

Selections from the Records of the Madras Government.

No. XXV.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

HELD IN THE YEARS 1869-70 AND 1870-71,

IN THE

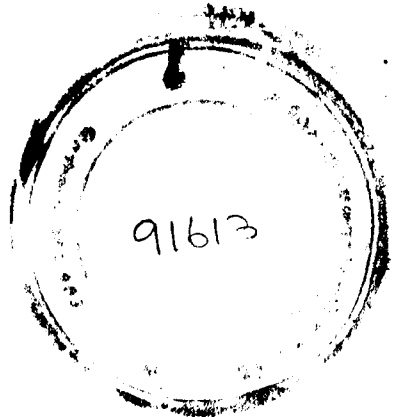
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

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PAPERS RELATING TO THE
UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS, MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from the Acting Controller of Public Works Accounts, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Madras, 20th March 1869, No. 5,289.

1. I have the honour to request the decision of Government upon the two following questions which have been submitted to this Office :—

1st.—Whether an unpassed candidate is eligible for employment on a Conservancy Establishment on a salary of Rupees 20 per mensem and upwards.

2nd.—Whether, in the event of separate Conservancy Establishments being sanctioned for employment in different ranges of the same district, Superintending Engineers are competent to transfer men on the strength of one range for employment in another, and to draw their pay on the abstract of the latter.

2. The particular case which has led to the consideration of these questions is that of L. Venkatasawmy, who, as an unpassed candidate, was employed in the Office of the Superintending Engineer of the 1st Division from the month of September 1865, and received a salary of Rupees 25 per mensem under the operation of the rules in force prior to the issue of G. O. in the Educational Department of the 23rd October 1866, No. 309.

3. In January last, this individual was appointed to the vacant post of Delta Superintendent on the Conservancy Establishment of No. III. Range of the Godavery District, but was posted to No. IV. Range of that district, which he joined on the 16th idem.

4. It appears to have been the practice in this Office, up to the end of March 1868, to pass, without objection, the salaries of all persons employed upon Conservancy Establishments, without reference to the Examination Rules. The provisions of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Pension Regulations having, however, been extended to members of Conservancy Establishments by the Orders of the Government of India communicated in the Proceedings of this Government of the 21st March

1868, No. 924, the question arises whether persons appointed to those establishments, after the issue of the orders just quoted, on salaries of Rupees 20 per mensem and upwards, should be required to be passed candidates.

5. Looking to the peculiar nature of the duties devolving upon these employés, the Government may not, perhaps, be disposed to enforce the Uncovenanted Service Examination Rules in their cases; but, however, this may be, I cannot but think that the arrangement of drawing the salaries of men attached to one range upon the abstracts of another is likely to lead to errors and confusion, unless all changes in Conservancy Establishments are promptly reported to this Office, and authority granted to the Controller to refuse audit to the salaries of persons, whose transfers may not be included in the Superintending Engineer's Weekly Returns.

6. In the event of Government authorizing these transfers to be made, I conclude that no changes can be ordered by Superintending Engineers in the fixed salaries of appointments without special sanction.

ORDER THEREON, 8th April 1869, No. 1,147.

As the Uncovenanted Service Pension Regulations have been made applicable to members of Conservancy Establishments, the Government are of opinion that no unpassed candidates should be appointed to those establishments on salaries of Rupees 20 per mensem and upwards, except in special cases and with the sanction of Government.

2. His Excellency in Council agrees with the Controller of Public Works Accounts in the remarks in paragraph 5, and directs that all changes which may be made in Conservancy Establishments be reported to the Central Office of Audit and Account in the Superintending Engineer's Weekly Returns.

3. The view taken in paragraph 6 is correct.

(Signed) CHARLES A. ORR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

ORDER IN THE PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, 15th April 1869, No. 420.

Communicated to the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 6th April 1869, No. 159.

I have the honour, by direction of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to submit, for the sanction of Government, the following revised scale of fees to be paid in future by candidates for the Special Test Examinations:—

Tests.	Present Rate of Fee.	Proposed Rate of Fee.
	RS.	RS.
I.A.—Judicial Test, Civil, Higher Grade ...	5	10
II.A.— Do. Criminal, do. ...	5	7
III.A.—Revenue Test, General, do. ...	5	7
I.B.—Judicial Test, Civil, Lower Grade ...	4	6
II.B.—Do. Criminal do. ...	4	6
III.B.—Revenue Test, General, do. ...	4	5
IV.— Do. Salt Department... ..	4	5
V.— Do. Sea Customs Department.	4	4
VI.—Account Test	4	5
VII.A.—Translation Test, Higher Grade ...	5	6
VII.B.— Do. Lower do.	4	4
VIII.A.—Précis-writing, Higher do.	4	4
VIII.B.— Do. Lower do.	4	4
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2. It will be observed that, in most instances, the proposed fees are in excess of those now charged, and that in the case of Test I.A., the fee is proposed to be doubled. That now paid does not nearly cover the cost to the commission of examining a candidate in I.A.; the increased fee will about meet the cost. In some cases, as in VII.B., and VIII.A. and B., the Commissioner has not thought it desirable to propose any increase, but in the remaining cases he deems a higher rate necessary, partly to check, in some degree, the increasing numbers of ill-prepared candidates who present themselves for those tests, and partly to meet the increased expenses of measures which he purposes taking in the future conduct of these examinations.

3. I have the honour, also, by direction of the Commissioner, to ask sanction to omit the words "the General Test Examination" at page 10 of the Special Test Rules herewith submitted. When the Rules were drawn up, the modification was intended to meet the case of old and deserving servants of Government, who knew no language but

their mother tongue, but whom it might be desirable to promote without requiring of them a knowledge of English. Their case is now fully met by Rule 7 of the Notification of 7th June 1867, and the retention of the words above-mentioned is, therefore, no longer necessary.

ORDER THEREON, 22nd April 1869, No. 137.

The Government approve of the revised scale of fees submitted by the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, and of the omission of the words "General Test Examination" at page 10 of the Special Test Rules.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 25th May 1869, No. 3,672.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 5th May 1869, No. 220.

On the receipt of Board's Proceedings, dated 18th December last, No. 8,904, the salary of the Assistant Sea Customs Superintendent at Pentacottah was raised from Rupees 20 to Rupees 50, and a Goomastah and two new Peons were entertained.

2. The Accountant-General objected to pass the pay of the Superintendent according to the increased scale, on the ground that he had not passed the Special Test for Sea Customs.

3. It was subsequently explained that the Superintendent, Y. Ramalingasawmi, had passed the Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate's Test in 1865 (see *Fort Saint George Gazette*, Supplement, dated 23rd March 1866, page 2, No. 66), and that he was employed in April 1864 as Assistant Superintendent of Sea Customs at Pentacottah, which appointment he continued to hold until the sanction for the increased emoluments had come to hand, when he was promoted, as it was considered he was eligible for the superior allowance in the same manner as the Clerks in the Registration Department—*Vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 6,038, dated 21st August 1868.

4. But the Accountant-General still declines to pass the charge.

5. I have, therefore, the honour to request that the sanction of Government may be obtained, exempting Ramalingasawmi from the particular test mentioned, inasmuch as he held the same appointment

ough on a reduced salary. He is a man well stricken in years, and it would be hardship to insist on his passing now. He is a fair English Scholar, and gives satisfaction to the Trading Community and to the Ship Masters visiting the port. His service altogether amounts to thirty-three years.

Submitted for the favourable consideration of Government.

2. The Board are of opinion that it would be well to declare men who have passed the Tahsildar's Tests eligible for Sea Customs and Salt appointments without further examination. An unnecessary distinction between tests seems to them inadvisable, and the Salt and Sea Customs Regulations form part of the subject of Test III. B.

ORDER THEREON, 16th June 1869, No. 1,714.

Referred to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations for his remarks on the suggestion made in paragraph 2 of the Board's Proceedings.

Miscellaneous.

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from the Acting Registrar of the High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 13th July 1869, No. 1,252.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Acting Secretary's letter to the Chief Justice, dated 23rd June 1869, forwarding copy of a letter from the Accountant-General, and requesting the opinion of the High Court whether any Special Test should be prescribed for the office of Nazir in the Civil Courts and the Courts of the Principal Sudder Ameen, now that their salaries have been raised.

2. In reply I am directed to state that in the opinion of the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, it will be expedient to require future candidates for the post of Nazir to have passed the following tests:—Judicial Test, (Civil,) lower grade; Judicial test, (Criminal,) lower grade; and Translation Test, lower grade.

ORDER THEREON, 24th July 1869, No. 1209.

The Governor in Council concurs in the opinion of the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court that candidates for the post of Nazir

in the Civil and Session Courts and in the Courts of the Principal Sudder Ameens should be required in future to pass the Judicial Test, (Civil,) lower grade; Judicial, (Criminal,) lower grade; and Translation Test, lower grade; and directs that the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations will include the office of Nazir in the Schedule appended to the Rules for the Special Test Examinations now under revision.

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 20th July 1869, No. 294.

By direction of the Acting Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, I have the honour to submit, for the approval of Government, a revised copy of the Special Test Rules, and to request that sanction may be accorded to their publication in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*.

2. Though differing much from those published on the 3rd January 1866, the rules now submitted are little more than an embodiment of such of the former as are still in force, together with all the later rulings of Government relating to the Special Tests, and at present to be found only in a scattered form.

3. The word "other," an accidental omission from the former rules, has been inserted, and appears as the third word in paragraph 12, page 14; General Rule 7 of the rules of 3rd January 1866 has been omitted, the portion of the examination to which it relates coming under the cognizance of the Committee for the Examination of Assistants, and not under that of the Commissioner; and General Rules 7 and 8 have been added. These are the only changes made, for which authority has not already been given.

ORDER THEREON, 29th July 1869, No. 257.

The Governor in Council approves and sanctions the revised Rules for the Special Test Examinations, and directs that they be published in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* for general information.

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following papers:—

From the Controller of Military Accounts, to the Officiating Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated Fort Saint George, 28th September 1869, B.

I have the honour to forward a letter from the Paymaster, Pegu Circle, dated 3rd September 1869, No. 678, with enclosure, bringing to notice the great difficulty he experiences in procuring the services of Clerks who have passed the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, and reporting that the pay of one Clerk has been restricted to Rs. 19 per mensem on account of his not having passed.

2. The enforcement in Burmah of the rule insisting upon all appointments above Rupees 20 per mensem, being held by Clerks who have passed the Uncovenanted Test, appears to be attended with an ever increasing difficulty.

3. The embarrassment caused by it to all Heads of Public Offices, in which the salaries are low, has more than once been brought to notice, and in the generality of cases, Government have seen fit to relax the rule specially when reasonable ground has been shown for so doing.

4. It is apparent that the extravagantly high salaries given by Private Firms in Rangoon to East Indians and Natives from this side of India, whose clerical qualifications are of the most ordinary nature, are a very great inducement to men in Government employ to throw up the chance of pension, which is their only motive for adhering to the public service on their present stipends.

5. It might have been expected that from the number of candidates who pass the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination every year, many would be found, who, despairing of finding employment at the Presidency, would gladly accept service beyond sea, but this has not, *yet at least*, been found to be the case, the pay in the lower grades of the Pay Office not holding out sufficient inducement.

6. I would, therefore, beg to recommend that C. Chinnatumby Moodelliar be specially allowed the lower rate of pay, viz., Rupees 35 per mensem, without arrears, on the terms on which exemption was sanctioned in Proceedings of Government, No. 2,100, dated 20th June 1866.

From the Paymaster, Pegu Circle, to the Controller of Military Accounts, Fort Saint George, dated Rangoon, 3rd September 1869, No. 678.

I have the honour to bring to your notice the condition of my Office regarding the salaries of Clerks and the difficulties arising therefrom, and beg your consideration and instructions.

2. On my first assuming charge of the Office, the matter was brought before me; but, as I was only a new comer, I thought it only my duty to inquire thoroughly into the subject before bringing it officially to your notice.

3. My establishment consists of ten Clerks on a graduated scale of pay as per margin, which of itself (more particularly in the lower grades) would be small enough remuneration considering the expensive rate of living in Burmah to induce intelligent or clever men to take them, added to the fact that men from India have to meet claims of their families left behind which again reduces their incomes.

4. Under existing rules no Clerk is allowed to be entertained on a salary exceeding Rupees 19 per month, unless he has passed the prescribed examination laid down for the Uncovenanted Service. I have one as per margin, whose pay is thus restricted.

5. The Natives of this country and Bengalees are most exorbitant in their demands for salary, and consequently the rates paid in all the Public and Private Offices here are enormous. It is impossible to obtain passed candidates. They are not to be had in Burmah, and none of the Public Offices here have the same restrictions, and even were they procurable, none would come on such salaries as I have to offer, ordinary copyists obtaining as much as Rupees 150 per month. An instance occurred the other day, which came to my knowledge, to the Assistant Quarter Master-General who had very great trouble and difficulty in obtaining Writers of any kind. A man came to him, to whom he gave Rupees 70 per month; after remaining only a short time, he was offered Rupees 120 per month by the Officer in charge of the Forest Department, and, of course, left him for the superior pay.

6. There is, therefore, no inducement held out for passed candidates, as none are obliged to pass the test to ensure such high salaries as they are able to get.

7. My object in the present instance in bringing these particulars to your notice is, to seek your aid and assistance either in obtaining the orders and sanction of Government to withdraw, as a special case for Burmah, the restriction of men drawing the higher rates of salary being dependant on their passing the required test for the Uncovenanted Service, as in my humble opinion the chief object to be obtained in a Pay Office is to procure the services of intelligent and trustworthy men who may prove to be good Accountants. Or should you think it better to issue such orders as you may deem proper for the filling of vacancies by passed men who may be out of employment from the Pay Offices which have been abolished, to come over here to take up the appointment of one who has not passed.

Rupees 200	Rupees 70
" 150	" 50
" 120	" 50
" 80	" 40
" 70	" 35

8. Should the restriction of passing be withdrawn, I would plead on behalf of the Clerk who has been retrenched that he may be permitted to draw all that has been retrenched from him under existing rules.

9. I enclose a scale of pay of Clerks in the Chief Commissioner's Office in support of the statements I have above made.

10. Awaiting your reply and instructions.

ORDER THEREON, 15th October 1869, No. 3,617.

Government having had under consideration the frequent representations made regarding the great difficulty experienced in securing the services of men who have passed the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination for employment in Offices under the Military Department in British Burmah, resolve to relax the rule so far as to exempt Clerks employed in the Pay Office, Ordnance Department, and Medical Stores there, from passing the prescribed tests, it being understood, however, that preference will always be given to passed candidates, whenever procurable, and that employment out of British Burmah will involve a compliance with the conditions of the Examination Rules.

2. This exemption will not extend to the Commissariat Department, the Clerks in that Department, wherever employed, being placed in one general classified list, from which they are selected for service in Burmah for a limited term, with the privilege of drawing 50 per cent. on their fixed salaries as a foreign allowance.

3. Under paragraph 1 of this Order, Clerk C. Chinnatumby Moodelly, of the Pay Office in Pegu, will be allowed to draw the full salary of his situation.

(Signed) A. T. WILDE, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to Government.

From W. H. GLENNY, Esq., Assistant Collector of Malabar, to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations, dated Calicut, 23rd November 1869.

A few candidates for the ensuing General Test Examination have forwarded with their applications Medical Certificates* signed by an Apothecary of the Madras Railway Company.

As I feel doubtful whether certificates, other than those granted by Medical Officers in the service of Government, can be accepted and candidates eligible for examination, I have the honour to request instructions on the subject.

* A certificate enclosed.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations, to W. H. GLENNY, Esq., Assistant Collector of Malabar, dated Madras, 26th November 1869, No. 541.

In reply to your letter of the 23rd instant, I have the honour to state that Vaccination Certificates, other than those granted by Medical Officers in the service of Government, cannot be accepted for the purposes of the U. C. S. Examinations.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from the Acting Session Judge of Cuddalore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Cuddalore, 6th December 1869, No. 13.

The Government are doubtless aware that the provisions of Section 432 of the amended Code of Criminal Procedure have had, or ought to have had, the effect of excluding from practice the class of Vakeels who formerly hung about every Magistrate's Court in this Presidency. Having been thus excluded, there are no qualified Vakeels, except in the Cusbah station, to take their places in the different offices of the Magistracy at out-stations. This will, no doubt, for the present induce Magistrates in some cases to accord their permission to such persons to assist accused persons in their defence, but it seems desirable that they should be entirely superseded, as is manifestly intended they should be, by duly qualified Vakeels.

2. I have, therefore, the honour to submit copies of a correspondence, between the Magistrate of the district and myself on the subject, for the consideration and orders of Government.

From the Acting Session Judge of Cuddalore, to the Magistrate of South Arcot, dated Cuddalore, 20th November 1869, No. 30.

As the new Code of Criminal Procedure (Section 432) precludes the appearance, even before the Subordinate Magistrates of this district, of any but Pleaders duly qualified, I have the honour to bring to your notice that it seems to me desirable that some steps should be taken to furnish each Court of the Subordinate Magistracy, directly or indirectly, with a sufficient number of Vakeels who have passed some Criminal Test, rather than leave to Sub-Magistrates the option, which the Section permits, of allowing other than a person duly qualified to appear before him not to "defend," (that is, plead,) but simply to "assist" the accused in his defence. The Vakeels in the different District Moonsiffs' Courts are not required to pass any test in criminal subjects, and, therefore, in order that they may be duly qualified "by some law in force" to plead in the Courts of the Subordinate

Magistrates, I think it would be well to move the Government to have the inferior Criminal Tests, noted in the margin added to the list of subjects which such Vakeels are now required to pass to qualify them to plead in District Moonsiffs' Courts. Perhaps it is scarcely to be expected that each Subordinate Magistrate's Court would afford sufficient inducement to a separate and special set of Pleaders for each Subordinate Magistrate; but where there are District Moonsiffs' and Subordinate Magistrates' Courts in the same station, it would be desirable, in my opinion, that the Pleaders in the former should be qualified to appear in the latter, which is not the case at present. The Pleaders in the Courts of the District Moonsiffs receive sunnuds from this Court under Regulation XIV. of 1816. In view, therefore, to some arrangement being made in concert with yourself, I should be glad if you would ascertain from each Subordinate Magistrate how many Vakeels are likely to find employment in his Court, judging from the number who have hitherto obtained employment before him. Then there is another point in connexion with this subject on which I should wish to have your opinion, and that is, whether it will not be desirable to get the permission of Government to have a certain number of special sunnuds to appear in the Courts of the Sub-Magistracy issued by this Court under Section 3, Regulation XIV. of 1816, conditional on such Vakeels in the District Moonsiffs' Courts passing the additional Criminal Test which I propose submitting to Government as a *sine qua non* of enrolment as a Pleader in a District Moonsiff's Court. If the Government should see fit to prescribe such a test, either for present or future application, as the qualification for appearance before Sub-Magistrates, I have no doubt that, where the quantity of work held out prospects of a competency in any particular Court or Courts, many persons would qualify and enroll themselves specially as Pleaders in the Courts of the Subordinate Magistracy where there are no District Moonsiffs' Courts, and also compete for practice with the Pleaders of Moonsiffs' Courts duly qualified by an amended test in stations which have both a District Moonsiff's and a Subordinate Magistrate's Court.

From the Magistrate of South Arcot, to the Acting Session Judge of Cuddalore, dated Cuddalore, 26th October 1869, No. 348.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, No. 30, on the subject of Vakeels for conducting cases before the Sub-Magistrates' Courts.

2. I think with you that all stations where there is a Moonsiff's Court, as well as a Sub-Magistrate's, the present Vakeels of the former would be fully sufficient for the work, and especially if, as proposed by

you, they are required to pass a Criminal Test to qualify them for conducting criminal cases.

3. I enclose separately a list of Sub-Magistrates' Courts in this district with the number of Vakeels for which it is supposed there will be remunerative employment, showing also those places whereat there is a Moonsiff's Court, and, provided the Vakeels of the latter duly qualify, I consider that no others need be appointed at those stations.

4. It is clear there should not be less than two at any single Court with the exception of Merkanum, where there would be no work for a Vakeel, and in some places the people are accustomed to conduct their own cases and are able to do so; so that in every station, except Merkanum, and those where there are Moonsiffs' Courts, I consider that it would quite suffice to have two authorized Vakeels to be increased as necessity arose. At first their earnings would be very trifling, but as time went on, and they had opportunity of proving their efficiency and capacity, no doubt they would secure a respectable living.

5. There are many persons in Cuddalore and other Cusbah towns of talooks who are often employed by the poorer classes to represent them in petty criminal cases before the various Courts of the Magistracy. These people have, at present, no status, but would gladly qualify, if permitted, in the manner proposed, and be ready to seek their livelihood as Vakeels in any part of the district where practice was to be had.

Statement showing the Numbers of Vakeels required for Offices of the Magistracy in the District of South Arcot.

Number.	Sub-Magistrate's Office.	Number of Vakeels required.	Remarks.
1	Chellumbrum ...	...	Moonsiff's Court.
2	Cuddale, (Manjakapum) ...	...	
3	Bhownagberry ...	2	
4	Trikalore ...	2	
5	Cuddalore Town ...	2	} Do.
6	Vanoor ...	2	
7	Ginjee ...	2	
8	Mannargoody ...	2	
9	Kallacoorchy ...	2	
10	Tittagoody ...	2	
11	Tiroovady ...	2	
12	Trinomalay ...	...	
13	Virdhachellum ...	...	
14	Chengam ...	2	
15	Ellavanasur ...	2	
16	Porto Novo ...	2	
17	Tindivanum ...	2	
18	Merkanum ...	...	
19	Villapuram ...	...	

CUDDALORE,
26th October 1869.

(Signed) C. W. READE,
Magistrate.

ORDER THEREON, 21st December 1869, No. 2,024.

The foregoing papers will be referred to the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, with a request that they will favour the Government with their opinion as to the expediency of adopting the suggestion made by the Acting Civil Judge of Cuddalore, with regard to the test to be passed by Pleaders of District Moonsiffs' Courts to entitle them to practise in the Courts of the Subordinate Magistrates; and also as to the steps which it will be necessary to take for giving effect to the proposed measure, with reference to that portion of Section 432 of the Code of Criminal Procedure which requires that a Pleader in a Criminal Court should be "duly qualified under the provisions of any law in force for the time being, relating to Pleaders."

(Signed) J. I. MINCHIN,
Chief Secretary.

From the Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of Mangalore, to the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations, dated 28th January 1870.

As I have dispensed with my Salem Establishment, and as I am now forming a new one under the orders of the High Court, dated 21st December 1869 and 20th January 1870, and as I feel a great difficulty in finding specially qualified candidates for the offices named in the margin, I shall feel highly obliged by your at once informing me whether a passed candidate for District Moonsiff and Pleader of 1864 or 1865 may be held eligible for any of the said posts, viz., Sheristadar, Nazir. or Head Writer in my Court.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations, to the Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of Mangalore, dated 4th February 1870, No. 42.

In reply to your letter, No. 16 of the 28th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that persons qualified for the post of Moonsiff under the old rules are not eligible for the posts referred to by you.

From the Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of Mangalore, to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations, dated 7th February 1870.

With reference to your letter, No. 42 of the 4th instant, I have the honour to forward copy of the correspondence, noted in the margin, and to beg that you will be good enough to lay the same before the Commissioner, so that he may reconsider the subject of my

From the Additional
Principal Sudder Ameen
of Mangalore, to the Ac-
countant-Genl., Madras,
d 26th Jan. 1870,
12.

From the Deputy Accountant-Genl., Madras, to the Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of Mangalore, No. 6,667, dated 31st January 1870.

letter of the 28th ultimo, in communication with the Deputy Accountant-General, and finally determine the point.

I beg that I may be favoured with an early reply as, without an authoritative ruling on the subject,

I am unable to form any establishment.

From the Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of Mangalore, to the Accountant-General, Madras, dated 26th January 1870.

As I have dispensed with my Salem Establishment, and as I am now forming a new one under the orders of the High Court, dated the 21st December 1869 and 20th January 1870, and as I feel a great difficulty in finding specially qualified candidates for the offices named in the

margin, I shall feel highly obliged by your at

Sheristadar, Head
Writer, Nazir.

once informing me whether a passed candidate for District Moonsiff and Pleader of 1864 or 1865 may

be held eligible for any of the said posts, viz., Sheristadar, Nazir, or Head Writer in my Court.

From the Deputy Accountant-General, Madras, to the Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of Mangalore, dated 31st January 1870.

States that the passed candidate referred to is eligible for the posts of Sheristadar, Nazir, or Head-Writer in your Court.—*Vide* Uncovenanted Servant's *vade mecum*, para. 37.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations, to the Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of Mangalore, dated Madras, 18th February 1870, No. 64.

In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, I have the honour to state that, under the old Special Test Rules, persons who passed the Moonsiff's or Pleader's Test *were not required to pass either the Translation or the Précis-writing Test*. The present rules require that a Sheristadar in a Principal Sudder Ameen's Court should pass in Précis-writing as one of the tests, and that a Head Writer or Nazir in the same Court should pass in Translation. Consequently those who have passed the Pleader's Test under the old rules are not eligible for appointment to the posts referred to. Those who have passed the Pleaders' Tests under the existing rules, which tests include Translation and Précis-writing, are of course eligible.

The para. in the "*vade mecum*" mentioned in the Deputy Accountant-General's letter, No. 6,667, has reference to the Commissioner's Notifica-

tion, dated 23rd April 1866, and concerns only the two grades of each separate test.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from the Acting Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, Appellate Side, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 21st January 1870, No. 187.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to the Chief Justice, dated 21st December 1869, transmitting copy of a letter from Mr. Hodgson, Acting Session Judge of Cuddalore, regarding the appointment of qualified Pleaders in the Courts of the Subordinate Magistrates, and requesting the opinion of the High Court as to the expediency of adopting the suggestion made by Mr. Hodgson "that Pleaders of the District Moonsiffs' Courts should be required to pass a Criminal Test, and thus qualify themselves as Pleaders in the Sub-Magistrates' Courts."

2. In reply I am instructed to state that it appears to the High Court that Pleaders of a District Moonsiff's Court are "duly qualified" within the meaning of Section 432 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, by virtue of Section 11 of Act I. of 1846, and that it is not desirable to add to the tests which they are now required to pass.

ORDER THEREON, 16th February 1870, No. 225.

His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs in the views expressed by the High Court in paragraph 2 of the foregoing letter, and directs that a copy of the letter be forwarded to the Acting Session Judge of Cuddalore.

(Signed) J. I. MINCHIN,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Memorandum from the Civil Judge of Mangalore, to the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations, dated 7th March 1870.

The undersigned has the honour to request the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Service Examinations will be good enough to inform him whether a candidate who has passed the District Moonsiff's and Pleader's Test, according to the old rules in 1864, Translation test in 1863, and Précis Test in 1869, is eligible for the post of Sheristadar or

Nazir of the Civil Court, although he has not passed in the Limitation and Stamp Laws and the other tests of the lower grades prescribed for those posts.

Memorandum from the Secretary to the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations, to the Civil Judge of Mangalore, dated Madras, 12th March, 1870, No. 104.

In reply to Mr. Walhouse's Memorandum, No. 53 of the 7th instant, the undersigned has the honour to state that, under the Notification of the Commissioner, published in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, dated 23rd April 1866, a candidate who has passed the several tests* enumerated is eligible for the posts referred to.

* Pleader's Test in English under the old rules.
Translation Test and Précis Test.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following papers:—

From the Accountant-General, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Fort Saint George, 19th January 1870, No. 58.

Examiner of Claims' Department.]

I have the honour to submit, for the orders of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the following point which arises under the Special Test Examination Rules in connexion with promotion in my office establishment; by G. O., dated 4th August 1868, No. 933, Public, Assistants in this office on pay not exceeding Rupees 75 per mensem were exempted from passing the test in Précis-writing. Can an Assistant, who, prior to that date, entered the grade, the pay of which rises by annual increases from Rupees 60 to Rupees 85, attain the maximum pay of that grade, or be appointed to act in a higher grade without passing the test named on the plea of his having, prior to 4th August 1868, been entertained in a grade, the maximum pay of which is above Rupees 75, and passed the Account Test?

Referred to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations for any remarks he may desire to offer.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
25th January 1870.

(Signed) J. I. MINCHIN,
Acting Chief Secretary.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 15th February 1870 No. 56.

With reference to your endorsement of the 25th ultimo, on the Accountant-General's letter, No. 58 of the 19th idem, I have the honour, by direction of the Commissioner, to state that the Order of Government, dated 4th August 1868, exempted persons employed as Accountants on salaries not exceeding Rupees 75 per mensem from passing the Précis-writing Test, the Special Test Rules requiring Clerks, generally, on salaries of Rupees 50 per mensem to pass that test. It does not appear that the G. O. above-mentioned intended any further relaxation of the general rule in favour of persons employed in the Accountant-General's Office, and an Assistant, therefore, in the case put by the Accountant-General should pass the test named before he could properly receive a salary greater than Rupees 75 per mensem.

ORDER THEREON, 12th March 1870, No. 80.

Adverting to the question raised by the Accountant-General in the first of the letters above recorded, His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that an Assistant who has passed the Account Test and entered the grade of an Accountant, the pay of which rises by annual increments from Rupees 60 to 85, prior to G. O., dated the 4th August 1868, may be allowed to attain the maximum pay of the grade without passing the Précis Test, but that he ought not to be appointed to act in a higher grade unless he has passed the test in question.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 7th March 1870, No. 87.

The Budget Manual having been superseded by the Accountant-General's Manual recently compiled by the Account Department, F

have the honour, by direction of the Commissioner, to request the sanction of Government to the substitution of the following Chapters of the latter work for those laid down for examination under Test VI. of the Special Test Rules:—

For Accountants drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards per mensem in the Accountant-General's Office.	Chapter II., Budget Estimate.
	Do. III., Classification (omitting notes).
	Do. IX., Section 1, Local Funds classification.
For Accountants in the English Department of Collectors' Offices drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards per mensem.	Chapter III., Classification (omitting notes).
	Do. IV., Civil payments. Sections 1 to 3.
	Do. VII., Bills of Exchange.

The new Manual embodies *all* the rulings relating to the Treasury and Account work connected with the Accountant-General's Office, and treats of many different subjects; but the portions above given have been approved of by the Accountant-General as being sufficient for the requirements of his department.

ORDER THEREON, 13th April 1870, No. 120.

The Government approve the proposed change, which should at once be notified for general information.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 25th October 1869, No. 502.

By desire of the Commissioner, I have the honour to forward, herewith five copies of his Report on the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations held during the year 1868-69.

REPORT from the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 11th October 1869, No. 478.

The following examinations were held during the year 1868-69:—

(1.) The Special Test Examinations in August 1868.

(2.) The General Test Examination in February 1869.

2. The Special Test Examinations commenced on the 24th August, and lasted seven days.

3. The number of candidates for the Special Test Examinations was 3,032, or 166 more than in 1867. Of these 382 were candidates for the Police Test.

4. The following statement shows the numbers registered and examined in each test, and the result as compared with that of the previous three years:—

No.	Tests.	No. registered in 1868.	No. examined in 1868.	No. passed in 1868.	No. passed in 1867.	No. passed in 1866.	No. passed in 1865.
1	I. A—Judicial Test, Civil, Higher Grade	168	136	65	41	45	97
2	II. A— Do. Criminal, do. ...	360	331	144	150	109	252
3	I. B— Do. Civil, Lower Grade. ...	41	31	23	24	48	128
4	II. B— Do. Criminal, do. ...	589	508	203	177	205	207
5	III. A—Revenue Test, General, Higher Grade	219	190	47	45	44	36
6	III. B— Do. do. Lower do. ...	222	201	66	47	182	115
7	IV.— Do. Salt Department ...	16	16	15	7	7	13
8	V.— Do. Sea Customs Dept. ...	6	6	3	5	3	11
9	VI.—Account Test	27	27	17	22	3	8
10	VII. A—Translation Test, Higher Grade... ..	9	9	3	2	4	65
11	VII. B— Do. Lower Grade... ..	721	671	118	100	176	75
12	VIII. A—Précis Writing, Higher Grade. ...	917	880	371	297	119	18
13	VIII. B— Do. Lower Grade. ...	269	251	157	38	143	7
14	Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts...	692	665	83	121	...	...

5. The per-centage of successful candidates in the principal subjects was as follows :—

Tests.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
I. A	76	48	41	48
II. A	79	42	51	43
I. B	83	75	61	74
II. B	79	35	29	39
III. A	45	40	34	23
III. B	53	59	21	32
VII. B	87	52	18	17
VIII. B	29	29	37	41
VIII. B	27	66	15	62
Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts ...	...	...	14	12

6. Considerable improvement was thus, it will be seen, shown in the proportion of candidates passing the Civil and Criminal Judicial Tests, Higher Grade, and Précis Writing Test in both grades; but the result of the examination in the Lower Grade of the Translation Test, VII. B., was, as last year, an almost complete failure. The English paper set for translation was, perhaps, somewhat more difficult than that of the previous year; but the main cause of the failure is still to be found in the very imperfect knowledge of English possessed by the candidates who present themselves for examination, under the belief that they know enough to pass. The result of the examination of candidates who took up the Test for Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts was still more unsatisfactory. It will be observed that out of 665 candidates examined, only eighty-three passed, or a little over twelve per cent.; but even this low per-centage overstates the degree of their success, as ten of the eighty-three passed men went up for the Judicial Civil Test, Higher Grade, but were found qualified only in those subjects forming the test for Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts. The waste of time and labour involved in examining so many men who can have but little chance of passing is very great; and, as the number of such candidates is every year increasing, I think more restriction should be placed on persons coming up for this test. At present there is none beyond the fee required. I would recommend that hereafter no one should be admitted to the test for Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts who has not passed the General Test or University Entrance Examination; the option which candidates for the test now have of undergoing the examination in a Vernacular or in English being still allowed them.

7. The following statement shows the languages in which candidates wrote their answers :—

No.	Tests.	English.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.
1	I. A—Judicial Test, Civil, Higher Grade ...	167	...	...	1	...	...
2	II. A—Do. Criminal do. ...	360	...	...	1	...	...
3	I. B—Do. Civil, Lower Grade ...	41	...	...	...	...	...
4	II. B—Do. Criminal do. ...	338	108	120	22	1	...
5	III. A—Revenue Test, General, Higher Grade ...	219	...	...	...	...	...
6	III. B—Do. do. Lower do. ...	109	46	56	10	1	...
7	IV.— Do. Salt Department.	6	8	2	...	...	...
8	V.— Do. Sea Customs Dept.	6	...	...	...	...	...
9	VI.— Account Test ...	27	...	...	...	...	...
10	VII. A—Translation Test, Higher Grade ...	...	6	2	...	1	...
11	VII. B—Do. Lower do. ...	...	252	409	37	19	4
12	VIII. A—Précis Writing Test, Higher Grade ...	917	...	...	...	...	...
13	VIII. B—Do. Lower Grade ...	...	112	131	26	...	...
14	Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts ...	8	132	499	46	7	...
Total ...		2,198	664	1,219	143	29	4

8. The following statement shows the number of candidates, who, having passed in one or more tests, completed their qualifications for the different offices in 1867-68 and 1868-69 :—

No.	Offices.	Number who completed their Qualifications.	
		1867-68.	1868-69.
1	Principal Sudder Ameen, District Moonsiff, and Pleader ...	11	36
2	Court Sheristadar ...	19	19
3	Deputy Collector and Magistrate ...	17	36
4	Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate ...	34	98

9. The next statement shows the result of the examinations from their commencement in declaring candidates eligible for offices:—

No.	Tests.	NUMBER WHO PASSED				
		In 1863.	In 1864.	In 1865.	In 1867.	In 1868.
1	Principal Sudder Ameen, District Moonsiff, and Pleader in Civil and Sessions Courts, Principal Sudder Ameens' Courts, and Courts of Small Causes ...	74	101	144	11	36
2	Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts ...	...	...	...	121	83
3	Court Sheristadar ...	9	53	105	19	19
4	Deputy Collector and Magistrate ...	...	8	41	17	36
5	Sub-Magistrate, 1st Class ...	...	...	...	56	81
6	Uncovenanted Assistant and Sheristadar of the Revenue Board Office ...	...	...	...	15	25
7	Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, Salt Department ...	...	9	13	7	15
8	Superintendent of Sea Customs ...	...	6	11	5	3
9	Huzur Sheristadar ...	...	...	...	3	21
10	Tahsildar and 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate, Talook Sheristadar, and Deputy Tahsildar, &c. ...	58	76	122	36	98
11	Sub-Collector's Sheristadar and Head Assistant's Head Clerk ...	...	...	...	4	10
12	Abkarry Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, Madras ...	...	...	...	5	21
13	Accountant in Accountant-General's Office ...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Ditto in the English Department of Collector's Office, drawing a salary of Rupees 50 and upwards ...	...	7	8	2	7
15	Ditto in the Board's Office ...	...	...	...	3	...
16	Accountant, Deputy Accountant, and Book-keeper in the Mint and Assay Offices ...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Accountant, Marine Office ...	...	...	...	2	4
18	Ditto Sea Customs' Office ...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Ditto Stamp Office ...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Ditto Office of the Conservator of Forests ...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Superintendents and Clerks, Accountant-General's Office ...	...	...	...	5	8
22	Translators, High Court and Civil and Session Courts ...	*7	*29	*65	...	...
23	Interpreters, Court of Small Causes, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Ditto Office of the Commissioner of Police ...	...	...	...	2	3
25	Ditto Police Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...

