solely to such conservancy or improvement:	
5. When presented to any Civil Court other than a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, or to any Cantonment Magistrate sitting as a Court of Civil Jurisdiction under Act No. III of 1859, or to any Court of Small Causes consti-	

SCHEDULE II.—continued.

Fixed Fees.

Number.	Proport. Fee.
6. When presented to any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or to any Board or executive officer for the purpose of obtaining a copy or translation of any judgment, decree or order passed by such Court, Board or officer, or of any other document on record in such Court or Office:	One Anna.
7. When containing a complaint or charge of any offence other than an offence for which Police officers may, under the Criminal Procedure Code, arrest without warrant, and presented to any Criminal Court:	
8. Application or petition.	Eight Annas.
9. When presented to a Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or to a Collector, or any revenue officer, having jurisdiction equal or subordinate to a Collector, or to any Magistrate in his executive capacity, and not otherwise provided for by this Act:	
10. When presented to a Chief Commissioner or other chief controlling 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 and not otherwise provided for by this Act:	One Rupee.
11. When presented to a High Court:	Two Rupees.
12. Application for leave to sue as a pauper.	Eight Annas.
13. Application for leave to appeal as a pauper.	
14. When presented to a District Court:	One Rupee.
15. When presented to a Commissioner or a High Court:	Two Rupees.
16. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession under Act No. 16 of 1858, or Bombay Act No. V of 1861 (to give Maulanars' Courts jurisdiction in certain cases to maintain existing possession, or to restore possession to any party dispossessed otherwise than by course of law):	Eight Annas.
17. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to establish or disprove a right of occupancy.	
18. Bail bond or other instrument of obligation not otherwise provided for by this Act, when given by the direction of any Court or executive authority.	Eight Annas.

28th February, 1872, No. 404.

Under the provisions of Section 27 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the undermentioned Rules to take effect from and after the 1st April, 1872, in pursuance of the Rules laid down in para. 2 of the Notification of the Judicial Department under date the 26th April, 1870, (published at pages 496 and 497 of the Fort Saint George Gazette for 1870, for regulating the use of stamps in payment of the commission and fees chargeable for the time being in the Madras Court of Small Causes:—

I.—The necessary stamps shall be provided by the parties liable to pay the commission and fees and shall, in respect of the institution of suits, be affixed to the plaint in respect whereof such commission and fees are payable. The costs and fees payable in

respect of warrants, subpoenas, second summonses, and all other processes whatsoever not being original summonses in reference to which it has not been customary to file, as part of the record, any written or printed document or paper whereon the stamp could be affixed, shall be paid as follows:—viz., the party requiring such process to be issued shall produce an application in writing and a stamp equal to the amount of costs and fees payable shall be affixed to such application. Such application shall be entitled in the case or matter to which it relates, and shall specify shortly the object thereof, and shall be filed in the particular office of the Court to which it relates.

II.—In order that the terms of a document may not be defaced or obscured, the stamp affixed to it shall be of an amount corresponding as nearly as practicable, with the amount of the stamp which such document requires. It shall be in the discretion of the Clerk of the Court to refuse to accept any document which shall bear an unnecessary number of stamps.

III.—Stamps of the value noted below will be required for the purposes of the Court:—

RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
0	1	2	0	8	0
0	1	3	0	9	0
0	2	4	0	10	0
0	4	5	0	20	0
0	6	6	0	30	0
1	0	7	0	50	0

IV.—Stamps will be sold by a Licensed Stamp vendor or by the Assistants employed by him for that purpose in a stall or office situate within the premises of the Court, and by all other vendors authorized to sell Court Fees' stamps. The Stamp Vendor's Office on the premises of the Court shall be open daily for the sale of stamps (except on such days as the Court shall not be sitting) between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

V.—A register shall be kept in the Office of the Clerk of the Court by one of the Clerks attached to that office, who shall be styled the Compromise Register writer, and in this Register shall be entered the particulars of cases compromised, and of cases in which costs have been remitted, either in whole or in part, by order of the Judges. It shall also be the duty of the Compromise Register writer to make out the certificates for the payment of half and remitted costs. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Clerk of the Court to examine the certificates, and compare them with the original records and, if correct, to pass and initial the same for payment. The certificates, after being signed by the Clerk of the Court, will be paid by the Stamp vendor of the Court, who will be provided by Government with a Permanent Advance Fund for the purpose of making these refunds. The Stamp vendor will, from time to time, replenish this fund by drawing from the Deputy Collector of Madras the amount expended, delivering to him the certificates he has discharged. The Deputy Collector will hold these certificates as his vouchers for the amount disbursed by him to the Stamp vendor. The Clerk of the Court will also furnish to the Deputy Collector of Madras, at the close of each month a memorandum showing the number of, and the amount for which, certificates have been issued during the month.

VI.—It shall be the duty of the Manager or Head Officer of the department in which applications are filed, with such aid as may be required under the immediate superintendence of the Clerk of the Court, to receive all documents and see that the blank space in them is not unnecessarily covered with stamps, and that stamps of the proper description and value are affixed. The Manager shall grant a receipt or memorandum for every application filed.

VII.—These rules do not apply to fees payable to Counsel and Attorneys of the High Court in cases certified, or to the costs of references to the High Court.

28th March, 1872, No. 1,750.

Notification by the Government of India, Financial Department.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 27 of the Court Fees Act of 1870 (Act No. VII) and of all other powers enabling him on this behalf, the Governor-General in

Council is pleased to cancel Notification by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1,365, dated 16th March, 1870, and to issue the following directions:—

1. The stamps used to denote any fee chargeable under the said Act may be either impressed or adhesive, or partly impressed and partly adhesive.

2. When the exact amount of the fee chargeable under the Act can be denoted by a single impressed or a single adhesive stamp, such fee shall be denoted by a single stamp of either sort.

3. When the amount of the fee cannot be denoted by a single impressed or a single adhesive stamp, the next lower impressed or adhesive stamp shall be used, and the deficiency made up by one or more additional stamps, which may be either impressed or adhesive.

4. The impressed stamps referred to in this notification are the red and black printed stamps, and the adhesive stamps are those across which the words Court Fees have been printed.

5. Should the amount of the fee in any case involve a fraction of an anna, such fraction shall be remitted.

6. The provisions of this notification shall for the present extend only to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and to the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, respectively.

5th March, 1875, No. 1,530.

In exercise of the powers respectively conferred by Section 26 and Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, and in pursuance of Financial Notification, No. 1,758, dated 8th March, 1872, and all other notifications on the subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following directions:—

1. From and after the first April, 1875, the fees chargeable under the above-mentioned Act, shall be denoted only by adhesive stamps bearing the words "Court Fees."

2. Should the amount of the fee in any case involve a fraction of an anna, such fraction shall be remitted.

22nd March, 1872, No. 2,185.

The Governor-General is pleased to direct that the provisions of Financial Notification, No. 2,004, dated 15th July, 1871, shall have retrospective effect from the 1st day of April, 1870, the date on which the Court Fees Act VII of 1870 came into force.

24th April, 1872, No. 2,520.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, No. VII, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from stamp duty, copies of final sentences or orders passed by Criminal Courts, which parties desirous of appealing from such sentences or orders are required by Section 416 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to file with their petition of appeal, provided that the party who is desirous of appealing is in confinement under the operation of the sentence or order at the time that he applies for a copy of the same.

This exemption will also extend, under the same circumstances, to copies of the judgment or reasons for passing or making such sentence or order as above.

9th April, 1872, No. 2,945.

The Governor-General in Council hereby declares that the provisions of Financial Notification, No. 1,766, dated 8th March, 1872, shall extend to the territories under the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, the Governor of Madras, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, respectively.

Fort St. George, 24th April, 1872.

Under the authority vested in him by Section 27, Act VII of 1870 (Court Fees), the Honorable the Governor in Council prescribes the following Rules for the supply, use and renewal of Court Fee stamps for general clearance:—

Central depôts for the supply of Court Fee stamps shall be constituted:—

I. At the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps.

II. At all district and taluk treasuries, and shall be supplied with stamps by the Superintendent of Stamps.

3. Sub-depôts, subordinate to the central depôts, shall be constituted at such places and in such offices as the Government, through the Board of Revenue, may from time to time determine, and shall be supplied with stamps from the central depôts to which they are subordinate.

4. Provided that Court Fee Labels shall not be supplied to licensed vendors for sale at any place within a reasonable distance of which the labels can be obtained from an ex-officio vendor, and that licensed vendors shall not be allowed more than one per cent. discount for the sale of Court Fee Labels.

5. The stamp used to denote any fee under the Court Fees Act shall be a stamp of value equal to the fee required, or in cases when there is no stamp of the exact value, then the first stamp shall be of the next lower available value, and the balance shall be made up by stamps of smaller value similarly selected.

6. If any person possesses any Court Fee stamp, which has become spoiled or unfit for use as hereinafter mentioned, the Collector of the district in which the stamp has been purchased may, upon application made to him within six months after such purchase, and upon delivery to him of such stamp refund the amount paid to Government for the

Council is pleased to cancel Notification by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1,365, dated 16th March, 1870, and to issue the following directions:—

1. The stamps used to denote any fee chargeable under the said Act may be either impressed or adhesive, or partly impressed and partly adhesive.

2. When the exact amount of the fee chargeable under the Act can be denoted by a single impressed or a single adhesive stamp, such fee shall be denoted by a single stamp of either sort.

3. When the amount of the fee cannot be denoted by a single impressed or a single adhesive stamp, the next lower impressed or adhesive stamp shall be used, and the deficiency made up by one or more additional stamps, which may be either impressed or adhesive.

4. The impressed stamps referred to in this notification are the red and black printed stamps, and the adhesive stamps are those across which the words Court Fees have been printed.

5. Should the amount of the fee in any case involve a fraction of an anna, such fraction shall be remitted.

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This exemption will also extend, under the same circumstances, to copies of the judgment or reasons for passing or making such sentence or order as above.

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The Governor-General in Council hereby declares that the provisions of Financial Notification, No. 1,766, dated 8th March, 1872, shall extend to the territories under the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, the Governor of Madras, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, respectively.

Fort St. George, 24th April, 1872.