* These figures include Translators in Collector's Offices and in the Office of the Board of Revenue.

NOTE.—The number of those who completed their qualification in 1866, when more than one test was required, has not been ascertained, but was probably nearly the same as in 1867.

No.	Tests.	NUMBER WHO PASSED.				
		In 1863.	In 1864.	In 1865.	In 1867.	In 1868.
18	Translators, Office of Government ...	...	...	...	100	118
19	Ditto Revenue Board ...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Ditto Revenue Settlement Office ...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ditto Collector's Office ...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Chief Clerk or Manager, Royapettah Police Court ...	...	...	...	...	7
23	Head Clerk, Police Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Assistant Head Clerk, Royapettah Police Court ...	...	...	...	...	...
25	English Record-keeper, Collector's Office ...	...	...	...	35	55
26	Head Writer, Civil and Session Courts and Principal Sudder Ameens' Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Head Clerks, Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Appointments in Public Offices for which Précis Writing alone is prescribed as a Test ...	...	...	25	335	505

—	In 1864.	In 1865.	In 1866.	In 1867.	In 1868.
Number who presented themselves for examination ...	82	103	186	195	275
Number who passed in Law only ...	29	66	28	26	49
Number who passed in the Departmental Paper only ...	61	57	133	104	108
Number who were pronounced qualified for the position of Police Inspector.	29	49	27	21	26

10. For the Police Test 275 candidates presented themselves, but twenty-six only were declared qualified for the post of Inspector. Particulars of the examination are given in the margin.

11. No fee or other restriction being imposed on Members of the Police Force wishing to present themselves for this test, many came up each year for examination quite unqualified to pass; but by G. O., dated 28th January 1869, No. 142, a fee of 4 Rupees is now required, and the number of candidates passing in future will, I hope, bear a larger proportion to the number examined than has hitherto been the case.

12. The examination was conducted by the following gentlemen:—

Names.	Subject.
J. R. Kindersley, Esq. ...	{ Kindersley's Law of Evidence. Law of Contracts.
H. Morris, Esq. ...	{ Mahomedan Law. Norton's Law of Evidence.

Names.	Subject.
E. F. Webster, Esq. ...	{ Criminal Procedure Code, Higher and Lower Grades. Civil Rules of Practice, do. Law of Torts. Goldsmith's Equity.
J. H. Nelson, Esq. ...	{ Code of Civil Procedure, Higher and Lower Grades. Hindu Law.
F. Brandt, Esq. ...	Penal Code, Higher and Lower Grades.
J. Maskell, Esq. ...	Criminal Rules of Practice, Higher and Lower Grades.
J. F. Price, Esq. ...	{ Revenue Regulations and Acts, do. Circular Orders, Board of Revenue, do.
T. Jeyaram Chettyar ...	{ Limitation Act. Stamp Act. Salt Manual. Budget Manual. Book-keeping. Stamp Rules. Salt Law.
Mr. W. E. Fox ...	{ Sea Customs Law. Sea Customs Manual.
S. Vijiaraghavulu Chettyar ...	Précis Writing, Higher and Lower Grades.
Lieutenant W. F. Wright ...	Tamil Translation.
Major T. G. M. Lane... ..	Telugu do.
E. Thompson, Esq. ...	Malayalum do.
L. Garthwaite, Esq. ...	Canarese do.
Colonel R. S. Wilson ...	Hindustani do.

13. Mr. Kindersley reports that he did not observe any marked difference between the papers he examined and those of previous years, but thought that those who had written their answers in the Vernacular had been more successful than before. On the other hand, there seemed to be fewer papers remarkably well done. Mr. Nelson considered the papers to have been somewhat better done than those of the previous year, but again complained of the practice amongst candidates, from all parts of the country, of attempting to learn the text-books by heart, instead of acquiring an intelligent general knowledge of their contents. In this respect he saw no signs of improvement. Several questions set, although perfectly simple in themselves, were rightly answered by scarcely one of the candidates, because so framed as to necessitate the taking together two or three distinct provisions of

the law, and thoughtfully working out the answer. The English writing candidates did far better than the others. As far as mere memory went many of them did well, but no answer-paper showed signs of any considerable promise. Mr. Nelson thinks that the examination in Civil Procedure covers too much ground, and that a more modern text-book is required in Hindu Law. I have the subject under consideration. The impression left on Mr. Morris' mind, after going through all the papers in Norton's Law of Evidence, Higher Grade. Evidence, was that the great majority of the candidates had got up the subject by means of an abridgment or analysis, and not by the patient study of the text-book itself. Mr. Morris points out that in Mahomedan Law the number of Mahomedan candidates was only ten. Mr. Webster reports that the answers examined by him were unsatisfactory. In the Criminal Procedure Code, he often found the candidates wonderfully accurate in giving the number of the section in which the answer to the question lay, but the answer itself generally loosely and inaccurately given. Referring to the strong desire shown by candidates to be examined in the English language, Mr. Webster says: "Every lad who can string a few English words together seems to think that he is competent to write an English paper in a Law examination, and the consequence is that many papers are written with a total disregard to the rules of spelling, and in an idiom, apparently the offspring of the candidate's own brain." This is explainable in great measure by the fact that, by the rules, candidates who have passed only the Vernacular Branch of the General Test are entitled to admission to the Special Tests, but are restricted to answering their papers in English. I recommend that the rule may be so altered in future that no candidate may be admitted to the Special Tests in English who has not passed the English Branch of the General Test, or the University Entrance Examination.

14. The Equity papers were generally very bad, and one candidate informed Mr. Webster, at the end of an exceedingly bad paper, that he had given his answers without ever having read the text-book. As no minimum is at present required in Equity, and as it is possible for a candidate to pass the test of which it forms part without knowing anything of it, I propose, in future, to make the minimum in this subject one-fourth of the maximum marks allotted to it. Mr. Brandt reports that the answers to the higher grade paper on the Penal Code were, on the whole, decidedly more satisfactory than those given in the lower, which were inferior to those he had examined in former years. The Malayalum and Canarese papers were noticeably meagre. Mr. Price reports that the results of the examination in Revenue subjects were, on the whole, fair; and than the papers of the candidates in Vernacular were much superior to those

of the previous year. He complains, however, of the way in which the superintendence of the examination was conducted at several stations, and discovered several undoubted cases of copying.

15. Under G. O., 11th June 1868, No. 226, candidates for the Revenue Tests were exempted from passing in the Manuals of Village and Talook Accounts.

16. The General Test Examination was held on the 8th, 9th, and 10th February 1869.

17. The following Officers superintended the examination :—

Station.	Name of Superintendent.	Designation.
Bangalore ...	M. C. Waters. Rev. J. Bamforth. Messrs. Coleman, Wallace, Clapham, and Marsden.	Head Master of the Provincial School.
Bellary ...	W. R. Kershaw, Esq. and seven of the Assistant Masters of the Provincial School.	
Chicacole ...	J. Hope, Esq. ... and the Head Master and two of the Assistant Mas- ters of the Anglo-Verna- cular School.	Assistant Collector.
Chetterpore ...	R. H. Lyons, Esq. ...	Deputy Collector.
Cuddapah ...	B. Horsburgh, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	W. Taylor, Esq. ...	Hd. Master, Zillah School
Cuddalore ...	Mr. Shrivies ...	Asst. Master do.
	J. D. Gribble, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	F. E. Gibson, Esq. ...	Do.
	W. F. Hewetson, Esq. ...	Deputy Collector.
	F. Templar, Esq. ...	Sub-Registrar of Assur- ances.
Chittoor ...	E. C. Perrett, Esq. ...	Hd. Master, Zillah School.
	and three others employés in the Collector's Office and Zillah School.	
	R. Sewell, Esq.	Assistant Collector.
Coimbatore ...	E. L. Pearce, Esq. ...	Do.
	C. Teruvengadasami Naidu. and ten Assistant Masters of the Zillah School.	Hd. Master, Zillah School.
Combaconum...	L. A. Campbell, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	C. D. Maclean, Esq. ...	Do.
	H. R. Turner, Esq. ...	Do.
	Kachapeshwariah ... and four employés in the Collector's Office.	Depy. Inspector of Schools
Combaconum...	A. Tagg, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	W. A. Porter, Esq. ... and two of the Assistant Masters of the Combaco- num College.	Principal, Combaconum College.

Station.	Name of Superintendent.	Designation.
Calicut ...	W. P. Austin, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	S. Runga Charri... and five Assistant Masters of the Calicut Provincial School.	Head Clerk, Collector's Office.
Cannanore ...	L. Garthwaite, Esq. ...	Depy. Inspector of Schools.
	and three of the Assistant Masters of the Cannanore Normal School.	
Cochin ...	A. Sealy, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
Kurnool ...	E. Turner, Esq. ...	
Masulipatam..	T. McCarthy, Esq. ...	Head Clerk, Collector's Office.
	Ramaswami Naick ...	Assistant Collector.
Madras ...	H. Newman, Esq. ...	Deputy Collector.
	P. Narasimha Rau ...	English Record-keeper, Collector's Office.
	V. Krishnayya ...	
	The Principal and three of the Professors and six Masters of the Presidency College.	
	The Principal and four Mas- ters of the Normal School. The Rev. Mr. Burgess and two Assistant Masters of the Wesleyan Institution.	
Madura ...	The Principal, four Assistant Masters, and three Serje- ants of the Male Asylum.	
	The Principal and two As- sistant Masters of the Gos- pel Society's School at Vepery.	
	The Principal and three As- sistant Masters of Pache- appa's Institution.	
Mangalore ...	H. LeFanu, Esq., ...	Assistant Collector.
	and five Assistant Superin- tendents.	
Nellore ...	M. R. Weld, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	J. Ball, Esq. ...	Deputy Collector.
Rajahmundry.	C. J. Knox, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	Rev. A. Venketaramiah. J. A. Venketaramiah- W. F. Grahame, Esq.	Assistant Collector.
Ootacamund...	and seven Teachers of the Rajahmundry Zillah School	
Palamcottah...	N. A. Roupell, Esq. ...	Assistant Commissioner.
	and an Assistant Superin- tendent.	
Palamcottah...	S. R. Locke, Esq. ...	Deputy Collector.
	Mr. J. A. Dawes. T. L. Hutton ...	Teacher, C. M. School.

Station.	Name of Superintendent.	Designation.
Salem ...	E. N. Overbury, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	H. T. Knox, Esq. ...	Do.
	Mr. J. Small ...	Hd. Master, Zillah School.
Secunderabad ...	Major G. A. Walker ...	Assistant Commissary-General.
Tranquebar ...	L. A. Burrows, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	and three Assistant Superintendents.	
Tanjore ...	C. A. Bird, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	J. Marsh, Esq. ...	Head Master, Gospel Society's School.
	and three Assistant Masters of the Mission School.	
Trichinopoly...	C. W. W. Martin, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	D. Seshaiya Iyengar ...	Head Master, Normal School.
	and four Assistant Masters of the Normal School.	
Trevandrum..	J. Ross, Esq.	
	J. Bensley, Esq.	
	E. C. Johnson, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
Vizagapatam.	J. Moss, Esq. ...	Hd. Master, Normal School
	G. Vedanta Charri ...	Depy. Inspector of Schools
	K. Dakshanamurti ...	Assistant Master, Normal School.
	and two Assistant Masters of the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School.	

18. The following list gives the names of the Examiners in the different subjects :—

Name of Examiner.	Language.	Subject.
J. T. Fowler, Esq. ...	English.	Hand-writing.
B. Lavery, Esq. ...	Do.	Dictation and Spelling.
Rev. J. Bamforth ...	Do.	Grammar.
G. Duncan, Esq. ...	Do.	Arithmetic.
C. W. Pearce, Esq. ...	Do.	History.
W. Morgan, Esq. ...	Do.	Geography.
W. Joyes, Esq. ...	Tamil.	Arithmetic.
T. M. Velu Pillay ...	Do.	Writing and Dictation.
G. P. Savundranayagam Pillay, B.A.	Do.	Grammar and Spelling.
A. RunganadumMudali, B.A.	Do.	History and Geography.
V. Krishnama Charriar ...	Telugu.	Writing, History, Geography, and Arithmetic.
Major T. G. M. Lane ...	Do.	Grammar, Dictation, and Spelling.
E. Thompson, Esq. ...	Malayalum.	All Subjects.
L. Garthwaite, Esq. ...	Canarese...	Do.

19. A table in the Appendix shows the number of candidates registered, examined, and passed in each district.

... An abstract for the whole Presidency is subjoined :—

NUMBER OF CANDIDATES REGISTERED.				NUMBER OF CANDIDATES EXAMINED.				NUMBER OF CANDIDATES PASSED.			
Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
2,427	692	873	3,992	2,319	643	827	3,789	182	249	202	633

21. The successful candidates have been classified as follows :—

(1.) As to the Districts in which they were examined—

District.	Number of Passed Candidates.
Bangalore ...	43
Bellary ...	23
Coimbatore (including Ootacamund)...	50
Cuddapah ...	23
Ganjam ...	14
Godavery ...	28
Kistna ...	18
Kurnool ...	7
Madras...	100
Madura ...	32
Malabar ...	40
Nellore...	10
North Arcot ...	39
Salem ...	19
South Arcot ...	17
South Canara ...	23
Tanjore...	51
Tinnevelly ...	35
Trichinopoly ...	19
Vizagapatam ...	21
Travancore ...	19
Secunderabad ...	1
Thayetmyoo ...	1

Total ... 633

(2.) As to the Agency by which they were instructed—

Instructing Agency.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Government Schools ...	87	94	86	267
Schools receiving Grants-in-aid	74	87	67	228
Other Schools...	13	48	8	69
Private Tuition ...	8	20	41	69
Total ...	182	249	202	633

(3.) As to Race—

Race.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Europeans and East Indians...	4	55	...	59
Hindus ...	177	188	202	567
Mahomedans ...	1	6	...	7
Total ...	182	249	202	633

(4.) As to the Vernacular languages in which they passed—

In Telugu ...	76
In Tamil ...	246
In Malayalam ...	42
In Canarese ...	18

22. The number registered and examined was greater than in any former year; but the degree of success was very small, being slightly under sixteen per cent. only. I attribute this partly to the increased difficulty of the examination in History and Geography, but chiefly to the general ignorance of the candidates as to what is actually required of them, and the belief that any one presenting himself for examination may scrape through. Of late years, the standard of the General Test has been gradually raised; in each subject there is now a fair minimum to be gained, and failure to reach it in one subject entails failure in all: but these facts do not seem to have become generally known, and it is not uncommon for candidates to wholly neglect some one subject—History or Geography in particular—on the ground that it is “a non-essential subject.” I propose, in my future Annual Notifications to candidates preparing for the General Test, to state the minimum of marks which they will be required to gain in each subject to secure a pass.

23. I proceed to notice briefly the reports of the Examiners, premising that no change was made in the system observed in valuing the papers of the previous year. The Examiner in *English Hand-writing* reports that as he proceeded with the valuation of the papers, he became convinced that several of the writers had written their papers under the impression that they would not be read. At Madras the number of attempts at cheating by skipping was greater, as well relatively as absolutely than at any other station. At several stations there were no such attempts. Any good writer, who correctly reproduced something less than one-half, was passed; but, “had the candidates been judged by the way in which they wrote their names instead of by their papers, at least five times as many would have been rejected, their autographs being mostly mere ‘intemperate scribbles.’” The Examiner in *English Grammar and Composition* found everywhere a large amount of failure, and at Madras especially the results were very unfavourable. Out of 785 candidates only 232 succeeded in passing. With a few exceptions, the candidates at this station wrote a great deal but to little purpose, their knowledge of the subject being very inaccurate. The Examiner in *Dictation and Spelling* reported that it appeared to him that candidates presented themselves for examination relying more upon chance for success than on their fitness for the examination. It was only on this supposition that he could account for the character of some of the papers which “contained nothing but a mass of letters strung together without any attempt at the formation of intelligible words.” In *Arithmetic* the results were more favourable, as also were those in *History*, though few candidates succeeded in gaining high marks in either subject. In *Geography* the marks gained by the successful candidates were but little above the minimum. “Not a single candidate displayed a fair knowledge of his own country.”

24. The Examiner in *Tamil Hand-writing* thought the abbreviations given in the paper were too many, and that the large number of blots, erasures, and omissions, made by the candidates, were mainly to be ascribed to that cause. In *Grammar and Composition* there was nothing calling for special remark. The questions in *History* were answered much better than the questions in *Geography*, but both in a manner far from satisfactory. In *Arithmetic* the result was fair.

25. The Examiner in *Telugu Grammar and Composition* considers the minimum of sixty marks, or one-fifth of the maximum, to be too low, it being easily attainable by candidates who possess but a very meagre knowledge of those subjects. The mis-spelt paper was described as being rather too difficult. In *Hand-writing* the Examiner reported a decided improvement; with few exceptions the papers were written neatly and legibly. The *Arithmetic* was fairly done; but the result in

History was bad ; and in *Geography* was still less satisfactory. Not one out of 602 candidates obtained as much as half marks in this last subject, while those at Chettpore and Nellore stood very low.

26. In *Malayalum* the Cannanore candidates were found considerably superior to all others. It appeared to the Examiner that the language was better studied than it used to be as to Grammar, but he remarked a great deficiency in the mass of the candidates with regard to a very essential point: that of expressing themselves clearly in the plain language of the day, the style adopted by many of them being vicious in the extreme, and in numerous cases the spelling most discreditable. In Arithmetic and Geography there was a large per-centage of failure, but this is not surprising, as these subjects are rarely studied well by candidates unacquainted with English, and those who know English generally prefer to answer the questions in these subjects in that language. The Hand-writing was good on the whole.

27. In *Canarese* the principal failures were in Hand-writing and Composition. Mangalore did best in all subjects. With regard to the hand-writing the Examiner suggests that candidates should be called upon to observe the rule respecting the separation of words in *all* their papers, instead of, as at present, in their hand-writing paper only. The importance of effecting a change in this respect by substituting the European method of a clear separation of words for the barbarous plan of running them all together in one undecipherable whole has been admitted by Government, and I concur with the Examiner in thinking that the change should be made general.

28. As separately reported in letter, dated 24th March 1869, No. 147, a re-examination of the Madras candidates, for the English Branch, was held on the 26th and 27th February, in consequence of some of the papers having got out before the day of examination ; and later a similar re-examination was also held at Salem and Trichinopoly. At other stations re-examination was not found necessary. The course, which will, in future, be adopted to prevent the papers becoming known before the proper time, was laid before Government in the letter above alluded to, and met with approval. It remains, therefore, only to suggest some changes which, I think, it is highly desirable should be introduced for the more efficient conduct of the General Test Examination.

29. The number of candidates for the year under report was, as has been seen, nearly 4,000, or double the number examined in 1864. This number is, in fact, as large as can be conveniently examined at one time ; at some two or three stations—at Rajahmundry in particular—sufficient accommodation cannot even now be obtained. It is fast becoming necessary either to increase the number of examinations, or to check further increase in the number of examiners. The former

alternative is objectionable on educational grounds, and the demands of the service do not require it. I would, therefore, adopt the latter course, taking care to exclude, if possible, only the ill-prepared and incompetent.

30. Four means of doing this present themselves—

1. By increasing the examination fee ; 2. By requiring each candidate to produce a certificate, in proof that he has gone through a course of instruction calculated to fit him for passing the examination, before admitting him to it ; 3. By raising the age of admission ; and, 4. By raising the standard of examination. From former results, and from considerable inquiry, I am led to believe that the adoption of the first of these steps would have no perceptible effect, while it might exclude the best prepared candidates ; also there is no necessity for it on financial grounds. At first sight it would seem that the second expedient would meet the case ; after much consideration, however, I am of opinion that it would be found impracticable. Candidates may be divided into three classes :—

- (1.) Those in Government employ, on salaries below Rupees 20 per mensem.
- (2.) Those seeking Government employ, and not at school.
- (3.) Those still at school.

31. Certificates could hardly be demanded from the first and second of these classes, and those in the third could at any time place themselves in the second by leaving school. Besides, the candidates come from all sections of the people, and have received what education they have in all classes of schools, from the Government College to the humblest village patshala. The granting of the certificates could not, therefore, be restricted to persons on whom dependence could always be placed, and the certificates would, I fear, be as readily forthcoming from candidates who could not possibly pass, as from those who might be sure of success.

32. But to raising the age of admission to the examination, and raising the standard, I can see no objection. I would raise the age of admission from eighteen to twenty, and the standard as under :—

	Present Minimum.	Proposed Minimum.
Hand-writing	$\frac{2}{3}$ of maximum.	$\frac{1}{2}$ maximum.
Grammar & Composition.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Arithmetic	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
History	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Geography	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

33. The present minimum of three-fourths in Dictation and Spelling I would allow to remain. Also I would confine the examination in General subjects—History, Geography, and Arithmetic—in the Anglo-Vernacular Branch, to the English language, instead of as now leaving it

with candidates to take up these subjects either in English or a Vernacular at their option. Candidates acquainted with English prefer to answer in that language as a rule, and while this change would throw no obstacle in the way of candidates well-prepared to undergo the test, it would add to the facilities for conducting the examination. The change would not apply to candidates for the *Vernacular Branch only*; they would, as now, be allowed to answer in general subjects in the Vernacular of their choice.

34. If these measures are approved, they can be introduced, so as not to affect the examination to be held in February next. If they should not meet the difficulty now felt, I shall be prepared to recommend others that I have had under consideration; but I do not anticipate that more change will be necessary.

35. Statement D. contains a statement of receipts and disbursements.

RECEIPTS.	RS.	DISBURSEMENTS.	RS.
General Test...	23,958	General Test ...	13,520
Special Test ...	16,796	Special Test ...	15,133
		Office Establish- ment ...	3,645
		Furniture ...	5,690
		Other Contin- gencies ...	280
Total ...	40,754		38,268
		Secretary's Sa- lary...	3,000
			41,268

The abstract in the margin shows that (excluding the Secretary's salary) the expenses connected with the examination left a surplus of Rupees 8,176, which was reduced to Rupees 2,486 by the purchase of additional articles of furniture.

APPENDIX A.

List of Registered Candidates for the Special Test Examination.

STATIONS.	Total No. of Candidates.	I. A. Judicial Test, Civil, Higher Grade.	II. A. Judicial Test, Criminal, Higher Grade.	III. A. Revenue Test, General, Higher Grade.	I. B. Judicial Test, Civil, Lower Grade.	II. B. Judicial Test, Crimi- nal, Lower Grade.				
		English.	English.	English.	English.	English.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Malayalam.	Canarese.
Bangalore ...	49	9	12	2	5	7	1	2	...	...
Bellary ...	105	2	14	11	1	15	12	...	...	...
Calicut ...	145	3	10	5	...	17	...	...	15	...
Chetterpore ...	47	4	4	1	...	6	2	...	...	...
Chicacole ...	32	1	7	3	...	4	2	...	...	...
Chittoor ...	136	6	14	13	...	17	7	7	...	...
Coimbatore ...	129	9	16	10	2	16	...	17	...	...
Combaconum ...	180	10	15	4	3	10	...	12	...	...
Cuddalore ...	129	7	11	7	4	29	...	15	...	...
Cuddapah ...	108	7	8	3	1	15	10	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	64	1	3	3	...	7	12	...	...	...
Madras ...	423	28	52	30	3	40	3	12	...	...
Madura ...	130	5	16	11	...	26	...	6	...	...
Mangalore ...	57	8	12	6	...	1	...	...	...	1
Masulipatam ...	113	3	11	11	1	20	12	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	105	2	11	2	1	11	...	7	...	...
Nellore ...	140	7	25	20	...	7	21	...	...	...
Ootacamund ...	29	7	12	1	1	2	...	1	...	...
Palamcottah ...	233	15	25	18	1	10	...	11	...	...
Rajahmundry ...	135	5	14	17	2	25	19	...	...	...
Salem ...	131	5	20	15	...	18	1	16	...	...
Secunderabad ...	3	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
Tanjore ...	160	5	12	9	7	15	...	12	...	...
Tellicherry ...	55	5	6	...	4	5	...	...	7	...
Trichinopoly ...	86	7	12	8	1	7	...	1	...	...
Trevandrum ...	25	2	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	83	5	9	9	2	5	6	...	...	...
Total ...	3,032	168	360	219	41	338	108	120	22	1

A.—(Continued.)

List of Registered Candidates for the Special Test Examination.

STATIONS.	III. B. Revenue Test, General, Lower Grade.					IV. Revenue Test, Salt Depart- ment.			V. Rev. Test, Sea Cus- toms Dept.	VI. Account Test.
	English.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Malaya- lum.	Can- rese.	English.	Telugu.	Tamil.	English.	English.
Bangalore ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	7	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chetterpore ...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Chicacole ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor ...	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coimbatore ...	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combaconum ...	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	9	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kurnool ...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	16	3	6	...	...	2	...	1	...	22
Madura ...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Mangalore ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Masulipatam ...	2	9	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Nellore ...	6	8	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Ootacamund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Palamcottah ...	8	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Rajahmundry ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Salem ...	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore ...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
Trichinopoly ...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trevandrum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total ...	109	46	56	10	1	6	8	2	6	27

(A.—Continued.)

List of Registered Candidates for the Special Test Examination.

STATIONS.	VII. A. Translation Test, Higher Grade.			VII. B. Translation Test, Lower Grade.					VIII. A. Précis Writing, Higher Grade.
	Telugu & Cana- rese.	Tamil & Malaya- lum.	Telugu & Tamil.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Malaya- lum.	Cana- rese.	Hindus- tani.	English.
Bangalore	1	...	...	...	5	...	16	...	13
Bellary	...	...	...	29	2	...	...	...	36
Calicut	...	2	...	...	2	17	...	...	27
Chatterpore	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	15
Chioacole	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	11
Chittoor	...	...	3	19	17	...	...	...	29
Coimbatore	...	...	...	2	21	...	...	...	26
Combaconum...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	24
Cuddalore	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	29
Cuddapah	...	...	...	22	4	...	...	...	31
Kurnool	...	...	...	11	2	...	...	...	17
Madras	...	...	2	29	88	1	...	4	253
Madura	...	...	...	1	37	...	...	...	40
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	12
Masulipatam	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	29
Negapatam	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	26
Nellore	...	...	...	33	1	...	...	...	45
Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	12
Palamcottah	...	...	...	1	54	...	...	...	60
Rajahmundry	...	...	1	39	...	...	...	...	39
Salem	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	40
Secunderabad	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	29
Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	21
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	20
Trevandrum	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	30
Total ...	1	2	6	252	409	37	19	4	917

(A.—Continued.)

List of Registered Candidates for the Special Test Examination.

STATIONS.	VIII. B. Précis Writing, Lower Grade.				Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts.				
	Telugu.	Tamil.	Malaya- lum.	Cana- rese.	English.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Malaya- lum.	Cana- rese.
Bangalore ...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Bellary ...	16	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Calicut ...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	38	...
Chetterpore ...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Chicacole ...	5	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Chittoor ...	7	10	...	...	...	20	26	...	...
Coimbatore ...	...	13	...	...	...	...	24	...	...
Combaconum...	...	13	...	...	...	...	112	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	15	...	...	1	...	19	...	...
Cuddapah ...	18	...	...	...	...	22	1	...	...
Kurnool ...	7	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
Madras ...	4	12	...	...	...	4	22	...	...
Madura ...	...	10	...	...	1	...	28	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Masulipatam ...	13	...	...	...	2	13	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	46	...	...
Nellore ...	15	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
Ootacamund ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamcottah ...	...	19	...	...	2	...	94	...	...
Rajahmundry ...	15	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
Salem ...	...	15	...	...	1	...	17	...	...
Secunderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore ...	...	9	...	...	...	...	75	...	...
Tellicherry ...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	6	...
Trichinopoly ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	26	...	...
Trevandrum ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	7	2	...
Vizagapatam ...	8	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Total ...	112	131	26	...	8	132	499	46	7

B.

Particulars relating to the Special Test Examination.

STATIONS.	I. A. JUDICIAL TEST, CIVIL, HIGHER GRADE.				II. A. JUDICIAL TEST, CRIMINAL, HIGHER GRADE.			
	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.
Bangalore ...	9	7	3	4	12	12	6	6
Bellary ...	2	2	2	...	14	13	6	7
Calicut ...	3	1	1	...	10	10	4	6
Chetterpore ...	4	2	1	1	4	4	2	2
Chicacole ...	1	1	1	...	7	6	4	2
Chittoor ...	6	5	4	1	14	13	6	7
Coimbatore ...	9	6	...	6	16	13	3	10
Combaconum ...	10	6	3	3	15	13	8	5
Cuddalore ...	7	7	2	5	11	11	3	8
Cuddapah ...	7	3	1	2	8	7	4	3
Kurnool ...	1	1	...	1	3	2	2	...
Madras ...	28	23	9	14	52	47	21	26
Madura ...	5	5	5	...	16	16	10	6
Mangalore ...	8	7	4	3	12	12	2	10
Masulipatam ...	3	3	2	1	11	9	4	5
Negapatam ...	2	1	1	...	11	10	7	3
Nellore ...	7	5	1	4	25	21	9	12
Ootacamund ...	7	7	3	4	12	11	3	8
Palamcottah ...	15	15	8	7	25	23	13	10
Rajahmundry ...	5	5	4	1	14	14	8	6
Salem ...	5	4	1	3	20	17	5	12
Secunderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore ...	5	4	2	2	12	12	3	9
Tellicherry ...	5	4	3	1	6	6	1	5
Trichinopoly ...	7	6	2	4	12	12	3	9
Trevandrum ...	2	2	1	1	9	8	2	6
Vizagapatam ...	5	4	1	3	9	9	5	4
Total ...	168	136	65	71	360	331	144	187

B.—(Continued.)

Particulars relating to the

STATIONS.	III. A. REVENUE TEST, GENERAL, HIGHER GRADE.				I. B. JUDICIAL TEST, CIVIL, LOWER GRADE.			
	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.
Bangalore	2	1	1	...	5	2	(a)2	1
Bellary	11	9	1	8	1	1	1	...
Calicut	5	5	2	3	...	...	...	...
Chatterpore	1	1	...	1	...	...	(a)1	...
Chicacole	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
Chittoor	13	11	...	11	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	10	8	...	8	2	...	...	...
Combaconum	4	4	1	3	3	3	...	3
Cuddalore	7	6	...	6	4	4	(a)3	2
Cuddapah	3	3	1	2	1	...	...	...
Kurnool	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...
Madras	30	22	5	17	3	3	(a)3	2
Madura	11	10	1	9	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	6	6	2	4	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam	11	10	2	8	1	1	(a)2	...
Negapatam	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	...
Nellore	20	20	6	14	...	...	(a)1	...
Ootacamund	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Palamcottah	18	17	7	10	1	...	(a)1	...
Rajahmundry	17	17	8	9	2	2	...	2
Salem	15	13	2	11	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1
Tanjore	9	7	1	6	7	6	3	3
Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4
Trichinopoly	8	5	2	3	1	1	(a)3	...
Trevandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)1	...
Vizagapatam	9	8	2	6	2	...	...	...
Total	219	190	47	143	41	31	23	19

B.—(Continued.)

Special Test Examination.

II. B. JUDICIAL TEST, CRIMINAL, LOWER GRADE.				REMARKS.
Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	
10	7	(b) 3	5	{ (a) 1 of these went up for the Higher Grade, but passed only for the Lower Grade.
27	24	(b) 7	19	{ (b) 1 do. do. do.
32	26	(b) 8	19	{ (b) 2 do. do. do.
8	7	2	5	(a) This Candidate do. do.
6	5	2	3	
31	26	(b)17	11	(b) 2 of these do. do.
33	29	(b)10	20	(b) 1 do. do. do.
22	18	(b) 6	14	(b) 2 do. do. do.
44	43	(b)18	28	{ (a) do. do. do.
25	21	4	17	{ (b) 3 do. do. do.
19	17	6	11	
55	47	(b)25	25	{ (a) do. do. do.
32	27	(b) 5	24	{ (b) 3 do. do. do.
2	...	...	...	(b) 2 do. do. do.
32	31	(b)13	20	{ (a) 1 do. do. do.
18	13	(b) 5	9	{ (b) 2 do. do. do.
28	23	(b)12	13	(b) 1 do. do. do.
3	3	2	1	{ (a) This Candidate do. do.
21	18	(b)12	8	{ (b) 2 of these do. do.
44	37	(b)17	21	(b) 1 do. do. do.
35	29	(b)11	20	(b) 2 do. do. do.
3	3	1	2	
27	24	(b)11	15	(b) 2 do. do. do.
12	12	(b) 1	12	(b) This Candidate do. do.
8	7	(b) 4	4	{ (a) 2 of these do. do.
1	1	1	...	{ (b) 1 do. do. do.
11	10	...	10	(a) This Candidate do. do.
589	508	203	336	

B.—(Continued.)

Particulars relating to the

STATIONS.	III. B. REVENUE TEST, GENERAL, LOWER, GRADE.				IV. REVENUE TEST, SALT DEPARTMENT.				V. REVENUE TEST, SEA CUSTOMS DEPT.			
	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.
Bangalore	4	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	5	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	15	14	(a) 1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chatterport	3	3	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chicacole	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor	9	9	(b) 5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	9	9	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combaconum	11	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	14	14	4	10	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Guddapah	7	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	8	8	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	25	22	(c) 12	11	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
Madura	9	7	(d) 1	7	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1
Mangalore	2	1	(e) 1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Masulipatam	11	9	(f) 5	...	3	3	3	...	...	1	1	...
Negapatam	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Nellore	14	10	(g) 8	7	4	4	4	...	...	2	1	1
Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamcottah	17	14	(h) 7	9	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry	15	14	(i) 5	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Salem	12	12	(j) 6	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	10	10	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	6	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Trevandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	4	2	(k) 1	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total	222	201	66	154	16	16	15	1	6	...	...	3

B.—(Continued.)

Special Test Examination.

VI. ACCOUNT TEST.				VII. A. TRANSLATION TEST, HIGHER GRADE.				REMARKS.
Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	{ (a) This Candidate went up for the Higher Grade, but passed only for the Lower Grade.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	1	...	3	3	1	2	(b) 2 of these do. do. do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	22	14	8	2	2	1	1	(c) 1 do. do. do. do.
1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	(d) This Candidate do. do. do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e) do. do. do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f) 2 of these do. do. do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	(g) 5 do. do. do.
1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	(h) 2 do. do. do.
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	(i) 1 do. do. do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(j) 2 do. do. do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(k) This Candidate do. do. do.
27	27	17	10	9	9	3	6	

B.—(Continued.)

Particulars relating to the

STATIONS.	VII. B. TRANSLATION TEST, LOWER GRADE.				VIII. A. PRECIS WRITING, HIGHER GRADE.				VIII. B. PRECIS WRITING, LOWER GRADE.			
	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.
Bangalore	21	18	5	13	18	10	7	3	2	2	2	...
Bellary	31	27	...	27	36	34	8	26	16	16	9	7
Calicut	19	17	(d) 5	14	27	25	7	18	16	15	8	7
Chettarpore	10	9	2	7	15	15	6	9	3	3	...	3
Chicacole	12	9	1	8	11	11	6	5	5	4	4	...
Chittoor	36	35	(d) 11	26	29	28	15	13	17	14	12	2
Coimbatore	23	21	6	15	26	25	12	13	18	13	9	4
Combaconum	27	27	4	23	24	24	5	19	18	12	7	5
Cuddalore	26	26	6	20	29	29	11	18	15	14	12	2
Cuddapah	26	23	4	19	31	27	12	15	18	18	9	9
Kurnool	13	13	4	9	17	17	11	6	7	7	4	3
Madras	122	111	19	92	253	244	109	135	16	14	10	4
Madura	38	34	4	30	40	37	17	26	10	9	4	5
Mangalore	3	3	1	2	12	12	7	5	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam	42	42	5	37	29	28	14	14	13	12	5	7
Negapatam	20	19	5	14	26	23	5	18	10	10	8	2
Nellore	34	32	...	32	45	42	16	26	15	13	8	5
Ootacamund	4	4	...	4	12	12	9	3	1	1	1	...
Palameottah	55	52	6	46	60	59	18	41	19	18	11	7
Rajahmundry	39	39	6	33	39	39	23	16	15	15	11	4
Salem	33	28	10	18	40	37	20	17	15	15	11	4
Secunderabad	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	21	20	5	15	29	29	14	15	9	9	8	1
Tellicherry	16	16	6	10	21	21	4	17	10	9	2	7
Trichinopoly	21	19	2	17	20	19	5	14	2	2	1	1
Trevandrum	2	2	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	26	25	1	24	30	30	5	25	8	6	1	5
Total ...	721	671	118	557	917	880	369	511	269	251	157	94

B.—(Continued.)

Special Test Examination.

PLEADERS IN DISTRICT MOONSIFFS' COURTS.				REMARKS.
Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	
4	4	...	4	(d) 2 of these went up for the Higher Grade, but passed only for the Lower Grade.
8	6	...	6	
38	36	...	36	
2	2	1	1	
7	7	1	6	(d) 2 do. do. do.
46	46	7	39	
24	22	1	21	
112	111	17	94	
20	20	(f) 5	16	(f) 1 do. do. do.
23	22	...	22	
12	12	...	12	
26	23	(f) 3	21	
29	26	2	24	(f) This Candidate do. do.
7	7	...	7	
15	15	1	14	
46	44	5	39	
22	20	...	20	(f) 2 of these do. do.
...	...	(f) 1	...	
96	91	(f) 14	79	
14	14	(f) 5	10	
18	18	(f) 2	17	(f) 1 do. do. do.
...	...	...	...	
75	74	8	66	
6	6	...	6	
26	25	(f) 9	19	(f) 3 do. do. do.
10	8	1	7	
6	6	...	6	
692	665	83	592	

C.

Statement showing the Number of Candidates who registered their names for the
Number

STATIONS.	NUMBER OF REGISTERED CANDIDATES.				NUMBER OF CANDIDATES EXAMINED.			
	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Bangalore	97	65	28	190	94	63	28	185
Bellary	73	13	13	99	66	10	13	89
Chettpore	85	11	13	59	33	8	12	53
Chicacole	23	2	36	61	23	1	35	59
Cuddapah	75	10	50	135	71	8	49	128
Chittoor	127	16	20	163	126	13	20	159
Cuddalore	92	12	34	138	86	11	31	128
Coimbatore	151	13	76	240	141	11	71	223
Combaconum	43	2	16	61	42	2	16	60
Calicut	68	11	38	117	65	9	35	109
Cannanore	55	11	18	84	54	11	17	82
Cochin	11	1	2	14	10	...	2	12
Kurnool	27	9	33	69	26	9	28	63
Masulipatam	77	10	34	121	75	9	29	113
Madras	484	375	28	887	464	358	25	847
Madura	98	5	57	160	93	4	55	152
Mangalore	53	6	15	74	49	5	15	69
Nellore	60	2	34	96	57	2	30	89
Ootacamund	4	19	15	38	4	15	14	33
Palamcottah'	144	5	84	233	139	5	81	225
Rajahmundry	149	5	53	207	141	4	51	196
Salem'	91	8	48	147	90	8	45	143
Secunderabad	1	7	...	8	1	7	...	8
Tranquebar	28	2	18	48	27	1	17	45
Tanjore	108	9	33	150	103	9	32	144
Trichinopoly	141	11	37	189	134	10	36	180
Trevandrum	14	47	...	61	12	45	...	57
Thayetmyoo	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Vizagapatam	98	4	40	142	93	4	40	137
Total ...	2,427	692	873	3,992	2,319	643	827	3,789

C.—(Continued.)

General Test Examination in each District, the Number who attended, and the
who passed.

NUMBER OF CANDIDATES PASSED.				REMARKS.
Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	
8	(a) 30	(b) 5	43	{ (a) 13 of these Candidates went up for the Anglo-Vernacular Branch, but have been successful only in English.
3	(a) 18	(b) 2	23	{ (b) These do. do. do. in Vernacular.
...	(a) 7	...	7	{ (a) 13 of these do. do. do. in English.
3	(a) 3	1	7	{ (b) These do. do. do. in Vernacular.
6	(a) 9	(b) 8	23	{ (a) 6 of these do. do. do. in English.
15	(a) 15	(b) 9	39	{ (a) These do. do. do. in English.
4	(a) 5	(b) 8	17	{ (a) 4 of these do. do. do. in English.
18	(a) 2	(b) 21	41	{ (b) 4 of these do. do. do. in Vernacular.
1	(a) 4	(b) 4	9	{ (a) 13 of these do. do. do. in English.
4	(a) 7	(b) 11	22	{ (b) 6 of these do. do. do. in Vernacular.
3	2	(b) 13	18	{ (a) 2 of these do. do. do. in English.
2	(a) 1	(b) 1	4	{ (b) 7 of these do. do. do. in Vernacular.
1	(a) 5	(b) 1	7	{ (a) These do. do. do. in English.
6	(a) 7	(b) 5	18	{ (b) 15 of these do. do. do. in Vernacular.
24	(a) 48	(b) 28	100	{ (a) 3 of these do. do. do. in English.
11	(a) 2	(b) 19	32	{ (b) 3 of these do. do. do. in Vernacular.
7	(a) 8	(b) 8	23	{ (a) 4 of these do. do. do. in English.
2	(a) 7	(b) 1	10	{ (b) 8 of these do. do. do. in Vernacular.
2	7	...	9	{ (a) 10 of these do. do. do. in English.
14	(a) 5	(b) 16	35	{ (b) This do. do. do. in Vernacular.
12	(a) 11	(b) 5	28	{ (a) 4 of these do. do. do. in English.
7	2	10	19	{ (b) These do. do. do. in Vernacular.
1	...	...	1	{ (a) 11 of these do. do. do. in English.
1	(a) 2	(b) 1	4	{ (b) 26 of these do. do. do. in Vernacular.
16	(a) 10	(b) 12	38	{ (a) These do. do. do. in English.
5	2	12	19	{ (b) 10 of these do. do. do. in Vernacular.
2	(a) 13	...	15	{ (a) 6 of these do. do. do. in English.
...	1	...	1	{ (b) 5 of these do. do. do. in Vernacular.
4	(a) 16	(b) 1	21	{ (a) 6 of these do. do. do. in English.
182	249	202	633	{ (b) This do. do. do. in Vernacular.

D.

Statement of Account in connexion with the Commission during the official year 1868-69.

RECEIPTS.	RS. A. A.	RS. A. P.	DISBURSEMENTS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
To amount of Fees collected from Candidates for the Special Test Examination held in August 1868 ...	16,796	0	0	Salary of the Secretary ...	3,000 0 0
To do. collected from Candidates for the General Test Examination held in February 1869...	23,958	0	0	Cost of Office Establishment ...	3,587 8 0
				Office Contingencies ...	57 11 6
					6,645 3 0
			To the under-mentioned stipends of Examiners connected with the General Test Examination held in February 1868, as sanctioned in G. O., 15th April 1868, No. 138, and 13th May 1868, No. 186:—		
			1 Examiner in English ...	1,000 0 0	
			4 do. in do. at 700 Rupees each ...	2,800 0 0	
			1 do. in do. ...	500 0 0	
			1 do. in Tamil ...	900 0 0	
			1 do. in do. ...	750 0 0	
			1 do. in do. ...	700 0 0	
			1 do. in Telugu ...	850 0 0	
			1 do. in do. ...	750 0 0	
			1 do. in Malayalam ...	700 0 0	
			1 do. in Canarese ...	550 0 0	
					9,500 0 0
			To the under-mentioned stipends of Examiners connected with the Special Test Examinations held in August 1868, as sanctioned in G. O., 4th March 1869, No. 72:—		
			1 Examiner in Kindersley's Law of Evidence and Law of Contracts ...	1,890 0 0	
			1 do. in Mahomedan Law and Norton's Law of Evidence ...	1,240 0 0	
			1 do. in Criminal Procedure Code, Higher and Lower Grades, Civil Rules of Practice, Higher and Lower Grades, Law of Torts, and Goldsmith's Equity ...	1,840 0 0	
			1 Examiner in Code of Civil Procedure, Higher and Lower Grades, and Hindu Law ...	1,710 0 0	
			1 Examiner in Penal Code, Higher and Lower Grades... ..	1,220 0 0	
			1 do. in Criminal Rules of Practice (do.)	825 0 0	
			1 do. in Revenue Regulations and Acts and Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue, Higher and Lower Grades	1,180 0 0	
			1 do. in Limitation Act, Stamp Act, Salt Manual, Budget Manual, Book-keeping, Stamp Rules, and Salt Law	559 0 0	
			1 do. in Sea Customs Law and Sea Customs Manual... ..	100 0 0	
			1 do. in Précis Writing, Higher and Lower Grades	1,200 0 0	
			1 do. in Tamil Translation	1,050 0 0	
			1 do. in Telugu do.	380 0 0	
			1 do. in Malayalam do.	400 0 0	
			1 do. in Canarese do.	255 0 0	
			1 do. in Hindoostani do.	15 0 0	
					13,814 0 0
			To additional Contingent expenses incurred in connexion with the General Test Examination of February 1868, as sanctioned in G. O., 14th July 1868, No. 256	36 0 0	
			To Contingent expenses incurred in connexion with the Special Test Examination of August 1868, as sanctioned in G. O., 16th December 1868, No. 421	1,319 0 1	
			To Contingent expenses incurred in connexion with the General Test Examination of February 1869, as sanctioned in G. O. 23rd March 1869, No. 96	3,984 8 5	
			To repairing and matting certain apartments in the Collector's Cutcherry at Tinnevely used for the purposes of the U. C. S. Examinations, as sanctioned in G. O., 5th June 1868, No. 212... ..	30 0 0	
			To moiety of expenditure in repairing an old Government building at Salem for the use of the U. C. S. Examinations, as sanctioned in G. O., 10th July 1868, No. 255	250 0 0	
			To purchase of furniture for the U. C. S. Examinations, as sanctioned in G. O., 29th March 1869, No. 102	5,690 0 0	
					11,309 8 6
Total ...	40,754	0	0	Total ...	41,268 12 0

ORDER THEREON, 23rd April 1870, No. 134.

With the letter above recorded, the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations submits his report on the examinations held during the year 1868-69. The examinations were the Special Test Examination held in August 1868, and the General Test in February 1869.

2. The number of candidates registered for the Special Test Examination was 3,032, or 166 more than in 1867-68. There has been a considerable improvement in the proportion of successful candidates for the Civil Judicial Test in both grades, and in the Criminal, Judicial, and Revenue tests, lower grade; but a falling off in the Judicial (Criminal) and Revenue tests, higher grade; as compared with the results of the previous year. The Translation Test, lower grade, has been, as in 1867-68, an almost complete failure, the per-centage of successful candidates being only 17; and this result is attributed to the same cause as in that year, viz., the imperfect knowledge of English possessed by the candidates who present themselves for examination under the belief that they know enough to pass. There has been an improvement in the proportion of successful candidates for the Precis Writing Tests, which is especially remarkable in the lower grades. The per-centages for the last two years are forty-one and sixty-two against thirty-seven and fifteen. The improvement in the higher grade of this test has been progressive during the last four years, and, as noted in the review of the last report, is very satisfactory. No explanation is given of the extraordinary fluctuation in the result of the examination for the lower grade of this test. The per-centages for the last four years are twenty-seven, sixty-six, fifteen, and sixty-two; and the Government would call the attention of the Commissioner to the matter, as the variation in the results seems to indicate either a varying standard of difficulty or uncertainty in the application of a properly uniform test. The result of the test newly introduced in 1867-68, for Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts, is still more unsatisfactory in the year under report than in 1867-68, the per-centage of successful candidates having fallen from fourteen to twelve. The per-centage of successful candidates out of those who appeared for this test only is still lower, viz., 10·9; as ten of the successful candidates applied for the test for Pleaders in the Civil Courts, but were declared qualified for the lower test only. The Commissioner, thinking that more restriction should be placed on candidates appearing for this test, recommends that none shall be admitted who have not passed the General Test or the University Entrance Examination, the option which candidates now have of undergoing the test either in English or a Vernacular being still allowed them. The Government approve this recommendation, and direct that it be adopted at the

examination to be held in 1871. The per-centage of fully-qualified candidates for the Police Inspectors' test has fallen from 10·7 to 9·4 per cent.; but the Government trust that the recent imposition of a fee on entrance to this examination will produce an improvement in the proportion of properly prepared candidates presenting themselves.

3. The Commissioner, referring to Mr. Webster's report as to the strong desire of candidates, even those possessed of very imperfect knowledge of English, to present themselves for examination in that language, states that the fact is to be explained by the provisions of the rules under which candidates who have passed only the Vernacular branch of the General Test are eligible for the Special Tests, but are restricted to answering the papers in English; and recommends that in future no candidate may be admitted to the Special Tests in English who has not passed the English branch of the General Test, or the University Entrance Examination. Before passing orders on this recommendation, the Government desire to be furnished with a return showing the number of candidates who have, during the last three years, claimed admission to the Special Tests in English as having passed in the Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular branches of the General Test Examination.

4. In paragraph 14 of his report the Commissioner recommends that, as no minimum is at present required in Equity, and as it is possible for a candidate to pass the tests of which it forms a part without knowing anything of it, a minimum of one-fourth of the maximum marks allotted to the subject may be exacted. The Government approve and sanction this change which should be introduced at the examination to be held in August 1870. Attention should be specially drawn to the change in the usual annual notification.

5. The following statement shows the number of candidates registered, examined, and passed in the several branches of the General Test Examination:—

—				Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Per-centage of Passed to Examined Candidates.
English Branch ...	...	...	...	692	643	249	38·7
Anglo-Vernacular ...	...	...	...	2,427	2,319	182	7·8
Vernacular ...	...	...	...	873	827	202	24·4
				3,992	3,789	633	16·7
1867-68 ...	...	...	...	3,354	3,159	732	23·1
1866-67 ...	...	...	...	2,776	2,588	891	34·4

The low per-centage of passed candidates on the whole examination is mainly caused by failures in the Anglo-Vernacular branch amounting

to 92.2 per cent. of those examined in it. The Commissioner attributes the failure of the majority of the candidates partly to the standard being raised, but chiefly to ignorance of the candidates of what is required of them; and proposes to state in future annual notifications the minimum required in each subject. The Government approve of this proposal, and also authorize the Commissioner to notify, in accordance with his suggestion at paragraph 27, that candidates must observe the rule requiring separation of the words in all their papers instead of as at present in the handwriting paper only.

6. The statement above given shows that the per-centage of successful candidates has decreased during the last three years, while the numbers of candidates registered and examined have increased. The Commissioner is of opinion that a remedy is required, and that in consequence of the dimensions which the examination has assumed it is fast becoming necessary either to increase the number of examinations, or to check further increase in the number of examinees; and he proposes to adopt the latter alternative, his endeavours being directed to the exclusion of the ill-prepared and incompetent. He would effect

this by raising the age of admission to the examination; by raising the standard, a higher minimum being exacted in all subjects, as shown in the margin, except orthography, the present minimum three-fourths being considered sufficiently high; and by requiring candidates in the Anglo-Vernacular branch to answer in general subjects, viz., History, Geography, and Arithmetic, in English, instead of as at present allowing them the option of answering either in English or the Vernacular.

7. The figures given in the margin show that since 1865-66, while

General Test Examination.				
	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Per cent.
1865-66 ...	2,394	2,227	732	32.8
1866-67 ...	2,776	2,588	891	34.4
1867-68 ...	3,454	3,160	732	23.1
1868-69 ...	3,992	3,789	633	16.7
Increase—				
Since 1865-66...	1,598	1,562		
Per cent. ...	66.75	70.13		
Anglo-Vernacular Branch.				
1865-66 ...	1,251	1,184	313	26.4
1866-67 ...	1,629	1,537	289	18.8
1867-68 ...	2,162	1,954	175	8.9
1868-69 ...	2,427	2,319	182	7.8
Increase—				
Since 1865-66...	1,176	1,125		
Per cent. ...	94	95		

the increase in the whole number of candidates registered and examined has been 1,598 and 1,562, the Anglo-Vernacular candidates have increased by 1,176 and 1,125; that is to say three-fourths (roughly) of the whole increase has occurred in that branch. The increase in the other branches is not greater than is to be expected from the increased diffusion of

English and Vernacular Branches.				
1865-66 ...	1,143	1,043	419	40.1
1866-67 ...	1,147	1,051	602	57.2
1867-68 ...	1,292	1,206	557	46.1
1868-69 ...	1,565	1,470	451	30.6
Increase—				
Since 1865-66...	422	427		
Per cent. ...	36.91	40.93		

education, and though there has been a decrease in the proportion of successful candidates, that proportion is still respectable. The decrease may be due to the gradual raising of the standard of the whole examination to which the Commissioner adverts, and not altogether to a larger number of unprepared candidates coming up for examination.

8. It appears, therefore, to His Excellency in Council that remedial measures are chiefly necessary in the Anglo-Vernacular branch; and the change in the constitution of that examination which the Commissioner proposes will probably be sufficient for the purpose. Its immediate effect will no doubt be to drive some candidates from the Anglo-Vernacular to the Vernacular branch, but this, if it is to be considered an evil, will probably be corrected by the other measure which the Commissioner proposes, viz., the raising of the minimum of marks to be obtained by candidates. The Government are of opinion that the present minimum in Arithmetic, viz., one-third, is sufficiently high, and would not alter it; but, with this exception, approve the Commissioner's proposals. He is authorized to notify that the new minima in Handwriting, Grammar and Composition, History, and Geography will be introduced, together with the proposed change in the Anglo-Vernacular branch, at the examination to be held in February 1871.

9. The Government are not prepared to sanction the proposed change in the age of admission, which they observe would affect the candidates in all branches, whereas it has been shown that radical change is required in one only. The age originally fixed on was adopted after consideration as that most suited to the requirements of the service, and the Government are not aware that on this point those requirements have undergone any change. The raising of the standard, and the notification, for the information of candidates, of the conditions of the examination appear to His Excellency the Governor in Council sufficient for the present.

(True Extract.)

(Signed)

R. S. ELLIS,

Chief Secretary.

From W. S. WHITESIDE, Esq., Acting Collector of North Arcot, to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, dated Gudyattum, 19th August 1870, No. 218.

In the revised rules for the conduct of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, Special Test, published at page 255 of the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, dated 24th August 1869, it is ordered that Criminal and Précis Writing, Higher Grade, and Translation, Lower Grade, are the tests required to qualify for a "1st-Class Sub-Magistrate."

2. In some cases 1st-Class Sub-Magistrates hold 1st-Class Magistrate's powers as well as *rank* in the Zemindary tracts of this district, where they do not exercise Revenue powers like those located in the Ryotwary parts of the district.

3. There is at present a vacancy among the Sub-Magistrates stationed in the Zemindary tracts, and more are likely to occur. The want of candidates who have passed the whole of the Sub-Magistrate's Test is greatly felt in this district, and, as I find much difficulty in filling up the vacancy, I have the honour to request you will be good enough to inform me, *at an early date*, if a candidate who has passed only the three tests above-mentioned can be nominated to the vacant posts.

4. As I read the rules I think there is no objection to appoint such a passed candidate, as the duties of a Sub-Magistrate of the 1st Class do not require a knowledge of revenue details as in the case with the other class of Sub-Magistrates, who, by virtue of their appointments, are also "Deputy Tahsildars."

5. As, however, there is some difference of opinion as to the construction of the rules, I think it better to lay the question before the Commissioner, in order that an authoritative exposition of the rules may be obtained.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to W. S. WHITESIDE, Esq., Acting Collector of North Arcot, dated Madras, 24th August 1870, No. 255.

In reply to your letter of the 19th instant, No. 218, I am directed to inform you that no special mention is made in the Special Test Rules of Zemindary Tracts. The tests for Sub-Magistrates are the same for Zemindary tracts as for other parts of the country.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read again Proceedings of Government, dated the 15th October last, No. 1,334.

Read also the following letter from Major C. S. HEARN, Inspector-General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 19th November 1870, No. 7,158 (General).

With reference to Order of Government, dated 15th October 1870, I have the honour to submit my remarks upon the revised system of examination for Uncovenanted Police Officers in the higher grades proposed by the Hon. Mr. Forbes.

2. The Government evidently suppose that the test now proposed would be in supersession of that laid down in G. O., No. 1,011, of the 27th June 1862. But, in the first place, the test alluded to was for *Military Officers only*, and in the next place it has already been superseded by the test laid down in G. O., No. 1,261, of the 6th September 1865.

3. It will be as well to trace the various changes in the tests for Military Officers serving in the Police. First, as to the Lingual Test:—A separate test for examination in the vernacular was established by G. O., No. 1,374, dated 13th November 1861, but this was subsequently superseded by the Military Elementary Vernacular Test imposed upon all Officers qualifying for the Staff Corps in addition to the higher examination in Hindustani. After this last test had been discontinued for the army generally, the vernacular test of 1861 was re-established for Military Officers employed in the Police—*vide* G. O., No. 1,342, of the 14th August 1869; and this forms the existing lingual test for such Officers.

4. With regard to the examination in Law for Military Officers in the Police, the test laid down in G. O., No. 1,011, of the 27th June 1862, has been superseded, as already stated, by the test prescribed in G. O., No. 1,261, of the 6th September 1865, which constitutes the existing test for Military Officers. This is an extremely easy examination test, as Officers are allowed to have access to the text-books.

5. The Uncovenanted Officers fare differently. The nature of the test for these Officers both in Law and Language is laid down in G. O., No. 127, of the 22nd January 1867. The test in both subjects is more comprehensive and more difficult than the corresponding test prescribed for Military Officers. But, at the same time, it must be observed that the test prescribed for Uncovenanted Officers qualifies them also for other appointments besides those in the Police Department.

6. So far as regards the Police Department, I do not see why the difference between the examination required from Military and from Uncovenanted Officers should be any longer maintained. I also think that an examination in which access is allowed to books is a very poor voucher for study and knowledge. With regard to text-books, I should hesitate in selecting Roscoe or Archbold, and would certainly not insist on both. All Police Officers are required to provide themselves with a copy of Archbold, as being a most useful book of reference; but both these books are unnecessarily bulky for the purpose in view, and treat of many matters which are quite beyond the scope of an Indian Police Officer's duties. I think the object should be to secure the necessary amount of knowledge in as simple a shape as possible. Even Norton's Law of Evidence is perhaps too bulky a text-book, and contains a mass of matter which Police Officers are not required to know, as illustrated by the examination papers recently set, to which Mr. Forbes justly takes exception. I think that an intelligent knowledge of Kindersley's Manual of the Law of Evidence is quite sufficient for a Police Officer, and the book has the advantages of simplicity and compactness. With regard to the Criminal Procedure Code, I think it should be studied entire, as there are many points connected with the action of the Courts which it is important that a Police Officer should know. I also think that the Criminal Rules of Practice may be usefully retained as a text-book. With regard to the vernacular test, I agree generally with Mr. Forbes in his views; but I would retain the "reading and translating an original native letter of moderate difficulty" (G. O., No. 1,374, dated 13th November 1861) as a point of examination. I think that the practice thus gained is likely to be useful in many ways, particularly as Police Officers have constantly to scrutinize vernacular registers and records.

7. I would, therefore, propose that the following tests should be adopted for both Military and Uncovenanted Officers of the higher grades serving in the Police Force:—

Test I.—Law, &c.

1. The Law of Evidence (Kindersley).
2. The Code of Criminal Procedure.
3. The Indian Penal Code.
4. The Police Act No. XXIV. of 1859, and other local and special Laws affecting the Police.
5. Criminal Rules of Practice.
6. Police departmental orders and practice.

Test II.—Vernacular.

1. Reading and translating an original native letter of moderate difficulty.

ating an order.

3. Rendering a report read out.

4. Conversing with natives with such a degree of fluency as to show ability to transact ordinary business.

8. Candidates going up for examination *before* appointment to the Police should be exempted from Part 6 of Test I., but should be required to pass separately on this point after entering the service. Uncovenanted Officers who have already passed the test laid down in G. O., No. 127, of 22nd January 1867, or who, being in the service, prefer to select that test (as qualifying them for other appointments also) should be required to pass in Part 6 only of Test I. in addition to the other examination, which should be accepted as a qualification except on this point. All Officers should be required to pass at the first annual examination after they have completed a year's service in the Police Department. Failure to pass should necessitate a special report to Government in each case with reference to extension or lapse of probation. The papers of questions for Test I. should, I think, be drawn up in communication with this department, as suggested by Mr. Forbes.

9. Owing to the number of Officers absent on leave, the tenure of acting appointments will always be sufficiently long to give an Officer ample opportunity to pass; and no Officer should be permanently appointed to the department *until* he has passed.

10. The enclosure received with G. O. of the 15th October is, herewith, returned.

ORDER THEREON, 15th December 1870, No. 1641.

On a careful consideration of the papers above recorded, His Excellency the Governor in Council resolves to adopt the tests recommended by Major Hearn for Military and Uncovenanted Officers of the higher grade serving in the Police Force, viz:—

Test I.—Law, &c.

1. The Law of Evidence (Kindersley).
2. The Code of Criminal Procedure.
3. The Indian Penal Code.
4. The Police Act XXIV. of 1859 and other local and special Laws affecting the Police.
5. Criminal Rules of Practice.
6. Police departmental orders and practice.

Test II.—Vernacular.

1. Reading and translating an original native letter of moderate difficulty.
2. Dictating an order.
3. Rendering a report read out.
- 4. Conversing with natives with such a degree of fluency as to show ability to transact ordinary business.

Candidates going up for examination *before* appointment will be exempted from Part 6 of Test I. (Police departmental orders and practice), but will be required to pass in it after entering the service. Uncovenanted Officers who have passed the test prescribed in January 1867 (Test for Sub-Magistrate, 1st Class), or who, being in the service, prefer to select that test, as qualifying for other appointments also, will be required to pass in Part 6 only of Test I. in addition to the other examination. All Officers will be required to pass at the first annual examination after they have completed a year's service in the Police Department.

2. The papers for Test I. (Law) will be prepared in communication with the Police Department, as suggested by Mr. Forbes.

3. For the reasons assigned in G. O., dated the 6th September 1865, No. 1,261, His Excellency in Council directs that both Military Officers and Uncovenanted Candidates be allowed access to their law books when under examination.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following papers :—

From G. DUNCAN, Esq., Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 22nd October 1870, No. 400.

By desire of the Commissioner, I have the honour to forward, herewith, six copies of his Report on the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations held during the year 1869-70.

REPORT from the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 15th October 1870.

THE following examinations were held during the year 1869-70 :—

(1.) The special Test Examinations in August 1869.

(2.) The General Test Examination in February 1870.

2. The Special Test Examinations commenced on the 23rd August, and lasted seven days.

3. The number of candidates for the Special Test Examinations was 3,222, or 190 more than in 1868. Of these 147 were candidates for the Police Test.

4. The following statement shows the numbers registered and examined in each test, and the result as compared with that of the previous four years :—

No.	Tests.	No. registered in 1869.	No. examined in 1869.	No. passed in 1869.	No. passed in 1868.	No. passed in 1867.	No. passed in 1866.	No. passed in 1865.
1	I. A.—Judicial Test, Civil, Higher Grade...	149	134	28	65	41	45	97
2	II. A.—Do. Criminal do.	427	369	95	144	150	109	252
3	I. B.—Do. Civil, Lower Grade...	17	17	17	23	24	48	128
4	II. B.—Do. Criminal, do.	405	359	59	203	177	205	207
5	III. A.—Revenue Test, General, Higher Grade ...	377	314	50	47	45	44	36
6	III. B.—Do. do. Lower Grade ...	287	267	47	66	47	182	115
7	IV.—Do. Salt Department ...	14	14	2	15	7	7	13
8	V.—Do. Sea Customs Department ...	8	8	2	3	5	3	11
9	VI.—Account Test ...	58	55	*28	17	22	3	8
10	VII. A.—Translation Test, Higher Grade.	11	10	3	3	2	4	65
11	VII. B.—Do. Lower Grade	782	757	335	118	100	176	75
12	VIII. A.—Précis Writing, Higher Grade.	1,076	1,042	270	369	297	119	18
13	VIII. B.—Do. Lower Grade	170	162	68	157	38	143	7
14	Pleaders in District Moon-siffs' Courts ...	755	738	52	83	121	...	...

* Six of these passed in Book-keeping only.

5. The per-centage of successful candidates in the principal subjects was as follow :—

Tests.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
I. A.	76	48	41	48	21
II. A.	79	42	51	43	26
I. B.	83	75	61	74	100
II. B.	79	35	29	39	16
III. A.	45	40	34	23	16
III. B.	53	59	21	32	18
VII. B.	87	52	18	17	46
VIII. A.	29	29	37	41	26
VIII. B.	27	66	15	62	42
Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts	...	...	14	12	7

6. Except in the case of I. B. and VII. B., the proportion of successful candidates in each test is much under that of the previous year. I am unable to account for the fluctuations in the per-centage of success from time to time, except by supposing that the candidates for a given test are better prepared to undergo examination at one period than at another; Examiners are guided by the same instructions from year to year; the test papers, though they necessarily vary somewhat, are as uniform in respect of difficulty as it seems possible to make them, and generally, the conditions under which candidates have passed have been the same throughout. In the *total number* of candidates for the Special Tests, there has been an uninterrupted annual increase; but in the numbers appearing for each separate test no uniformity is observable, except in the case of Tests VII. B. (Translation, Lower Grade) and VIII. A. (Précis Writing, Higher Grade), where the number of candidates has continued to progress. The per-centage of success in these latter has, however, been subject to considerable variation. The upward leap from 17 per cent. in 1868 to 46 per cent. in the year under review shows a marked improvement in the translation papers on the two years preceding, but the improvement is confined almost wholly to the candidates examined in Tamil. The fall from 41 per cent. in 1868 to 26 per cent. in 1869 in Précis Writing exhibits a contrary result. The result of the examination of the candidates for the test for Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts was anticipated in my last Report. It will be observed that out of 738 candidates only fifty-two passed, but even of these fifty-two, five were candidates for I. A. I notice that, almost without exception, the candidates for this test state in their applications for examination that they have been "*privately educated.*" At the examination of 1871, G. O., 23rd April 1870, No. 134, which requires

all candidates for this test to first pass the General Test, will be brought into operation, and such results as are above recorded must in consequence hereafter disappear.

7. The following statement shows the languages in which candidates wrote their answers :—

No.	Tests.	English.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.
1	I. A.—Judicial Test, Civil, Higher Grade...	28	...	...	...	...	...
2	II. A.— Do. Criminal, do. ...	95	...	...	...	...	...
3	I. B.— Do. Civil, Lower Grade	17	...	...	...	...	...
4	II. B.— Do. Criminal, do. ...	35	8	11	4	1	...
5	III. A.—Revenue Test, General, Higher Grade ...	50	...	...	...	...	...
6	III. B.— Do. Lower Grade ...	40	5	2	...	...	...
7	IV.— Do. Salt Department.	1	1	...	...	...	...
8	V.— Do. Sea Customs do.	2	...	...	...	...	...
9	VI.— Account Test ...	28	...	...	...	...	...
10	VII. A.—Translation Test, Higher Grade ...	...	1	2	1	1	...
11	VII. B.— Do. Lower Grade ...	...	42	261	13	17	2
12	VIII. A.—Précis Writing Test, Higher Grade...	270	...	...	...	...	...
13	VIII. B.— Do. Lower Grade ...	...	30	32	5	1	...
14	Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts	5	6	37	3	1	...

8. The following statement shows the number of candidates who completed the tests for the following offices during the last three years :—

No.	Offices.	NUMBER WHO COMPLETED THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.		
		1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
1	Principal Sudder Ameen, District Moonsiff, and Pleader	11	36	33
2	Court Sheristadar	19	19	11
3	Deputy Collector and Magistrate...	17	36	36
4	Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate	34	98	45

9. The subjoined statement shows the result of the examinations from their commencement in declaring candidates eligible for offices :—

No.	Offices.	NUMBER WHO PASSED.					
		In 1863.	In 1864.	In 1865.	In 1867.	In 1868.	In 1869.
1	Principal Sudder Ameen, District Moonsiff, and Pleader in Civil and Sessions Courts, Principal Sudder Ameens' Courts, and Courts of Small Causes	74	101	144	11	36	33
2	Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts	...	...	...	121	83	52
3	Court Sheristadars	9	53	105	19	19	11
4	Deputy Collector and Magistrate	...	8	41	17	36	36
5	Nazir in Civil and Sessions Courts and Principal Sudder Ameens' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	8
6	Sub-Magistrate, 1st Class	...	8	41	56	81	50
7	Uncovenanted Assistant and Sheristadar of the Revenue Board Office.	...	...	...	15	25	19
8	Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, Salt Department	...	9	13	7	15	2
9	Superintendent of Sea Customs	...	6	11	5	3	2
10	Huzur Sheristadar	...	...	...	3	21	...
11	Abkarry Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, Madras	...	...	...	5	21	9
12	Tahsildar and 2nd-Class Sub-Magistrate, Talook Sheristadar, Deputy Tahsildar, &c.	58	76	122	36	98	45
13	Sub-Collector's Sheristadar and Head Assistant's Head Clerk	...	...	...	4	10	...
14	Superintendent's Clerks and Accountants in Accountant-General's Office.	...	7	8	2	7	...
15	Accountants in the English Department of Collectors' Office drawing a salary of Rupees 50 and upwards.	...	...	...	3	...	...
16	Accountants in the Board's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Accountant, Deputy Accountant, and Book-keeper in the Mint and Assay Offices	...	...	...	...	...	8
18	Accountant, Marine Office	...	...	...	2	4	...
19	Do. Sea Customs Office	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Do. Stamp Office	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Do. Office of the Conservator of Forests	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Translators, High Court and Civil and Sessions Courts	*7	*29	*65	...	...	...
23	Interpreters, Court of Small Causes, Madras	...	...	...	2	3	3
24	Do. Office of the Commissioner of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Do. Police Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...

* These figures include Translators in Collectors' Offices and in the Office of the Board of Revenue.

No.	Offices.	NUMBER WHO PASSED					
		In 1863	In 1864	In 1865	In 1867	In 1868	In 1869
15	Translators, Office of Government ...	...	...	...	100	118	335
16	Ditto, Revenue Board ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Ditto, Revenue Settlement Office.	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Ditto, Collector's Office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Chief Clerk, or Manager, Royapettah Police Court...	...	...	...	...	...	7
20	Head Clerk, Police Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Assistant Head Clerk, Royapettah Police Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	English Record-keeper, Collector's Office	...	...	...	35	55	136
23	Head Writer, Civil and Session Courts and Principal Sudder Ameens' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Head Clerks, Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Appointments in Public Offices for which Précis Writing alone is prescribed as a test	...	...	25	335	528	338

NOTE—The number of those who completed their qualifications in 1866, when more than one test was required, has not been ascertained, but was probably nearly the same as in 1867.

10. For the Police Test 126 candidates presented themselves for examination; the following table shows:—

	In 1864.	In 1865.	In 1866.	In 1867.	In 1868.	In 1869.
Number who presented themselves for examination	82	103	186	195	275	126
Number who passed in Law only	29	66	28	26	49	11
Number who passed in the Departmental Paper only	61	57	133	104	108	89
Number who were pronounced qualified for the position of Police Inspector	29	49	27	21	26	*13

* Three of these passed in Law at a previous examination.

11. The unsatisfactory results of this test seem to bid fair to rival those of the test for Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts. The failures were, however, chiefly in Evidence. I am of opinion that it is too much to expect the class of candidates who appear for this test to gain half of

the maximum marks allotted to the paper on that difficult subject, and I recommend that in the case of candidates for the Police Test, the minimum in Evidence be reduced in future to *one-third* of the maximum, the minimum now required in the case of candidates for the test for Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts.

12. At the same examination nine gentlemen nominated by the Inspector-General of Police were examined in the Tests II. A. and VII. B., the tests laid down for the office of Uncovenanted Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police. As separately reported in my letter to Government, dated 26th October 1869, only three of these gentlemen passed the Judicial portion of the test. All failed in Translation. My opinion with regard to the test prescribed for candidates for the office of Uncovenanted Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police has, in the above letter, been laid before Government.