Under the authority vested in him by Section 27, Act VII of 1870 (Court Fees), the Honorable the Governor in Council prescribes the following Rules for the supply, use and renewal of Court Fee stamps for general clearance:—

Central depôts for the supply of Court Fee stamps shall be constituted:—

I. At the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps.

II. At all district and taluk treasuries, and shall be supplied with stamps by the Superintendent of Stamps.

3. Sub-depôts, subordinate to the central depôts, shall be constituted at such places and in such offices as the Government, through the Board of Revenue, may from time to time determine, and shall be supplied with stamps from the central depôts to which they are subordinate.

4. Provided that Court Fee Labels shall not be supplied to licensed vendors for sale at any place within a reasonable distance of which the labels can be obtained from an ex-officio vendor, and that licensed vendors shall not be allowed more than one per cent. discount for the sale of Court Fee Labels.

5. The stamp used to denote any fee under the Court Fees Act shall be a stamp of value equal to the fee required, or in cases when there is no stamp of the exact value, then the first stamp shall be of the next lower available value, and the balance shall be made up by stamps of smaller value similarly selected.

6. If any person possesses any Court Fee stamp, which has become spoiled or unfit for use as hereinafter mentioned, the Collector of the district in which the stamp has been purchased may, upon application made to him within six months after such purchase, and upon delivery to him of such stamp refund the amount paid to Government for the

same, whether by the applicant or by any other person; or, in case the possessor of the stamp so spoiled or unfit for use, desire to be supplied with Court Fee stamps of similar or equal value, the Collector may cause such stamps to be delivered to him or his agent.

Court Fee stamps shall be held to be spoiled or unfit for use within the meaning of this rule:—

(1st.) When by accident happening to the same before they have been submitted to any Court or public officer, they are rendered unfit for use;

(2nd.) Or when because of some error in the drawing up or copying of any writing to which the said stamps are affixed, the said writing is rendered of no avail;

(3rd.) Or when any stamp has been filed in any Court or before any public officer, and cancelled accordingly, and it is afterwards discovered that such stamp has been required by mistake, and that a stamp of less value ought to have been required and certificate to that effect is issued by the said Court or public officer. In this last case the Collector may grant a refund of the excess value if application is made within six months after date of delivery of the certificate to the holder.

6. Under Section 34 of the Court Fees Act, the rules and subsidiary rules published under Section 48 of the General Stamp Act apply equally to transactions relating to Court Fees stamps: Provided that separate account shall be kept and separate returns made for Court Fees labels.

9th August, 1872, No. 1,906.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Court Fees Act, 1870, Section 35, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on copies of settlement records furnished to land holders and cultivators, but not certified by the signature of any public officer to be true copies.

Nothing in this notification applies to copies of Judicial proceedings.

3rd October, 1872, No. 3,307.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, (VII of 1870), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit all fees leviable under the said Act on copies of judgments or decisions passed on claims preferred under the provisions of Madras Regulation VI of 1831.

17th January, 1873, No. 502.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on all petitions of appeal presented to Revenue Officers in accordance with Section 55 of the Madras Act IV of 1871.

17th April, 1873, No. 2,504.

In continuation of Financial Notification, No. 2,025, dated the 15th August, 1872, published in page 782 of the Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 17th idem, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that, in cases in which stamp duty has been paid on Probates or Letters of Administration in respect of the gross assets of the estates of deceased persons, refunds of the duty may be made by the chief Executive Revenue Authority under the Local Governments in each Presidency or Province, if he thinks right, in respect of such portion of the assets as is actually applied in discharging the debts of the deceased.

8th June, 1873, No. 996.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees leviable on the undermentioned documents:—

1. Copy or translation of the charge furnished to an accused person under Section 199 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

2. Copies of depositions furnished to accused persons under Section 201 of the said Code.

3. Copy of the Judgment or Order, passed by a Criminal Court, and of a Judge's charge to the Jury, furnished under Section 276 of the said Code to any person affected by such Judgment or Order, provided that such person is in Jail, or the Court, for some special reason, sees fit to grant such copy free of expense.

4. Copies of the examination of witnesses given to accused persons under Section 357 of the said Code.

5. Copies of charges given to accused persons under Section 446 of the said Code.

6. Copies of orders of Maintenance given under Section 538 of the said Code.

Rules made by the High Court of Judicature at Madras pursuant to the Court Fees Act, Section 20, confirmed by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council.

Vide *Fort Saint George Gazette*, dated 5th August, 1873, page 1255.

22nd August, 1873, No. 2,509.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that when a plaint, disclosing a reasonable case on the merits, is presented to any Civil Court in such a form that the Judge rejects, not for any substantial defect, but on account of an entirely technical error in form only, and so as to leave the plaintiff free to prosecute precisely the same case, in another form, against the same defendant or defendants, the value of the stamp on the

plaint shall be refunded on presentation of an application to the Collector of the District in which the Civil Court is situated, together with a certificate from the Judge who rejected the plaint, that it was rejected under the circumstances above described, and that the value of the stamp should in his opinion be refunded.

No. 8816.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable on applications presented to a Collector for refund of the amount paid to Government for stamped paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use, or is no longer required for use, and on applications for renewal of stamped paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use.

No. 801.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, reduces to eight annas the fee payable:

(a) On the plaint in every suit hereafter instituted in the Province of Oudh to obtain a declaratory decree in respect of an under-proprietary tenure where no consequently relief is prayed.

(b) On every appeal hereafter presented in any such suit, whether instituted before or after the date of this Notification.

No. 1293.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act VII of 1870, remits the whole of the fees chargeable on applications in writing relating exclusively to the purchase of salt, the property of Government.

No. 1511.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act VII of 1870, remits the whole of the fees chargeable under Schedule I of the said Act, on plaints in summary suits brought before Collectors under Madras Act, No. VIII of 1865.

31st July, 1874.

No. 4685.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Court Fees Act 1870, Section 35, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that throughout the territories subject to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, the fees payable in suits by Government ryots for the recovery of land sold for arrears of revenue, shall be reduced to the amount which would be payable if the value of the subject-matter were only the rent of the land payable for the year next before the date of representing the plaint.

5th February, 1875.

No. 355.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following remission:—

Whenever upon payment of the full fee chargeable under the said Act, a certificate of administration has been granted under Act XL of 1858, or Act XX of 1864, and a fresh certificate is for any reason subsequently granted in respect of the same estate, no fees shall be chargeable upon the fresh certificate so granted.

(STAMPS.)

Fort St. George Gazette, dated 31st July, 1877, No. 2,041, page 485.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act VII of 1870 and in supersession of the Notification in the Financial Department, No. 4865, dated 31st October 1870, the Governor in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act in respect of:—

1st.—Copies of all documents furnished under the orders of any Court or Magistrate to any Government, Advocate or Pleader or other person specially empowered in that behalf for the purpose of conducting any trial or investigation on the part of Government before any Criminal Court.

2nd.—Copies of all documents which any such Advocate, Pleader, or other person is required to take in connection with any such trial or investigation for the use of any Court or Magistrate or may consider necessary for the purpose of advising the Government in connection with any criminal proceeding.

3rd.—Copies of judgments and depositions required by Officers of the Police Department for conducting appeals on behalf of Government before any Criminal Courts.

Fort St. George Gazette, dated 7th August, 1877, No. 2,127, page 510.

The 27th July, 1877.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act of 1870, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the fee chargeable under the said Act on plaints filed in suits for possession of immovable property under Section 9 of the Special Relief Act No. I 1877, shall be one-half of the amount prescribed in the scale of Fees for plaints mentioned in Schedule I, Article I of the Court Fees Act.

Fort St. George Gazette, dated 7th May, 1878, No. 170, page 267.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(STAMPS.)

The 26th April, 1878.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to reduce to anna one the Court Fee payable under the said Act for a petition to the Collector for relief under Section 13 of the Madras Trades License Act, 1878.

REMISSIONS OR REDUCTIONS OF STAMP DUTY.

AUTHORISED BY

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER THE SUCCESSIVE STAMP ACTS.

Under Section 33 of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1872, the presiding officers of each Court or Office are required to examine every Instrument liable to Stamp Duty coming before them, in order to ascertain whether it is stamped with a stamp of the value and description required by the law in force in British India, when such Instrument was executed or first executed. This duty necessarily involves frequent reference not only to the several Stamp Acts, but also to the various Notifications scattered over volumes of Official Gazettes, under which remissions or reductions of Stamp Duty have been granted from time to time.

Before October 1860 Instruments exempted from Stamp Duty were described in the Stamp Acts themselves. For the first time, in Act XXXVI of 1860 power was reserved for the Governor General in Council to remit or reduce Stamp Duties on Instruments by Notifications in the Official Gazette. The following Table contains all the Notifications authorising remissions or reductions of Stamp Duty since the passing of Act XXXVI of 1860, save only those relating to the Straits Settlements, and those which are manifestly obsolete, such as Notifications exempting tenders for loans.

If any omission or defect is discovered in this Table, intimation should be sent direct to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE. }
7th 15th October 1889. }

Description of Instruments.	Stamp duty remitted or reduced.	Number and date of Notifications (with law under which issued.)
1861.		
Policies of Assurance or Insurance against fire.	Reduced to 8 As. for every Rs. 1,000 or fraction of Rs. 1,000.	No. 238, dated 19th Feb. 1861. (Act 36 of 1860, S. 18.)
Foreign Bills of Exchange drawn out of the British Territories in India.	Remitted till 5th October 1861.	No. 188, dated 5th Oct. 1861. (Act 40 of 1860, S. 1.)
1862.		
Guarantees for the due adjustment of public claims or demands required from public officers on occasions of transfer of office, or of leave of absence, or of retirement.	Exempted	No. 4128, dated 11th Aug. 1862. (Act 10 of 1862, S. 33.)
Deeds, Instruments, and Writings executed in Double Island and Callagauk, including Alga-da Reef dependencies of British Barmah.	Ditto	No. 6647, dated 21st Nov. 1862. (Act 10 of 1862, S. 33.)
1865.		
Customs Bonds	Reduced to—	No. 1285, dated 11th July 1865. (Act 18 of 1865, S. 2.)
If the penalty of the bond does not exceed Rs. 25	Rs. 4.	
If above Rs. 25 and not exceeding Rs. 50	Rs. 2.	
" " 50 " " " 100	Rs. 1.	
" " 100 " " " 200	Rs. 0.	
" " 200 " " " 300	Rs. 0.	
" " 300 " " " 500	Rs. 0.	
and for all sums above Rs. 500	Rs. 0.	
Bills of Exchange drawn in Mysore on and after 1st August 1865, on which full stamp duty may have been paid in that province when negotiated in British Territory, and vice versa.	Exempted	No. 1028, dated 26th June 1865. (Act 18 of 1865, S. 2.) See No. 1033, dated 6th June 1879.
1866.		
Leases or other Engagements, and counterparts thereof, executed between landlords and tenants relative to land paying revenue to Government in the Provinces of Mysore and Coorg.	Exempted	No. 91, dated 20th April 1866. (Act 18 of 1865, S. 2.)

Description of Instruments.	Stamp duty remitted or reduced.	Number and date of Notifications (with law under which issued.)
1863.		
A certain Investment or Deed of Trust executed by certain Mysore Princes constituting Princes Ghulam Muhammad, Shahzada Bahim-ud-din, and Shahzada Pakakhtier as Trustees of their portions of the Mysore Grant aggregating Rs. 15,50,000.	Exempted	No. 1629, dated 6th Aug. 1863. (Act 18 of 1865, S. 2.)
Entry papers used at Municipal Elections, Scientific Society and Service Fund Meetings, and the like, where the transactions in which the papers are used have nothing of a mercantile character.	Ditto	No. 1912, dated 18th Aug. 1863. (Act 18 of 1865, S. 2.)
1870.		
Agreements made by ryots in opium-producing districts for the cultivation of the poppy for Government.	Exempted	No. 1228, dated 17th Feb. 1870. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.)
Mortgage deeds executed by salaried officers of Government as security for the due performance of their duties.	Ditto	No. 321, dated 12th May 1870. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.) (Superseded by No. 2280, dated 23rd July 1875.)
1871.		
Bonds and other instruments executed by salaried officers of Government to secure the due performance of their duties, which are chargeable under Schedule 2, No. 6, of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870.	Exempted	No. 47, dated 5th Jan. 1871. (Act 7 of 1870, S. 35.)
1872.		
Bonds executed by Money Order Agents or their Sureties for the due performance of their duties as such Money Order Agents.	Exempted	No. 231, dated 14th June 1872. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.)
Instruments executed in the Hill Tracts of Chitlagong.	Ditto	No. 8764, dated 25th Oct. 1872. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.)
1873.		
Certificates granted under Section 259, Act VIII of 1859, by which the right, title and interest in immoveable property sold in execution of a decree by a Civil Court are transferred to the purchaser.	Exempted	No. 3906, dated 24th Oct. 1873. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.)
1874.		
Bonds executed for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income from private subscriptions of a charitable hospital or dispensary shall not be less than a specified sum per annum.	Exempted	No. 382, dated 16th Jan. 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.)
Contracts for service in British Barmah under the Chief Commissioner of that Province, entered into between Natives of India emigrating to British Barmah and the Superintendent of State Emigration or other Government Officer acting as representative of the said Chief Commissioner.	Ditto	No. 530, dated 23rd Jan. 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.)
Receipts for pay given by Non-Commissioned Officers or Soldiers of Her Majesty's Army or Her Majesty's Indian Army not being in civil employ.		
Receipts for pensions or allowances given by persons receiving pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such Non-Commissioned Officers or Soldiers and not being in civil employ.	Ditto	No. 1101, dated 13th Feb. 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.)
Receipts given by holders of family certificates in cases where the person from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier of either of the said Armies and is not in civil employ.		

Description of Instruments.	Stamp duty remitted or reduced.	Number and date of Notifications (with law under which issued.)
1874—contd.		
Instruments executed in favor of, by, or on behalf of the Government, relating to the carriage of grain to or in the territories under the respective Governments of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.	Exempted till 30th November 1874.	No. 1339, dated 25th Feb. 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.)
Instruments relating to advances made by or under the authority of Government to ryots or cultivators for the purchase of grain in Bengal and the Benares Division of the North-Western Provinces.	Ditto	No. 1401, dated 27th Feb. 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.)
Instruments relating to land, or benefits to arise out of land, executed by members of the following tribes residing in the Banun District within the limits specified below:— <i>Amadazi Wazirs.</i> <i>Bounded</i> —north, independent territory; east, territory of Nawab Khwaja Muhammad Khan Khattak; south, Kurn River, Sarani, tuppals, and the Murwat thall; west, independent territory. <i>Unmanzi Wazirs.</i> <i>Bounded</i> —north, independent territory and Kurn River; east, Banasahi tuppals and Murwat thall; south, Murwat thall; west, independent territory. <i>Bhattanis.</i> <i>Bounded</i> —north, independent territory and Murwat thall; east, Murwat thall; south, Murwat thall; west, independent territory. <i>Bhikani location of Karan talu.</i> <i>Surrendered by Murwat thall.</i> <i>Bungi Khels (Khattaks).</i> <i>Bounded</i> —north, territory of Nawab Khwaja Muhammad Khan Khattak; east, lands of the Sagri Khattaks; south, rivers Indus and Kalabagh; west, same as north. Release of any claim secured by a document chargeable with stamp duty of less than Rs. 8.	Exempted till 31st December 1876.	No. 1739, dated 18th Mar. 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.)
Release of any claim affecting any property when such claim is not secured by a document chargeable with stamp duty, if the value of the property is expressed in the release and does not exceed Rs. 700.	Reduced to the stamp duty with which such document is chargeable.	No. 2201, dated 2nd April 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.) (Cancelled as regards instrument of divorce by Notification No. 188, dated 16th January 1875.)
Instrument of divorce executed by a Mahomedan husband, whether by way of "talak," "khooa," or otherwise.	Reduced to one rupee.	
Conveyances by endorsement of rights secured by the instruments known as <i>masas</i> in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Exempted	No. 3226, dated 22nd May 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.)
Instruments executed by ryots or cultivators in Bengal and the Benares Division of the North-Western Provinces relating to the payment of advances made to them in grain by or under the authority of Government.	Exempted till 30th November 1874.	No. 3910, dated 19th June 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.)
Instruments of exchange of immovable property where no money is paid, or agreed to be paid, for equality of exchange.	Reduced to Rs. 4.	No. 5334, dated 30th Sept. 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.)

Description of Instruments.	Stamp duty remitted or reduced.	Number and date of Notifications (with law under which issued.)
1874—contd.		
Instruments by which moveable or immovable property is conveyed to the Secretary of State for India in Council by way of sale, lease, or exchange where money is paid by Government for equality of exchange.	Exempted	No. 6043, dated 25th Oct. 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.)
In supersession of Notification No. 8953, dated 25th June 1874, which included mortgage also. Affidavits made as a condition of enlistment under the Indian Articles of War.	Ditto	No. 7516, dated 31st Dec. 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.)
1875. Bonds executed by the sureties of middlemen (lambardars or Khattadars) taking advances for the cultivation of the poppy for Government within the limits of the Benares and Patna Optum Agencies.	Exempted	No. 508, dated 22nd Jan. 1875. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.)
Instruments of gift of immovable property when the value does not exceed Rs. 1,500.	Reduced to the duty chargeable on a conveyance for a sum equal to the value of the immovable property given.	No. 179, dated 19th April 1875. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.)
Within the limits of the Secunderabad Cantonment:— Bill of Exchange payable otherwise than on demand. Promissory Note payable otherwise than on demand. Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, cheque or order for the payment on demand of an amount exceeding Rs. 20. Receipt or discharge given for or upon the payment of money, or delivery of goods in satisfaction of a debt, the amount or value of which money or goods exceeds Rs. 20. Title Deeds or <i>Sunnahs</i> granted by Government to <i>Bhoomias</i> in Ajmere.	Exempted	No. 1039, dated 28th May 1875. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.)
Counterpart of any instrument	Reduced so as in no case to exceed the duty chargeable on the original.	No. 1243, dated 4th June 1875. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.) No. 2255, dated 13rd July 1875. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.)
Instruments executed by salaried officers of Government to secure the due performance of their duties.	Exempted	No. 3280, dated 23rd July 1875. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.) (In supersession of No. 391, dated 12th May 1870.) Superseded by No. 1488, dated 7th July 1876.
Instruments executed by ryots or cultivators in the Allahabad District to secure the repayment of advances made to them by or under the authority of Government.	Exempted till 31st December 1875.	No. 4067, dated 15th Oct. 1875. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.)
1876. Instruments executed by the holder of any salaried office under Government or by his surety for the due performance of the duties of his office.	Exempted	No. 1488, dated 7th July 1876. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.) In supersession of No. 2280, dated 23rd July 1875.)

Description of Instruments.	Stamp duty remitted or reduced.	Number and date of Notifications (with law under which issued.)
1876—contd.		
Documents described as Form II in Rule 18 of the rules laid down by the Governor of Bombay in Council under the provision of Section 28 of the Bombay Survey and Settlement Act, I of 1865.	Reduced to an amount equal to the yearly revenue assessed on the lands to which such documents refer in cases in which the stamp duty chargeable under Article II of Schedule II of the General Stamp Act, 1869, exceeds such amount.	No. 3422, dated 22nd Dec. 1876. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 17.)
1877.		
Security Bonds for the due performance of their duties by headmen nominated or appointed in accordance with the rules made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, under Section 99 of Act III (B. C.) of 1876.	Exempted	No. 1046, dated 23rd Feb. 1877. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.)
Instruments executed by ryots or cultivators in the following manzars of the Lalispur District, North-Western Provinces, to secure the repayment of Takavi advances made to them by or under the authority of Government:— PARSONA. Lalispur... Fisria Pali. Naga Khara. Singapur. Kulna. Kalashra. Barkhara. Ridhna. Mohola. Banpur... Chanki. Sindwaho. Digwar. Gondrapur. Mahroni... Chyen. Chera Latkanju. Mildawaho. Maraura... Bachman. Bhamta. Dongra Kaurd. Garia. Kharla. Malona. Tarsali. Purna. Chandra. Digwar. Gurima. Dharpura. Gona Gunders. Narhat. Lamrova. Arjun Kharia. Pangura. Bareja. Sumaria. Garoli Kalan. Bamrana. Maharapura. Jazania. Gona.	Exempted till 31st Dec. 1877.	No. 1173, dated 16th June 1877. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.)