13. The examination was conducted by the following gentlemen:—

Names.	Subjects.
H. Morris, Esq. ...	{ Norton's Law of Evidence. Mahomedan Law.
T. Muttusawmy Iyer ...	Kindersley's Law of Evidence.
E. F. Webster, Esq. ...	{ Criminal Procedure Code, Higher and Lower Grades. Civil Rules of Practice. Law of Torts. Goldsmith's Equity.
J. H. Nelson, Esq. ...	{ Civil Procedure Code, Higher and Lower Grades. Hindu Law.
The Hon. V. Ramiengar ...	{ Penal Code, Higher and Lower Grades
C. D. Maclean, Esq. ...	{ Criminal Rules of Practice, do. Law of Contracts. Stamp Rules. Salt Law.
W. M. Scharlieb, Esq. ...	{ Salt Manual. Limitation Act. Stamp Act.
J. F. Price, Esq. ...	{ Revenue Regulations and Acts, Higher and Lower Grades. Circular Orders, Board of Revenue, Higher and Lower Grades.
Y. Vencataramiah ...	{ Book-keeping. Budget Manual.
Mr. W. E. Fox ...	{ Sea Customs Law. Sea Customs Manual.

S. Vijiaraghavulu Chetty ...	{ Précis Writing, Higher and Lower Grades.
Major T. G. M. Lane ...	Telugu Translation.
W. Joyes, Esq. ...	Tamil do.
E. Thompson, Esq. ...	Malayalum do.
J. Garrett, Esq. ...	Canarese do.
Captain V. Law ...	Hindustani do.

14. The Examiners' Reports are very much in the same strain as those of previous years, the general burthen being that the answers of the candidates showed that memory had been employed rather than thought. Mr. Morris, while pointing out this in reporting on the papers in which he examined, says, "there was no marked proficiency, or the reverse, in any locality." Muttusawmy Iyer states that a large proportion of candidates showed they were unable to apply the principles explained in the text-book to given cases, and that they had but an imperfect acquaintance with the Law of Evidence as a whole.

15. Mr. Webster thought he could observe an improvement in all the subjects in which he examined, except in the Criminal Procedure Code. Criminal Procedure Code Lower Grade. In this subject the answers were "very bad." "Want of accuracy," he says, "is the great fault. If the reasoning faculties were employed a little more, and less time devoted to getting up the numbers and language of the sections by rote, the result of the examination would be more pleasant both to the candidate and the examiner."

16. Mr. Nelson reports that the answers, as a whole, were very unsatisfactory, even more so than last year. "Not a single candidate," he says, "has succeeded in obtaining any thing like full marks in both Hindu Law and Procedure; only two or three have succeeded in getting three-fourths of the maximum marks in the latter subject, and only a few have got half marks in the former. As usual the answers in Hindu Law have been exceedingly bad. Many who have got high mark—60 and over—in Procedure have got next to none in Hindu Law. Several reasons occur to me for this. The first of them is that given by me in former Reports, that candidates appear to attempt to learn their text-books by heart instead of trying to think out the meaning of what they read in them. Then I cannot help thinking that the education of most candidates has been of too superficial a character to admit of their understanding legal formulæ and arguments. Again, it is more than probable that the Vernacular translations of the text-books are very imperfect and unsatisfactory, and mislead those who are compelled to study them. Again, there is reason to suppose that the best men anxious to pass have already passed in previous examinations, and the great bulk of those who have failed

this year are men who have failed in previous years. Other reasons I think it unnecessary to give at present. The difference of ability shown by the Higher Grade and Lower Grade men, respectively, has not been so great as might be expected. Possibly those who passed the Lower Grade last year and in previous years have thought it unnecessary to read hard for the Higher. It will be observed that many who have passed in Hindu Law have failed in Procedure, and it is hard to understand how this came about, unless they are men of more than ordinary ability, who had not time or energy enough to prepare themselves properly for their Procedure paper."

17. The Honourable V. Ramiengar, reporting on the answers to the papers in the Penal Code, says, "some candidates have done remarkably well, having obtained nearly the maximum number of marks assigned to the paper, while a few have obtained absolutely no marks. These are, however, the extremes—the great bulk have done fairly enough." "Still I see," he continues, "evidence in the papers of not a few appearing for the examinations on the bare chance of scraping through."

18. Mr. Maclean was of opinion that the preparation of candidates in the subject in which he examined was indifferent, especially in the Higher Grade, but he points out that the answers given in the Vernaculars obtained higher marks than those given in English, accounting for it by the fact that all who answer in the Vernacular are Government servants, and consequently have an advantage over others in a routine subject.

19. Mr. Scharlieb was satisfied with the results in the Law of Contracts, and surprised at the retentive memories displayed by some of the candidates in their papers on the Stamp Rules, and the other subjects in which he examined.

20. Mr. Price reports the result of his examination in Revenue subjects as being throughout unsatisfactory, and particularly so in respect to the Vernacular answer papers. "I attribute this," says Mr. Price, "in a great measure to the following circumstances:—1st, that, as is shown the number of candidates in the Higher Grade, and the paucity of them in the Lower Grade English, a large number of men went up trusting to the chapter of accidents to pass the tests for which they entered, but content to fail for that and to succeed in the Lower Grade; 2nd, that the privilege of being examined in a Vernacular language not extending to persons who entered the Government service after 1859; the number of those who can avail themselves of this concession is limited; and that it comprises very many indeed, who, though they may be very efficient office drudges, are incapable of passing the Special Test Examination. Having been an Examiner in the same subject for the last three years,

I have had an opportunity of watching the work of many of the examinees, who have now failed for the third time, and speaking from experience, I believe that they have retrograded rather than advanced, and that if they went up for the next ten years, they would not succeed. I have noticed, when examining the papers, three points:—1st, the excessive carelessness of the candidates with regard to reading over the questions and understanding them before writing their replies. This marks a want of real knowledge of the subjects for examination; 2nd, the utter inaptitude to comprehend practical applications of either Revenue Law or the Circular Orders of the Board. The A.B. questions, all of which were extremely simple, were passed over by very many, and I do not think that more than a dozen out of the whole of the candidates examined answered them with even moderate correctness; 3rd, that the orthography of the English papers has been worse than it was in either 1867 or 1868. Judging from the appearance of the papers, I am led to believe that this is owing to the candidates not being of the same standard as those who formerly went up for examination. My impression is that the wish to pass the Special Test having gained ground, a number of men, who can neither read nor write as well as ordinary school boys, imagine that if they can get a copy of the Regulations and Acts and of the Circular Orders, they can by learning the contents by rote succeed in passing, and this done they are qualified for any thing. The enclosed paper* will show how utterly uneducated a person can, under the present rules, present himself for examination. Though this is certainly an extremely indifferent production, it is but little worse than many papers which have this year passed through my hands. I have, as a Government Official, remarked that it is very difficult to obtain subordinates, who can write a fair hand, and who can be trusted not to commit orthographical errors, even when copying a correctly spelt draft. I have also noticed this defect in men who have passed the Special Tests. From what I have seen of the examination papers this year, I am induced to suggest that candidates should not be admitted unless they have passed the General Test in English, or at least until they have acquitted themselves in hand-writing and orthography to the satisfaction of the Commissioner."

21. In Tamil translation Mr. Joyes considered the general result good, but found much fault with the candidates spelling in the Vernacular. Many candidates were unable, he found, to spell the Vernacular equivalents of such common words as *water, force, about, wife, five, &c.* Mr. Joyes would have the candidates obtain at least half marks in each of the two languages selected by candidates for the Lower Grade of the Translation Test to

* The paper accompanies this Report.

secure a pass. I am not, however, prepared to recommend the measure. The few remaining reports of the Examiners contain no special remark.

22. The last suggestion of Mr. Price repeats the recommendation made by me in my last Annual Report. In Appendix A. I give the return called for by G. O., 23rd April last, No. 134. The number of this class of candidates who appear for the Special Tests is, I find, less than I supposed; but the number is, it will be observed, rapidly increasing. The MS. answer paper accompanying this Report is that of a candidate who passed the Vernacular branch of the General Test in 1856, and is a strong argument in favour of the change in the rules now recommended.

23. The General Test Examination was held on the 1st and two following days of February 1870.

24. The following Officers superintended the Examination :—

Station.	Name of Superintendent.	Designation.
Bangalore	J. Garrett, Esq. ...	Director of Public Instruction.
	C. Waters, Esq. ...	Principal, High School.
	Rev. E. H. DuBois ...	Do. Bishop Cotton's School.
	Mr. J. Coleman ...	Superintendent, Government Book Depôt.
Bellary	„ J. Clapham ...	Head Master, Normal School.
	R. Rice, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	W. R. Kershaw, Esq. ...	Head Master, Provincial School.
Chicacole	J. Hope, Esq. ...	Acting Principal Assistant Collector.
	V. Appa Rau ...	Head Master, Anglo-Vernacular School.
Chatterpore	R. H. Lyons, Esq. ...	Deputy Collector.
	Mr. H. Stewart ...	Head Master, Onslow Institution.
Cuddapah	W. Taylor, Esq. ...	Head Master of the Zillah School.
Cuddalore	J. D. B. Gribble, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	G. A. Parker, Esq. ...	Do.
	E. C. Perrett, Esq. ...	Head Master of the Zillah School.
Chittoor	J. B. Jones, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	R. Sewell, Esq. ...	Do.
	C. Tiruvengadam Naidu ...	Head Master of the Zillah School.

Station.	Name of Superintendent.	Designation.
Coimbatore	H. M. Winterbotham, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	F. W. Keighly, Esq. ...	Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Combaconum	W. C. Hayne, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	F. A. Nicholson, Esq. ...	Principal, of the Provincial College.
Calicut	W. A. Porter, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	W. H. Glenny, Esq. ...	Head Master of the Provincial School.
Cannanore	C. McIsaac, Esq. ...	Acting Head Master of the Normal School.
	and 3 Assistant Masters.	
Cochin	Mr. A. R. Watson ...	Hd. Master, Rajah's School.
	and an Assistant Master.	
Kurnool	A. F. Scaly, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	E. Turner, Esq. ...	Head Clerk, Collr.'s Office.
Masulipatam	Ramaswami Naiker ...	Assistant Collector.
	C. L. B. Cumming, Esq. ...	Salt Deputy Collector.
	P. V. Narasimha Rau ...	
	Rev. Clayton.	
	Rev. Sherman.	
Madras	Rev. Rutnum.	
	and 3 others.	
	E. Thompson, Esq. ...	Principal, Presidency College.
	C. E. Gover, Esq. ...	Do. Male Orphan Asylum.
	B. Lavery, Esq. ...	Do. Pacheappa's Institution.
Madura	G. Bickle, Esq. ...	Do. Government Normal School.
	G. Duncan, Esq. ...	Assistant Masters, do.
	W. Morgan, Esq. ...	
	W. Burroughs, Esq. ...	
	F. S. Evans, Esq. ...	Professor, Presidency College.
Mangalore	Rev. P. Percival.	
	Rev. E. Crampton.	
	and 17 others.	
	H. F. Clogstoun, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	Mr. C. Phillips ...	Head Master, Zillah School.
Nellore	and 8 other Assistants.	
	M. R. Weld, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
Ootacamund	C. Lawder, Esq. ...	
	C. Stolz, Esq. ...	
Palamcottah	G. T. Mackenzie, Esq. ...	Do. do.
	C. Kotaya ...	Dy. Inspector of Schools.
	C. A. Galton, Esq. ...	Assistant Commissioner.
	and an Assistant.	
	J. A. Davies, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	and 2 Assistants.	

Station.	Name of Superintendent.	Designation.
Rajahmundry ...	H. Newman, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	H. G. Prendergast, Esq. ...	Inspector of Police.
	C. M. Barrow, Esq. ...	Head Master of the Provincial School.
Salem ...	H. T. Knox, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	E. N. Overbury, Esq. ...	Do.
	J. Small, Esq. ...	Hd. Master, Zillah School.
Secunderabad....	Captain W. Rowlandson ...	Sub-Assistant Commis- sary-General.
	C. A. Bird, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
Tanjore ...	C. Creighton, Esq. ...	Principal, Tanjore Mission School.
	L. R. Burrows, Esq. ...	Head Assistant Collector.
Tranquebar ...	and 3 employés of the Hd. Assist. Collector's Office.	
Trichinopoly ...	T. J. Maltby, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	Rev. Mr. Adolphus and 3 Assistants.	
Trevandrum ...	J. Ross, Esq. ...	Principal, High School.
	J. Bensley, Esq. ...	Head Master, High School.
Tellicherry ...	W. Logan, Esq. ...	Sub-Collector.
	J. Moss, Esq. ...	Head Master, Normal School.
Vizagapatam ...	G. Vedanta Chari and 5 Assistants.	Dy. Inspector of Schools.

25. The following is a list of the Examiners in the different subjects :—

Name of Examiner.	Language.	Subject.
B. Lavery, Esq. ...	English.	Dictation.
Rev. G. Warlow ...	Do.	Spelling.
G. Bickle, Esq. ...	Do.	Grammar.
Rev. J. Tanner ...		
Rev. W. Welsh ...	Do.	Geography.
F. S. Evans, Esq. ...	Do.	Geography and History.
J. Bradshaw, Esq. ...	Do.	History.
W. P. Evans, Esq. ...	Do.	Hand-writing and Arithmetic.
O. E. Gover, Esq. ...		
C. Waters, Esq. ...		
G. Duncan, Esq. ...	Tamil.	Arithmetic.
W. Joyes, Esq. ...	Do.	Spelling and Dictation.
G. P. Savundranayagam Pillay ...	Do.	Grammar.
Rev. P. Percival ...	Do.	Geography and History.
Rev. P. Evers ...	Do.	Hand-writing.
Y. Vencataramiah ...	Telugu.	Grammar and Hand-writing.
V. Krishnama Charry ...	Do.	Spelling, Dictation, and History.
J. Moss, Esq. ...	Do.	Arithmetic and Geography.
E. Thompson, Esq. ...	Malayalum	All subjects.
J. Garrett, Esq. ...	Canarese.	Do.

The following table shows the number of candidates registered, examined, and passed :—

NUMBER OF CANDIDATES REGISTERED.				NUMBER OF CANDIDATES EXAMINED.				NUMBER OF CANDIDATES PASSED.			
Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
2,861	618	734	4,213	2,757	579	694	4,030	194	332	176	702

27. The successful candidates have been classified as follows :—

(1). As to the Districts in which they were examined—

Districts.	No. of Passed Candidates.
Bangalore ...	45
Bellary ...	41
Coimbatore ...	28
Cuddapah... ..	28
Ganjam ...	7
Godavery ...	42
Kistna ...	25
Kurnool ...	10
Madras ...	156
Madura ...	36
Malabar ...	37
Nellore ...	13
North Arcot ...	41
Ootacamund ...	2
Salem ...	10
South Arcot ...	9
South Canara ...	36
Tanjore ...	59
Tinnevely ...	8
Trichinopoly ...	16
Vizagapatam ...	36
Travancore ...	16
Secunderabad ...	1
Total ...	702

(2.) As to the Agency by which they were instructed—

Instructing Agency.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Government Schools ...	82	112	69	263
Schools receiving Grants-in-aid	88	143	65	296
Other Schools ...	2	36	3	41
Private Tuition ...	22	41	39	102
Total...	194	332	176	702

(3.) As to Race—

Race.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Europeans and East Indians...	2	44	...	46
Hindus ...	192	271	176	639
Mahomedans ...	...	17	...	17
Total ...	194	332	176	702

(4.) As to the Vernacular languages in which they passed—

In Telugu ...	...	...	188
In Tamil... ..	...	...	101
In Malayalum ...	...	...	44
In Canarese ...	...	...	37

28. The numbers of candidates registered and examined exceeded those of any preceding year; and the general result showed a slight improvement on that of 1869, rather over 17 per cent. of the candidates having passed.

29. The management of the examination was conducted with complete success throughout. A Committee composed of Mr. Bickle of the Normal School, Madras, Mr. Moss of the Normal School, Vizagapatam, and my Secretary drew up three complete sets of papers in English and in such a way that, while all three papers in each subject were equal in difficulty, the questions in any one of them gave no clue to those in the others. The first set was despatched to stations most remote from Madras, as Chetterpore, Vizagapatam, Palamcottah, and Mangalore; the second to stations nearer Madras, as Coimbatore, Salem, and Cuddapah; and the third set was reserved for the candidates at Madras. The papers were put into type in my Secretary's house, and carried thence to the Penitentiary, where they

were struck off under his close supervision. They were then placed under seal, and so kept till the latest safe date for despatch, which was conducted in private by my Secretary, assisted by the Manager of my Office. The Vernacular papers were drawn up in single sets, but were otherwise similarly treated. The additional precaution was taken also of registering each packet passed through the post. By these and other arrangements between thirty and forty thousand test papers were safely circulated without even a rumour being raised as to the nature of the questions. Also the greatest vigilance was enjoined on the Superintendents, and I have the satisfaction to report that candidates were everywhere made to feel that the examination was not a trifling matter; that they could not do wrong with impunity.

30. Several minor irregularities were attempted in the examination-room; they were, however, in most cases detected, and the offender punished by expulsion. But so gross a case of cheating occurred at Palamcottah that I have to bring it to the notice of Government. The delinquents in the case are three brothers, Rama Rao, Krishna Rao, and Raguttama Rao (all candidates for the examination), and Rungasawmy Iyengar, a Cutcherry Gumastah, employed by the Superintendent to aid in the conduct of the examination. The fraud, which was happily discovered by Mr. Davis, C. S., at the end of the second paper, was intended to secure the passing of two of the brothers, Rama Rao and Krishna Rao, and was thus attempted: Rama Rao remained outside the examination-room writing, with the aid of books, one set of answer papers for himself, and getting another person to write a second set for his brother Krishna Rao, while inside the room the third brother, Raguttama Rao, personated Rama Rao, and Rungasawmy Iyengar aided and abetted the trick by registering Rama Rao as present, by conveying the question papers out to him, by smuggling the fraudulent answer papers into the examination-room, and inserting them in the bundles of genuine papers, and generally by being the chief agent in the transaction. Two of the brothers, Raguttama Rao and Krishna Rao, were at the time in Government employ, but were, together with the Gumastah Rungasawmy Iyengar, dismissed by Mr. Longley, the Collector, from the service after full inquiry into the case, which immediately took place. With this report I enclose the Collector's proceeding in the case (enclosure A.) and recommend, as Mr. Longley suggests, that the names of all four delinquents be published in the *Fort Saint George* and *Tinnevely District Gazettes*, with the nature of their offence, that the brothers Rama Rao, Krishna Rao, and Raguttama Rao be prohibited from offering themselves for examination in any district, and that Rungasawmy Iyengar be debarred from future Government employ.

31. I have also to make a similar recommendation in the case of one Streenivasa Iyer, late a Clerk in the Office of the General Duty Deputy

Collector, Madura, but dismissed from the post by the Collector of Madura for fraudulently passing himself off as a passed candidate. His case is detailed in enclosure B.

32. The Reports of the Examiners on the General Test Examination need little or no remark. The general result was, as has been seen, rather better than that of last year, and the answer papers generally were somewhat improved. Though there were numerous instances of candidates failing in all subjects, the cases of very disgraceful failure were fewer than ordinary. The fact is that the gradual rise in the number of marks required to secure a pass has raised the test in the estimation of candidates, and the majority now read as steadily for it as others do for the University Entrance Examination.

Receipts.					RS.
Special Test ...	...	...	...	...	24,379
General Test ...	...	...	...	...	25,176
Total ...					49,555
Disbursements.					
Special Test ...	...	...	...	...	15,776
General Test ...	...	...	...	...	14,832
Office Establishment, &c.	...	...	...	...	3,636
					34,244
Secretary's salary	...	...	...	...	3,000
					37,244

33. Appendix B. is a statement of receipts and expenditure of the Commission for the official year 1869-70. The abstract in the margin shows that (excluding the Secretary's salary) the expenses connected with the examinations left a surplus of Rupees 15,311.

APPENDIX A.

Return showing the Number of Candidates who have, during the last three years claimed admission to the Special Tests in English, on the ground of having passed in the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Branches of the General Test Examination.

No.	Station.	IN 1867.		IN 1868.		IN 1869.	
		No. of Candidates who passed the Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	No. of Candidates who passed in the Vernacular Branch.	No. of Candidates who passed the Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	No. of Candidates who passed in the Vernacular Branch.	No. of Candidates who passed the Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	No. of Candidates who passed in the Vernacular Branch.
1	Bangalore...	7	1	8	...	16	6
2	Bellary ...	10	...	5	4	14	2
3	Calicut ...	6	2	9	7	9	8
4	Chicacole ...	1	1	4	...	7	...
5	Chetterpore ...	6	...	12	...	16	...
6	Chittoor ...	8	1	14	2	23	1
7	Coimbatore ...	11	2	17	1	23	5
8	Combaconum ...	9	2	13	6	10	10
9	Cuddalore ...	14	4	13	6	25	13
10	Cuddapah ...	10	2	10	5	21	7
11	Cochin ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
12	Kurnool ...	8	1	6	1	10	...
13	Madras ...	46	4	58	4	42	8
14	Madura ...	15	8	32	7	39	16
15	Mangalore ...	12	...	10	...	10	7
16	Masulipatam ...	7	1	13	1	19	1
17	Negapatam ...	10	...	16	3	15	1
18	Nellore ...	18	1	21	2	19	3
19	Ootacamund ...	1	...	2	...	3	...
20	Palamcottah ...	22	3	35	11	33	22
21	Rajahmundry ...	31	4	35	6	42	6
22	Salem ...	15	...	23	2	22	5
23	Secunderabad ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
24	Tanjore ...	4	2	8	5	17	6
25	Tellicherry ...	6	...	7	2	9	5
26	Trichinopoly ...	10	2	18	4	14	8
27	Trevandrum ...	3	...	2	...	3	...
28	Vizagapatam ...	8	...	12	1	22	...
Total ...		299	41	403	80	484	140

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Account in connexion with the Commission during the official year 1869-70.

RECEIPTS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	DISBURSEMENTS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
To amount of Fees collected from Candidates for the Special Test Examinations held in August 1869 (minus refunds) ...	24,379 0 0		Salary of the Secretary	3,000 0 0	
To do. collected from Candidates for the General Test Examination held in February 1870 (minus refunds) ...	25,176 0 0		Cost of Office Establishment	3,588 0 0	
			Office Contingencies	48 6 6	
					6,636 6 6
			To the under-mentioned stipends of Examiners connected with the General Test Examination held in February 1869, as sanctioned in G. O., 4th May 1869, No. 147 :—		
			1 Examiner in English	1,200 0 0	
			2 do in do at 900 Rupees each	1,800 0 0	
			3 do in do at 800 Rupees each	2,400 0 0	
			1 do in Tamil	900 0 0	
			1 do in do	800 0 0	
			1 do in do	750 0 0	
			1 do in do	700 0 0	
			1 do in do	900 0 0	
			1 do in Telugu	800 0 0	
			1 do in do	800 0 0	
			1 do in Malayalum	600 0 0	
			1 do in Canarese		
					11,650 0 0
			To Contingent expenses incurred in connexion with the re-examination of the General Test held at Trichinopoly and Salem, as sanctioned in G. O., 21st June 1869, No. 219	40 14 10	
					40 14 10
			To the under-mentioned stipends of Examiners connected with the Special Test Examinations held in August 1869, as sanctioned in G. O., 3rd March 1870, No. 74 :—		
			1 Examiner in Norton's Law of Evidence and Mahomedan Law	1,315 0 0	

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			1 Examiner in Kindersley's Law of Evidence	1,355 0 0	
			1 do in Criminal Procedure Code, Civil Rules of Practice, Law of Torts, and Equity	1,365 0 0	
			1 do in Civil Procedure Code and Hindoo Law	1,926 0 0	
			1 do in Penal Code	1,043 0 0	
			1 do in Criminal Rules of Practice	652 0 0	
			1 do in Law of Contracts, Stamp Rules, Salt Law, Salt Manual, Limitation Act, Stamp Act	553 0 0	
			1 do in Revenue Regulations and Acts, and Circular Orders Board of Revenue	1,475 0 0	
			1 do in Book-keeping and Budget Manual	200 0 0	
			1 do in Sea Customs Law and Sea Customs Manual	120 0 0	
			1 do in Précis-writing	1,304 0 0	
			1 do in Telugu Translation	800 0 0	
			1 do in Tamil do	953 0 0	
			1 do in Malayalum do	347 0 0	
			1 do in Canarese	310 0 0	
			1 do in Hindustani	25 0 0	
					13,743 0 0
			To sum paid on account of the late Jeyaram Chettiar, for services rendered by him in connexion with the Special Test Examination of August 1869, as sanctioned in G. O., 7th March 1870, No. 76	92 0 0	
			To Contingent expenses incurred in connexion with the Special Test Examinations held in August 1869, as sanctioned in G. O., 14th December 1869, No. 391	1,940 12 8	
			To Contingent expenses incurred in connexion with the General Test Examination held in February 1870, as sanctioned in G. O., 30th March 1870, No. 104	3,141 8 2	
					5,174 4 10
Total ...	49,555 0 0			Total ...	37,244 10 2

APPENDIX.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

The Under Secretary to Government, Public, &c., Departments, is directed to request the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations to state whether the numbers entered in Appendix A to the Commissioner's Report, dated 15th October 1870, refer to *distinct individuals* or to *candidates*, i.e., in the sense in which a man may be counted once for each test for which he presents himself.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, (Signed) H. E. STOKES,
4th November 1870. *Under Secy. to Govt.*

To the Secy. to the Comsnr. for the U. C. S. Examinations.

—
No. 414.

MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned has the honour to state that the numbers entered in Appendix A of the Commissioner's last Report refer to *distinct individuals*: that is, no candidate has been counted more than once in each year, however many tests he appeared for at the same examination.

MADRAS, (Signed) GEO. DUNCAN,
8th November 1870. *Secy. to the Commissioner
for the U. C. S. Examinations.*

To the Under Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

—
No. 319.

MEMORANDUM.

The Under Secretary to Government, Public, &c., Departments, is directed to request the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations to be good enough to prepare a revised Statement A showing the number of *candidates* who have claimed admission to each test, whether in the same year or not. It is unnecessary that the statement should show the place of examination. It is observed that a return of *candidates* was called for; and the statement in its present form does not admit of comparison with the

statistics of numbers examined and passed, nor of an estimate being formed of the effect of the recognition of the Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Branches in producing the falling off in the results.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, (Signed) H. E. STOKES,
10th November 1870. *Under Secy. to Govt.*
To the Secy. to the Comsnr. for the U. C. S. Examinations.

—
No. 10.

MEMORANDUM.

The Acting Under Secretary to Government, Public, &c., Departments, is directed to request that the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations will expedite the submission of the revised Statement A, called for in the Memorandum from this department, No. 319, of the 10th November last.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, (Signed) H. WELLESLEY,
9th January 1871. *Acting Under Secy. to Govt.*

To the Secy. to the Comsnr. for the U. C. S. Examinations.

—
From G. DUNCAN, Esq., Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Under Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 23rd January 1871, No. 23.

In reply to your Memorandum, dated 9th instant, I have the honour to state, by direction of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, that the information called for in Memorandum, No. 319, of the 10th November last, can only be obtained by long and laborious work, involving many hundreds of references to Gazettes and loose papers in the form of candidates' applications for examination, and that it is not possible to supply the information at present, as the Commissioner's office establishment is fully occupied with pressing work.

2. The Commissioner believes, however, that the return is really not needed, and that, owing to the unintentional omission of the words "or Anglo-Vernacular" before the word "Branch" in the last sentence of paragraph 13 of the Report for 1868-69, Government have been led to misapprehend the extent of the alteration desired by the Commissioner. What the Commissioner intended to recommend was

that all candidates coming up for the Special Tests in English should be obliged to pass some previous literary test in English, such as the English Branch of the General Test, which, under the rules at present in force, is included in the Anglo-Vernacular Branch.

3. Persons come up for the Vernacular Branch of the General Test, the easiest of the tests to pass, and so qualify themselves for admission to the Special Tests in English; but, usually, they know so little of the English language that their chance of passing the Special Tests is small indeed. It is this class of candidates only that the Commissioner wishes to exclude from the Special Tests, a rapidly increasing class, as is shown by Appendix A. In 1867, they numbered 41; in 1868, 80; and in 1869, 140.

ORDER THEREON, 10th March 1871, No. 55.

The Report of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, submitted with the foregoing letter, shows that 3,222 candidates, or 190 more than in 1868, were registered for the Special Test Examination held in August 1869. Of these, 147 were candidates for the Police Test.

2. The number of candidates passed for the Judicial Tests, and generally the proportion of successful as compared with unsuccessful candidates for the same tests, have steadily decreased since 1865; but the number of passed candidates for the Higher Grade, Revenue Test, has steadily increased, though the per-centage on the whole number examined has fallen off. The falling off in the per-centage of success is to be expected owing to the diminution of unpassed men already connected with the Administration, and to the supply of competent persons being in excess of the demand; while the increase of candidates is due to the diffusion of education, and to the encouragement which a little knowledge gives to men of superficial attainments to present themselves for examination. The Commissioner is unable to account for fluctuations in the proportion of candidates successful at the Precise and Translation Tests, and asserts that the standard is kept as nearly as possible uniform. The Government admit that these are precisely the tests in which it is most difficult to ensure uniformity of standard; but they doubt whether success as complete as the Commissioner believes has been attained.

3. The results of the examination for the test for Pleaderships in District Moonsiffs' Courts are worse than those of 1868. The number of candidates registered and examined in 1869 were 735 and 738, against 692 and 665 in 1868; and the number and per-centage of successful candidates have fallen from 83 and twelve to fifty-two and seven.

The necessity of the measures ordered in G. O., 23rd April 1870, has been confirmed by the results now reported.

4. The levy of a fee on admission to the Police Test Examination appears to have had the effect intended, the number of candidates examined having fallen from 275 to 126. It has also produced a good effect on the proportion of successful candidates. Out of 126 examinees, only thirteen, or less than ten per cent., failed entirely; while in 1868, the total failures were ninety-two or thirty-three per cent.; and the candidates who completed the full test were 10.3 per cent., against 9.4 per cent in 1868. The Commissioner remarks that the failures occur chiefly in Evidence, and, being of opinion that it is too much to expect the class of candidates who appear for the test to gain half the marks assigned to that difficult subject, recommends that the minimum be reduced to one-third, which is the proportion required of candidates for the Test for Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts. A lowering of the standard of difficulty of the Evidence paper would be a more perfect method of remedying the evils; but the Government think that fifty per cent. is too high a minimum to be required for a mere pass, and accordingly sanction the Commissioner's proposal. In his report for 1868-69, the Commissioner suggested that only candidates who have passed the English Branch of the General Test, or the University Matriculation Examination, should be admitted to the Special Tests in English, to which language most candidates are restricted. Mr. Duncan, in his letter, dated 23rd January 1871, No. 23, explains that the term "English Branch" was intended to include the Anglo-Vernacular Branch also. In the present report, the Commissioner repeats the suggestion, which he observes is endorsed by one of the Examiners, Mr. Price, and Statement A of the Appendix is designed to supply the information called for in Government Order, 23rd April 1870. This return only partially fulfils the object for which its preparation was ordered, as it refers to the number of *individuals* who claimed admission to any Special Test during the three years terminating in 1869, instead of to the number of *candidates* for each test; and, for this reason, it does not afford the means of comparing, under the head of each test, the total number of examinees with the proportion admitted on the ground that they had passed the Vernacular Branch of the General Test, nor does it furnish any information as to the success of these latter in the Special Test. It is, however, clear from the return that a rapidly increasing proportion of candidates depends upon the Vernacular Branch of the General Test for their admission to the Special Test; the number of these having increased more than three-fold from 1867 to 1869. It appears that the complete information originally called for cannot be obtained without much time and labour, and the aspect of the case is materially altered by the

explanation furnished in the Secretary's letter, dated 23rd January 1871. The Government, therefore, resolve to comply with the Commissioner's recommendation, that no candidate shall be admitted to the Special Tests in English who has not passed either the English or Anglo-Vernacular Branch of the General Test. This rule will be enforced at the examination of 1872, and a Notification to that effect should be duly published.

5. The results of the General Test Examination held in February 1870 show a slight improvement. The figures given below compare the returns with those of 1868-69 in each of the three branches. The per-centage of success is, as usual, highest in the English, and lowest in the Vernacular Branch, under which head it has sunk from 7·8 to 7·1. It remains to be seen what effect the increase in the minimum of marks sanctioned by G. O., dated 23rd April 1870, No. 134, will have upon the number of candidates and the per-centage of success. Should the former number be excessive, it will be necessary again to consider the best method of restricting the number of examinees to those who have some chance of passing :—

		ANGLO-VER- NACULAR BRANCH.				ENGLISH BRANCH.		VERNACULAR BRANCH.			TOTAL.			
		Total Number of Candidates re- gistered.	Number examin- ed.	Number success- ful.	Per-centage of success.	Number examin- ed.	Number success- ful.	Per-centage of success.	Number examin- ed.	Number success- ful.	Per-centage of success.	Number examin- ed.	Number success- ful.	Per-centage of success.
1868-69	...	3,992	2,319	182	7·8	643	249	38·7	827	202	24·4	3,789	633	16·7
1869-70	...	4,213	2,757	194	7·1	579	332	57·3	694	176	25·4	4,030	702	17·4

6. Paragraphs 30 and 31 of the Commissioner's Report are separately disposed of.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

Papers relating to the Special Test Examinations of 1869.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations notifies that the next Annual Examination in the subjects prescribed for the Special Tests under the Revised Rules, published under date the 3rd January and 27th June 1866, and 22nd January and 7th June 1867, will be held on the 23rd and six following days of August next at the places given below :—

Chatterpore,	Bellary,	Ootacamund,	Cochin,
Chicacole,	Nellore,	Negapatam,	Trevandrum,
Vizagapatam,	Chittoor,	Combaconum,	Calicut,
Rajahmundry,	Madras,	Tanjore,	Tellicherry,
Masulipatam,	Cuddalore,	Trichinopoly,	Mangalore,
Kurnool,	Salem,	Madura,	Bangalore, and
Cuddapah,	Coimbatore,	Palamcottah,	Secunderabad.

2. Candidates must send in their applications on printed Forms, which may be obtained from all Tahsildars and Treasury Deputy Collectors, so as to reach the *Collectors of the Districts** in which they desire to be examined on or before the 20th of June next, after which date no applications will, under any circumstances, be received.

3. Every application must be accompanied by the prescribed fee as laid down in the following revised scale sanctioned by Government, under date the 22nd April 1869 :—

			RS.
I. A.—Judicial Test,	Civil, Higher Grade	...	10
II. A.— Do.	Criminal do.	...	7
III. A.—Revenue Test,	General do.	...	7
I. B.—Judicial Test,	Civil, Lower Grade	...	6
II. B.— Do.	Criminal do.	...	6
III. B.—Revenue Test,	General do.	...	5
IV.— Do.	Salt Department	...	5
V.— Do.	Sea Custom Department	...	4

* NOTE.—For Trevandrum, Cochin, and Bangalore, the applications should be sent to the Resident of Travancore and Director of Public Instruction, Mysore, respectively.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

NORTON'S LAW OF EVIDENCE.

1. Quote the definition given of English Law.
2. What is secondary evidence of an instrument, and when is it admissible? Explain the rule that there are no degrees of secondary evidence.
3. Hearsay evidence is constantly acted on in the ordinary affairs of life; why should it not be received in judicial inquiries?
4. What is the distinction between criminating and degrading questions? What is the law with regard to such questions being put to witnesses?
5. Is evidence of a verbal prior or contemporaneous agreement admissible to vary the terms of a written contract? Are there any exceptions to the general rule? Can evidence of a subsequent verbal agreement varying the terms of a written contract be received, and how ought a new contract of such a nature to be proved?
6. State the legal presumption as to intention, giving the substance of Lord Mansfield's remarks on the subject?
7. What is the meaning of the phrase *res judicata*? On what points must a Judge be satisfied before giving effect to a plea of this nature?
8. What rules should be observed in receiving as evidence the admission of a party to a suit?
9. Explain and illustrate the action that a person is not bound to disclose his own title?
10. Give the golden rule with regard to the interpretation of statutes, and the observations of an eminent English Judge on the subject.

LAW OF EVIDENCE—Lower Grade.

1. State which is the best evidence in the following cases. What is the rule quoted from Best to determine whether the evidence offered is or is not the best that can be produced? Explain your answer with reference to it.
 - a. A is indicted for assaulting B. C witnessed the assault from a distance, and D was present at the spot where the assault took place.
 - b. In a suit upon a bond, the document is proved to have been lost. The plaintiff has a copy in his possession, and it is also in his power to produce the attesting witnesses to prove its contents.
 - c. A landlord sues to eject his tenant for violating a condition of the lease. The instrument of lease is in his possession, and he has also

evidence to show that the defendant admitted that the condition in dispute was one of the conditions of the lease.

2. What do you understand by an estoppel in pais? Apply its doctrine to the following cases, and state the result.

a. A hypothecated his house to B for Rupees 100 in 1865, and again hypothecated the same house to C in 1867 for Rupees 200, in the presence of B, who then said nothing about the hypothecation in his own favour.

b. A, one of the ostensible partners of a firm, retires from the firm without giving notice of his retirement to B one of their customers.