Description of Instruments.	Stamp duty remitted or reduced.	Number and date of Notifications (with law under which issued.)
1877—contd.		
Instruments whereby the owner or occupier of land in a village in the Presidency of Bombay relinquishes his rights therein to the Local Government upon the site of the village being changed by the order or with the consent of the said Local Government, and accepts in exchange therefor the right to occupy land in a new village site upon such terms as the said Local Government may prescribe.	Reduced to 4 annas.	No. 1715, dated 6th July 1877. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.)
Leases of Fisheries and the counterparts of such leases granted under Section 4 of Act VII of 1875 (The Burma Fisheries Act).	Exempted	No. 2089, dated 20th July 1877. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.)
Bills of Exchange drawn and fully stamped in Berar and negotiated in British India on or after 1st January 1878, and Bills of Exchange drawn and fully stamped in British India and negotiated in Berar.	Ditto	No. 5677, dated 10th Dec. 1877. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.)
1878.		
Security Bond executed by a Theogyee in British Burmah for the due performance of the duties of his office.	Exempted	No. 141, dated 26th April 1878. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.) Superseded by No. 3020, dated 26th Sept. 1878.
Security Bonds (Hazar Zamini) executed to secure the personal attendance of Gomashias and other Native employees of the Opium Department.	Ditto	No. 2147, dated 29th March 1878. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.)
Instruments executed by ryots or cultivators in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for securing the repayment of advances made to them by or under the authority of Government for the purchase of seed and cattle.	Exempted till 30th Nov. 1878.	No. 1038, dated 14th June 1878. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.)
Kabulyats to take up unoccupied land for cultivation in the Bombay Presidency executed under the rules laid down by the Governor of Bombay in Council in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Survey and Settlement Act, I of 1865.	Reduced to an amount equal to the yearly revenue assessed on the lands to which such documents refer whenever such annual assessment is less than 6 annas.	No. 1316, dated 28th June 1878. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.)
Security Bond executed by or on behalf of a Theogyee in British Burmah for the due performance of the duties of his office.	Exempted	No. 9020, dated 20th Sep. 1878. (Act 18 of 1869, S. 16.) In supersession of No. 141, dated 26th April 1878.
1879.		
Bills of Exchange and cheques drawn in Mysore on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, and presented for payment or otherwise negotiated in British India.	Exempted	No. 1383, dated 6th June 1879. (Act 1 of 1879, S. 8.)
Bills of Exchange and cheques drawn in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, and presented for payment or otherwise negotiated in British India.	Ditto	No. 2191, dated 13th June 1879. (Act 1 of 1879, S. 8.)
Bills of Exchange and cheques drawn in the Cantonment of Secunderabad on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, and presented for payment or otherwise negotiated in British India.	Ditto	No. 1299, dated 20th June 1879. (Act 1 of 1879, S. 8.)

List of District Registrars.—(Continued).*

Names of Districts.	Limits of Districts.	Stations of District Registrars.	Registrars.
16 Madras.....	Counterminions with the Collectorate and Agency of Madras.	Madras.....	R. Subramania Iyer, B.A.
16 Trichinopoly.....	Do. do. of Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly.....	P. Krishnaswamy Iyer, B.A.
17 Salem.....	Do. do. of Salem.....	Salem.....	C. Sarabadesa Iyer.
18 Coimbatore.....	Do. do. of Coimbatore.....	Coimbatore.....	A. Periasami Mudali, B.A.
19 South Canara.....	Do. do. of South Canara.....	Mangalore.....	L. Rama Rao.
20 Malabar.....	{ Do. do. of Tellicherry } { Do. do. of Calicut..... }	Calicut.....	V. K. Agopala Chetty, B.A., R.L.
21 Neelgherries.....	Counterminions with the jurisdiction of the Commissioner appointed under Act I of 1868.	Ootacamund.....	Mr. F. F. Lemmerle, Acting.

The Registration Act extends to the whole of British India, except such districts or tracts of country as the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, exclude from its operation.

In Bengal, the Garo, Khasia, Jynteah, and Nagah Hills, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the tributary Mahals of Orissa and Chota Nagpore, have been excluded from the operation of the Act. (*Bencher's Digest*, p. 1.)

In the Madras Presidency, the Jeypore Zemindari, in the District of Virampatnam, has been excluded from the operation of the Act. (*Vide Notification published at page 778 of the Fort St. George Gazette of 1876.*)

The Act has been extended to the Province of Mysore and to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Cantonments of Secunderabad by the Governor-General in Council. (*Notifications, 27th June, 1877, Foreign Department, Simla, 20th July, 1871, No. 146.*)

What documents must be registered.

1. The registration of the following documents is compulsory:—

i.—Instruments of gift of immovable property;
ii.—Other instruments (not being Wills) 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 100 Rupees and upwards or in immovable property;

iii.—Instruments (not being Wills) 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.

Nothing in clauses ii and iii of this paragraph applies to any Composition Deed, nor to any instrument relating to shares in a Joint Stock Company, notwithstanding that the assets of such Company consists in whole or in part of immovable property, nor to any endorsement upon or transfer of any Debenture issued by any such Company, or to any document not itself creating, declaring, assigning, limiting or extinguishing any right, title or interest of the value of 100 Rs. and upwards or in immovable property, but merely creating a right to obtain another document which will, when executed, do, create, and any such right, do, nor to decrees and orders of Courts and awards, grants of immovable property by Government, instruments of partition made by Revenue Officers, certificates and instruments of collateral security granted under the Land Improvement Act, 1871;

iv.—Leases* of immovable property from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent. Provided, however, that any leases executed in any district of the Madras Presidency, the terms granted by which do not exceed 5 years, and the annual rents reserved by which do not exceed 50 Rupees, are exempted. The "Pustahs" granted by Zemindars to their ryots, as well as the "Mushukils" (or counter-parts) executed by the ryots under Section 8 of Act VIII of 1865, are defined to be leases for the purposes of the Registration Act, and all those not coming within the terms of the preceding proviso, if executed after the 1st July, 1871, must be registered.

v.—Authorities to adopt a son, executed after the 1st January, 1872, and not conferred by a Will.

2. No person having a nephew or niece, or any nearer relative, has power to bequeath any property to religious or charitable uses except by a Will executed not less than twelve months before his death, and deposited within six months from its execution in a Registry Office. This is not applicable to Hindus, Mahomedans or Buddhists. (*Indian Succession Act, (No. 2) 1865, Sections 105 and 381.*)

* Lease includes a counterpart, a Kambayat, an undertaking to cultivate or occupy, and an agreement to lease.

What other documents may be registered.

3. The registration of the following documents is voluntary:—
i.—Instruments (other than instruments of gifts and Wills) 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 of less than 100 Rupees or in immovable property;

ii.—Instruments acknowledging the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest;

iii.—Leases of immovable property for any term not exceeding one year, and leases exempted by the proviso in clause iv of paragraph 1;

iv.—Instruments, other than Wills, which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest, to or in immovable property;

v.—Wills;

vi.—All other documents.

4. But although the registration of these documents is not compulsory, the advantages of registering them are—

i.—That all documents, not testamentary, duly registered and relating to any property whether movable or immovable, take effect against any oral agreement or declaration relating to such property, unless where the agreement or declaration has been accompanied or followed by delivery of possession;

ii.—That every document of the kinds mentioned in clauses i, ii, iii and v, of paragraph 1, and clauses i and ii of paragraph ii, if duly registered, takes effect as regards the property comprised therein against every unregistered instrument relating to the same property, and not being a decree or order, whether such unregistered document be of the same nature as the registered document or not;

iii.—The period of limitation for a suit or a promise or contract in writing registered, and for the execution of any decree or order of any Civil Court of which a certified copy has been registered under the Registration Act, in six years instead of three. (*Vol. 117 and 163, 2nd Schedule Limitation Act I.X of 1871.*)

Deposit of Wills.

5. Any testator may, either personally or by duly authorized Agent, deposit with any Registrar his Will in a sealed cover superscribed with the name of the testator and that of his agent (if any) and with a statement of the nature of the document.

Description required in document relating to immovable property.

6. "No document, not testamentary, relating to immovable property, shall be accepted for registration unless it contains a description of such property sufficient to identify the same.

i.—Houses in towns shall be described as situate on the north or other side of the street or road (mentioning it) 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 shall be described by their name, if any, and as being in the territorial division in which they are situate, and by their superficial contents, the roads and other properties on which they abut, and their existing occupancies, and also, whenever it is practicable, by reference to a Government map or survey.

ii.—No document, not testamentary, containing a map or plan of any property comprised therein, shall be accepted for registration unless it be accompanied by a true copy of the map or plan, or, in case such property is situate in several districts, by such number of true copies of the map or plan as are equal to the number of such districts."

Failure to comply with the provisions contained in clause i of this paragraph will not disentitle a document to be registered if the description of the property is sufficient to identify such property.

7. "The term 'territorial division,' as used in the Indian Registration Act, 1877, shall as far as practicable, include—

- (1.) The Registration District.
- (2.) The Registration Sub-District.
- (3.) The Taluk, Jaghire, Zaminidary or Proprietary Estate.
- (4.) Any well known division thereof, such as a Moohah, Hoondah, Khundam, Firka, Magany, Amshom, &c. and
- (5.) The village, hamlet, or suburb in which the property referred to in a registrable document is situated."

But if the property is described in the document relating thereto by a specific reference to a registered instrument, in which the above particulars are already given, they need not be repeated.

Time prescribed for Registration.

8. No document, other than a Will, shall be accepted for registration unless presented for that purpose to the proper officer within four months from the date of its execution; Or in the case of a copy of a decree or order, within four months from the day on which the decree or order was made, or, where it is appealable, within four months from the day on which it becomes final.

Provided that, where there are several persons executing a document at different times, such document may be presented for registration and re-registration within four months from the date of each execution.

If owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, the presentation is not made within the prescribed time, the Registrar where the delay does not exceed four months, may direct registration on a payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the proper registration fee.

When a document purporting to have been executed by all or any of the parties out of British India, is not presented till after the expiration of four months, the registering officer is satisfied—

- (1.) That the instrument was so executed, and
- (2.) That it has been presented for registration within four months after its arrival in British India.

may, on payment of the proper registration fee, accept such document for registration. A Will may at any time be presented for registration, or deposited.

9. No document, other than a Will, shall be registered unless the persons executing such document, or their representatives, assigns, or authorized agents, appear before the registering officer within the time allowed for presentation.

Provided that if, owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, all such persons do not so appear, the Registrar, in cases where the delay in appearing does exceed four months, may direct that, on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the proper registration fee, in addition to the fine payable under paragraph 8, the document may be registered.

Such appearance may be simultaneous or at different times.

Provided, further, that it is not necessary for any officer of Government, or for the Administrator General of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or for any Official Trustee, or for the Sheriff, Receiver, or Registrar of a High Court or Official Assignee, to appear in person or by Agent at any Registration Office in any proceeding connected with the registration of any instrument executed by him in his official capacity.

Place of Registration.

10. The ordinary place for registering every document mentioned in paragraph 1, clauses i, ii, iii and iv, and paragraph 3, clauses i, ii, and iii, is the office of a Sub-Registrar within whose Sub-District the whole or some portion of the property to which such document relates is situate; but the Registrar of a District, including a Presidency Town (e.g., the Registrar of Madras), may receive and register any document of this description without regard to the situation in any part of British India of the property to which the instrument relates, and any Registrar may, at his discretion, receive and register any instrument, which might be registered by any Sub-Registrar subordinate to him.

11. Every other document may be presented for registration in the office of the Sub-Registrar in whose Sub-District the document was executed, or in the office of any Sub-Registrar under the Local Government, at which all the persons executing and claiming under the document desire the same to be registered.

12. Wills must be deposited with the Registrars of Districts.

13. In ordinary cases, the registration or deposit of documents under this Act shall be made only at the office of the officer whose duty it is to register the same; but such officer may, on special cause being shown, attend at the residence of any person intending to register any document, or of any person desiring to deposit a Will and register or accept for registration or deposit such document or Will.

Presentation of documents for Registration.

14. Except in the case mentioned in last preceding paragraph, every document shall be presented at the proper Registration Office by some person executing or claiming under the same, or, in the case of a copy of a decree or order claiming under the decree or order, or by his 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.

15. For the purpose of paragraph 14, the powers of attorney hereinafter mentioned shall alone be recognized:

(a) If the principal resides in any part of British India in which this Act is in force, a power executed before and authenticated by the Registrar or Sub-Registrar within whose district or sub-district the principal resides;

(b) If the principal resides in any other part of British India, a power executed before and authenticated by any Magistrate;

(c) If the principal does not reside in British India, a power 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.

16. Every officer granting a certificate under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, shall send a copy of such certificate to the registering officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole, or any part of the land to be improved, or of the land to be granted as collateral security, is situate, and such registering officer shall file the certificate in his book No. I.

VI.—The fees for serving summonses issued and for the remuneration of witnesses summoned under Sections 36 and 37 of "The Indian Registration Act, 1877," shall be regulated according to the scale prescribed for the Courts of District Munsifs and in the case of the District of Madras, for the Courts of the Presidency Magistrate.

The fees for process issued by Registrars under Section 73 shall be levied according to the scale in force in the Principal Court of Original Civil Jurisdiction.

VII.—Registrars shall be allowed travelling allowances at the rate of 4 Annas a mile, and Sub-Registrars, when they travel rapidly otherwise than by rail or steamer, their actual travelling expenses up to a maximum of 4 annas a mile, for proceeding to, and returning from, any private residence or jail.

VIII.—In the event, however, of the Registering Officer being a Covenanted or Commissioned Officer, the travelling allowance shall be calculated at the rate of 8 Annas a mile.

IX.—Any person deputed by a Registrar or Sub-Registrar to take an examination at a private residence shall be allowed travelling allowance at the rate of 2 Annas a mile.

REGISTRATION OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

Under the Indian Companies' Act No. X of 1866, and Act No. XXI of 1860, an Act for the registration of Clerical, scientific and charitable Societies.

W. J. WRIGHT, Esq., Registrar.

Office—McDOWELL AND CO.'S PREMISES, 2ND LINE BEACH, BLACK TOWN.

Summary of Act No. X, The Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

"No Company, Association or Partnership consisting of more than ten persons shall be formed after the commencement of this Act for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking, unless it is registered as a Company under this Act, or is formed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament or some other Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent; and no Company, Association or Partnership consisting of more than twenty persons shall be formed after the commencement of this Act for the purpose of carrying on any other business that has for its object the acquisition of gain by the Company, Association or Partnership, or by the individual members thereof, unless it is registered as a Company under this Act, or is formed in pursuance of some other Act or Letters Patent." (Sec. 1.)

2. "Any seven or more persons associated for any lawful purpose may, by subscribing their names to a Memorandum of Association, and otherwise complying with the regulations of this Act in respect of registration, form an incorporated company, with or without limited liability." (Sec. 6.)

3. Where a Company is formed on the principle of having the liability of its members limited to the amount unpaid on their shares, the Memorandum of Association shall contain the following things:—

(1.) The name of the proposed Company, with the addition of the word "limited" as the last word in such name;

(2.) The part of British India in which the registered Office of the Company is proposed to be situate;

(3.) The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established;

(4.) A declaration that the liability of the members is limited;

(5.) The amount of capital with which the Company proposes to be registered divided into shares of a certain fixed amount, subject to the following regulations:—

(i.) That no subscriber shall take less than one share.

(ii.) That each subscriber of the Memorandum of Association shall write opposite to his name the number of shares he takes. (Sec. 8.)

4. The rules for a Memorandum of Association of a Company limited by guarantee and of an unlimited Company will be found in Sections 9 and 10 of the Act.

5. The Memorandum of Association shall bear a stamp of 16 Rupees. (Sec. 11, Act X of 1866, and No. 34, Schedule II, Act XVIII of 1869.)

6. The Memorandum of Association may, in the case of a Company limited by shares, and shall, in the case of a Company limited by guarantee or unlimited, be accompanied, when registered, by Articles of Association signed by the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association, and prescribing such regulations for the the Memorandum of Association deem expedient. (Sec. 14.)

7. The Articles of Association shall be printed and they shall bear a stamp of 16 Rupees. (Sec. 16, Act X of 1866, and No. 33, Schedule II, Act XVIII of 1869.)

8. The Memorandum and the Articles of Association, if any, shall be delivered to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, who shall retain and register the same. (Sec. 17.)

9.—Registration by a Mofussil Registrar under Section 30 (a) unless the document is registered in consequence of the Sub-Registrar being a party interested in the transaction to which such document relates.
Extra fee of..... 5 0 0

10.—Issue of Commission, or attendance at a private residence or jail.
(a) For every attendance under Section 31 at a private residence, for registration or acceptance of one or more documents, executed by one and the same individual, travelling allowance shall be paid with an extra fee of..... 10 0 0

Where a document or documents executed by one and the same person is or are registered or accepted for registration by an officer attending at a private residence, no further fee shall be charged for the attestation under Section 33 at the same attendance of a power-of-attorney executed by the person by whom the document or documents so registered or accepted was or were executed.

(b) Before the issue of a Commission, or before the Registering Officer or Judge personally proceeds to any dwelling-house or Jail, to obtain evidence as to the voluntary character of the execution of a Power of Attorney under Section 33, or for the examination of any person under Section 35, a fee shall be paid, as follows, on account of every person exempted from appearance:—

(1) If the person be exempted on account of bodily infirmity such as to make it impossible, without risk of life, to attend the Registration Office, or because confined in jail..... 5 0 0
(2) If the person be exempted on account of sickness of any other kind, or as a person exempt by law from personal appearance in Court..... 10 0 0

And in addition, travelling allowance shall be paid to the Registering Officer or Judge, or any person to whom the Commission is issued.

Provided that, where two or more persons who execute the same document reside together, only one Commission fee shall be charged so far as those persons are concerned.

(c) If the services of a female are required, a further fee of..... 5 0 0

11.—Memorandum under Sections 64, 65, 66, and 67.
Each copy required..... 0 8 0

12.—Safe custody and return of documents.
For each month or part of a month during which a registered document left unclaimed, after the expiration of one month from the date of its registration..... 1 0 0

II.—When a duplicate or counterpart of a document may be presented for registration on the same day as the original document, the registration of such duplicate or counterpart shall be charged for at the rate prescribed for certified copies, unless the copying fee is higher than the ordinary fee.

III.—In leases for periods not exceeding one year, the total rent payable for the whole term shall be the value. In other leases one year's rental shall be the value. In all cases the fine or premium, if any, shall be added to the value.

IV.—If the rent is payable in kind, the value shall be determined from the stamp, but if the lease bears no stamp, the value of the grain shall be calculated at the current rates.

V.—The value in the case of all other documents in which no value is expressed, or in which it is not fully expressed, shall be the maximum amount which the stamp borne by the document shall suffice to cover, but if the value cannot be determined from the stamp the fee shall be 5 Rupees.

In the case of releases, if the value cannot be determined from the stamp, the consideration expressed shall be deemed to be the value for the purposes of these Rules, or if the consideration expressed is not capable of money valuation, or is only nominal, the fee shall be 5 Rupees.

The attention of all Officers of the Registration Department is directed to the following Scale of expenses payable to Witnesses attending the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, with reference to Article VI of the Table of Fees under Section 78 of the Indian Registration Act III of 1877:—

Witness.	Class.	Maximum Subsistence Allowance.	Maximum Carriage hire allowable for Days of actual Attendance.	Travelling Expenses, if any, incurred.		
				By Rail.	By Road.	By Sea or Canal.
Europeans & East Indians.	1st Class.	5 Rs. per day.	2½ Rs. per day.	1st Class fare.	As per mile.	Actual expenses of passage.
	2nd do.	4 " do.	2 " do.	2nd do.	8 " do.	
	3rd do.	1½ " do.	1 " do.	3rd do.	4 " do.	
	1st do.	1 " do.	1 " do.	1st do.	5 " do.	
Natives.	2nd do.	1 " do.	1 " do.	2nd do.	2 " do.	Actual expenses of passage.
	3rd do.	At the rate of Rs. 10 per mensem.	NB.	3rd do.	2 " per 10 miles.	