3. Distinguish between Malice in fact, and Malice in law. Give instances.

4. What is the test for determining whether a given piece of evidence is hearsay? Apply it to the following cases:—

a. A writes to say that he saw B kill C, and his letter is produced in evidence against B after A's death.

b. A asserts that he has been in possession of a piece of land in dispute, and produces and offers to prove rent chits executed by several deceased tenants whose possession is admitted.

5. State the difference between patent and latent ambiguity. Give instances.

6. State in what cases, and why a notice to produce is not necessary to entitle a plaintiff to offer secondary evidence of the contents of an instrument in the possession of the defendant.

7. Define a dying declaration. On what grounds, and subject to what limitations is it admissible in evidence?

8. What do you understand by "Taking judicial notice"? Mention the principal matters that may be judicially noticed.

9. What are the limitations subject to which an entry against interest, and an entry in course of business are admissible in evidence.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE—Higher Grade.

1. In what case will the Court return the plaint to the plaintiff, in order to its being presented in the proper Court?
2. What kinds of irregularity in the sale of moveable property will vitiate the sale?
3. How shall a Decree be executed, which is ordered to be executed against the legal representative of a deceased person?
4. A sues B and others, and requires to enforce B's attendance as a witness. Can he enforce it, and if so, how?

5. A obtains a Decree against B, and in execution desires to attach a debt due from C to B. Can he attach it, and if so, how will the attachment be affected?

6. The plaintiff requires the production of a document known to be in the defendant's possession, when, and how, will he procure its production?

7. The plaintiff mistakes the day fixed for the hearing of the Suit, and fails to appear on it, can it make any difference to him whether or no the defendant also appears to make answer?

8. When the plaintiff fails to perform an act for which time has been allowed, the Court is required by Section 148 "to proceed to a decision of the Suit on the record, notwithstanding such default." In such case has the Court no alternative?

9. When a claim to attached property is preferred under Section 246 what is the one thing to be inquired into by the Court? The answer must be very short, and *not* in the words of the Section.

10. A applies for permission to sue B *in forma pauperis* for damages on account of expulsion from caste; and the Court rejects his application. He cannot appeal for two reasons, what are they?

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE—*Lower Grade.*

1. "If at the first hearing of a suit it should appear that the parties are not at issue on any question of law or fact, the Court may at once give judgment." In whose favour? In favour of the plaintiff or of the defendant?

2. "When a party to a suit appears in person at any hearing of the suit, he may be examined as a witness." In whose behalf, and in what way?

3. State briefly the difference between permitting a plaintiff to withdraw from his suit under Section 97, and disposing of the suit under Section 98.

4. "A defendant once discharged shall not again be imprisoned on account of the same decree." Do you know of any exception to this rule?

5. When may a written statement of the plaintiff's case be tendered?

6. If the defendant is found, how is service of the Summons made?

7. What must the "written statement" be confined to?

8. What shall the judgment contain?

9. Where must application for execution of the decree be made?

10. "All suits shall be commenced by a plaint." Does this rule apply to pauper suits?

ment of lease

CIVIL RULES OF PRACTICE—(*Higher and Lower Grades*).

1. Who is the proper person to present an application for review of judgment? When should the application be heard; and if the review desired appear to be necessary, how should the Court proceed?

2. A Civil Judge at the close of a suit pronounces judgment and makes a note of decision, and retires from the service.

(2.) A Judge writes his judgment in Chambers, but dies before it is pronounced in open Court. What is to be done in each of these cases?

3. When may a pleader address the Court out of his turn?

4. What persons are entitled to obtain copies of what records on application?

5. How are processes issuing from the Civil Court of Tinnevely to be served on parties residing in Ceylon?

6. What documents must accompany a Memorandum of appeal, or an application for the admission of a special appeal?

LAW OF CONTRACTS.

1. What is a "chose in action"? What are the incidents attaching to a wife's chose in action as between husband and wife?

2. A Hindu lady wishes to give Rupees 5,000 to some public charity out of her own separate estate. Is she competent to make the gift of her own will, and what is the law on the point?

3. A, a partner in a sugar factory, gives a guarantee as to the value and nature of a consignment without the authority of his partners B and C. He also subsequently submitted their joint affairs to arbitration without the consent or knowledge of B and C. He further grants a deed of release to a debtor without the knowledge or consent of his two partners. What is the binding nature of these acts of A as against B and C?

4. A agrees to supply B for twelve months with 100 skins per mensem at 8 Annas per skin, to enable the latter to fulfil a contract he has with C. A agrees in default of supplying the skins to pay B Rupees 300. Of what nature is this contract, and is it enforceable?

5. A, after his marriage, settles Rupees 10,000 on his wife in consideration of his natural affection for her. He also settles Rupees 10,000 on B in consideration of his having paid Rupees 100 for him at a former time when he was in trouble. Are both, or either of these considerations *good* or *valuable*; what is their effect; and will both or either be binding on the creditors of A?

6. A draws a Bill of Exchange in favour of B at three days' sight.

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What is the course to obtain payment, and when can payment be legally demanded?

7. What is the difference between Hindu, Mahomedan, and English law in regard to the marriage of lunatics? Why is the difference made?

LAW OF TORTS.

1. Define the word "Easment," and draw the distinction between "Easment" and "License."

2. Explain briefly the meaning of the rule "let the superior answer for it."

3. A sends his horse to Waller's Stables to be shod. The farrier lames him. Who would be liable for the damage done, Waller or the farrier? Upon the determination of what question does their liability rest?

4. A sells a gun to B, fraudulently representing it to be a safe one, and made by a particular maker. The gun bursts and injures B. May he have an action against A, and why? If B had lent the gun to D, and D had been injured, would D have had a right of action against A?

5. What points must be proved in an action brought for the infringement of a trade mark?

6. Who are properly called common carriers? When does their liability commence, and when cease? A carrier between the towns, of B and C, receives a parcel addressed to D, a town beyond his limits. A gives the parcel to E a carrier to D who loses it. Who is liable, and why, to the owner of the parcel?

HINDU LAW.

1. Is it proper for a Brahman to adopt his sister's sons? If not, why not?

2. What disqualifies a widow from inheriting her husband's property?

3. In default of natural kin, who will inherit the property of a Sudra?

4. What two things together constitute the true consideration for inheritance?

5. A, B, and C are brothers, of whom A is the eldest and the managing member. C dies, leaving D an illegitimate child. Immediately afterwards A and B divide the estate. Can D sue A for maintenance? Explain your answer.

6. Where several persons are living together in coparcenary, what alone will justify the alienation by the managing member of more than his own share in the joint estate?

7. A, B, C, and D are brothers. It appears that ten years ago B and D entered into a contract. Is this circumstance evidence of division having taken place? Explain your answer.

8. What is the most general ground of impartibility?

MAHOMEDAN LAW.

1. What is meant by the expressions "true grandfather" and "false grandfather," "true grandmother" and "false grandmother"?

2. Who are a person's "distant kindred"? Under what circumstances do they inherit, and into what classes are they divided.

3. Describe what is meant by "the right of representation," and show why it is not allowed by Mahomedan Law.

4. What course ought to be pursued, if the sum of the shares to which the sharers are entitled exceeds the whole estate that has to be divided between them? What is this process called, and when only can it occur?

5. To what extent is a person answerable for the debts of one whose property he has inherited? What is the legal presumption when two or more persons jointly contract a debt, and to what extent is each person liable?

6. A Mussulman died intestate without issue. Five nephews, being the sons of his two sisters of the whole blood, and three cousins, being descendants in the male line of his paternal great-grandfather, were his only surviving relatives. Which of them were entitled to inherit his property? Give the reason for your answer.

7. When can the superintendent of an endowment appointed by the grantor thereof be removed, and under what circumstances can the grantor himself dismiss him?

8. Suppose a donor continues in possession after he has given away a portion of his property, what are the rights of the donee? State the exceptions to the rule.

EQUITY.

1. A agrees in writing to sell an estate to B. In the articles for the purchase of the estate, there is a provision that if either of the parties breaks the condition, he shall pay Rupees 1,000 to the other. Would

this provision give A the option of paying the penalty, and so relieving himself from specific performance of the agreement?

2. Define the words "Trust," "Express Trust," "Implied Trust."

3. Give some instances in which the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery is concurrent with the jurisdiction of the Courts of Common Law.

4. What is meant by "part performance" of an agreement? Give illustrations.

5. Agreements which the Court will decree to be specifically performed must be (1) according to the forms prescribed by Law; (2) between parties able and willing to contract; (3) they must be certain and defined, equal and fair. Explain briefly the meaning of this?

6. Suppose a devise of real estate and a bequest of personalty. How would the Court proceed if no person is named who shall act as Trustee?

INDIAN PENAL CODE—(*Higher Grade*).

1. In reference to those offences which depend upon the absence of consent, explain what amounts to a consent according to the Code, *i.e.*, in other words, state under what circumstances, and in what cases a consent is void, and is not such a consent as is intended by the Code.

2. Z offers a purse of money to Y, a Public Servant, as an inducement for showing to undue partiality in the discharge of Y's official duty. Y takes the purse. Has Z committed any, and what offence?

3. Explain where the right of private defence of the body commences, and in what case it extends to the causing of death to the assailant.

4. The Towns' Improvement Act requires the owner of every carriage, horse, &c., kept within the Municipal limits, to give to the Commissioners half-yearly statements in writing containing a description of the vehicles and animals liable to tax. A gives in such a statement, but understates the number of carriages subject to the tax. What offence has A committed?

5. State the rule laid down in the Code as to the compounding of offences.

6. The Officiating Priest, in the case of a Sutte by a widow thirty years old, sets fire to the funeral pyre. What offence has he committed? If the act does not amount to murder, explain why?

7. What are the points which should be established in evidence in an indictment for the offence of receiving stolen property?

8. What is the limit of the term of imprisonment which can be awarded in default of the payment of fines imposed in the case of offences punishable with imprisonment as well as fine?

9. I find the key of A's house-door which A had lost, and commit house-trespass by opening the door with that key and entering A's house. What offence have I committed?

10. A, a shop-keeper, has lost some money by selling articles on credit to B. He then, to protect himself from further loss, says to his manager, "Don't let B have any more things except for ready money, for I have no opinion of his honesty." Does this amount to defamation. If not, why not?

INDIAN PENAL CODE—(*Lower Grade*).

1. Define "valuable security," "injury," and "good faith."

2. A female commits suicide by throwing herself down a well. The Village Moonsiff reports to the Sub-Magistrate that she died of cholera. Has the Village Moonsiff committed any, and what offence?

3. State how many persons are necessary to constitute an "Unlawful Assembly," and explain the difference between "rioting" and "affray."

4. The Dusserah and Mohurram occur together. A Sub-Magistrate, acting under the Magistrate's directions, prescribes, by an order duly published in the town of which he is Sub-Magistrate, the streets through which the processions shall pass. The heads of the Mussulman population, say A, B, C, and D, carry their taboot in procession through one of the prohibited routes. What offence have A, B, C, and D committed? Frame a Charge sheet against them.

5. Z commits a public nuisance for which he is punishable with fine only under the Code. The Magistrate accordingly fines him 150 Rupees, which Z is unable to pay. To what term of imprisonment can the fine be commuted? State the scale of commutation in such cases.

6. A, a Ryot, has a right of way for himself and his ploughing cattle through B's field. B, however, places a hedge round the field and prevents A from passing. Has B committed any, and what offence?

7. Explain the difference between "Theft" and "Criminal Misappropriation."

8. When does "theft" become "robbery," and what is necessary to turn "extortion" into "robbery"?

9. Define "Criminal Intimidation."

10. What distinction does the Code draw between "robbery" and "dacoity"?

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—(*Higher Grade*).

1. When a Magistrate determines to send an accused person for trial before the Court of Session, what steps should he take to ensure the attendance before the Court of prosecutors and witnesses for the prosecution, and for the defence, and to what penalties would they be liable for refusal to attend or for non-attendance?

2. When can a Court of Session take cognizance of offences without any charge being preferred by a Magistrate?

3. What power has the High Court to interfere with a sentence or order passed by a Magistrate and confirmed in appeal by the Sessions Judge?

4. What persons may a Police Officer arrest without warrant or order from a Magistrate, and what is to be done with the persons so arrested?

5. State fully the procedure laid down for the guidance of Magistrates when proceeding under Chapter XXI. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (of the maintenance of wives and children).

6. What powers have the Police to search dwelling houses without the warrant of a Magistrate, and what should the Magistrate do when the seizure of property is reported to him by the Police?

7. Of what offences are Police Officers authorized to take cognizance without an express order from a Magistrate, and for how long can they detain an accused person in custody without producing him before a Magistrate?

8. A prisoner escapes from Jail, where could he be tried for this escape?

9. A, a Justice of the Peace, exercising jurisdiction under Statute 53, George III., Chapter 155, Section 105, sentences B, a European British subject, to pay a fine of Rupees 50. B appeals, and the sentence is confirmed by the Sessions Judge. Can the High Court quash or modify the sentence? Why?

10. Define "Magistrate," "Powers of a Magistrate," "Criminal Court," "Court of Justice," "Special Law," "Local Law."

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—(*Lower Grade*).

1. What Magistrate has a pardon to what persons, and what should he do to whom the pardon is tendered pending the termination of the trial.

2. Of what offences are all persons bound to give information to the Police?

3. When a person who is committed for trial before a Court of Session shall appear to be of unsound mind, how should the Court proceed?

4. A Magistrate of the District orders a person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife. The order is disobeyed, and the Magistrate orders the person to be imprisoned with hard labour for one month. Is there any appeal against this order, or any means by which it could be reversed.

5. If a wife refuses to live with her husband, can the Magistrate pass an order for maintenance against the husband? If the wife is living in adultery, would she be entitled to such order?

6. If a person is charged with an unbailable offence, is it lawful for a Magistrate to release him on bail?

7. Under what circumstances and from what persons are Magistrates empowered to take security for keeping the peace?

8. What powers have the Criminal Courts to award compensation for loss or damage?

9. Z is charged with murder before the Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely. The Joint Magistrate, after due investigation, discharges Z. Could the Magistrate of the District interfere, and how? Suppose the inquiry to have been held before the Magistrate of the District, could the Court of Session interfere?

10. A Magistrate requires a person to find security for good behaviour. Is there any appeal against this order, and, if so, to what authority does it lie?

CRIMINAL RULES OF PRACTICE—(*Higher Grade*).

1. A case of assault has been tried, and the prisoner has been acquitted. What information must be given in columns 3, 7, and 8 of the Calendar?

2. The first head of charge against a prisoner is that he has committed theft, the second head of charge that before the committing of the theft he was convicted by a Magistrate of theft in a building. What additional power of punishment on account of the previous conviction is given in this case (i) by the Whipping Act, (ii) by the Penal Code?

3. Describe the procedure to be followed in trying a case under Section 48 of the Police Act.

4. When a fine has been realized, what is to be done with the amount during the time allowed for appeal?

5. A Subordinate Magistrate stops a case in the middle of trial, discovering that it is beyond his jurisdiction, and forwards the parties with the record of his proceedings to a full power Magistrate. Will

any part of that record be available as evidence in the new trial held by the latter ?

6. Three prisoners appear before a Magistrate on a charge of theft. On inquiry into the case it appears that the first prisoner has committed the offence charged against him, that the second prisoner has committed no offence, and that the third prisoner has committed the same theft as the first prisoner, but having made preparation for causing hurt is punishable under a different Section, and liable only to the Court of Session. What should the Magistrate do with each of these three prisoners ?

CRIMINAL RULES OF PRACTICE—(Lower Grade).

1. What is the object of interrogating a prisoner ?
2. A petitioner presents a complaint to a Subordinate Magistrate. The offence charged is beyond the Magistrate's jurisdiction. What is the Magistrate to do ?
3. How many kinds of warrant are there ? What is the purport of each ? To whom will each be addressed ?
4. When a case is committed to Sessions what papers have to be forwarded to that Court and elsewhere ?
5. In what cases will appeals lie from the sentences of (i) Subordinate Magistrates of the Second Class, (ii) Subordinate Magistrates of the First Class, (iii) full power Magistrates ?
6. At a preliminary inquiry held on a charge of murder, it becomes necessary to put off the proceedings for three weeks, to secure the attendance of an important witness who is not present. What can the Magistrate do to ensure the appearance at the further date (i) of the prisoner, (ii) of the witnesses now in Court, (iii) of the witness first mentioned ?

LIMITATION ACT.

1. State the period of Limitation in each of the following cases :—
 - (1.) Suits for shares in joint family property. When does the cause of action commence ?
 - (2.) Suits to recover any money paid under protest in satisfaction of any claim made by the Revenue authorities on account of arrears of revenue or demands recoverable as arrears of revenue.
 - (3.) Suits for damages.
 - (4.) Suits for goods sold by retail.

- (5.) Suits against Trustees and their representatives for breach of trust, &c. Explain fully the law relating to the description of suits.
- (6.) Suits for the recovery of any legacy.
2. Explain how the right to sue, lost under the Law of Limitation, can be revived, and in what cases can this be done.
3. How are the periods of Limitation in suits between merchants for balances of Accounts Current, in suits in which the cause of action is founded on fraud, and in cases of legal disability to be computed ?
4. What persons are to be deemed to be under legal disability ?
5. What is the period prescribed for enforcing the judgments of the undermentioned Courts :—
 - Courts established by Royal Charter.
 - Civil Courts not established by do.
 - Summary demand of a Revenue authority.
6. To what cases are the Limitations of thirty years and sixty years applicable ?

STAMP LAW.

1. State the difference between Schedules A and B, specify the value of the stamp to be used in each of the following cases. Cite the Acts which legalize these Schedules :—
 - (1.) Agreement to cultivate in consideration of an advance of 200 rupees.
 - (2.) A bill of exchange for Rupees 10,000 drawn in a set of two, and payable six months after date.
 - (3.) A Deed of sale, the consideration money expressed in which amounts to Rupees 3,000.
 - (4.) Petitions of appeal presented to the High Court and to any Civil Court, not being from an order rejecting a plaint, or from a decree, or order having the force of a decree.
 - (5.) Petition of appeal presented to the Board of Revenue.
 - (6.) Plaint in a suit in which the value of property claimed amounts to Rupees 12,000.
2. When are Government or its servants in the Stamp Department responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of Deeds or Instruments entrusted to the Collector of Stamp Revenue of the District for the purpose of being stamped ?
3. Specify the documents to which the provisions of those Sections of the Stamp Act which relate to impressing the correct stamps on Deeds inadvertently executed on paper not bearing the proper stamp, and Civil Courts receiving in evidence unstamped or insufficiently

stamped Deeds on payment of the proper stamp duty and penalty, do not extend.

4. Explain the Law regarding the refund of the stamp duty on Plaints in certain cases.

5. Describe the affidavits liable and not liable to stamp duty.

6. Who must bear the expense of furnishing the proper stamp to a receipt for a sum of money, and what is the penalty for refusal?

REVENUE LAW—(*Higher Grade*).

1. What do you understand by the term "Permanent Settlement?" When was the Permanent Settlement introduced: what is its object and what its principal features?

2. With what view has the Court of Wards been instituted? What are its powers as laid down in Section 2, Regulation V. of 1804; how far do they extend; and when only can it exercise them?

3. Under what circumstances can a Collector call upon a person accused of an offence punishable under Regulation IX. of 1822, to find security, and how may he act on failure to produce such?

4. When can a Settlement Officer remit, for reconsideration, an award made by arbitrators acting under Act XXVIII. of 1860?

5. When and to what extent can private land be temporarily occupied for public purposes, and in what cases can the owner of such land claim that the occupation of it shall become permanent?

6. State under what circumstances, and how far, Civil Courts can direct the refund of stamp duty on plaints filed before them.

7. When a claim to waste land, proposed to be sold on account of Government, has been admitted by a Collector, how and within what period can it be disputed, and by what Court is such a suit cognizable?

8. What are the rules to be observed in the sale of land for arrears of Revenue?

9. Define the term "Arrears of Rent," as used in Act VIII. of 1865. In what cases, other than summary suits, can Collectors set aside distraints for arrears of rent; and what is the effect of such interference on the part of the Collector?

10. Define the terms "Company" and "Year of Assessment" as used in Act IX. of 1869. What are the exemptions from the action of this enactment?

REVENUE LAW—(*Lower Grade*).

1. How is a Zemindar to proceed in filling up the appointments of Kurnams attached to his estate, who have been dismissed by Civil Courts?

2. A Kurnam is charged with the embezzlement of Rupees 145. The Collector, verbally, refers the case for trial, under Regulation IX. of 1822, to the Tahsildar of a Talook other than that in which the accused is employed. This Officer, after examining the complainant, witnesses and defendant upon oath, passes a judgment fining the delinquent the sum embezzled. Are there, in this case, any infringements of law or procedure? If there are, point them out.

3. Under Regulation IX. of 1822, when is it discretionary, and when compulsory with a Collector to refund to persons money which has been exacted or received from them by a public servant?

4. What, under Act VII. of 1839, are the powers and responsibilities of Tahsildars?

5. The stamp on a Deed of sale where the consideration expressed is Rupees 900 should be Rupees 12. A sells a piece of land to B for this sum. The Deed of Sale is through error, written upon a stamp of Rupees 5. Is B liable to any penalty? If so, what? Saying that the stamp on the Deed written by A ought to have been Rupees 8, instead of Rupees 12, would there be any difference in the penalty which could be exacted from A?

6. Can Act II. of 1864 be applied to any purpose or purposes other than the collection of Land Revenue? If so, state in what cases.

7. What is the law regarding the validity and effect of permits for the transit of liquor granted?

(a.) By Collectors.

(b.) By Abkari Renters.

(c.) By licensed Vendors.

What is the penalty for carrying liquor without a permit?

8. Mention the classes of village servants who are excluded from the benefits of Act IV., 1864. With whom does it lie to decide to what village servant the Act applies, and to whom it does not, and how are claims to the enjoyment of any portion of the Village Cess to be disposed of?

9. When a summary suit to enforce the terms of a tenancy is brought under the Rent Recovery Act, what point is it necessary to prove before the suit can be sustainable? What signatures should a puttah granted under Act VIII. of 1865 bear?

10. Is a person, taxed under Act IX. of 1869, legally bound to present to the Collector any statement of his profits? Under what circumstances can an assessment once fixed be increased?

CIRCULAR ORDERS, BOARD OF REVENUE—(*Higher Grade*).

1. What course is to be followed when suits are filed in Civil Courts against Collectors and their Subordinates for acts done in their official capacity as Revenue Officers?

2. State what are the principal points of procedure to be observed by Collectors with regard to Board petitions?

3. Name the chief duties of the Deputy Collector in charge of the District Treasury. What Departments are under his charge, and how far is he authorized to issue orders to Tahsildars?

4. In fixing or making revisions of assessments, what principles should be observed? What are the general heads under which all lands should be classed?

5. What are the powers to order refunds of sums erroneously credited to Government?

(a.) Of Collectors.

(b.) Of the Board of Revenue.

Is there any limit to the time within which such refunds can be sanctioned by the above-named authorities? If there is, mention it.

6. Under existing orders, is the moveable property of a person, dying intestate and without heirs, to be considered an "Escheat or not, and why? How is such property to be disposed of?

7. What steps must be adopted before private land is taken possession of by the Officers of any department under Government? What is to be done when the compensation sought is in the form of other land?

8. Give the rules referring to the sub-division of Gardens or Survey fields.

(a.) In Districts lately surveyed.

(b.) In Districts not recently surveyed.

9. What are the rules for the commutation of pensionary allowances? Can a life pension of Rupees 50 per annum be commuted?

10. State the orders of the Board of Revenue as to the disposal of the Title Deeds of enfranchised Inams, the holders of which have died before they could be delivered to them?

CIRCULAR ORDERS, BOARD OF REVENUE—(*Lower Grade*).

1. What is the course to be adopted for the realization of arrears of Revenue due on lands sold under the decree of a Civil Court? Can these, in any case, be recovered through the Court executing such decree?

2. In what way is the pension to be granted to an Uncovenanted Officer retiring after his full term of service to be calculated?

3. What particulars should the return relative to tanks, furnished by Collectors to Superintending Engineers, show?

4. A makes a darkhast for a plot of ground belonging to the village in which he resides, and the Tahsildar hands it over to him. This done, C, who had six months before resigned this land to Government, and B, who is the owner of the adjoining field, both lay their claims before the Tahsildar, who, however, rejects them on the ground that they should have been preferred prior to possession being given to A. They both appeal to the Divisional Officer, who cancels the Tahsildar's decision, and adjudges the land to B. A and C then appeal to the Collector, who decides in favour of the latter.

Which decision is correct? Give your reasons for the opinion arrived at by you, and state why the other decisions are incorrect.

5. What are the orders laid down for the purpose of repressing encroachments on lands set aside for public purposes; such as open spaces in towns, burial grounds, market places, &c.

6. How are Inams irregularly granted by Subordinate Revenue Officers, without authority, to be dealt with?

(a.) When such grants have been founded on fraud.

(b.) When they have not been so founded.

7. Under what conditions and with what provisos can ryots utilize, free of payment of water cess, jungle streams and natural pools?

8. What are the recent orders relative to the course to be followed in the service of processes, and the distraint and attachment of property on account of arrears of Revenue?

9. What are the abstracts having reference to stamped papers and adhesive stamps, which are kept by the Native Account Department of the Collector's Office? To whom, and when, are these abstracts to be furnished?

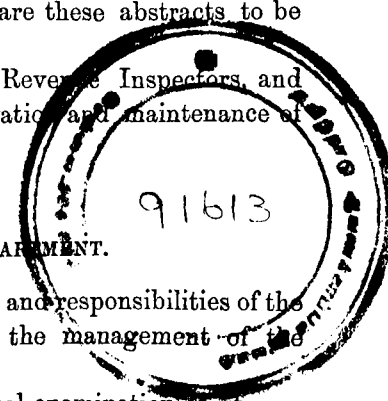
10. What are the duties of Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors, and Village Officers with regard to the preservation and maintenance of boundary marks?

RULES OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

1. Explain briefly and distinctly the duties and responsibilities of the several Officers of the Provinces, to whom the management of the Stamp Department is entrusted.

2. What provision is made for the periodical examination of stamps in the District Treasuries? When and by whom is the examination to be made?

3. Under what circumstances may applications for getting unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents impressed with the proper stamp be complied with? To whom are such applications to be presented at



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Madras and in the Provinces; and what is the procedure from the receipt of application till it is finally returned to the parties?

4. What are the responsibilities of the Collector and of his Treasury Deputy in the matter of issuing fresh stamps in lieu of spoiled or damaged papers?

5. State what particulars are entered in the stock accounts kept by the Treasury Deputy Collector and Treasurer, and which of these furnish the materials required for the preparation of the accounts sent to the Superintendent of Stamps.

6. Explain how certificates for refund of stamp duty are passed for payment.

7. Explain in what respect the system of remunerating stamp vendors by a discount is preferable to the commission system.

8. What are the rates of discount allowed to vendors under the discount system, and what is the minimum value of the stamps to be purchased at one time to entitle vendors to discount?

SALT LAW.

1. Under what law was the salt monopoly of the Madras Presidency established, and what parts of that law have been repealed by the recent Madras Act II. of 1869?

2. What is the penalty for any private individual undertaking the manufacture of salt, except on the account or with the permission of Government, and how are informants to be rewarded?

3. Explain the procedure laid down for the Board of Revenue in cases in which the seizure of salt illegally manufactured, sold, &c., may be reported to them.

4. How are persons deeming themselves aggrieved under the Salt Regulations by any Act or Order of Government, of the Board, or of their Officers, to obtain redress?

5. By what Regulation was the Salt Law of the Presidency extended to the Provinces of Canara and Malabar, and what rendered this separate Regulation necessary?

6. What was the object of Regulation V. of 1831, and to what extent is it now in force?

SALT MANUAL.

1. Explain briefly what transactions are recorded in Statement No. 2, in regard to the annual engagement for the manufacture of salt.

2. In what statement is the Coodivarum payable to each salt manu-

facturer entered, and what precautions are taken for the amount due to each being actually paid to him?

3. State briefly the procedure observed in conducting the sales of salt referring to the statements in which the money received and the salt sold are entered.

4. What check is exercised in the Huzur against the tendency of the salt servants to understate in the accounts the proceeds of the salt sold?

5. Are the sales of salt on different accounts entered in the same statement or in different ones? In the latter case, explain in what statements they are entered, and what sales in each statement.

6. Is any account kept in the Salt Cutcherry or division to show the sales from each heap? State what particulars are contained in this statement, and what objects it fulfils.

7. Point out the form of the daily cash chitta referring to it by its number in the manual. State by whom this account is kept, and explain briefly how the daily transactions are entered in it and closed.

8. How often in the month are remittances generally sent from the salt stations, and what particulars are shown in the document which accompanies these remittances?

9. What is the object of the "Permanent Advance Fund;" Explain briefly what descriptions of charges are paid from this fund, and how it is reimbursed.

THE LAW RELATING TO CUSTOMS AND CONSERVANCY OF PORTS.

1. Under what conditions may re-imported articles of country produce be entered as Indian or country goods; and state the only exception to this general privilege of re-importation of goods as country?

2. What is the penalty for landing or shipping goods at any port not a legally constituted landing or shipping port?

3. Who has the power to appoint warehousing ports?

4. State what powers are vested in Customs Officers deputed to boardships under Section 41 of the Customs Act?

5. When are claims for abatement or refund of duty on account of damaged goods allowed?

6. Give the periods of imprisonment, in default of payment of penalty or fine, which a Magistrate may award for offences under the Customs Act, and how may payment of fine be enforced?

7. What is the penalty for improperly discharging ballast, rubbish, &c.?

8. What are the penalties for having prohibited gunpowder, &c., on boardship?

THE LAW RELATING TO CUSTOMS AND CONSERVANCY OF PORTS.

1. When are jetsam goods entitled to free entry ?
2. How are all confiscations and penalties imposed under Customs Act VI. of 1863 disposed of ?
3. Define the meanings assigned to the following terms used in Act VI. of 1863:—"Free Ports," "Foreign Ports," "Foreign Goods," "Coasting Vessel," "Master or Commander," "Warehouse."
4. What is the penalty for refusing to receive an Officer of Customs on boardship ?
5. What is the procedure in respect of goods liable to confiscation seized by a Police Officer on suspicion that they had been stolen ?
6. How are goods re-landed from a vessel returning to port, or putting into another port to be dealt with ?
7. What is the penalty for discharging fire-arms in port, except for the purpose of making a signal of distress ?
8. What is the penalty for hoisting unlawful colors in port ?

SEA CUSTOMS MANUAL.

1. What is the object of charging godown rent ?
2. State the terms of the guarantee letter given, when the whole of the import cargo of a ship has not been landed, or satisfactorily accounted for.
3. What precautions are taken to prevent combustibles being brought into the Custom-house, and what is the penalty for infringement of the rule ?
4. State the procedure in respect to the entry and clearance of Coasting Steamers ?
5. What is the rule in regard to refund of duty on ships foundering at sea ?
6. What is the penalty for refusing to admit Customs Officers to have access to private ware-houses ?
7. What is the fee for granting supplemental manifests ?
8. For what period may goods remain in bond without payment of duty ?
9. How are charges for packing deceased seamen's effects, and the boat-hire for shipping them, to be met ?
10. How are all certificates belonging to deceased seamen to be disposed of ?

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SEA CUSTOMS MANUAL.

1. Cite the practice in reference to under-valued goods.
2. When is abatement of duty on tariff goods allowed ?
3. State the procedure in respect to timber drifted on the coast.
4. Enumerate authorized ports for the landing and shipment of goods in the Ganjam
5. And Malabar Districts.
6. What declaration is required to be made on application for drawback ?
7. What allowance is made on account of ullage and leakage on spirits removed under bond from distilleries in the Mofussil for exportation by sea ?
8. What stamps must Bills of Lading for export goods and parcel tickets bear ?
9. When are free exports allowed to all imported goods ?
10. What are the rules regarding the examination, &c., of deceased seamen's effects ?

BUDGET MANUAL.

1. Describe the procedure under which the Budget Grants are annually fixed by the Financial Department.
2. What alterations are the Local Governments empowered to make in a sanctioned Budget, and under what restrictions ?
3. The fixed monthly salary of a Collector was by a mistake omitted to be provided for in the Budget Estimate. What should be done in regard to its payment ?
4. A Member of the Bombay Government is on leave in Madras for six months. May his salary be paid from the Madras Bank when there is no provision in the Madras Budget Estimate, and, if paid, to what grant should it be debited ?
5. Name the chief Local Funds in the Madras Presidency, and state their assets.
6. Note the leading points of difference between the Budget Estimate of Local Funds and that of Imperial Receipts and Charges.

BOOK-KEEPING.

1. Explain the single and double entry systems, and state the advantage of each.
2. What do you understand by "Opening" and "Closing" entries ?
3. How do you balance the Ledger ? What will the Balance sheet represent ?

4. Explain the following terms :—Quick Stock, Dead Stock, Assets, Liabilities, Invoice, Indent, Bill of Lading, and Bill of Exchange.

5. A sends to the Madras Bank a Cheque drawn in his favor by B on the Oriental Bank, and requests that the amount may be placed to his credit. What entries should be made in the Ledgers of the two Banks ?

6. The net payment of Rupees 2,000 made to a Judge on account of his salary involves three deductions : (1) Rupees 250 on account of an advance previously drawn ; (2) Rupees 150 on account of Civil Fund ; and (3) Rupees 150 on account of Income Tax. Write out the transactions under the double entry system.

7. A Bill of Exchange was purchased on Calcutta from the Madras Bank for ten lakhs of rupees at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium, giving them in return two bills, one on the Tanjore Collector for eight lakhs at one-eighth discount, and the other for two lakhs on Tinnevely at par. Adjust the transaction in the Madras Bank Account under the double entry system.

8. A, B, and C have fixed Deposit Accounts with the Madras Bank for six months, and for Rupees 50,000 each. Allowing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, give the Ledger entries for closing the accounts of each at the end of the sixth month, and transferring the balance in favor of B to A for the next half-year.

POLICE DEPARTMENTAL PAPER.

1. Define "Cattle" as in Act XXIV. of 1859.

2. Briefly explain the different powers given under Sections 13, 14, and 16 of the same Act, relative to the appointment of Additional and Special Police Officers.

3. What are the duties of the Police under Section 21 of the above Act ?

4. What powers are given under Section 49 of the Act, with reference to public assemblies, &c. ?

5. At what rates and for what purposes are deductions made from the pay of the force ?

6. To what clothing are its Members entitled free of charge, and how often to each ?

TRANSLATION—(Higher Grade).

FIRST LANGUAGE.

Translate the following passages into the Vernacular :—

This was a case referred for the opinion of the High Court by the Officiating District Munsiff of Palmanair, in the Zillah of Chittoor, in Suit 197 of 1866.

From the facts stated it appeared that the plaintiff was a decree-holder in a suit instituted in the District of Cuddapah, and, in execution of the decree, caused certain moveable and immoveable property of the judgment debtor to be attached. The defendant preferred a claim to the property as a purchaser.

Upon an investigation of the defendant's claim, the Court found that part of the property claimed was not liable to attachment, and directed its release, but the claim of the defendant to the greater part of the property attached was refused. No order was made as to costs.

The plaintiff now brought a suit to recover Rupees 49, being the amount of the costs alleged to have been incurred by him in his successful opposition to the claim of the property under attachment. The suit was brought more than a year after the order upon defendant's claim.

The questions submitted by the High Court were, first, whether the suit was maintainable ; and, if so, secondly, whether the suit was barred under Clause 5, Section 1, of Act XIV. of 1859.

The Court delivered the following :—

JUDGMENT.—We are of opinion that the suit is not maintainable. The consideration of the plaintiff's right to the costs of the proceeding under Section 246, Act VIII. of 1859, was an incident to the determination of the principal question, and within the discretion of the Judge by whom the claim to the property in dispute was heard and determined. It is only when the costs are made a part of the order (which is not subject to appeal) and then by execution under it, that a party can in such cases enforce the payment of costs. The Judge might, in review, have extended the order to the granting of the plaintiff's costs ; but, unless included in the order, the plaintiff can have no right to them. The plaintiff, therefore, cannot recover in the present suit.

Khurreeta from the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to the Maharajah Rugahoo Raj Singh Bahadoor, a.c.s.i., Rewah.

My Agent for Central India, in one of his reports on the prevailing distress in Bundelcund, has brought to my notice the various measures which you have adopted for alleviating the sufferings of your famine-

stricken subjects. I have been exceedingly gratified to hear from him that you have set on foot several works of public utility; that you have been spending a monthly sum of Rupees 3,480 for the support of the destitute; that you have removed restrictions on the importation and transit of grain; and that you have in some cases suspended the collections on account of revenue. By these means you have been able to save many persons from starvation, and have given a proof of your liberality and enlightened spirit. For this conduct, and for your generous contribution of Rupees 10,000 to the Allahabad Relief Fund, I desire to offer you my best thanks.

TRANSLATION TEST—(Lower Grade).

And second language in Higher Grade.

Translate the following passages into the Vernacular :—

The case of Mahomed Baksh requires the immediate interposition of the Court. The accusation against the Goyendahs (spies in the pay of the Police) named in his petition amounts to a charge of robbery by open violence, and should be treated as such. His house is alleged to have been broken into at night, during his absence from home, by a gang of about twenty-five persons with torches, who compelled his wife by force and menaces, to disclose where his money was deposited, and did not quit her, till they had thus obtained 305 rupees in cash, besides all the gold and silver trinkets of the women and children of his family, and several articles of household property which they took as spoil. She raised the neighbourhood, he says, by her cries; but the people could only pity, not assist her, for the chiefs of the gang disclosed to the terror of them all that they were Goyendahs.

The native rulers of the country early discovered the fact, that east of the mountains the district slopes down constantly towards the sea with an average fall of about ten feet per mile: and they took advantage of this lay of the land to establish a most effectual, though simple, system of irrigation. Wherever the surface dipped a little on either side of the main river, a strong curved embankment was run up to the height of a few feet with its concave side facing the river; and a channel was taken off at a spot nearly as high above the level of the sea as the top of the embankment. By means of this channel, water was made to run in flood-time to the low-lying land, and the tank or reservoir was complete. Flowing against the embankment, the water rose to the required height, and became available for irrigation by means of sluices

and channels. To prevent the embankments of large tanks being breached by heavy waves dashing against them in windy weather, their inner sides were faced with stone-work. Surplus water was carried off by water channels placed at proper levels; and was sometimes made to supply a series of smaller tanks, constructed on lower levels.

PRECIS WRITING—(English).

Read the following papers :—

No. 190. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 30th April 1867, No. 2,653.

Read the following letter from Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 27th April 1867.

1. Act XVII. of 1867 provides that all articles *not* enumerated in the Schedule annexed to the Act shall be imported free of duty; having, however, been called upon to pay Import duty on a case of corals (rough worm-eaten *sea* corals on strings) imported by us from Southern Europe, which are not enumerated in Schedule A. of the Act, under the somewhat singular plea that they are "Jewellery!" we have the honor to request that you will favor us with the opinion of the Board as to whether duty is legally chargeable on corals under the above heading.

2. We enclose copies of correspondence which has already passed between us and the Collector of Sea Customs regarding this matter.

From Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., to the Collector of Sea Customs, dated Madras, 25th April 1867.

As we observe that, under Act XVII. of 1867, all goods which are not therein enumerated are free of Import duty, and, understanding that you purpose charging duty on a box of corals which we are about to pass through the Custom-house under the heading in the Tariff of an item "Jewellery," we have the honor to inform you that we cannot acknowledge your action in this matter, as corals on the rough, we think, cannot, under any circumstances, represent "Jewellery," and only become such when they are polished and mounted on gold, &c. As it is our intention to dispute the charge, we will thank you to take an opinion of the Board of Revenue on our objection. In the meantime, please to permit us to pass the box of corals under our deposit.

From the Collector of Sea Customs, to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., dated Sea Custom-house, 25th April 1867, No. 423.

1. Duty is charged on "Corals" under the head "Jewellery," under which all jewels, stones, &c., are included, except precious stones (Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, Sapphire) and pearls.—*Vide* "Jewellery," No. 30, in Import Tariff.

2. The "Corals" will be passed after the usual examination on your deposit, if an application is made in the usual form. The one put in does not state the value, which is necessary.

3. If you object to duty being levied, you can appeal to the Board of Revenue after the charge has been made.

From Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., to the Collector of Sea Customs, dated Madras, 25th April 1867.

1. We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 423, of this date, in reply to ours.

2. We conclude, from the 1st paragraph, that your opinion as to whether corals on the rough are Jewellery is opposed to ours, and in confirmation you refer us to the Import Tariff, under the head of Jewellery, from which, after further inspection, we find you have failed to convince us that duty can legally be charged on corals under the above heading.

3. We prefer following the prescribed course, that is, to refer our dispute to the Board of Revenue through your department. We will, therefore, thank you to forward a copy of our letter. Paying Import duty on the corals, and afterwards making an application to the Board of Revenue, we believe is irregular.

From the Collector of Sea Customs, to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., dated Sea Custom-house, 26th April 1867, No. 425.

1. In answer to the 3rd and 4th paragraphs of your letter of yesterday regarding the "Corals," I beg to inform you that the prescribed course is the one laid down in my letter, No. 423, of yesterday, and you will find it in Section 220, Act VI. of 1863.

2. Only cases in which the Collector has any doubt in favor of the other party are forwarded to the Board by him.

Forwarded to the Collector of Sea Customs for report. The former practice at this port, and at Calcutta and Bombay, should be reported.

No. 191. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 1st June 1867, No. 3,364.

Read again letter from Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., dated 27th April 1867, recorded in the Board's Proceedings, dated 30th April 1866, No. 2,653.

Read also the following letters:—

From the Collector of Sea Customs, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 3rd May 1867, No. 446.
Board's Proceedings, April 30th, 1867, No. —.

1. The practice at this port has always been to charge duty on corals, but this argument will not apply to Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.'s objection to pay duty, which is grounded on paragraph 2 of Act XVII. of 1867.

2. In the Trade Returns corals and other stones have always been entered under the head "Jewellery;" and the same head, No. 30, in the new Tariff, specially exempts only "Precious stones and pearls;" all other stones used for ornament, such as coral, amethyst, carbuncle, turquoise, garnet, onyx, &c., &c., are, therefore, undoubtedly chargeable with duty. The word "Jewellery" I define to include any article worn as an ornament, and a single row of coral beads is worth from 5 rupees to 5,000, without any setting whatever. Rows of onyx beads are often worn as jewellery in the same way, and I see no reason why unset corals and onyxes should not pay duty as well as those mounted in gold.

3 I would further refer the Board to paragraph 15 of the Report of the Tariff Committee, from which the Tariff on Imports was drawn up. Clause 2nd includes all articles paying above 10,000 rupees duty in the last five years (except philosophical instruments).

The duty here on corals in 1864-65 was Rupees	19,932	12	7
In Calcutta	24,847	10	6
In Bombay	10,623	0	0

Total Rupees... 55,403 7 1

and it was certainly never intended that, when such an amount was collected on corals, they should be freed. If they are freed, what is to be charged under Jewellery, and what is the meaning of excepting only precious stones and pearls under the head "Jewellery?"

From Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 8th May 1867.

With a view to ascertain the opinion of the Board as to whether we can be relieved in future from the trouble and inconvenience which, in the present instance, have occurred through the Collector of Sea Customs having detained a box of corals belonging to us in the Custom-house for

a long time past, we have the honor to forward herein copies of correspondence which have passed between the above Officer and ourselves, with respect to the removal of the box into our own custody. We add—

First.—Corals under the new Tariff, and according to the practice existing in Calcutta, are not really chargeable with duty, and, in consequence, an approximate valuation was all that was necessary we should render to obtain permission of the box.

Second.—That, assuming duty to be chargeable, we have rendered a liberal valuation for the above-mentioned corals, ascertained by placing the box in a scale, deducting a small fare, and valuing the net weight at 12 rupees per lb., about the highest valuation ever submitted for corals of similar quality.

Third.—That we have submitted an invoice for the box.

Our only motive for objecting to open the box is, as will be gathered from the enclosed copies of correspondence, that, by so doing, the sale of the corals is affected, and, in explanation, we beg to inform you that coral dealers are a peculiar class of merchants, who live in the interior, and visit Madras few times in a year, and we rarely fail in coming to terms with them regarding the sale of a batch of corals, providing that the boxes containing the corals have not been opened. In that case, however, the merchants look on the goods with suspicion, and conclude that they have been inspected from time to time, and rejected by others, from some cause which their fears alone construe into something inherently wrong with the goods, and a lower price than would otherwise be obtained has consequently to be accepted.

Copies of Correspondence.

From Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., to the Collector of Sea Customs, dated Madras, 4th May 1867.

With reference to the obstruction which is being put by your department in the way of our clearing a case of corals marked F. T., an obstruction which we think should not exist, keeping in view that under the new Act the goods are most certainly exempted from duty, we have the honor to request that you will inform us whether we are to be allowed to take delivery of the box without further action in the matter. To open it at the Custom-house, which would cause it in a great measure to become unmerchable, we are opposed to do, and the only way we see of getting out of the difficulty, if you are determined that that shall still stand in the way, is to suggest that you will let the case be removed into our godowns; be retained there on joint custody with yourself, and be opened and examined in the presence of your department before the next batch of coral merchants who visit Madras.

From the Collector of Sea Customs, to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., dated Madras, 6th May 1867, No. 459.

In answer to your letter of the 4th instant, regarding the "Corals," I have the honor to inform you, that they will be passed on production of your invoice of value, if you have one. If you have no invoice, they will be passed after examination according to custom.

From Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., to the Collector of Sea Customs, dated Madras, 6th May 1867.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 459, of this date, and, in reply, to inform you that we have already submitted the only invoice we have for our box of corals. We have moreover had the box weighed gross, and, after estimating a moderate fare, have valued the corals in our Import Pass at or over Rupees 12 per lb., a price which it is doubtful whether they will realize. Under this further explanation we trust that you will now see your way clear to allow us to pass the box unopened.

From the Collector of Sea Customs, to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., dated Madras, 7th May 1867, No. 461.

In answer to your letter of yesterday, regarding the "Coral," I regret I cannot pass them without examination, as I consider them liable to duty, and cannot judge of their value from the information given.

From Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., to the Collector of Sea Customs, dated Madras, 8th May 1867.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 461, of yesterday's date, and to state that we will now open the box of corals for your inspection only however under protest: keeping in view our having informed you that by so doing we injure their sale, and that we have endeavoured to obtain the box intact without compromising your department by an offer to have it placed in bond until we were able to open it in the presence of the dealers, when the contents could have been examined by an officer from your department to satisfy himself as to the liberal valuation we have put upon them, and further as we maintain that in accordance with the practice in Calcutta no duty is chargeable on corals under the new Tariff, and that in consequence it is vexatious to be under the necessity of giving more than an approximate valuation for the same; under all these circumstances we repeat

that we have been hardly dealt with in the matter, and we are forwarding detailed particulars and copies of our correspondence to the Board of Revenue, with a view to avoid similar annoyance in future.

From Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 11th May 1867.

1. We have the honor to pass forward, in continuation of our letter, dated the 8th instant, copy of a letter received by us yesterday from the Collector of Sea Customs, regarding our late importation of corals. Without comment, excepting so far as to point out that his individual opinion is opposed to that entertained in the senior Presidency (Bengal) where, we have already informed the Board, it is the practice to pass corals free of duty, and to Act XVII. of 1867 of the Legislative Council of India.

2. We may here mention that we have had the opportunity of seeing, on his way to Europe, Mr. Schiller, of the firm of Messrs. Borrodaile, Schiller, & Co., of Calcutta; this gentleman was appointed to sit on the Committee who revised the late Customs Act, and he informed us that corals came under the special notice of the Committee, and, in consideration of certain circumstances, too lengthy to detail, it was unanimously decided that they should be expunged from the Tariff. We have informed the Collector of this circumstance, but he replies that his memory does not bear out Mr. Schiller's statement, and we infer that he believes the subject of coral did not come up for discussion at all.

From the Collector of Sea Customs, to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., dated Madras, 10th May 1867, No. 470.

1. Your letter of the 8th instant regarding the "Corals." If you make an application to bond them, which you have not done, they will be passed under the usual form into bond, otherwise I decline to pass them unless opened and examined.

2. As regards charging duty, I consider the Calcutta practice wrong, and the matter is now before the Board of Revenue.

3. I cannot see how you have been hardly dealt with. You have been simply treated as other traders in the same article, whose cases are opened, when no invoice of value is produced.

The Board are satisfied that the Tariff Committee *intended* that coral should be taxed as hitherto, and they see good reason to believe that this was also the intention of the Supreme Government. But the law,

Act XVII. of 1867, Section 2, expressly enacts that "All articles, other than those *specified*" in the Schedules, "shall be duty free," and coral is not so specified.

In the Schedule the head Jewellery is sub-divided into "Silverware plain" and "Jewellery and plate of all kinds, excepting precious stones and pearls which are free."

Whether corals, which are unset and otherwise not prepared for wear, can, under this heading, be considered to be "specified" sufficiently to render them dutiable under Section 2 of the Act is a legal question of some nicety; and, as the practice of the Calcutta Customs too is different from that which Mr. Blair maintains, with fair show of reason, to be the correct course, while the revenue at stake is considerable, the Board resolve to recommend that a reference be made to the Supreme Government for instructions as to the course to be pursued. ●

In regard to Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.'s complaint as to the examination of goods, the Board cannot limit the discretionary power with which the Collector of Customs in virtue of his office is necessarily vested to adopt this measure in order to insure that goods are not passed without payment of the proper rate of duty. The Board also remark that Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. do not appear to have produced an invoice showing the *value* of the goods; but, even if they have done so, the Collector had undoubtedly the right to examine the contents of the case, if he saw good and sufficient reason to do so. In the present instance Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. might have bonded the case, and so have deferred the examination of it until the time of sale.

No. 192. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 5th June 1867, No. 3,435.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Sea Customs, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 28th May 1867, No. 533.

My letter to the Board, No. 446, of the 3rd instant. Subsequently to writing to the Board I wrote to the Collectors of Customs, Calcutta and Bombay, regarding corals; I have the honor to enclose copy of the Bombay reply. The Calcutta answer will be forwarded when received.

From the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, to the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, dated Bombay, 18th May 1867, No. 1,047.

With reference to your letter, No. 476, of the 11th instant, I have the honor to state that, under the old as well as under existing rules, precious stones of every description are, without exception, admitted to free entry, but corals are never, under any circumstances, exempt from payment of duty.

Submitted to Government, in continuation of the Board's Proceedings, dated 1st June 1867, No. 3,364.

No. 193. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 28th June 1867. Read the following letter from the Collector of Sea Customs, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 21st June 1867, No. 608.

Board's Proceedings, No. 3,435, dated 5th instant. I have the honor to enclose copy of the Calcutta reply regarding corals.

From the Collector of Sea Customs, Calcutta, to the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, dated 5th June 1867, No. 493.

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 475, dated the 11th ultimo.

2. The following is a list of precious stones which were passed free under the old rules, namely :—

Diamonds.	Crystal.	Real Pearls.
Onyx.	Chalcedony.	Crysolite.
Garnet.	Blood-stone.	Beryl.
Carbuncle.	Moon stones.	Opal.
Sapphire.	Amethyst.	Hyacinth.
Ruby.	Agates.	Corundums.
Emerald.	Cornelian.	Zircon.
Topaz.	Cats eye.	Oculus Mundi.
Jasper.	Nirgirvise.	Sardonyx.

Corals paid duty under the old rules.

Submitted to Government, in continuation of the Board's Proceedings under dates 1st and 5th June 1867, Nos. 3,364 and 3,435.

No. 194. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 30th July 1867. Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Sea Customs, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 12th July 1867, No. 696.

In continuation of Board's Proceedings, No. 4,037, of the 28th ultimo, I have the honor to enclose copy of a communication* from the Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, regarding corals. He has been informed of the practice at this port, and that the question as to its liability to pay duty on importation is now before Government.

* Dated 5th July 1867, No. 1,479.

Submitted to Government, in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 1st, 5th, and 28th June 1867, Nos. 3,364, 3,435, and 4,037

No. 195. ORDER THEREON, 9th August 1867, No. 1,848.

1. The Government resolve to refer, for the decision of the Supreme Government, the question raised in the above papers as to the liability of coral to Import duty under Act XVII. of 1867, which declares that all articles not specified in the Schedule attached to the Act shall be duty free.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

From W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, dated Fort Saint George, 9th August 1867, No. 1,849.

1. I am directed to forward to you copies of the papers noted in the margin, and to refer for the decision of the Supreme Government the question raised in them as to the liability of coral to Import duty under Act XVII. of 1867, which declares that all articles not specified in the Schedules attached to the Act shall be duty free.

Separate Revenue, No. 10.
Customs.
Proceedings of Board of Revenue, dated 30th April 1867, No. 2,653.
Do. 1st June 1867, No. 3,364.
Do. 5th do. " " 3,435.
Do. 28th do. " " "
Do. 30th July " " "
Order thereon, 9th August 1867, No. 1,848.

2. Coral is not so specified by name, but false coral beads are named under Glass and Glassware, and from Jewellery are excepted only precious stones and pearls which are free.

3. It appears that hitherto corals have always been included under the head of Jewellery in the Trade Returns, and it would seem that all the corals imported is more or less wrought, while it would be difficult to draw any line to show when it becomes a work of art deserving of the name of an ornament.

4. The duty derived from this article in 1864-65 was—

	RS.
In Calcutta	24,847
„ Madras	19,932
„ Bombay	10,623
	<u>55,402</u>

and at paragraph 15 of their Report to the Supreme Government, dated 7th January 1867, the Committee for the revision of the Tariff recommended the retention on the Duty list of all articles which had produced upwards of Rupees 10,000 duty in any of the last five years, excepting philosophical instruments.

5. It is to be observed that precious stones and pearls were exempt from duty under Act XVIII. of 1866, as well as under Act XVII. of 1867, and that corals were uniformly charged with duty until the passing of the latter Act.

6. Since this last date, however, the practice has not been uniform. At Calcutta corals are admitted free of duty. At Madras and Bombay duty has been charged, but at both ports the legality of the charge has been disputed.

7. Pending receipt of the decision of the Government of India, duty will continue to be charged in this Presidency, subject to a refund, should the article be declared to be duty free.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, (Separate Revenue—Customs,) to the Secretary to Government, Madras, dated Simla, 20th September 1867, No. 2,660.

1. I am instructed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th ultimo, No. 1,849, submitting, for the decision of the Government of India, whether coral is liable to Customs duty under the existing law.

2. The reference has originated in an appeal by Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. from a decision of the Collector of Customs, who has levied import duty on a case of rough unwrought coral, on the ground that all coral, whether set or unset, comes under the descriptive name of jewellery, and is thus brought under the provisions of Schedule A. of the Act.

3. In reply, I am directed to state that unwrought coral is not specifically mentioned in the enumeration of dutiable articles, and it cannot fairly be treated as jewellery. It should accordingly be passed free of duty.

ORDER THEREON, 8th October 1867, No. 2,365.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue, who will issue the necessary instructions for the free admission of unwrought coral.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

PRECIS WRITING.

வட ஆற்காடு டிஸ்ட்ரிக்டு கலெக்டர் ரிவினியூ போர்ட்டாருக்கு எழுதின பத்திரிகை.

1866(ஸ்) ஆகஷ்டு 31உ இலக்கம் 247.

திருப்பதியிலிருக்கும் ஆதிராம்ஜி மடத்தினுடைய சவரகூணர்த்த மாக கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பூமி முதலானவைகளின் வரும்படிகள் மதசம்பந்தமானவும் தர்மசம்பந்தமானவும் காரியங்களுக்கு உபயோகப்படுத்தப்படுகிறபடியினாலே அவைகளை இன்கம்டாக்ஸ்கு வரியினின்றும் நீக்க வேண்டுமென்று காலஞ்சென்ற மகந்து 1864(ஸ்)த்தில் என்னிடத்திற்கு விண்ணப்பத்தையனுப்பினர்.

2. டிப்பிட்டி கலெக்டரினாலே நடத்தப்பட்ட விசாரணையினால் மேல் வரும்படியாவும் மதசம்பந்தமானதும் தர்ம சம்பந்தமானதுமான காரியங்களுக்கே உபயோகிக்கும்படியாகவே தெரியவருகிறபடியால் அவை ஆய்க்கிட்டினுடைய 133 - வது பிரகரணத்துக்கு உள்படத்தக்கினதாக இருக்கின்றதாகையால் காலஞ்சென்ற மகந்துவும் இப்போதிய மகந்துவும் கேட்டுக்கொண்டபடிக்கு நடத்தவேண்டியது யுத்தமென்று எனக்குத்தோன்றி நான் அந்த வரியினின்றும் நீக்கினேன். இதன்மேல் இதுவரையில் மகந்துவினிடத்திலிருந்து ஜமையாசிருக்கிற வரி றூபாய்கள் 1800-றையும் மறுபடி கொடுத்துவிடும்படி போர்ட்டாருடைய உத்தரவைக் கோருகிறேன்.

போர்ட்டாப் ரிவினியாருடைய புரோசீடிங்கு

1866 - வது ஸ்ர செப்டம்பர்மீ 15உ இலக்கம் - 6607.

மேல்வரும்படிகள் வரியில் நின்று நீக்குகிறதற்கும் ஜமையான மொத்தத்தை மறுபடி கொடுத்துவிடுகிறதற்கும் கவரன்மெண்டாருடைய உத்தரவைக் கேழ்க்கப்படும்.

கவரன்மெண்டாருடைய உத்தரவு 1866(ஸ்) அக்டோபர்மீ 4உ இலக்கம் - 2647.

உத்தரவு கொடுக்கலாச்சது.

நார்த்தாறுகாடு கலெக்டர் ரிவினியூபோர்ட்டாருக்கு எழுதிய பத்திரிகை.

1867(ஸ்) நவம்பர்மீ 26உ இலக்கம் - 328.

சில கவரன்மெண்டு பத்திரங்களின்பேரில் ஜமைசெய்யப்பட்ட இன்கம்டாக்ஸ் றூபாய்கள் - 785 - யும் மறுபடி கொடுத்துவிடும்படி திருப்

பதி மகந்து தர்மாதாஜியின் வக்கீல் எழுதிக்கொண்ட பத்திரிகையின் பேரில் என் அபிப்பிராயத்தைத் தெரிவிக்கச்சொல்லி யனுப்பிய ரிவினியுபோர்ட்டாருடைய புரோசுடிங்கிஸ் சேர்ந்தது.

2. இந்த பத்திரங்கள் திருப்பதி தேவஸ்தானத்தின் சொத்துகளின் ஒரு பாகமாகவிருக்கின்றன. ரிவினியுபோர்ட்டாருடைய 1866(ஹ) 6607 - வது இலக்கமுள்ள புரோசுடிங்கிசில் கண்டிருக்கும் ஷை வருஷத்தின் ஆகஷ்டமீ 31உ 247 - வது இலக்கமுள்ள என் பத்திரிகையில் கண்டிருக்கிற டிப்டி கலேக்டரின் விசாரணையின் கீழ் வந்திருக்கிற விஷயங்களில் இவைகளுஞ் சேர்ந்திருக்கின்றன. இந்தப் பத்திரங்களை அந்தப் பத்திரிகையில் விவரமாகச் சொல்லியிராமல்போனாலும் அதில் ஆரம்பத்தில் உபயோகிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற முதலானவைகள் என்கிற வார்த்தையில் அடங்கியிருக்கின்றது.

3. கவரன்மென்டார் 1866(ஹ) அக்டோபர்மீ 4உ இலக்கம் - 2647 - யுள்ள புரோசுடிங்கிஸ் திருப்பதி தேவஸ்தானம் சொத்துகளை இன்கம் டாக்ஸ் ஆக்டிவிருந்து விலக்கி அவைகளின்மேல் ஜமைசெய்யப்பட்ட இன்கம் டாக்ஸை மறுபடியும் கொடுத்துவிடும்படி உத்தரவுசெய்தபடியினாலே மேல் கவரன்மென்டு பத்திரங்களின்மேல் ஜமைசெய்யப்பட்ட வரியை மகந்துக்கு மறுபடியும் கொடுத்துவிடவேண்டியது யுத்தமாயிருக்கிறது.

4. இந்த பத்திரங்களை 1866(ஹ) ஆகஷ்டி 31உயையுடைய என் பத்திரத்தில் விவரிக்காமல்போன காரணத்தால் கவரன்மென்டாருடைய பிரத்தியேகமான உத்தரவில்லாமல் வரியை மறுபடியும் கொடுப்பிக்கக் கூடாதென்று போர்ட்டார் அபிப்பிராயப்படுவார்களானால் அப்படி மறுபடியும் கொடுத்துவிடுதற்கு அவர்கள் உத்தரவை அடையவேண்டுமென்று கோருகிறேன்.

ரிவினியுபோர்ட்டாருடைய புரோசுடிங்கிஸ் 1868(ஹ) ஜனவரிமீ 6உ இலக்கம் - 46

1866(ஹ) அக்டோபர்மீ 4உ இலக்கம் - 2647 முள்ள கவரன்மென்டார் புரோசுடிங்கிஸ் லுள்ள உத்தரவு அப்போது உதகரித்த மொத்தத்தைமாத்திரம் அனுசரித்திருக்கிறபடியால் மேல் பத்திரிகையை கவரன்மென்டாருடைய உத்திரவிற்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

கவரன்மென்டார் உத்தரவு - 1868(ஹ) ஜனவரிமீ 15உ இலக்கம் - 117.

மேல்கண்ட மொத்தம் - ரூபாய் - 785 யும் 1866(ஹ) ஆகஷ்டி 31உ யுள்ள கலேக்டர் பத்திரிகையில் மறுபடியும் கொடுத்துவிடவேண்டிய

தாகக் கண்ட - 1800 - ரூபாய்களில் சேர்ந்திருக்கின்றதா இல்லையா வென்கிற சங்கதியைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளுகிறதற்கு கவரன்மென்டார் விரும்புகிறார்கள் அப்படிச் சேராமல்போனால் அந்த - 1800 - ரூபாய்களில் எந்தெந்த பாபத்துகள் சேர்ந்திருக்கிறதும் கலேக்டர் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டியது.

நார்த்தாறுகாடு கலேக்டர் போர்ட்டு செக்ரிடேரிக்கு எழுதின பத்திரிகை.

1868(ஹ) சூன்மீ 19உ இலக்கம் - 202.

சென்ற ஜனவரிமீ 15உ இலக்கம் - 117 முள்ள கவரன்மென்டார் உத்தரவை அனுசரித்துத் தெரிவிப்பது என்னவென்றால், திருப்பதியிலிருக்கிற ஆதிராம்ஜி மடத்தினுடைய சொத்துகளைச் சேர்ந்த சில கவரன்மென்டாருடைய பத்திரங்களின்மேல் ஜமையான வட்டிபாபத்து ரூபாய்கள் - 785 - மறுபடியும் கொடுத்துவிடுகிறதற்காக - 1866(ஹ) ஆகஷ்டி 31உ உள்ள கலேக்டர் பத்திரிகையில் கண்டிருக்கிற ரூபாய் - 1800 - லே சேர்ந்திருக்கவில்லை - இந்த ரூபாய் 1800 - ம் வருஷம் - 1 - இ - 600 - வீதம் மூன்று வருஷத்திற்கு 1860(ஹ) 32 - வது ஆக்ட்டு 1-2-ஷிடியூல் பிரகாரம் திருப்பதியிலிருக்கிற ஆதிராம்ஜி மடத்திற்காக திருப்பதி தேவஸ்தான மகந்துவினிடத்தில் ஜமையான மொத்தம்.

2. மேற்கண்ட பத்திரங்களின்மேல் வட்டியை இந்த ஜில்லா கஜானாவிலிருந்து எப்பொழுதுங் கொடுத்ததில்லை - மதிராசு பாங்கியாரால் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு மகந்து வக்கீலால் போர்ட்டாரிடத்தில் தாக்கல்செய்யப்பட்ட செர்ட்டைபிகேட்டால் அந்த வட்டி அக்கவுண்டாண்ட் ஜனரல் ஆபீசில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு அதன்மேல் இன்கம் டாக்ஸை அங்கேயே ஜமைசெய்துகொண்டதாய் தெரியவருகிறது.

ரிவினியுபோர்ட்டு புரோசுடிங்கிஸ் - 1868(ஹ) சூன்மீ 10உ இலக்கம் - 5093.

மேல்படி பத்திரிகையை 1868(ஹ) ஜனவரிமீ 15உ 117-ம் இலக்கமுள்ள கவரன்மென்டார் உத்தரவை அனுசரித்து அவர்களுக்கு அனுப்பப்படும் - 1866(ஹ) அக்டோபர்மீ 4உ உள்ள கவரன்மென்டு புரோசுடிங்கிசால் மறுபடியும் கொடுத்துவிடுதற்கு உத்தரவான ரூபாய் 1800-ல் மேல் பத்திரங்களின் வட்டியின்மேல் ஜமையான வரி மொத்தம் ரூபாய் - 785 - சேரவில்லையென்றும் மேல் மொத்தம் - ரூபாய் - 1800-ம் திருப்பதியிலிருக்கிற ஆதிராம்ஜி மடத்தினுடைய மூன்று வருஷத்திய வரும் படியின்மேல் ஜமையான வரியாக தெரியவருகிறது.

1868ஆல் சூலைமீ 31உ இலக்கம் - 2059 - உள்ள
கவரன்மெண்டு வுத்திரவு.

மேல்கண்ட கவரன்மெண்டு பத்திரங்கள் திருப்பதி தேவஸ்தானம் சொத்துகளோடு சேர்ந்ததென்று தெரிந்துகொள்ளுகிறதற்கு வேண்டும் விசாரணை நடந்ததாக கவரன்மென்டாருக்குத் திருப்பதியாருக்கவிலை. அப்படிப்பட்ட விசாரணை நடத்தி தெரிவிக்கவேண்டியதாக போர்ட்டார் கலேக்டருக்கு உத்தரவுசெய்யவேண்டியது.

2. இப்பொழுது திருப்பதி தேவஸ்தானத்திற்கு அனுகூலமாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிற 1866ஆல் ஆகஸ்டு 31உ இலக்கம் - 247 - உள்ள கலெக்டர் பத்திரிகையில் தெரிவித்த விசாரணையும் 1866ஆல் அக்டோபர்மீ 4உ இலக்கம் - 2647 - உள்ள கவரன்மெண்டு உத்திரவும் திருப்பதி லிருக்கிற ஆதிராம்ஜி மடத்தை அனுசரித்ததாயிருக்கிறது - இந்த வித்தியாசத்திற்காக சமாதானஞ்சொல்லவேண்டும்.

நார்த்தாற்காடு ஜில்லா டிப்ட்டி கலெக்டர்
அந்த ஜில்லா கலெக்டருக்கு எழுதின பத்திரிகை.

1868ஆல் செப்டம்பர் 29உ இலக்கம் - 139.

இந்தமீ 15உ 895 - உள்ள தங்களுடைய பத்திரிகையை அனுசரித்து தெரிவிக்கிறதென்னவென்றால் தாங்கள் போர்ட்டாருக்கெழுதின - 1868ஆல் சூன்மீ 19உ யுள்ள பத்திரிகையில் சொல்லியிருக்கிற கவரன்மெண்டு பத்திரங்கள் திருப்பதி தேவஸ்தானம் சொத்துகளோடு சேர்ந்ததல்ல - திருப்பதியிலிருக்கிற ஆதிராம்ஜி மடமென்கிற வேறொரு சாலையைச் சேர்ந்தது.

2. இந்த பத்திரங்களின் வட்டி தர்ம காரியத்திற்கே உபயோகமாகிறதென்று தெரிவிக்கத்தக்க தஸ்தாவேசுகள் ஏதாவதிருந்தால் அவைகளை யெனக்குக் காண்பிக்கவேண்டுமென்று இது மத்தியில் நான் திருப்பதிக்குப்போயிருக்கையில் மகந்து தர்மாதாசுஜிக்குத் தெரிவித்தேன். அந்த பத்திரங்களோடு கூட 1864ஆல் செப்டெம்பர்மீ 26உ சித்தூர் ஜில்லா சிவில் கோர்ட்டார் தர்மாதாசுஜி காலஞ்சென்ற மகந்து சிவாதாசுஜிக்கு பாத்தியஸ்தொன்றும் சிவியொன்றும் கொடுத்த அதிகார பத்திரிகையோடு அவர் வகிலை என்னிடத்திற்கனுப்பினார்.

3. இந்த பத்திரங்களின் வட்டி மதசம்பந்தமான காரியங்களுக்கே உபயோகிக்கப்படுகிறதாக தெரிவிப்பதற்கு இந்த தஸ்தாவேசுகளல்லாமல் வேறொரு ஆதாரமில்லையென்று அந்த வகில் எனக்குத் தெரிவித்தார்.

4. மகந்து தர்மாதாசுஜி மதசம்பந்தமான சந்நியாசியாகையால் அந்த வரும்படி மதத்தைச் சேர்ந்த காரியங்களுக்கே உபயோகப்படுத்துகிறதாக நாம் ஊகிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

இலக்கம் - 332.

1868ஆல் செப்டம்பர்மீ 5உ இலக்கம் - 6325 - உள்ள போர்ட்டு புரோசிடங்கிசை அனுசரித்து மேல்பத்திரிகையை அவர்களுக்கு அனுப்பப்படுகிறது.

சித்தூர் 1868ஆல்

அக்டோபர்மீ 6உ.

(கையெழுத்து) ஜி. வான்சாகினியு,
ஆக்டிங் கலேக்டர்.

1868ஆல் நவம்பர்மீ 17உ இலக்கம் - 8128 - உள்ள
போர்ட்டு புரோசிடங்கில்.

1868ஆல் சூலைமீ 31உ இலக்கம் - 2059 - உள்ள கவரன்மென்டார் உத்தரவை அனுசரித்து மேல்பத்திரிகையை அவர்களுக்கனுப்பப்படும்.

2. திருப்பதி தேவஸ்தானம் சொத்துகளைச் சேர்ந்த சில பத்திரங்களின் வட்டியின்மேல் ஜமையான இன்கம் டாக்ஸ் வரியை மறுபடியும் கொடுப்பிக்கும் படியாய் பக்கத்தில் குறிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற போர்ட்டு புரோசிடங்கிசில் தெரிவித்த மொத்தம் ரூபாய் - 785.

3. இப்பொழுது வந்த பத்திரிகையினால் இந்த பத்திரங்கள் திருப்பதியிலிருக்கிற வேறொரு மதசம்பந்தமான சாலையாகும் ஆதிராம்ஜி மடத்தைச் சேர்ந்ததென்றும் திருப்பதி தேவஸ்தானத்தைச் சேர்ந்ததல்லவென்றும் தெரியவருகிறது - அப்படியிருந்தாலும் ஜமையான வரியை மறுபடியும் கொடுத்துவிடவேண்டியது அவசியம்தான்.

கவரன்மென்டார் உத்தரவு - 1869ஆல் ஜனவரிமீ 12உ
இலக்கம் - 76.

இப்போது தெரிவித்த விவரங்களை யனுசரித்து ரூபாய்கள் - 785 - யும் மறுபடியும் கொடுத்துவிடும்படியாய் உத்தரவு கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது.

PRECIS WRITING.

വടക്കെ ആക്ടാ കലക്ടർ റവന്യൂബോൾ സിക്രട്ടേറിയച്ച
1866 ആഗസ്റ്റ് 31നു ചിത്തൂരിൽവെച്ചു എഴുതിയ
247 - 30 നമ്പ്ര കത്ത.

1. തിരുപതി അതിരാജി മറത്തിന്റെ രക്ഷയ്ക്കായികൊണ്ട കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ഭൂമികളുടെയും മറ്റും അനുഭവങ്ങൾ അവകൾ മതം - ധനം - മുതലായ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കുമാത്രം ഉപയോഗിക്കപ്പെടുന്നത കൊണ്ട ആദായനികുതി ആക്ടിന്റെ ബാധ്യതയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താതെവിട്ട കിട്ടേണമെന്ന അപേക്ഷിച്ച തിരുപതിക്കുതൃത്തിലെ മഹന്ത എന്നിക്ക 1864 - ൽ ഒരു ഹരജി അയച്ചു.