By Companies not having capital divided into shares in addition to those transmittable by all Companies as shown above.	Penalty for non-transmission.	Sections of Act X of 1866.
Notice of any increase in the number of members beyond the registered number.....	Not exceeding 100 Rs. for every day.	33
Register containing the names, addresses and occupations of its Directors or Managers. Any change in such Directors or Managers, to be notified from time to time.....	Do.	45 and 46

Table of Fees to be paid to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies by a Company having a capital divided into shares.

	RS. A. P.
For registration of a Company whose nominal capital does not exceed Rs. 20,000, a fee of.....	40 0 0
For registration of a Company whose nominal capital exceeds Rs. 20,000, the above fee of forty rupees, with the following additional fees regulated according to the amount of nominal capital: (that is to say)	
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 20,000 rupees up to 50,000 rupees.....	20 0 0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 50,000 rupees up to 1,00,000 rupees.....	5 0 0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 1,00,000 rupees.....	1 0 0
For registration of any increase of capital, made after the first registration of the Company, the same fees per 10,000 rupees or part of 10,000 rupees as would have been payable if such increased capital had formed part of the original capital at the time of registration:	
Provided that no Company shall be liable to pay in respect of nominal capital on registration, or afterwards, any greater amount of fees than 1,000 rupees, taking into account in the case of fees payable on an increase of capital after registration the fees paid on registration.	
For registration of any existing Company, except such Companies as are by this Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Act, the same fee as is charged for registering a new Company.	
For registering any document hereby required or authorized to be registered, other than the Memorandum of Association.....	5 0 0
For making a record of any fact hereby authorized or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of.....	5 0 0

Table of Fees to be paid to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies by a Company not having a capital divided into shares.

For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles of Association, does not exceed 20.....	40 0 0
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles of Association, exceeds 20, but does not exceed 100.....	100 0 0
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles of Association, exceeds 100, but is not stated to be unlimited, the above fee of Rs. 100 with an additional Rs. 5 for every 50 members or less number than 50 members after the first 100.	
For registration of a Company in which the number of members is stated in the Articles of Association to be unlimited, a fee of.....	400 0 0
For registration of any increase on the number of members, made after the registration of the Company, in respect of every 50 members, or less than 50 members, of such increase.....	5 0 0
Provided that no one Company shall be liable to pay on the whole a greater fee than Rs. 100 in respect of its number of members, taking into account the fee paid on the first registration of the Company.	
For registration of any existing Company, except such Companies as are by this Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Act, the same fee as is charged for registering a new Company.	
For registering any document hereby required or authorized to be registered, other than the Memorandum of Association.....	5 0 0
For making a record of any fact hereby authorized or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of.....	5 0 0

LIST OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES, &c.—continued.

Number on the Register.	Name.	Objects for which established.	Capital.	Station of Registered Office.
<i>Registered in 1872-73.</i>				
45	Madras Hindu Mutual Benefit Fund (Limited).	Collecting monthly savings for the purpose of investing in landed or other property and for granting loans.	7,50,000	Town of Madras.
<i>Registered in 1871-72.</i>				
47	Coringa Company (Limited).	Manufacturing castor oil and indigo, preparing rice and growing cotton.	2,00,000	Coconada.
49	Chintadripetthi Mutual Relief Mutual Loan Company.	Do. Do.	2,00,000	Town of Madras.
51	Tondiarpetthi Hindu Monthly Savings Fund (Limited).	Do. Do.	84,000	Do.
53	Mylapore Hindu Permanent Fund (Limited).	Do. Do.	2,99,991	Do.
57	Madras Hindu National Permanent Fund (Limited).	Do. Do.	2,50,000	Do.
<i>Registered in 1873-74.</i>				
59	Paraswankum Hindu Janapatham Nidhi, or General Benefit Fund, Third Branch (Limited).	Do. Do.	5,00,000	Do.
60	Paraswankum Janapatham Nidhi, First Branch (Limited).	Do. Do.	2,00,000	Do.
61	Madras Pedda Natch's Petta Hindu Mutual Benefit Fund (Limited).	Do. Do.	1,00,000	Do.
62	Madras Hindus' Permanent Fund (Limited).	Do. Do.	2,00,000	Do.
63	Madras Hindu Union Fund (Limited).	Do. Do.	3,20,000	Do.
64	Paraswankum Hindu Sourthacha Sreega Nidhi (Limited).	Do. Do.	3,00,000	Do.
65	Lingampetthi Hindu Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund.	Do. Do.	1,000	Do.
66	Poodoopetthi Hindu Sreegopura Nidhi (Limited).	Do. Do.	1,00,000	Do.
67	Nungambakkam Hindu Dhanasakara Nidhi (Limited).	Do. Do.	1,15,020	Do.
68	Madras Moolampetthi Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund (Limited).	Do. Do.	1,00,000	Do.
70	Madras Monthly Savings' Fund (Limited).	Do. Do.	1,25,000	Do.
74	Channaiya Petta's Mutual Benefit Commercial Society (Limited).	Carrying on trade in Handkerchiefs and cotton goods.	20,000	Do.
76	Madras Permanent Benefit Fund (Limited).	Mutual Loan Company.	1,02,000	Do.
<i>Registered in 1874-75.</i>				
77	Southern India Alpha Gold Mining Company (Limited).	Gold Mining.	2,00,000	Ootacamund.
78	South Indian Railway Co-operative Society (Limited).	Retaining the necessities of life to the employees of the S. Indian Railway Company.	20,000	Negapatnam.

LIST OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES, &c.—continued.

Number on the Register.	Name.	Objects for which established.	Capital.	Station of Registered Office.
<i>Registered in 1874-75.</i>				
79	Madras Central Native Benefit Fund (Limited).	Mutual Loan Company.	50,000	Town of Madras.
80	Triplicane Hindu Sreemathes Society (Limited).	Do. do.	2,00,000	Do.
81	Registered Land Mortgage and Building Society (Limited).	Do. do.	6,00,000	Do.
83	Chennai Akkurayam Masantham Arjuna Sikurani-Idi or Monthly Savings' Fund, Second Branch (Limited).	Mutual Loan Company.	1,02,000	Do.
84	Cochin Steam Mills (Limited).	Curing coffee, sawing timber, manufacturing cases, coffee-cases, &c.	40,000	British Cochin.
86	Kistnamah Natch's Agraharam Mutual Benefit Fund (Limited).	Mutual Loan Company.	1,00,000	Do.
87	Athambakkam Hindu Thanopakara Nidhi (Limited).	Do. do.	84,000	Sydsipet.
89	Madras Hindu Aiding Permanent Fund (Limited).	Do. do.	19,980	Do.
<i>Registered in 1875-76.</i>				
90	Coimbatore Swadana Dravayya Sakam Nidhi (Limited).	Do. do.	80,000	Coimbatore.
91	Madras Building Society, Third Branch (Limited).	Do. do.	6,50,000	Town of Madras.
92	City of Madras Mutual Benefit Building Society (Limited).	Do. do.	5,00,000	Do.
95	Madras Hindu Sujana Manneranjani Saswita Nidhi.	Do. do.	99,900	Do.
96	Hindu Monthly Savings' Fund, First Branch (Limited).	Do. do.	2,50,000	Town of Madras.
97	Egmore Benefit Society, First Branch (Limited).	Do. do.	5,00,000	Do.
98	Madras Hindu Loan Accommodation Fund (Limited).	Do. do.	1,00,000	Do.
99	Wynnad Prospecting Company (Limited).	Acquiring and prospecting auriferous quartz reefs in Wynnad.	49,100	Wynnad.
100	Paraswankum Hindu Janapatham Nidhi, or General Benefit Fund, Fourth Branch (Limited).	Mutual Loan Company.	5,00,000	Town of Madras.
101	Land Building and Loan Society (Limited).	Do. do.	3,00,000	Do.
<i>Registered in 1876-77.</i>				
2	Madras Hindu Mutual Fund, Third Branch (Limited).	Mutual Loan Company.	70,000	Do.
5	Madras Provident Society, (Registered).	Defraying the funeral and other incidental expenses attendant on the loss of the head of a family.	150	Town of Madras.
6	Buckingham Mill Company (Limited).	Working of a spinning and weaving mill, buying raw cotton, wool, jute, silk and other fibres, spinning and weaving the same and selling the materials so manufactured.	7,00,000.	Do.

LIST OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, &c.—(continued.)

Number on the Register.	Name.	Objects for which established.	Capital.	Station of Registered Office.
<i>Registered in 1876-77.</i>				
7	Madras Working Men's Provident Society (Registered.)	Similar to No. 5.	Rs. 150 Members.	Town of Madras.
8	Neilgherry Building and Mutual Benefit Society (Limited.)	Mutual Loan Com-pany.	2,50,000	Coonoor.
9	Salem Devan Sagar Nidhi (Limited.)	Do. do.	1,00,000	Salem.
10	Branganagar Diraviya Upakara Nidhi (Limited.)	Do. do.	84,000	The Mount.
11	Mount Hindu Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund (Limited.)	Do. do.	1,50,000	Do.
12	The Cool Bazar Hindu Permanent Fund (Limited.)	Do. do.	99,990	Bellary.
13	Black Town Hindu Mutual Aiding Fund (Limited.)	Do. do.	80,000	Town of Madras.
14	Madras Timber Trading Company (Limited.)	Trading in Timber..	7,500	Do.
15	Teravanthoor Dravypakara Nidhi (Limited.)	Mutual Loan Com-pany.	16,800	Sydapet Taluk.
<i>Registered in 1877-78.</i>				
2	Madras Perpetual Building Society (Limited.)	Do. do.	2,10,000	Town of Madras.
3	Madras Pondicherry Hindu Socagan-pani Nidhee, 1st Branch, (Limited.)	Do. do.	1,00,000	Do.
4	Sydpet Parasaparakam Nidhi (Limited.)	Do. do.	19,920	Sydpet.
5	Madras Hindu Strinidhi Permanent Fund, (Limited.)	Do. do.	20,000	Town of Madras.
6	City of Madras Mutual Benefit Building Society, 1st Branch, (Limited.)	Do. do.	4,00,000	Do.
7	Madras Building Association, (Limited.)	Do. do.	6,50,000	Do.
8	Madras Peddu Nall's Pettah Hindu Mutual Benefit Fund, 1st Branch, (Limited.)	Do. do.	1,00,000	Do.
9	Madras Hindu Union Fund, 1st Branch, (Limited.)	Do. do.	2,00,000	Do.
10	The Nilgiri Library.	The maintaining a Library, Reading and Lecture Room, Writing Room and Museum.	..	Ootacamund.
11	Muthalpet Benefit Fund (Limited.)	Mutual Loan Com-pany.	50,000	Town of Madras.
12	The Chintadripetah Loan Society (Limited.)	Do. do.	8,00,000	Do.
<i>Registered in 1878-79.</i>				
1	Registered Land Mortgage and Building Society, 1st Branch (Limited.)	Do. do.	4,00,000	Do.
2	Choolay Savings' Fund (Limited.)	Do. do.	20,000	Do.
3	The Madras Native Permanent Fund (Limited.)	Do. do.	2,00,000	Do.
4	Madras Building Society, 1st Branch (Limited.)	Do. do.	5,00,000	Do.
5	The Madras Loan Fund (Limited.)	Do. do.	40,000	Do.
6	The Coimbatore Cotton Company (Limited.)	Buying and cleaning cotton and disposing of the same by sale, consignment or otherwise.	20,000	Tamiravelli.

LIST OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES, &c.—(continued.)

Number on the Register.	Name.	Objects for which established.	Capital.	Station of Registered Office.
7	The Madras Hindu Benefit Fund, 1st Branch (Limited.)	Mutual Loan Com-pany.	Rs. 70,000	Town of Madras.
8	The United Aid and Saving Society (Limited.)	Do. do.	60,000	Do.
9	The Kishorees Naick's Agraharam Mutual Benefit Fund, 1st Branch (Limited.)	Do. do.	50,000	Do.
10	The Peruvalkam Hindu Perul Sagaya Nidhi (Limited.)	Do. do.	20,000	Do.
11	The Madras Permanent Loan and Saving Fund (Limited.)	Do. do.	20,000	Do.
12	The Comaleesvempetah Mutual Benefit Fund (Limited.)	Do. do.	20,000	Do.
13	The Madras Railway Co-operative Society (Limited.)	Purchase of the necessities of life for retail to the employes of the Madras Railway Company.	20,000	Do.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

List showing the Establishment of the Forest Department in the Madras Presidency, corrected up to 31st December, 1881.

NAMES.	Salary.	Travelling Allowances.	STATIONS.
<i>Conservator of Forests.</i>			
Colonel R. H. Beddome.....	Rs. 1,200 0 0	Rs. 200	Ootacamund.
<i>Deputy Conservator, 1st Class.</i>			
Major J. C. Walker.....	700 0 0	150	
Personal Allowance.....	200 0 0		
<i>Deputy Conservators, 2nd Class.</i>			
Mr. J. W. Cherry.....	500 0 0	150	In charge of Selection of Reserves.
" C. G. Douglas.....	500 0 0	150	In charge of Salum Forest.
" R. Williams.....	500 0 0	150	In charge of Kurnool Forests.
<i>Deputy Conservators, 3rd Class.</i>			
Major R. S. Jago.....	200 0 0	150	In charge of the Nilgiri Sholas and
Military Pay.....	290 14 6		Australian Plantations and Segur
Spl. Allowance for Govt. Chinchona Plantations	150 0 0	80	Chinchona Plantations.
Mr. W. C. Hayne.....	350 0 0	150	In charge of Timorelly Forests.
" R. W. Morgan.....	350 0 0	150	In charge of Wynad Forests.
" A. W. Post.....	350 0 0	150	In charge of Coimbatore Forests.
Personal Allowance....	100 0 0		
<i>Deputy Conservators, 4th Class.</i>			
Mr. J. Ferguson.....	250 0 0	150	In charge of the Nelambore Teak
Personal Allowance.....	100 0 0		Plantations.
" E. R. Yards.....	250 0 0	150	In charge of Cuddapah Forests.
Personal Allowance....	100 0 0		
" J. Sheffield.....	250 0 0	150	In charge of North Arcot Forests.
Personal Allowance....	150 0 0		

NAMES.	Salary.	Travelling Allowance.	STATIONS.
Mr. H. L. Woolridge.....	Rs. 250 0 0	150	In charge of South Arcot Forests.
" H. A. Goss.....	250 0 0	150	Ag. Dy. Conservator, 3rd Class.
Personal Allowance.....	100 0 0		In charge of Madura Forests.
" J. H. B. Brongham.....	250 0 0	150	In charge of Bellary Forests.
<i>Probationary Assistants.</i>			
Mr. E. H. Boulton.....	*200 0 0		In charge of the Godavari & Vengalputam Forests, Ag. Dy. Conservator, 3rd Class.
" G. Eadfield.....	*200 0 0		In charge of Trichinopoly Forests.
" A. W. C. Staghough.....	*200 0 0		Ag. Dy. Conservator, 4th Class.
<i>Sub-Assistant Conservators.</i>			
T. Mahomed Ali Sahib.....	+150 0 0		South Coimbatore (Anamallie)
Mr. M. Newman.....	+150 0 0		Nilgiris. [Range]
<i>Rangers, 1st Class.</i>			
Mr. H. Stafford.....	100 0 0	25	Kurnool.
" T. G. B. Theobald.....	100 0 0	25	North Coimbatore.
" T. M. Newman.....	100 0 0	25	Nilgiris.
" E. Dampier.....	100 0 0	25	Ganjam.
" W. Carroll.....	100 0 0	25	South Canara.
<i>Rangers, 2nd Class.</i>			
Mr. W. R. Newman.....	80 0 0	25	Tinnevely.
V. Govinda Rajah Moodally.....	80 0 0	25	North Coimbatore.
Mr. A. Goudie.....	80 0 0	20	Godavary.
Mr. S. A. Newman.....	80 0 0	20	North Arcot.
C. G. Appavoo Pillay.....	80 0 0	20	Salem.
<i>Rangers, 3rd Class.</i>			
Mr. T. H. Polett.....	60 0 0	15	North Arcot.
P. M. Soobien.....	60 0 0	15	Madras.
C. N. Lohmeyer Row.....	60 0 0	15	Salem.
Mr. M. A. Rodrigues.....	60 0 0	15	Pulchast.
T. A. Madanagum Pillay.....	60 0 0	15	North Coimbatore.
Mr. T. G. A. Gaudoin.....	60 0 0	15	Chidambaram.
N. Arumuga Moodally.....	60 0 0	15	Coimbatore.
N. Pitchay Pillay.....	60 0 0	15	North Coimbatore.
T. Maria Pillay.....	60 0 0	15	Trichinopoly.
Mahomed Culsair Hossain Sahib.....	60 0 0	15	South Arcot.
Mr. C. Palmer.....	60 0 0	15	South Coimbatore.
M. V. Gopala Menon.....	60 0 0	15	Nelambur.
T. S. Subraman Row.....	60 0 0	15	Madura.
Mr. H. O'Neil.....	60 0 0	15	Wynad.
<i>Probationary Rangers.</i>			
Mr. S. G. Pereira.....	150 0 0		Cuddapah.
J. Gurunada Pillay.....	150 0 0		Salem.
Shank Tippos.....	150 0 0		Cuddapah.
Ramalinga Pillay.....	150 0 0		Coimbatore.
Mr. T. French.....	150 0 0		Kurnool—Ag. for Mr. Goudie, 2nd Class Ranger who is on duty at Godavary.
<i>CENTRAL OFFICE.</i>			
Assistant to Conservator of Forests.			
A. Cundawamy Moodally.....	250 0 0		Madras.
Personal Allowance.....	50 0 0		
Head Clerk.			
B. Venkataratnam Naidoo.....	100 0 0		Ootacamund.
Head Accountant.			
Mr. T. Butcher.....	75 0 0		Madras.
2nd Accountant.			
A. Janakram Moodally.....	60 0 0		Do.

* Draws Travelling allowances at Rs. 4 per diem while on Circuit.

† Do. Rs. 2 per do.

‡ Draws batta at Annas 8 a day.

The Conservancy Establishment for the planting and preservation of Forests in South Canara, Coimbatore, Malabar, Salem, Madura, Tinnevely, Cuddarah, Kurnool, Bellary, Nilgiris, Wynad, North Arcot, South Arcot, Ganjam, and Vizagapatnam Districts are now formed into one Department, for one entire Presidency. An extensive Teak Plantation exists on the banks of the Nairashur 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. The attention of the Special Department is being engaged in extending the fuel plantations and reserving the Forest tracts along the North and South-west lines for the future wants of the Railway Locomotive Department.

General Instructions to the Forest Office.

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 Assistants 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 order, 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 seasoned 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 to the Officer in charge of the Central Office, Monthly Returns, Half-yearly Statements of the work done, and other periodical Returns.
6. To supply Tabular Statements of the quantity and description of the seasoned and green timber contained in their respective Districts. Personally to pay the establishment and to take every care of the health of the employees. Also to report every instance of neglect on the part of their Subordinates.
7. To give details of all sales effected whether by notifications or otherwise.
8. To transmit to the Central Office, as opportunity offers, any new or remarkable production of the Forests.
9. The services of the Assistants belong entirely to Government, and they are strictly prohibited from engaging in private transaction of any kind whatever.

(Signed) H. F. C. CLEGHORN, Conservator of Forests.