2. െരം സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി റിപ്പോർട്ടുചെയ്ത എപ്പിച്ച് ഉള്ള ഡിപ്പൂട്ടി കലക്ടർചെയ്ത അന്വേഷണത്താൽ മുഖ്യതെയും ഇപ്പോഴുതെയും മഹന്തകൾ വിട്ട കിട്ടാനായി ചെയ്ത അപേക്ഷകൾ സമ്മതിക്കത്തക്കതാണെന്ന കാരണമെന്ന കൊണ്ടെന്നാൽ ആദായനികുതി കെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള അനുഭവം മുമ്പിൽ കാണിച്ചപ്രകാരം മതം - ധനം മുതലായ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കുമാത്രം ഉപയോഗിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതും അത കൊണ്ട ആ ആക്ടിന്റെ 133 - 30 നമ്പ്ര വകുപ്പിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതു

മാകുന്നു - അതുകൊണ്ട മേല്പറഞ്ഞ അ

1860 - 61 - ക. 600 നുഭവങ്ങളെ ആക്ടിന്റെ ബാധ്യത

1861 - 62 - ടി 600 യിൻനിന്ന ഞാൻ ഒഴിക്കുകയും മാജ്ജി

1862 - 63 - ടി 600 നിൽ കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കൊല്ലങ്ങളിൽ

— മഹന്താട ആദായനികുതിവക വസു

1,800 ലാക്കിട്ടുള്ള സംഖ്യ 1800 - 2000-ഓളം

അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്നു മടക്കി കൊടുപ്പാനായി

ബോർഡിന്റെ സാക്ഷൻ തരാനായി ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു.

1866 സെപ്റ്റംബർ 15 നുത്തെ 6607 - 30 നമ്പ്ര റവന്യൂബോൾ പ്രൊസിഡിംഗുകൾ.

ഒഴിച്ചുകൊടുപ്പാനു വസുലായ നികുതി മടക്കിക്കൊടുപ്പാനും സമ്മതിക്കണമെന്ന ഗവണ്മെണ്ടുക്കാരോട ശിഹാശ്ചെയ്യും.

1866 അക്ടോബർ 4 നുത്തെ 2647 - 30 നമ്പ്ര

ഗവണ്മെണ്ടുക്കപ്പന.

സമുതിച്ചു.

(ഒപ്പ്) ജെ - ഡി - സിം,
ഗവണ്മെണ്ട സിക്രട്ടേറി.

വടക്കെ ആക്ടാ കലക്ടർ റവന്യൂബോൾ സിക്രട്ടേറിയച്ച 1867 നവംബർ 26 നു ചിത്തൂരിൽ വെച്ചുഴുതിയ കത്ത.

1. ചില പ്രൊമിസേരി നോട്ടുകളുടെ പലിശയിൽനിന്ന ആദായ നികുതിവക വസുതെയും സംഖ്യയായ 785 - 2000-ഓളം മടക്കിക്കൊടുപ്പാനപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതായ തിരുപതി ധർമ്മാസജി മഹന്തിന്റെ വക്കീലിന്റെ ഒരു കത്തിനെപറ്റി റിപ്പോർട്ടുചെയ്തതായി ആ കത്തോടുകൂടി എന്നിക്ക അയച്ചു. കഴിഞ്ഞമാസം 30 നുത്തെ, 7071 - 30 നമ്പ്ര ബോൾ പ്രൊസിഡിംഗുകൾ എന്നിക്ക കിട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്ന ഞാൻ വണക്കമായി അറിയിക്കുന്നു.

2. െരം നോട്ടകൾ തിരുപതി ക്ഷേത്രത്തിലെ സൊത്തുകളിൽ ചേർന്നിട്ടുള്ളതും ഡിപ്പൂട്ടി കലക്ടറുടെ അന്വേഷണത്തിലുൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് കാണാനുള്ളതുമാകുന്നു - 1866 അക്ടോബർ 4 നുത്തെ 7270 - 30 നമ്പ്ര റവന്യൂബോൾ പ്രൊസിഡിംഗുകളിൽ കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആ കൊല്ലത്തെ ആഗസ്റ്റ് 31 നുത്തെ 247 - 30 നമ്പ്ര എന്റെ കത്തിൽ മേല്പറഞ്ഞ അന്വേഷണത്തെപറ്റി ഞാൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടുചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടല്ലോ - െരം നോട്ടകൾ ആ കത്തിൽ വിവരമായി കാണിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിലും അതിന്റെ ആദ്യത്തിൽ കാരണ മറ്റൊന്നു എന്നുള്ള വാക്കിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതാകുന്നു - സട്ടിപ്പിക്കട്ടിൽ കാരണ നോട്ടുകളുടെ നമ്പ്രകൾ മാജ്ജിനിൽ കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

3. മേല്പറഞ്ഞ റവന്യൂബോൾ പ്രൊസിഡിംഗുകളിൽ കാണിച്ച 1866 അക്ടോബർ 4നു 2647 - 30 നമ്പ്ര ഗവണ്മെണ്ട പ്രൊസിഡിംഗുകൾ ഗവണ്മെണ്ടുകാര തിരുപതി ക്ഷേത്രത്തിലെ സൊത്തകൾ ആദായനികുതി ആക്ടിന്റെ ബാധ്യതയിൽനിന്ന ഒഴിക്കുകയും ആ വക സൊത്തുകളിൽനിന്ന പിരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആദായനികുതി മടക്കിക്കൊടുപ്പാനായി അതികാരം കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുകൊണ്ട മേല്പറഞ്ഞ

പ്രൊമിസോറി നോട്ടുകളുടെ പലിശയിൽനിന്നു പിരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള നികുതി മഹന്തിന മടക്കിക്കൊടുക്കണമെന്നതാകുന്നു.

4. എന്റെ 1866 ആഗസ്തു 31 നുത്തെ കത്തിൽ റം നോട്ടുകളെ പ്രത്യേകമായി കാണിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു പുതുതായി ഗവൺമെണ്ടു കാരുടെ സാക്ഷാത്കൃതത്തെ നികുതി മടക്കിക്കൊടുപ്പാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു ബോൾ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നപക്ഷം മടക്കിക്കൊടുപ്പാനായി ആ സാക്ഷാത്കൃത വാങ്ങാനായി ഞാൻ അവരോട് അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

1868 ജനുവരി 6 നുത്തെ 47 - 30 നമ്പ്ര റവന്യൂബോൾ പ്രൊസിഡിംഗസുകൾ.

1866 അക്ടോബർ 4 നുത്തെ 2647 - 30 നമ്പ്ര ഗവൺമെണ്ടു കല്ലനയിൽ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള സാക്ഷാത്കൃത അപ്പോൾ മടക്കിക്കൊടുപ്പാനായി കലക്ടർ ശിവാൾ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള സംഖ്യക്കുമാത്രം സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതാകകൊണ്ടു റം കാര്യം ഗവൺമെണ്ടു കല്ലനയ്ക്കായി വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

1868 ജനുവരി 15 നു 117 - 30 നമ്പ്ര ഗവൺമെണ്ടു കല്ലന.

മടക്കിക്കൊടുപ്പാനായി 1866 ആഗസ്തു 31 നുത്തെ 247 - 30 നമ്പ്ര കലക്ടറുടെ കത്തിൽ അനുവാദത്തിന്നു പലവക. പെക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള 1800 - 2000 കയിൽ റം സംഖ്യ 785 - 2000 കയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതും എന്നറിവാൻ ഗവൺമെണ്ടു താല്പര്യപ്പെടുന്നു - അപ്രകാരം ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ 1800 - 2000 ക സംഖ്യയിൽ എന്തെല്ലാമാണു അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു കലക്ടർ കാണിക്കുകയും വേണം.

വടക്കെ ആക്കാട്ടു കലക്ടർ റവന്യൂബോൾ സിക്രട്ടേറിയച്ചു

1868 ജൂൺ 19 നു 202 - 30 നമ്പ്ര കത്ത.

കഴിഞ്ഞ ഫെബ്രുവരി 3 നുത്തെ ബോൾ പ്രൊസിഡിംഗസുകൾ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതും കഴിഞ്ഞ ജനുവരി 15 നുത്തെ 117 - 30 നമ്പ്ര ഗവൺമെണ്ടു കല്ലനയെപ്പറ്റി ഞാൻ അറിയിക്കുന്നതു എന്തെന്നാൽ -

നാൽ - തിരുപതി ഹതിരാജി മരത്തിൽചേർന്നു സൊത്തുകളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ചില പ്രൊമിസോറി നോട്ടുകളുടെ പലിശയിൽനിന്നു ആദായനികുതിവക പിരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സംഖ്യയായ 785 - 2000 ക, മടക്കിക്കൊടുപ്പാനായി സാക്ഷാത്കൃത വേണ്ടി 1866 ആഗസ്തു 31 നുത്തെ 247 - 30 നമ്പ്ര കലക്ടറുടെ കത്തിൽ അപേക്ഷിച്ച സംഖ്യയായ 1800 - 2000 കയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതും - താഴെ കാണിച്ച സംഖ്യ തിരുപതി ഹതിരാജി മറവക 1860 - 61 - മുതൽ 1862 - 63 - വരെ മൂന്നു കൊല്ലത്തിൽ 600 - 2000 ക വീതപ്രകാരം തിരുപതി ക്ഷേത്രം മഹന്തോട് വസൂൽ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ആദായ നികുതിയാകുന്നു.

2. മേല്പറഞ്ഞ നോട്ടുകളുടെ പലിശ റം ഡിസ്ക്രിക്ട് വജാനയിൽനിന്നു ഒരിക്കലും കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. 1867 അക്ടോബർ 30 നുത്തെ 7071 - 30 നമ്പ്ര ബോൾ പ്രൊസിഡിംഗസുകളിൽ കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കഴിഞ്ഞ അക്ടോബർ 28 നുത്തെ മഹന്തിന്റെ വക്കീലിന്റെ കത്തോടുകൂടി അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മദിരാശി ബെങ്കിൽനിന്നു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റുകൾ പലിശ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും അതിനേൽ ആദായനികുതി എന്തെങ്കിലും ജനറാലാപ്പീസിൽവെച്ചു കഴിച്ചെടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും കാണുന്നു.

1868 ജൂലായി 10 നുത്തെ 5093 - 30 നമ്പ്ര റവന്യൂബോൾ പ്രൊസിഡിംഗസുകൾ.

1868 ജനുവരി 15 നുത്തെ 117 - 30 നമ്പ്ര ഗവൺമെണ്ടു കല്ലനയെപ്പറ്റി മേല്പറഞ്ഞ ഗവൺമെണ്ടുകാരുടെ മുമ്പിൽ ചെല്ലാനായി കല്പിച്ചു - തിരുപതി ക്ഷേത്രത്തിലെക്കു ചേർന്ന ചില പ്രൊമിസോറി നോട്ടുകളുടെ പലിശയിൽനിന്നു എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതും മടക്കിക്കൊടുപ്പാനായി സാക്ഷാത്കൃത അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതുമായ ആദായനികുതി സംഖ്യ 785 - 2000 ക 1866 അക്ടോബർ 4 നുത്തെ 2647 - 30 നമ്പ്ര ഗവൺമെണ്ടു കല്ലനയിൽ മടക്കിക്കൊടുപ്പാൻ സാക്ഷാത്കൃതയായ 1800 - 2000 ക സംഖ്യയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ലെന്നു കാണാം - മുമ്പറഞ്ഞ സംഖ്യ ചില പ്രൊമിസോറി നോട്ടുകളുടെ പലിശയിൽനിന്നു അക്കൗണ്ടോണ്ടു ജനറാൽ ആദായനികുതി വകയായി കഴിച്ചെടുത്തതാണു - താഴെ കാണിച്ച സംഖ്യയായ 1800 - 2000 ക 1860 - 61 - മുതൽ

1862 - 63 - വരെ തിരുപതി മഠത്തിന്റെ ആദായത്തിൽനിന്നു വസൂലാക്കിയ നികുതിയാണു.

1868 ജൂലായി 31 നുത്തെ 2059 -ാം നമ്പ്ര ഗവൺമെണ്ടു കല്പന.

മേൽപറഞ്ഞ പ്രൊമിസോറി നോട്ടുകൾ തിരുപതി ക്ഷേത്രത്തിന്റെ സൊത്തുകളിൽ ഒരു അംശമായി പലവക.

മുതലായ അമ്പെഷണം നടത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ഗവൺമെണ്ടു കാക്കു ബൊഡ്യുമായിട്ടില്ല - ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ പെണ്ട തെളിവുവിന്റെ സ്വഭാവത്തെപറ്റി 1867 ജൂൺ 17 നുത്തെ 118 -ാം നമ്പ്രായി മിസ്റ്റർ റൊബിൻസൺ ഗവൺമെണ്ടു കാക്കു അയച്ച കത്തു നോക്കുന്നതും ആദായനികുതിയുടെ ബൊഡ്യത്തിൽ നിന്നു എത്ര നോട്ടുകളെ ഒഴിച്ചു കിട്ടാനായി യത്നിക്കുന്നുവോ ആ നോട്ടുകളെപ്പറ്റി അതപോലെയുള്ള ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ടു അയപ്പാനും അക്സിംഗ കലക്ടറോടു റവന്യൂബോൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയും വേണം.

2. തിരുപതി ക്ഷേത്രത്തിന്നു വേണ്ടിയുള്ള റം അപെക്ഷക്കു അനുക്രമമായി കാണിച്ചതും 1866 അക്ടോബർ 4 നുത്തെ 2647 -ാം നമ്പ്ര ഗവൺമെണ്ടു കല്പനയിൽ പ്രസ്ഥാപിച്ചതുമായ 1866 ആഗസ്തു 31 നുത്തെ 247 -ാം നമ്പ്ര മിസ്റ്റർ റൊബിൻസന്റെ കത്തിൽ കാണുന്ന ഡിപ്യൂ കലക്ടറുടെ അമ്പെഷണം "തിരുപതി ഹതിരാഞ്ചി മഠം" എന്നു വേറൊരു ധനുശാലയെപ്പറ്റി യാണെന്നു ഗവൺമെണ്ടു കാര ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നു - റം സ്ഥലമായി കാണുന്ന പൂത്രാസത്തെപ്പറ്റി സമാധാനം പറക്കയും വേണം.

(ശരിയായ പകർപ്പ്.)

(ഒപ്പ്) ആറ - എ - ഡെലിയൽ,
ഗവൺമെണ്ടു ആക്സിംഗ സിക്രട്ടേരി.

1868 സപ്തംബർ 29 നു 139 -ാം നമ്പ്രായി വടക്കെ ആക്കാട്ടു ഡിപ്യൂകലക്ടർ ആ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് കലക്ടർക്കു എഴുതിയ കത്ത.

1. താങ്കളുടെ 15 നുത്തെ 895 -ാം നമ്പ്ര കത്തിനെപ്പറ്റി ഞാൻ ബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു എന്തെന്നാൽ - 1868 ജൂൺ 19 നു 202 -ാം

നമ്പ്രായി താങ്കൾ ബോധിനയച്ച കത്തിൽ പ്രസ്ഥാപിച്ച പ്രൊമിസോറി നോട്ടുകൾ തിരുപതി ക്ഷേത്രത്തിലെ സൊത്തുകളിൽ ചെന്തല്ല - തിരുപതി ഹതിരാഞ്ചി മഠം എന്ന ധനുശാലവകയായിട്ടുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

2. ഞാൻ ഇതിനിടയിൽ തിരുപതിയിൽ പൊയപ്പോൾ മഹന്ത ധർമാസ്സജിയെകണ്ടു മേല്പറഞ്ഞ നോട്ടുകളുടെ പലിശ ധർമ്മാപകാരമായ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കുമാത്രം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതാണെന്നു കാണിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ആധാരങ്ങൾ എന്നിക്കു കാണിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ പറക്കയും പിറ്റേ ദിവസം അദ്ദേഹം അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ വക്കീലിനെ ആ നോട്ടുകളോടു കൂടയും അവകളുടെ നമ്പ്ര കുറിച്ചതായും മറിച്ചു ഒരു വർദ്ധാസ്സജി മഹന്തന്റെ പിൻതുടച്ചുക്കാരനെന്നും ശിഷ്യനെന്നും ഉള്ള സ്ഥിതിയിൽ റം മഹന്തിന്നു ചിത്തൂര സീവിൽകോട്ടിൽ നിന്നു 1864 സപ്തംബർ 4 നു കൊടുത്തതുമായ പിൻതുടച്ച അവകാശ സട്ടിപ്പിക്കട്ടെക്കൂടിയും എന്റെ അടുക്കൽ അയക്കയും ചെയ്യൂ.

3. നോട്ടുകളുടെ ആദായം മതസംബന്ധമായ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു മാത്രം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു എന്നു കാണിപ്പാനായി റം ആധാരമല്ലാതെ ഒന്നും ഇല്ലെന്നു വക്കീൽ എന്നൊട്ടു പറഞ്ഞു.

4. മഹന്ത ധർമാസ്സജി ഒരു സമ്പ്രാസിയാകകൊണ്ടു ആദായം അപ്രകാരം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു എന്നു നേരം ഉറപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണു.

5. താങ്കളുടെ കത്തെടുക്കിയുള്ള കടലാസ്സുകൾ ഞാൻ ഇതൊടു കൂടി മടക്കി അയക്കണം.

നമ്പ്ര 332.

1868 സപ്തംബർ 5 നു 6325 -ാം നമ്പ്ര ബോൾ പ്രൊസിഡിംഗ്സുകളെപ്പറ്റി മേൽകാണിച്ച കത്തു അയച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

ചിത്തൂര } (ഒപ്പ്) ജി - വെൻസ് അഗിയ,
1868 അക്ടോബർ 6 നു. } ആക്സിംഗ കലക്ടർ.

റവന്യൂബോൾ ആക്സിംഗ സിക്രട്ടേരിക്കു.

1868 നവംബർ 17 നുത്തെ 8128 -ാം നമ്പ്ര റവന്യൂബോൾ പ്രൊസിഡിംഗ്സുകൾ.

1868 ജൂലായി 31 നുത്തെ 2059 -ാം നമ്പ്ര ഗവൺമെണ്ടു കല്പനയെപറ്റി മേൽ കാണിച്ച കത്തു ഗവൺമെണ്ടു മുമ്പാകെ ചെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

ఇదరమేల 1866 నేయిసవి సేప్టెంబరు 20 నే తారీఖిన 6000 వ సంఖ్యయున్న
రివిన్యూచేజీ-నవర ప్రేసిదింగు.

1804 నే యిసవి 5 నే కానును మూరనే ప్రకరణదమిరేగే శోబు
లాఫ్ వాడీ-సనవర పరిపాలనేగే ఈ జమీన్దారీయన్న రేరిశేశ్వరీబోకే
యేంబ సంకెయిన్న కలెక్టరు కిరియసబోకు - ఈ కుటుంబద వివరవంనూ ఈ
జమీన్దారీయన్న యిరకళ్ళబాధ్యస్థుగల్గనూ వివరువివరవాగి కిరిసబోకు.

ఇంభాజీ లాగ్రింగు సబుకలెక్టరవరు రివిన్యూచేజీ- సేక్రిటేరియవరిగే
1867 నే యిసవి మాజీ- 1 నే తారీఖినల్లి బరేద 25 నే సంఖ్యయున్నపరికి.

1866 నే యిసవి సేప్టెంబరు 20 నే తారీఖిన 6000 వ సంఖ్యయున్న రివిన్యూ
చేజీ-నవర ప్రేసిదింగున్న ఎనుసరి నాను కిరియపదిసువదోనందరే.

1 - రామాపురద జమీన్దారిగే బావందరాద కిరియోద రామస్వామి యే
బాకనిగే కుమారకుగల్గలల లిక్కికమ్మంబిరుగల్గలల ఇకర రక్తసంబంధద బం
ధుగల్గలలయిల్ల - కిరియోదవనిగే విరాసామియేంబ సయోవర నిద్దను లవను
20 సంవత్సరకే ముంజే సంకెయిల్లదోనే కిరియోదను లాకన చిందకి నాగ
మ్మ 10 సంవత్సరకే ముంజే కిరియోదను రిందూలాప్రకార కిరియోద జమీన్
దారనిగే జీవియిరువ సమిక్ బాధ్యస్థు చిందకియోద కాము యేంబవరు
మాకవే లాగియిరుత్తాళి.

2 - కిరి యోదవన ఒబ్బళి మగల్గద రక్తయేంబవల్ ఒబ్బనే మగనాద
సోముయేంబవనిగే జమీన్దారియన్న శేదినబోకేంక కిరి యోదవను బరేద్దా
గిరువ లుయిల్లప్రకార నడేదుశ్చేవదకే లాకన చిందకి కాము కన్న సమ్మతి
యంను కిరియకదిలియిరువదరింద కిరి యోదవన సేక్రిగే ఈ జిక్కువనంను బా
ధ్యస్థనాగి లింగిరికరిసబరుదు - ఈ జమీన్దారిగే ఇకర బాధ్యస్థుయారూ
యిల్ల.

3 - సోముయేంబవన 8 వయస్సుల్లి జిక్కువనాద్దరింద సేక్రన్న కన్న స్వేధి
నామాదిశ్చేవదకే యోగ్యకేయిల్లదవనాగి యధానే లూద్దరింద జమీన్దారియ
న్న శోబు లాఫ్ వాడీ-సనవర పరిపాలనేయల్లి రేరిశేశ్వరీబోకు - జ
మీన్దారియ సంవత్సరవారి బోరిబ రూపాయిగ 450 - లదరల్లి గవర
న్నేటివర వేష్కమ్మ రూపాయిగ 75 యోగలగి మిక్కు లూదాయ రూపాయి
గ 375 ఇదు యోకుజ జమీన్దారన సేంక యినాముగ 60 మేదలాదపుగ
లింద వుంబాగువ సంవత్సరవారి లూదాయరూపాయిగ 60 కిరియోద ఈకన

ఇనాముగల్ విస్తీర్ణ 20 ఎకరాగ 8 - లపుగల్ బోల రూపాయిగ 1050 -
మనీ - నగగల్ ప్రాకసామానుగల్ మేదలాద లూకన ఇకర సేక్రగల్ బోల
రూపాయిగ 175 - లూకన ఇకరరిగే శేదబోకాద సాల సుమారు
రూపాయిగ 1500 - లూజిక్కువన - వ - లూకన కుటుంబ సంక్షణిగూ ఇ
కరవేష్కగల్గిగ 1 కే 20 రూపాయి సాకు లూజిక్కువనంను లవన కాయి -
వ - మాకావరింద సంక్షణి పుగ్గిరిసబరుదు - లూద్దరింద ప్రశ్నేకవాద
గాడీయక్ లవశ్చవిల్లి ఈరుదుగ న జమీన్దారియోడిగే రేరిద వ్యవదార
గల్గంను సాదరువారు మేదలాద్దకే స్తల్పవాదవ్యయదేదిగే కదలిలుదారరవివా
రణియోగిరిసబరుదు.

4 - లూజిక్కువన విద్యుభ్యుసక్కి ఏపాడు గ 6 మాదలాగువదు.

ఇదరమేల రివిన్యూ చేజీ-నవర 1867 నే యిసవి 5 నే తారీఖినల్లి నడేలిద
305 నే సంఖ్యయున్న ప్రేసిదింగు.

1 - ఈ జమీన్దారిగే బాధ్యస్థనాద లూకను బాలనాగిరువ ప్రయుక్తవే
లదంను శోబు లాఫ్ వాడీ-సనవరు స్వేధి నామాదిశ్చేవదకే కాద్ద లవశ్చక
వాగియిధే యేంక లూ - సబుకలెక్టరవరు లిక్కిప్రాయకదువదాగి కిరియబరుత్తే
లూదరే లదు సరియగియిల్ల జమీన్దారియబోల బరుస్థల్పవాగిరువదరింద శో
బు-లాఫ్ వాడీ-సనవరు ప్రవేశిసువదు యుక్తవాగికాణిల్ల.

2 - ఈ లంకవంను కురిబ కలెక్టరవరు పునశ్చ కిరిసబోకు.

నాగపూరు దిస్త్రిక్టు - ఇంభాజీ లూ - సబుకలెక్టరవరు రివిన్యూచేజీ-
సేక్రిటేరియవరిగే 1867 నే యిసవి యేప్రిల్ 7 నే తారీఖినల్లి బరేద
24 నే సంఖ్యయున్నపరికి.

యోదకింగల్ 5 నే తారీఖిన 305 నే సంఖ్యయున్న రివిన్యూచేజీ-నవర
ప్రేసిదింగిగే ప్రత్యుత్తరవాగి కిరియసువదోనందరే.

రామాపురద జమీన్దారియన్న శోబు లాఫ్ వాడీ-సనవర పరిపా
లనేయోగిగే కరువదకే ముఖ్యకారణగల్ యావపూయిల్ల జమీన్దారియ స్తల్ప
బోలయన్న యోజిసి లదకే లూరుముఖవంను సంక్షణి కక-నాగియూ నివాదు
కక-నాగియూ యోజిసి లదన్న లవనస్వేధి నదల్లి యిరిసువదు యుక్తవాగి యిరువ
దు 1866 నే యిసవి లూగమ్మ 15 నే తారీఖిన 22 నే సంఖ్యయున్న పరికి

శేయల్లి మేస్తర్ తామసుధీరయవరు ఈ యేపాదంసే; కిర్లియవడియధారే లూ వక్రికే 1866సే యిసవి పక్కుంబరు 20సే తారీఖిన 6000ద సంఖ్యయుల్ల యోడఁ ప్రొసిదింగ్సినల్లి బుదాదరిసల్పట్రిదే.

ఇదరమేలే 1867సే యిసవి మే 14సే తారీఖిన 2500సే; సంఖ్యయుల్ల యోడఁ లూఫ వాడుసినవర ప్రొసిదింగ్సు.

1 - ఈ వ్యవహారదల్లి కిర్లియవడిద సంగతిగల్గెననుసరిసి ఈ జమీన్దారి యన్న రక్తదస్వధీనదల్లియూ పరిపాలనయల్లియూ బిదబరుదేంక యోడఁ లూఫ వాడుసినవరు లభిప్రాయపడుతారే.

2 - 1804సే; యిసవి 5సే; తానును మూరసే; ప్రకర దమేరేగే ఈ సంగతి గవనర్ ఇన్ ఛార్జీసలినవర కిరీపింగ్సు లిక్వైటేంగ్సు కరుహిసలాగువడు.

ఇదరమేలే 1867సే; జూన్ 22సే; తారీఖిన 1175సే; సంఖ్యయుల్ల గవరన్టీసినవర లిక్వైటే.

యోడఁ లూఫ వాడుసినవరు ఈ సంగతియల్లి ప్రవేశిసబేగాద్దిలవేంక యోడినవరిగుంటాగిరువ లభిప్రాయదల్లియే; గెరన్టీసినవరు ఏకీభవిస్తుతారే.

TRANSLATION—(Higher Grade).

మహారాజశ్రీ కృష్ణా డిప్రీట్టు మేజిస్ట్రేటుగారి సముఖముకు.

జగ్గయ్యపేట డివిజన్ సెకండుక్లాసు సబ్దర్జిస్ట్రేటు మేజిస్ట్రేటు పంగనామముల బాల కృష్ణారావు వ్రాసుకొన్న అర్జీ:

డివిజన్ మజూరు యిలాకా బూదవాడ గ్రామములో కామిశెట్టి రామస్వామి వగ యిరాల యిండ్ల మీదికి కిందజేసెల 26రో తేది రాత్రి బందిపోటుదొంగలు వచ్చి కాల్చి సాముదోచుకొని పోయినసంగతిలో నేను ఆ గ్రామముకు యీ నెల 1టో తేదిని వెల్లి సదరు రామస్వామి వగయిరాలను కనిచూచి పుచ్చుకొన్న వాజ్జాలములవల్ల సదరు గ్రామ కాపురస్థులయిన సదరు రామస్వామి వగయిరా యేడుగురు ఆసామీల యిండ్ల మీదికి డి 26రో మార్చి రాత్రి ఝామున్నర ప్రొజ్జుపోయినప్పుడు ముప్పుయిమంది బందిపోటుదొంగలు కత్తులు, తుపాకీలు, బల్లెములు, దివిటీలు, మొదలయినవాటితో వచ్చి యిండ్లలో జొరబడి సాము కనపరచమని సదరు రామస్వామిని అతనిభార్య సరసత్తును

న్న శీలం పుల్లమ్మ అనే గొల్లదాన్ని పట్టుకొని తాల్లతోకట్టి మంచముమీద పడవేసి రామస్వామియొక్క తాలివేల్లకున్న చేతివేల్లకున్న గుడ్డచుట్టి చమురుపోశిని సర సమ్మ పుల్లమ్మయొక్క దేహమాద్యంతము దివిటీలతో చమురుపోశి కాల్చి మానభంగము కలగజేసి ఆవల వెంకునేత్తి వీపుమీద వేడిచమురు కొద్దిగావల్లి 580 రూపాయల కిమ్మ తుగల సగలు, సగడు, బట్టలు వగయిరా వస్తువలు దోచుకొనిపోతూ లంబాడీసామాను మాడా పట్టుకొని రెక్కలుకట్టి పడవేళి కత్తితో నెత్తిన చీరుకొని పొయ్యేలాగున కొట్టి యొక్కడి బాతిని వచ్చినది - నలుగురుమనుష్యులు కట్టుకొని వెళ్లెసాము సదరు రామ స్వామి యింట్లో దొరుకుతున్నదని చెప్పెను - నిష్కారముగా మనుష్యులను కాల్చితిమి - సాము విస్తారం దొరకకపోయెనని సదరు లంబాడీయెడల బందిపోటు దొంగలు అంటూ వెళ్లినట్లున్న ఆ నేరస్థులు యెవరయినది అప్పట్లో కలిగివున్న బాధలవల్ల గుర్తుపట్టినట్లున్న అందువల్ల రామస్వామికిన్ని ఆ గ్రామ కాపురస్థుడయిన పొట్టిపంగ వెంకడికిన్ని అదివరకు కలిగివున్న కలతనుపట్టి సదరు బాతిని సదరు వెంకడేయిచ్చినట్లు బాగా గుమా నుకలిగివున్నట్లున్న యీ నేరం జరిగేకాలములో సదరు వెంకడ్ని రామస్వామి చూడ నట్లున్న దోచుకుసమయములో చోరులతాలూకు వక బల్లెము రామస్వామి యింట్లో వదిలివేసినందున అది పోలయిసుకారిద్వారా యిప్పుడు కచ్చేరిలో వున్నట్లున్న కనపడు తున్నందున యీ సంగతులు నేను విచారించిని రికార్డు సహితముగా యీ నెల 6రో తేదిని నె 38 రు అజ్జేద్వారానున్న కాల్పులను పొందివున్న వాండ్లలో పుల్లమ్మ ఆ బాధవల్లనే యీ నెల 7డో తేది సాయంత్రం 5 గంటలప్పుడు చనిపోయినందుకు జర గబడ్డ పంచాయతీ రికార్డు యీ నెల 11డో తేది నె 40 రు అజ్జేద్వారానున్న కృష్ణా డిప్రీట్టు హేడ్డు ఆసేప్టాంటు మేజిస్ట్రేటువారికి విశదపరచుకొని వుండడమయినది - ఈ శ్రమను చెందివున్న కామిశెట్టి రామస్వామికి ప్రాణపుషడవం కలుగుతున్నదని తోచ దుగాని యితనిభార్య సరసత్తుకు మిక్కిటమయిన కాల్పులయినందున జీవించేటట్లు తోచదు - అయినప్పటికిన్ని తగిన శ్రమశాంతి చేస్తూవుండవలసినదని పథ్యముగా వురిచవల సినదనిని వారసులకు తెలియజేసి వుండడమయినది - ఈ నేరస్థులవిషయమయి పోలీ సువారు తగినప్రయత్నములు చేస్తూవున్నారు కాబట్టి యీ సంగతులు చిత్రానకు విశ దంపిమిత్తం విన్నపం వ్రాసుకొని చోరీపోయిన వస్తువులనుగురించి తయారుచేసిన జాబి తాను యిందుతో పంపించుకొన్నాను.

TRANSLATION—(*Higher Grade*).

మహారాజుల కృష్ణా డిస్ట్రిక్ట్ పేజి డ్రైన్లు జీ. థారకాహిల్ దొరవారి
సముఖముకు.

మ ॥ నాగయలంక గ్రామ కాపురస్థులు పుష్పల తిరుపతయ్య పుష్పల తాతయ్య బ్రా
 సుకొన్న అర్ధీ విన్నపములు.

తాతయ్యకు పితామహుడైనటువంటి పాపయ్యకు కొంతకాలంవరకు సంతానం లేనందున పుష్పల తిరుపతయ్య మేనల్లుడు అవుటచేత యింట్లో వుంచుకొన్నాడు - తరువాత కొంతకాలముకు పాపయ్యకు పుత్రసంతానం పుత్రికసంతానం కలిగినది - పాపయ్యగారి కొమార్తెను తిరుపతయ్యకు యిచ్చి వివాహంచేసి కొడుకు ముగ్గురితో పాలున్న తిరుపతయ్యకు నాలుగోభాగమున్న యేర్పాటుచేసి తరువాత కొంతకాలముకు పాపయ్యకాలంచేసినాడు - తదాభ్యం నాలుగు భాగములవరకు వ్యవసాయం మొదలయిన వాటివల్ల వచ్చే ఫలకాయం అనుభవిస్తూవుండగా మధ్యకాలంలో పాపయ్య పెద్దకొమారుడు రామస్వామి కలతపెట్టినందున ఆ కలతను మధ్యవర్తులద్వారా పరిష్కరించి ఆ తీర్పుకు తలా వకనకలు వారి దస్కతులతో మాకు యిప్పించివున్నారు - ఆ తీర్పుప్రకారం నాలుగుజస్తావరకు వ్యవసాయం సుష్టిగా చేసుకొని శిస్తు దస్తులు ఆటారి రామస్వామివేరజరగడంవల్ల మావంతులప్రకారము శిస్తు రామస్వామివేరటనే చెల్లిస్తూ అందుల అయివజా భాగములప్రకారం అనుభవిస్తూవుండేవారము - నాలుగుజస్తా కాలావల్లి రామస్వామి మేము పొలాలు పశువులు మాకువుండే యితర ఆస్తి నాలుగుభాగములుగా పంచుకొని పొలాలకు గట్టుపెట్టి వ్యవసాయముచేసుకొని అందులఫలము అనుభవించినాము - శిస్తు చెల్లించేకాలమందు మాకు విడుదల రిపోర్టు వ్రాసి యిప్పించవలసినదని రామస్వామిని అడిగితే యిప్పిస్తానని పారీభిక్తు వ్రాయించిన్ని తరువాత దస్కతు చెయ్యలేదు - తరువాత విడుదల రిపోర్టుమీద దస్కతు చేయమంటే కొందరు కుట్రమనుష్యుల ఆలోచన మీద దస్కతు చేసినవాడుకాదు - మా పొలంకూడా తనవేరనే కయికోలు వుండుటచేత మేము మావంతుకువచ్చిన రూపాయలు తహశీలునిమి త్తంతనవరంగాయిచ్చి రు 105 కు రింబవలెనని తనవేర యేర్పడ్డ మా పొలమును గ్రామ కాపురస్థుడయిన ఆమన్నకు విక్రయించేసి కాకిదండ్రాశినాడు - మాదగ్గిరవున్న పంచాయతీలిచ్చులున్న హాలుసాలున పట్టా దారుడయిన ఆటారి రామస్వామి దస్కతు చేయటమంటి విడుదలరిపోర్టున్న చిత్తగించి సదరు రామస్వామి మారీఫత్తు మా భూములతాలూకు తహశీలు మేము యిచ్చినప్పుడు వున్న సాక్షులను దరియాపు చేయించి నిజస్థితి విశదపరచుకొని మా పాల్లప్రకారం మావద్ద తహశీలువుచ్చుకొని మాపొలం మా యెరుకలేకుండా విక్రయించిన రామస్వామికి చిత్తవుత్తిప్రకారం శిస్తు యిప్పించడమేగాకుండా మావంతువచ్చిన పొలం మావేరకయికోలు కట్టించేలాగున ఆజ్ఞ చేయంతురని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాము.

TRANSLATION TEST—(Lower Grade).

and second language in Higher Grade.

Translate the following passage into English.

தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லா செஷன் கோர்ட்டாரவர்கள் சமூகத்துக்கு,

சும்பகோணந் தாலுகா சர்வமானிய கோட்டை யூரிஸ்டுக்கும் நரசிம்ம தீட்சதர் சலாஞ்செய்து கொடுத்த-மனு.

1. சென்ற மாசச்சுசீ 24உ ராத்திரி என் வீட்டில் பலாகூடி கொள் ளையடித்து, என்னையும் மற்றவர்களையும் அடித்துத் துன்பப்படுத்தினா கள். அவர்களில் நான் கண்ணுலே கண்ட சிலரில் ஏற்கெனவே என க்கு அறிமுகமாயிருந்த சொக்கலிங்க பத்தன் - 1 - கெங்கன் - 2 - குப் பன் - 3 - மின்டன் - 4 - இவர்கள் பேரில் ஷே குற்றஞ்சாட்டி கும்பகோ ணம் பிற்கா 2 - வது கிளாஸ் சப் மாஜிஸ்திரேட்டாரிடத்தில் பிராதுசெய் தேன்.