RULES FOR THE CONSERVANCY OF THE FORESTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1. All parties found felling trees or removing timber or firewood from Government Jungles and Forests, in breach, or disregard of the prescribed rules, will be liable to criminal prosecution for theft, mischief, or trespass, as the case may be, under the Penal Code, and to the confiscation of the timber, &c.
2. The trees and shrubs which fringe springs and mountain streams (to a distance of twenty yards from each bank) are not to be felled. Parties felling or recklessly injuring the same will be liable to criminal prosecution.
3. Charcoal burners or others setting fire to any of the Government Jungles or Forests, will be liable to be prosecuted for "mischief" under the Penal Code.
4. A list of the reserved timbers and the assignage to be paid thereon, as published in the Gazette of each District may be obtained by applying either at the Collector's Office or at the Office of the Forest Department; copy will also be kept in each village of any consequence in the District.
5. None of the reserved timbers (except Satinwood, Red Sanders, and Sandalwood) are ever to be felled, when the tree is less than three feet in circumference at three feet from the base.

6. As one of the chief objects of Conservancy is to preserve saplings and young trees, and to restrict felling to such trees as have come to maturity, it is hereby ruled that when the reserved trees are found cut, or being brought out of the Forests, of a less circumference than these feet, the license holders shall be subject to the forfeiture of his license and to the confiscation of the timber.

7. All trees felled must be cut within three feet from the base.

8. All applications for license must state whether the timber required is to be brought out of the Forests in the rough or worked up, as the latter pays a higher seignorage.

9. All timbers not included in the published list as reserved and bearing a fixed seignorage, will be charged with a seignorage of 1 Rupee per (two bullocks) handy-load.

10. Ryots are allowed to cut the unreserved kinds of timber free of charge for agricultural purposes within their village boundaries: but if they require the reserved kinds of timber they must pay the fixed seignorage.

11. Villagers are in all cases allowed to cut firewood from low scrub jungle for their own use free of taxation.

12. Where firewood is liable to taxation, the seignorage payable thereon shall be notified in the *District Gazette* and in the villages to which the rules may be applicable.

13. The preservation of village topes devolves upon the village authorities, subject to the orders of the Revenue Department.

14. For the convenience of parties not entitled to the right of cutting timber and firewood, and who may require less than one handy-load, tickets will be issued for bullock, donkey, or head loads of the unreserved sorts of timber. The seignorage will be 4 Annas for the bullock load, 3 Annas for the donkey load, and 2 Annas for the head load. The reserved timber can only be felled by parties taking out a voucher and license.

15. The seignorage upon bamboos shall be levied at the rate published in the *Gazette* of each District. Ryots are allowed to cut bamboos for agricultural purposes or for the bona fide erection of their houses, free of any taxation.

16. Charcoal burners shall not fell the reserved timbers, and may only fell unreserved timbers in such localities as shall be assigned to them by the Forest Department. In cases where seignorage is payable upon charcoal, it will be published in the *District Gazette*.

17. Parties wishing to fell timber in Government Forests shall pay the seignorage for the number of handy-loads required in advance into one of the Taluk Treasuries, and shall receive from the Tahsildar a numbered voucher* (in duplicate) from the Voucher Cheque book for the same. The Forest Department, on receipt of the voucher, shall grant a printed license for the number of handy-loads paid for, and shall attach thereto the duplicate voucher, the name of the wood being specified, or if not one of the reserved kinds the same being entered as jungle-wood. The number of handy-loads shall be checked off on the back of the license as the loaded bunties pass through the first village, either by the village authorities or by the Forest Peon or Duffadar. When the full number of bunties specified in the license has been checked off on the back of the license, the documents shall be detained and forwarded to the Tahsildar, who shall submit them to the Collector in due course.

18. The portion of the Forest in which the felling is to take place shall be specified in each license, as well as the Tannah station or village through which the timber is to pass.

19. The time allowed for licenses to run shall not exceed three months.

20. Any one felling trees in the Forests, or removing the same within the limits of the Tannah stations, must be ready to produce both his voucher and license when required.

21. Time-expired licenses must be given up, even though the timber paid for has not been removed.

* N. B.—It is to be understood that this voucher does not entitle the holder to fell timber without a license, and that the Forest Officer may, at his discretion, refuse to grant a license notwithstanding the issue of the voucher; but in this case the holder of the voucher will receive an order for the refund of the money paid by him. The holder of a voucher must, in all respects, conform to the Forest Rules, copy of which can be obtained from the Collector, or Conservator of Forests.—*Vide G. O., dated the 14th June, 1894, No. 1,013, R. D.*

22. All confiscated timber shall be arranged and numbered off into lots by the Forest Officer, and shall be sold by public auction after due notice shall have been given in the *District Gazette*, and also, if the timber is of much value, in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*. All purchasers will be required to pay the price of the timber purchased into the Taluk Treasury, and to produce the Tahsildar's voucher for the same before they remove the timber.

23. In the event of confiscated timber being sold by auction, 50 per cent. of the net profits will be paid to the informer, whether he belongs to the Forest Department or not.

MADRAS,
Office of Conservator of Forests,
22nd May 1896.

(Signed) R. H. BEDDOME,
Officiating Conservator of Forests.

NOTIFICATION.

The following Rules, passed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council under this date, for the examination of officers of the Forest Department in the several Vernacular languages of this Presidency are published.

2. *First*.—The examination by test A shall be passed by Europeans and East Indians in India, who may be candidates for appointments of the Higher or Conservator Grade. Every such candidate must pass one of these Examinations before he is eligible for appointment to such grade, whether as Probationer or otherwise. A similar examination must be passed by every person appointed to the department by Her Majesty's Government, before such person shall be entitled to any rise in his pay or promotion, as provided by paragraph 10 of his Articles of Agreement with the Secretary of State in Council.

3. *Secondly*.—The Examination in one of the Vernaculars by Test B shall be passed by all European and East Indian candidates for any grade of Forest Officer, before they shall be considered eligible to any appointment in such grade.

TEST A.

I. Reading, translating, and explaining grammatically—

In Telugu, the first 50 stories of Morris's Selections.
In Tamil, the whole of the Kattimaniari.
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 Committee for the Examination of Assistants at Madras, so as to test the officer's knowledge of Vernacular figures and accounts and of technical words and phrases in common use in the Forest Department.

III. Translating, in writing, from English into the Vernacular, a short paper of ordinary difficulty prepared by the Committee.

IV. Reading and translating *vice versa* to the Examiners a Vernacular letter or Arzi (to be selected by the local Committee and sent for the inspection of the Committee at Madras) written in an ordinary style, and such as a Forest 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 subjects of communication between a Forest officer and the people of the district.

TEST B.

(a).—Ability to read an ordinary Arzi written in a plain running hand.

(b).—Ability to dictate a reply thereto; the language to be free from any gross idiomatic errors and to be otherwise such as to be intelligible to an ordinary Goomastah.

(c).—Ability to express themselves clearly and to understand readily what is said to them on some topic connected with their duties.

4. The Examination by Test A shall be conducted under the orders of the "Committee for the Examination of Assistants," at the request of the candidate submitted through the Inspector of Forests.

5. The Examination by Test B shall in like manner be conducted by the Collector of the district, either in person or through a divisional officer or other competent Assistant.—*G. O., dated the 3rd January, 1878, No. 21, R. D.*

STANDING ORDER, No. 23.

EXAMINATION IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Public Works Code, Chap. II, Section II, paragraph 23:

After "Upper Subordinates" in the first line add "other than Natives of India."

Public Works Code, Chap. II, Section IV, for paragraph 27, substitute the following:—

27. Civil Members of the Engineer Establishment other than Natives of India, who pass according to the Lower or High Standards, will be entitled to the following rates of remuneration:—

Rs. 180 for passing, within two years of joining the department, by the Lower Standard in any language.

Rs. 180 for, afterwards and within five years of joining the department, passing by the Higher Standard in Hindoostani; or,

Rs. 360 for passing, within five years of joining the department, by the Higher Standard in Hindoostani.

Rs. 500 for passing an examination in a language other than Hindoostani, equivalent to the Higher Standard in Hindoostani.

Military Members of the Department will be entitled to the rates of remuneration laid down in the General Order of the Military Department of 9th September 1864, and its subsequent modifications (*vide* Appendix A, Section B). No additional allowance will be given either to Civil or Military Officers for passing the Departmental Standard.—G. O., 22nd July, 1871, 1284, R. D.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor-General in Council directs that the following be substituted for paragraph 14 of the Forest Department Code:—

PARAGRAPH 14.—There will be two standards of qualification in surveying,—the "Lower" and the "Higher." The examination by the "Lower Standard" will be as follows:—

A circuit round about one square mile of flat country to be traversed with a prismatic compass and chain, the bearings, distances, and offsets to be recorded in a field-book, and to be plotted on a scale of not less than 1" = 1 mile. The roads, paths, streams, houses, and other topographical features to be filled in by plane table and chain, but no hill shading to be required.

Whenever possible the examination will be conducted by the Superintendent of Forest Surveys. Officers who cannot present themselves for examination before him may execute the required survey under the supervision of an officer of the Public Works Department not under the rank of an Executive Engineer, or of an officer of the Survey Department not under the rank of a Deputy Superintendent; and in this case the supervising officer will forward the map and field-book to the Superintendent of Forest Surveys, with a certificate that the work is *bona fide* that of the officer under examination, and that it has been done under his supervision.

The Superintendent of Forest Surveys will grant a certificate if he considers these documents satisfactory.

Certificates of qualification by the "Higher Standard" may be granted by the Superintendent of Forest Surveys to officers who have under the orders of the Government of India been attached for instruction to the Survey Branch of the Department. This certificate may be granted by the Superintendent of Forest Surveys to forest officers proficient in the following branches of surveying, *viz.*—

In the Field.

1. Survey with the chain only.
2. Survey with prismatic compass and chain, and plot by angles and distances.
3. Traverse with chain and circular protractor.
4. Traverse with theodolite, chain and clinometer.
5. Connection of traverses with trigonometrical stations.
6. Triangulation.
7. Survey with plane table and chain.
8. Survey of hilly ground with plane table (to include the fixing of ridges and streams and the production of an intelligible map.)

In Office.

1. Reducing and enlarging a map by squares and triangles.
2. Use of the pentagraph.
3. Use of the planimeter.
4. Methods of calculating areas roughly.
5. Computation of traverses.
6. Reduction of distances from clinometer readings.
7. Drawing up a chart from numerical data.

Forest officers who have obtained the certificate of qualification by the Higher Standard in the manner prescribed will receive an allowance of Rupees 500.—G. O., No. 149, dated 24th October, 1877, R. D.