2. ஷே கொள்ளை நடந்ததுண்டென்பதை மேற்படி மாஜிஸ்திரேட்டார் ஒப்புக்கொண்டு, கைதிகள்பேரில் குற்றம் ஸ்தாபிக்கப்படவில்லை யென்கிற ஏதுவைக்கொண்டுமாத்திரம் என் பிராதைத் தள்ளியிருக்கிறார். அதைப்பற்றி விசாரிக்கப்பட்ட - 8-சாட்சிகளில் ஷே கொள்ளை நடந்தபோது என் வீட்டிலிருந்து தன்பேரிலிருந்த நகைகளைக் கழற்றிக் கொடுத்த என் தம்பி பாரியையாகிய ஏகாம்பாள் - ஷே சொக்கலிங்க பத்தன் ஷே குற்றஞ்செய்ததை தான் கண்ணாலே பார்த்ததாக ரூசுச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறான். என் தம்பி குமாரனாகிய - 8-வயசுள்ள ராமசாமி ஷே சொக்கலிங்கபத்தனுள்பட - 4-கைதிகளையும் பார்த்ததாய்ச் சொல்லுகிறான். வேறே இரண்டு சாட்சிகள் - பலர் என் வீட்டில் கொள்ளை பிட்டுக்கொண்டு தெருவில் போகும்போது அவர்களை தாங்கள் கண்ணாலே கண்டதாகவும் அவர்களில் ஷே சொக்கலிங்கபத்தனைமட்டும் தாங்கள் அடையாளம் கண்டுபிடித்ததாகவும் விளம்பியிருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதமாய் சாட்சியங்களினாலும் கைதிகளுடைய வாக்குமூலங்களினாலும் குற்றம் ஸ்தாபிக்கப்படத்தக்கதாயிருக்க, ஷே கைதிகளை விட்டுவிட்டது பிசகாயிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் இந்த பிரியாதை கோர்ட்டார் ஆலோசித்து நியாயம் நடப்பிக்கவேண்டுமென்று பிரார்த்திக்கிறேன்.

TRANSLATION—(*Lower Grade*).

ആലത്തൂർ രണ്ടാം ക്ലാസ് സബോഡിനേറ്റ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട്.

1866 ജനുവരി 24നു കല്പിച്ചു വീഡി.

1866 ജനവരി 15നു തിങ്കളാഴ്ച പകൽ വടക്കേതൃ അംശം വൃ
 ഞ്ചോടുകേഴുന്ന അന്യായക്കാരനടക്കുന്ന - ആനന്തം കൊട 65 -

APPENDIX B.

Papers relating to the General Test Examination
of 1870.

NOTIFICATION.

The Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations gives notice that the next Annual Examination (according to the *General Test* prescribed by Government Notification, dated 26th April 1861) of candidates for employment in the Uncovenanted Civil Service, will be held on the 1st and two following days of February 1870, at the following places :—

Chetterpore,	Bellary,	Combaconum,	Cochin (Ernacollum),
Chicacole,	Nellore,	Tranquebar,	Calicut,
Vizagapatam,	Chittoor,	Tanjore,	Tellicherry,
Rajahmundry,	Madras,	Trichinopoly,	Cannanore,
Masulipatam,	Cuddalore,	Madura,	Mangalore,
Kurnool,	Salem,	Palamcottah,	Bangalore,
Cuddapah,	Coimbatore,	Trevandrum,	Ootacamund, and Secunderabad.

2. Candidates must send in their applications on printed forms, which may be obtained from all Tahsildars and Treasury Deputy Collectors, on payment of the prescribed fee. The forms of application must reach the Collectors of the Districts.* in which candidates desire to be examined, on or before the 20th November 1869. Under no circumstances will applications received after that date be accepted.

* NOTE.—For Trevandrum and Cochin, the applications should be sent to the Resident of Travancore, for Bangalore to the Director of Public Instruction, Mysore, and for Secunderabad to the Executive Commissariat Officer, Secunderabad.

3. Candidates must be not less than eighteen years old, and must pay to the Officer from whom they obtain the form of application a fee of Rs. 6, a receipt for which will be given on the face of the form which is supplied to them. The fee must be paid in every case without exception. No fee will be returned under any circumstances, unless the candidate is prevented from attending the examination by some action on the part of an Officer of Government, when the case may be submitted to the Commissioner for orders.

4. No application will be received unless it is accompanied by a certificate, signed by a Medical Officer or Medical Subordinate of the rank given in the margin, showing that the candidate has been vaccinated, or has had the small-pox. In the case, however, of candidates who produced certificates at any, of the examinations held in 1866, 1867, 1868, or 1869, no further voucher of this description will be necessary; but this exemption does not extend to certificates which may have been obtained in years prior to 1866. Candidates will not be permitted to produce their vaccination certificates on the day of examination.

5. Candidates who have passed at a previous examination the test in Arithmetic, History, and Geography will not be required to pass a further examination in those subjects in the event of their applying to be examined in a second language at the ensuing examination.

6. Candidates will be required to execute the Arithmetic paper in *English* figures; no marks will be given for any answers which are executed in *Vernacular* figures. In the paper on "Handwriting" in *all languages* the words must be written separately, a space being left before and after each word, and the writing must be plain.

7. Candidates should write their names, their fathers' names, and their house names *distinctly* and *in full* on the top of each sheet of the answer paper as well as on the heading of the question paper. Native candidates who prepare their applications in the English language should write their names and their fathers' names in the *Vernacular* character as well as in English.

8. To facilitate reference, those candidates who have already passed the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, or any University Examination, or the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the 5th and 6th grades under the old rules, or the 3rd grade under the rules at present in force, should specify in their application the year in which they passed, and the page, &c., of the *Gazette* containing their names.

9. No candidate will be admitted to the examination at any other place than that named in his application.

10. The attention of candidates is requested to the following statement of the minima of marks to be gained to secure success in the examination :—

	Minimum.	Maximum.
Handwriting	40	100
Dictation and Spelling	150	200
Grammar and Composition	60	300
Arithmetic... ..	70	200
Geography	20	100
History	20	100

G. S. FORBES,
Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
FOR THE U. C. S. EXAMINATIONS,
1st October 1869.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

1, 2, & 3.

HANDWRITING.

Copy the following paper, writing in full all figures and abbreviations that occur :—

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
1862-63.

LEGISLATIVE.—The followg. Acts were passed by the Council and assented to by H. E. the Governor-General :—Act No. IV. of 1862, “An Act to exempt enfranchd. Inams from the operation of Reg. IV. of 1831, and Acts XXXI. of 1836 and XXIII. of 1838.” Act No. V., 1862., “An Act for regg. the Bank of Madras.” By this Act power was given to increase the capital, and grant loans on goods not of a perishable kind. The Bank was also empowered to issue Post Bills, to draw Bills and grant Letters of Credit, to undertake the business of the Govt. Treasury and of the Currency Dept., and to establish Branch Banks and Agencies. Act No. I. of 1863, “An Act to enable Sub. Magistrates of the 2nd Class to take cognizance of offences under Sec. 174 of the Indian Penal Code.” Act No. II. of 1863, “An Act to extend certain provisions of Act XXII. of 1855.” Act No. III. of 1863, “An Act to make better provision for the service of process under Act XIII. of 1859.” Act No. IV. of 1863, “An Act for investing certain Courts in the Presy. of Fort St. George, either wholly or in part, with the jurisdiction exercised by Courts of Small Causes estabd. under Act LXII. of 1860.”

POLICE—*Mofussil Police*.—Before the close of the year the constabulary force was fully organized. The strength on 30th April 1863, exclusive of 3,693 stipendiary village police, was 24,646—which gave 1 policeman to 982 inhabitants and to 5½ sq. miles. The total expense amounted to Rs. 31,44,763 or Rs. 127 per man. The stipendiary village police cost Rs. 1,06,639.

1.

DICTATION.

Pleasant, systematic, conscientious, acquaintance, essential, machinery, ingenuity, sincere, conceive, laughable, energy, melancholy, thoroughly, expanse, appetite, innocence, authorities, negotiation, accessible, opportunity, interfere, physician, felicity, annoyance, independent.

The energy of his determination was so great, that if, instead of being habitual, it had been shown only for a short time on particular occasions, it would have appeared a vehement impetuosity; but by

being unintermitted, it had an equability of manner which scarcely appeared to exceed the tone of a calm constancy, it was so totally the reverse of anything like turbulence or agitation. It was the calmness of an intensity kept uniform by the nature of the human mind forbidding it to be more, and by the character of the individual forbidding it to be less.

2.

DICTATION.

Ignominious, remedies, tranquillity, sentinels, treacherous, unanimous, deceitful, persuasive, conceal, separation, character, extremity, necessary, facility, immense, ancestor, artifice, catalogue, uneasiness, ceremony, desperate, disciple, invincible, irretrievable, jealousy.

The devastation committed under the pretence of destroying wild animals, which had been already protected in their depredations, is noticed in serious authors, and has also been the topic of popular ballads. What effect this must have had on agriculture, it is easy to conjecture. The levelling of forests, the draining of morasses, and the extirpation of mischievous animals, which inhabit them, are the first object of man's labour in reclaiming the earth to his use; and these were forbidden by a landed aristocracy, whose control over the progress of agricultural improvement was unlimited, and who had not yet learned to sacrifice their pleasures to their avarice.

3.

DICTATION.

Inferring, unperceived, mathematician, tendency, impugn, sophistry, separation, mendacity, irretrievable, feigning, reconciliation, conceal, persuasive, stomach, accommodation, pamphlet, synonymous, capacity, enthusiasm, analogy, technical, tyrannical, delicious, trisyllable, economical.

Nothing facilitates and develops commercial relations so effectually as cheap and rapid means of intercommunication. When, therefore, all nations shall be found more intimately connected with each other by these means, they will inevitably multiply their exchanges, and general commerce will undergo great extension, mutual interest will awaken moral sympathies, and will lead to political alliances. After having for ages approached each other only for war, peoples will henceforth visit each other for purposes of amity and intelligence, and old antipathies, national and political, which have so long divided and ruined neighbouring states, will speedily vanish.

1 & 2.

MISSPELLING.

From the very naytshur of mentul syense, it seams nessessurily to follow, that all men must be prakticully fumilyur with all the funk shuns and kwallities of there minds; and with allmoast all the laws by witch they apeer to be guvurnd. Yeveree wun nose eksactly whot it is to purseev and to feal, to remmembur, yimmajim, and belcav; and tho he may not allwaies aplie the wurdz that denoat these opper-rayshuns with purfekt proprietty, it is not possabul to suppoaz that any wun is ignurrunt of the things. Yeeven those laws of thawt, or konnekshuns of mentel opperaishon, that are not so kkommunly staited in words, apeer to be yunivursully noan; and are fownd to reggewlait the praktiss of those who nevver thawt of enouncing in presice or abstrakt propossishons. A man who nevver herd it assurted that memmerie depends upon attenshun, yet attends with unkommun kair to yennything that he wishis to remmembur; and akownts for his forgetfullness, by aknollidging that he had pade no attenshon. A groom who never herd of the assosiyashun of ideas, feads the yung war-harse to the sownd of a drumm; and the unfilisoficle artists who taim ellefants and trane dancing dogs prosede upon the same obveecyus and admittid prinsipal.

3.

MISSPELLING.

There is no ordur of Arkitektur belonging to an ainshent and civ-villized peepul absolootlie defishent in the ellements of grandyur, and those who nythur aksept the prinsipuls nor admier the deckurrayshuns of the Brahminical stile may et approche its cappittul monyuments with inturrest and respekt. Long befor the travillur reechez the saykrid precinkts, wile he is et wynding sloely yover the weerie plane his eyes are fickst on the lofftie pyrrammiddle towrs wich preecide over the yindiun landskaip with harmonyus solemnitty. As he draws neer, the porticos fur the akkomdayshun of pillgrems, and for the purpusses of trafic form a seekyulur and poppular ajunkt to the tempel ful of pickturesk life. On one and the stares desend to bonneffisent waturz, on the othur the pepul throes its relijrus and sallyuterry shaid. The yentrunce to the yaboad of the gods is fashund with stewpendus sollidittie. Within the walls the multyteud of cloysturs and gallerrys, the profewshun of ponderrus mutteeriul and dellikait skulptsher and the dimnes of the yinnur shrine, all combine to afeckt the immajin ayshun with those impreshuns which belong to vastness, misterry and the laps of time, to the pashent devoated applikaishun of humun labur and the ceaseless tribbewt of yewmun wurship.

1. ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

- I. 1. *Why* should we a minute despise,
Because it so quickly is o'er?
3. We *know* that it rapidly flies,
And therefore should prize it the *more*.
5. Another, indeed, may appear in its stead,
But that precious moment for ever is fled.
7. 'T is easy to squander our years
In idleness, folly, and strife;
9. But, oh! no repentance or tears
Can bring back one *moment* of life!
11. But, time, if well spent, and *improved* as it goes,
Will render life pleasant, and *peaceful* its close.

(a.) Express the meaning of the *third* and *fourth* lines by putting the *fourth* line first.

(b.) Supply the words understood in the *eleventh* line, and write the last two lines in prose order.

(c.) Give the meaning of the *ninth* and *tenth* lines by using the verb "repent" instead of the noun "repentance," and altering no more words than is absolutely necessary.

(d.) Parse the words printed in *italics*, omitting no important particular.

(e.) Give the meaning of the whole passage in your own words.

II. Supply the prepositions omitted in the subjoined passage:—
Wolves have been tamed — the ferocity — their nature. The natives — North America, — the introduction — dogs, employed them — hunting, and made them quite obedient — command. And — the East, they are trained to dance and play a variety — tricks; but they are almost always found to be wholly incapable — attachment; and as they advance — life, commonly contrive to escape — their native woods.

III. Correct the following expressions where wrong, and *underline* the corrections:—

- (a.) It is shame to you to write so bad.
(b.) His English, though seemed to be fair, was faultful.
(c.) Many people prefer mangoes than orange fruits.
(d.) Which of those two is good?
(e.) Ramasami is exceedingly a fast writer.
(f.) What does the carelessness showed by many boys at school owing to?

(g.) I am reading in Government School since this last three years.

IV. Re-write the following passage with the proper capitals and stops:—A dervis was journeying alone in the desert when two merchants suddenly met him you have lost a camel said he to the mer-

chants indeed we have they replied was he not blind in his right eye and lame in his left leg said the dervis he was replied the merchants had he lost a front tooth said the dervis he had rejoined the merchants and was he not loaded with honey on one side and wheat on the other most certainly he was they replied.

V. (a.) Explain the difference between a *transitive* and an *intransitive* verb, and make sentences containing *three* of each kind.

(b.) Write the *ordinary interrogative*, and *emphatic* forms of the verb *to strike*, in the *active voice*, *indicative mood*, *past tense*.

VI. Write down the *adjective* corresponding to each of the following nouns:—

1 Grace, 2 vigour, 3 habit, 4 title, 5 character, 6 intimacy, 7 man, 8 passion, 9 companion, 10 humour, 11 sphere, 12 migration, 13 delicacy, 14 thought, 15 vigilance, 16 gaiety, 17 geography, 18 poet, 19 grief, 20 patience.

2. ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

1. God is good. Each perfumed flower,
The smiling fields, and *dark green* wood,
The insect, fluttering for an hour,
All things *proclaim* that God is good.

I hear *it* in the rushing wind;
Hills that have for ages stood,
And clouds with gold and silver lined,
Are still repeating, God is good.

Each little *stream* that many a *year*
Has the same verdant path pursued,
And every bird in accents clear
Joins in the song that God is good.

(a.) Explain the expressions — "perfumed flower," "smiling fields," "fluttering for an hour," "with gold and silver lined," "verdant path," "accents clear."

(b.) Parse, omitting no important particular, the words printed in *italics*.

(c.) Change the imperfect participle in the third line into a relative pronoun and a finite verb.

(d.) Give the meaning of the whole passage in your own words.

2. Give the meaning of the following sentences, making as few alterations as possible, by beginning the *first* with "The 1st of November;" the *second* with "The lives of the Genocese;" and the *third* with "Spiders."

(a.) There never was a finer morning seen than the 1st of November 1755.

(b.) The lives and strength of his garrison seemed to him more important than the lives of the Genoese.

(c.) No animals are commoner than the spider.

3. Re-write the following passage with the proper capitals and stops :—

Being brought into the presence of his triumphant rival at flint henry on meeting him bent the knee as to his sovereign fair cousin of lancaster said richard uncovering his head you are right welcome my lord answered henry I am come somewhat before my time alluding to his sentence of ten years exile but I will tell you the reason your people complain that you have ruled them harshly for twenty-two years but if it please god I will help you to rule them better.

4. Give the *adjective* forms of the following words :—Mischief, compare, courage, pride, disorder, war, event, minister, victory, proportion, power, season, office, system, honour, fate, wealth, success, occasion, sense.

5. Correct the following sentences where wrong, and *underline* the corrections :—

(a.) I hope you will give to me some money on account of this purpose, and I will pray your honour in day and night.

(b.) As I am preparing Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, therefore I request to you to provide me necessary books.

(c.) I am improving in English language than I am before.

(d.) Carpathian Mountains are separate Hungary and Poland.

(e.) The native doctor told to me to not expose to night air.

(f.) The writer absented from office on one or two days only.

6. (a.) State the general rule for forming the plural of nouns from the singular, and mention the principal exceptions.

(b.) Give six singular nouns ending in *f*, six in *o*, and six in *y*, that form their plurals by adding *s* only.

3.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

I saw a quiet streamlet *flow*

Along a peaceful vale ;

A *thread* of silver *soft* and *slow*,

It wandered down the dale.

Just to do *good* it seemed to move,

Directed by the hand of love.

The valley smiled in living green :

A tree which *near* it gave

From noon-tide heat a friendly *screen*,

Drank of its limpid wave.

The swallow brushed it with her wing,

And followed its meandering.

(a.) Explain the following expressions :—"A thread of silver," "the hand of love," "smiled in living green," "a friendly screen," "limpid wave."

(b.) Parse the words printed in *italics*, omitting no important particular.

(c.) Arrange the *subordinate* sentence contained in the second and third lines of the second stanza, in prose order.

(d.) Turn the whole passage into simple prose.

2. Give the *verbal*, *adjectival*, and *adverbial* forms of the following words :—Success, peace, familiarity, labour, purity, sweetness, silence, lamentation.

3. (a.) Re-write the following passage, and instead of the words italicized, give other words conveying the same meaning :—

The camel is a *native* of Arabia, and is *chiefly* *confined* to that and the *adjacent* countries, *where* it has, from time *immemorial*, been *used* in *traversing* those *immense* *deserts* of *parched* sand, which are *impassable* to every other *quadruped* *except* the dromedary.

(b.) Supply the prepositions omitted in the subjoined passage :—

There is one respect — which Norway possesses an advantage — the traveller — every other country — Europe. It is this : the variety — season — Norway, and consequently the various aspects — which Nature presents herself — these seasons, may all be witnessed — the traveller — the course — four months.

4. Correct the following sentences and *underline* the corrections :—

(a.) In England a rupee sometimes worths only 1s. 10d.

(b.) The messenger brought to me a favorable news.

(c.) What you think of such an advice ?

(d.) The cost for this book was half rupee, and the sum to which it is sold is ten annas.

(e.) Too much Tamil is taught in that school than is necessary.

(f.) I am reading in Mission School since last three years.

V. Re-write the following passage with the proper punctuation and capitals :—

The injurious wolf resolved on a quarrel fiercely demands how dare you disturb the water I am drinking the poor lamb all trembling replies I beseech you can that possibly be the case since the current sets from you to me disconcerted by the force of the truth he changes the accusation six months ago says he you vilely slandered me impossible

returned the lamb for I was not then born no matter it was your father then or some of your relations and immediately seizing the innocent lamb he tore him in pieces.

VI. (a.) Give the plurals of the following words:—Potato, sheep, that, dwarf, chimney, she, mouse, memorandum, foot, life, phenomenon, focus.

(b.) Compare the following words:—Muddy, fruitful, bad, big, well, much.

(c.) Give the other principal parts of the following verbs:—Cost, spread, beseech, dig, blow, draw.

1.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Find the difference both in English and Indian money between Rupees 21,351-12-9 and £2049-15-5, supposing 1 rupee to be equal in value to 2 shillings.

2. Find the total amount of the following bill:—

594 loads of chunam at Rupees 2-5-6 per load.

27 carts for 11 days at „ 0-8-3 each per day.

164 coolies for 11 days at „ 0-4-6 „ „

3. If Rupees 3,091-3-6 be equally divided among 87 persons, how much will each get?

4. A man buys 642 bags of rice, each containing on an average 86 measures. He retails it at the rate of 11 measures for one rupee. How much does he gain, supposing each bag cost him on an average Rupees 5-8-6?

5. If 18 male and 29 female coolies earn Rupees 59-10-0 per week of 6 days, and the daily pay of 12 women is Rupees 2-4-0, what is the daily pay of 4 men?

6. A party of men, women, and boys earn Rupees 7-8-0 per day. The men and boys together earn 3 times as much as the women. There are 4 times as many men as boys, and each man's pay is double of each boy's pay. How much do the men, women, and boys respectively earn per day?

2.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Find the difference both in English and Indian money between Rupees 3,192-7-2 and £4256-17-3, supposing 1 rupee to be equal in value to 2 shillings.

2. Find the total amount of the following bill:—

897 cubic feet of teak at Rupees 0-9-6 per cubic foot.

256 teak boards at Rupees 4-2-6 each.

154 coolies for 15 days at Rupees 0-4-6 each per day.

3. If Rupees 3,148-7-4 be equally divided among 97 persons, how much will each receive?

4. A man buys 825 bags of coffee at an average rate of Rupees 41-2-0 per bag. Each bag contains on an average 47 viss. He disposes of one-third of the whole at 15 annas a viss, and of the rest at 13 annas a viss. How much does he lose on the whole?

5. If 47 bottles of cocoanut oil and 53 bottles of gingelly oil cost on the whole Rupees 31-1-0, and 9 bottles of cocoanut oil cost Rupees 3-1-6, what is the price of 12 bottles of gingelly oil?

6. A party of 35 men, women, and boys earn Rupees 7-8-0 per day. Twice the number of men and boys together is equal to 5 times the number of women. The pay of each woman being 3 annas, how much do all the men and boys together earn per day?

3.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Find the difference both in English and Indian money between Rupees 37,059-8-4 and £5208-17-6, supposing 1 rupee to be equal in value to 2 shillings.

2. Find the total amount of the following bill:—

385 yards of cloth at Rupees 3-2-6 per yard.

187 „ at „ 2-8-4 „

466 yards of calico at „ 0-8-4 „

3. If Rupees 2,620-6-8 be equally divided among 95 persons, how much will each receive?

4. A man bought 856 bags of raggi containing on an average 85 measures each, for which he paid at the rate of Rupees 3-2-0 per bag. Having lost 256 bags in carriage, he sold the rest at the rate of 20 measures for a rupee. How much did he gain or lose by the transaction?

5. If 24 sheep and 32 goats cost altogether Rupees 238, and 15 goats cost Rupees 52-8-0, what is the price of 4 sheep?

6. A party of 35 men, women, and boys earn Rupees 7-8-0 per day. The number of men and women together is equal to 6 times the number of boys, and the men and women together earn 11 times as much as the boys. How many boys are there, and how much is a boy's daily pay?

1.

INDIAN HISTORY.

1. Who is the founder of the Mogul Dynasty? Give an account of his reign.

2. When, and under what circumstances did the English acquire the

following possessions :—Scinde, the Ceded Districts, Negapatam, Malabar, Chittagong, and Benares?

3. Relate briefly the principal events that happened during the administration of Marquis Wellesley.

4. Give an account of the circumstances that led to the deposition of Meer Jaffier.

5. Write a short history of the city of Delhi.

6. (a.) What important events happened in the following years :—A.D. 976, 1206, 1605, 1700, 1752, 1756?

(b.) Assign dates to the following events :—Pillage of Somnath, first battle of Panniput, death of Shir Shah, Nadir Shah's invasion, mutiny of Vellore, capture of Ghazni.

2. INDIAN HISTORY.

1. Give a brief account of the reign of Shah Jehan.

2. Write what you know of the following :—Nuncomar, Trimbakji, M. Law, and Karim Khan.

3. (a.) Assign dates to the following events :—Formation of the East India Company, Hyder Ali's treaty with the English, battle of Wandewash, treaty of Bassein, battle of Kirkee, capture of Bangalore.

(b.) What important events took place in the following years :—A.D. 1091, 1398, 1528, 1627, 1497, 1746?

4. Give a short account of what happened during the administration of Lord Amherst.

5. Sketch the career of the first Lord Clive in India.

6. What do you know of the Pindarees?

3. INDIAN HISTORY.

1. Write a brief account of each of the following persons :—Nana Furnavese, Meer Cossim, Noor Jehan, Mosuffer Jung, M. Bussy, and Chunda Sahib.

2. Assign events to the following dates :—1639, 1773, 1782, 1784, 1791, and 1792.

3. Give an account of the first Mahratta War.

4. Give the dates of Lord Minto's administration, and write a short history of it.

5. Name the Governors-General of India from Lord Dalhousie to the present time; write a notice of one of them; give dates.

6. State briefly how each of the following territories came into British possession :—Oudh, the Punjab, Mysore, Tranquebar, Malabar, and the Carnatic.

1. GEOGRAPHY.

1. Explain the terms :—Plateau, island, river-basin, archipelago, promontory, sea, firch, equator, meridian-line, longitude.

2. Give the names and positions of all the important mountain chains in Europe with heights of their chief summits.

3. What capes, bays, rivers, and towns would be passed in sailing along the Western Coast of Europe from Ostend to Gibraltar?

4. What are the chief manufactures of Scotland, and in what towns is each produced?

5. Draw a map of one of the following countries, showing its mountains, rivers, and chief towns :—

(a.) France.

(b.) The Madras Presidency.

6. What are the chief articles exported from Australia, and to what countries are they principally sent?

2. GEOGRAPHY.

1. Explain the terms :—Peninsula, watershed, delta, savannah, lake, bay, harbour, climate, latitude, kingdom.

2. Name all the important rivers in Asia, and the sea into which each empties itself.

3. What capes, bays, rivers, and towns would be passed in sailing along the southern coast of Asia from Bombay to the gulf of Pe-che-lee?

4. What are the chief manufactures of France, and in what towns is each produced?

5. Draw a map of one of the following countries showing its mountains, rivers, and chief towns :—

(a.) England.

(b.) The Bombay Presidency.

6. What are the chief articles exported from Australia, and to what countries are they principally sent?

3. GEOGRAPHY.

1. Explain the terms :—Continent, isthmus, table-land, prairie, strait, gulf, roadstead, estuary, monsoon, republic.

2. Name in order of position all the important rivers of Europe and the sea into which each empties itself.

3. What capes, bays, rivers, and towns would be passed in sailing

along the southern coast of Asia from Singapore to the straits of Ormuz ?

4. What are the chief manufactures of England, and in what towns is each produced ?

5. Draw a map of one of the following countries, showing its mountains, rivers, and chief towns :—

(a.) China.

(b.) The Madras Presidency.

6. What are the chief articles exported from Ceylon, and to what countries are they principally sent ?

TELUGU.—HANDWRITING.

మ || రా || రా || కడపజిల్లా హేడ్డు అధిష్టాంటు మేజిస్ట్రేటుగారి సముఖమునకు.

దువ్వూరు తాలూకా మేజిస్ట్రేటు వెలగపూడి కృష్ణయ్య అనేక సలాములు చేసి
బ్రాసుకొన్న అజ్జీ యేమంటే.

తాలూకా మజిలీకూరుయిలాకా చింతకుంటలోపుండే వీధిరాల సుబ్బన్న అనేవాడు గడిచిన దిసంబరునెల 19 తేదీ నాకచ్చేరికి హజరయి తన బావమరిదివగయిరాలు బడ్యేలునుంచి వస్తూ బందోబస్తుసమిత్తం వక తుపాకిన్ని వక బాకున్ను తీసుకొని రాగలండుల కయి ఆ ఆయుధాలనుగురించి ఆ గ్రామస్థులవల్ల క్రమమయిన రహదారి పుచ్చుకొని వచ్చి తనగ్రామం ప్రవేశించగా అచ్చటపుండే పోలయిసుయిలాకా జవానలు, అయ్య సామి, వయ్యపురి అనే యిద్దరువచ్చి యీ ఆయుధములు ఎందుకు తెచ్చినారని అడిగి నందుకు బాటికి రహదారిపున్నది అగుపరుస్తామనిచెప్పినా నిదానించక ఆయుధాలుసాచు కొని తమపయనానున్న తమమనిషిలయిన అబ్బల్లాఖానుడిమీదనున్న జబరుదస్తీచేత తన్నున్న తనతండ్రి, తమ్ముడువగయిరాలనున్న చావడి పహారాలో వుంచివున్నారనేదిగా అర్జీ దాఖలుచేసినందుకు విచారణకు రాతగిన ఆసామిలకు సమ్మత్ జారీచేసి పోలయిసు ద్వారా పంపబడెను.

TELUGU.—DICTATION.

బొరంగజేబుమినగూడని హత్యలనుజేసి రాజకీరీటుమునుధరించినను బాని పాలసము చాలం బొగడ్డకెక్కియిండే - వీడు దనసామర్థ్యమువలన సంతృప్తిద్రముల నడంచుటయ కాక యు త్తరకాలమునందలి సంభవింపకుండనట్లు, వివేకముతో నిప్పుడుపాల్గొని పాలించుచుండే - కావులయొద్దం బన్నువుచ్చికొనునెడల వీడగుపటిచిన కరుణ, మిగులనాగరి కముగల రాజాంగములవలనను, అనుసరింపదగినవిగానున్నది - ఒక సుబాకావులు, అలి

వృష్టినావృష్టాదులవలన నష్టపడినట్లు తెలిసినందున్న పుచ్చుకొనుటమాని యేమకాలముల యందు, సుఖక్షేతముగానుండు రాజ్యములలో ధాన్యంబులగొని బీదలకిప్పించి వారిని సంతరించే - అయిన నిట్టిక్షేతములు, అతనిచే సాక్షాత్తుగాంచాలింపబడి రాజధానికి సమీపముననుండు సుబాలకుమాత్రము గలిగెనుగాని ఆ సేతు సీతాచలముగా వ్యాపించి యుండినవాని విస్తీర్ణంబగు రాజ్యమునందలి దూరప్రదేశములకు గలుగనయ్యె - తనయధికారమునకు వని సంభవింపకుండునట్లు వానిచే బాలించుటకు హింసజనులుగానుండినవారిం బలుమారుపంపుచుండినందున వారధికారమును జెల్లించిన స్వల్పకాలములో సాధ్యమయినంతకు ద్రవ్యమువెరజికొనంగోరి జనులనుమిగులం బీడించిరి.

ముక్కిండి.	బొక్కెన.	శాస్త్రము.
గ్రుడ్డివాడు.	నాగలి.	సువర్ణము.
ఈర్ష్య.	బాసీడు.	ముత్యము.
స్వప్నము.	సంద్రము.	గొరిసె.
క్రాంతి.	అగ్గము.	వినుకగు.
పాత్రి.	ఘటము.	అంచ.
గృహము.	జల్లేడ.	బ్రాహ్మణుడు.
కొట్టడి.	రాట్నము.	జ్యోస్యుడు.
లెజ్జ.	దువ్వెన.	రాపము.
మొగులు.	వాక్యము.	నెలయేటు.

TELUGU.—MIS-SPELLING.

పూళ్ళేహితుడా యిపుడిఖడ నాహారముసంఘాదించుట మిగుల కష్టముగానున్నది - కాబట్టి యీ యధవిధించి మఱియొకబోటికి బోవలెనను కొనుసున్నాను. నన్నంపుము. ఇక్కడికియు త్తరము ఖదియామడధూరములో రాజహంశలు మొదలయిన పచ్చలుచేతం బ్రకాసింపునుం యొక ఖాలనుగలదు. అఖడనా శేలికాడయిన మిత్రమందరుండను మా ర్ధరాజుగలడు.

నేట్రము.	సరీరము.	శృష్టి.
సాద్యము.	శగము.	అణ్ణము.
మచ్చము.	నీగ్రము.	సంమతి.
ఆచ్చర్యము.	శమయము.	సౌర్యము.
రచ్చకుడు.	ఆక్ష.	వంసెము.
తచ్చనము.	నిస్ఫలము.	ప్రమము.
శంతోసము.	అభరాధము.	స్తలము.
మృత్యువు.	మోశము.	కుండేలు.
		ఫాపము.

TELUGU.—GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

1. ఈ క్రిందివచనమును సులభమైన వేరుపదములతో వ్రాయుము.

అర్థములు నిత్యములుగావు - యావనము ఝరివేగతుల్యము - జీవనము బుద్ధుదప్రాయము - కాబట్టి బుద్ధిమంతుడు సత్వరముగా ధర్మము సమాచరింపవలెను - సమాచరింపనివాడు పశ్చాత్తాపముబొంది శోకాగ్ని సంతప్తుడగును - నీవతిసంచయము చేసితివి - దాని దోషమిది - తటాకోదరజలములకు బరివాహమువలె సహజిత విత్తములకు ద్యాగమేరక్షణము - వాయికట్టి కడుపుకట్టి ధనము గడించువాడు పరులకయి మోపుమోయువానియట్లు క్లేశమునకుమాత్రము పాత్రము.

2. “యావనము ఝరివేగతుల్యము” “జీవనము, బుద్ధుదప్రాయము” ఈ యుపమానములను జక్కగా దెలియవాయుము.

3. పశ్చాత్తాపము - పరివాహము - గడించు - క్లేశము. ఈ పదములకు బ్రతిపదములు వ్రాయుము.

4. “తటాకోదరజలములు” “సహజిత విత్తములు” ఇవి యే సమాసపదములు-వానికి లక్షణములేమి?

5. “నీవతిసంచయముచేసితివి”. ఇందుమొదటి రెండుపదములకు సందిప్రాయసది-“సంచయము” - ఇది యే విభక్తిలోనున్నది. ఏ విభక్తిలో నుండవలయును. “చేసితివి” దీనికి బురుషవచనకాలముల దెలుపుము.

6. ఆంధ్రదేశమెద్ది? ఆంధ్రమునకు “తెనుగు”. “తెనుగు” అనుపేర్లెల కలిగెను.

7. క్రిందటి సంవత్సరమున మీమీ జిల్లాలలో వర్షమేమాత్రము - పైరుపంట లెట్లుండెను - పదార్థముల వెలలేమిగానుండె - ఈ సంగతులను వివరించి వ్యాకరణ విరోధము లేకుండునట్లు ఒక పత్రక వ్రాయుము.

TELUGU.—ARITHMETIC.

1. 1861సంవత్సరారంభమున చేతియిరువు రూ॥ 17.78.76.780; 61సం॥లో వచ్చుబడి 43.82.94.720, ఖర్చులు 37.24.57.560 రూపాయలు; 62 సం॥వచ్చుబడి రూ॥ 45.14.37.520, ఖర్చులు 36.80.08.050; 63 సం॥ వచ్చుబడి 44.61.30.320 రూపాయలు, ఖర్చులు 38.08.77.720; 64 సం॥ వచ్చుబడి 45.65.28.970 రూపాయలు, ఖర్చులు 39.45.22.200; 64 సంవత్సరాంతమున చేతియిరువు ఎంత?

2. మినుటునకు 100 వంతున 1000,000 రూపాయలెంచుట కెంతకాలము పట్టును?

3. (1). జనమొకటింటికి రూ॥ 2 - అణాలు - 8 వంతున 254 జనములకెంత?
(2). XXయెత్తు రూ॥ 4 - అణాలు - 10 - పైసలు 9 వంతున రేకు 1కి 15 XXయెత్తుగల 110 రేకుల క్రయమెంత?

(3). గజ మొకటికి 3 అణాలు 4 పైసలువంతున 697 గజములవెలయెంత?
4. 288 విద్యార్థులుగల యొకబడియందు 96 గురు, చేరి 1 అణా 6 పైసలవంతున చందాచేసి చండు 3 పైసలవంతున మామిడిపండ్ల నుదీసి బడియందలి విద్యార్థులకందరికి బంచిరి ఒక్కొక్కరికెన్నిపండ్లువచ్చు?

5. టంకసాలయందు గంటనేపులో నొక యచ్చునందు 2000 నాణెయిములు ముద్రింపవచ్చును - అట్టి యచ్చులు నాలిగింట నొకటియందు రూపాయలను - మరి యొకటియందు $\frac{1}{2}$ రూపాయలను - మరియొకటియందు $\frac{1}{4}$ రూపాయలను నాలుగవదానియందు $\frac{1}{8}$ రూపాయలను ముద్రించిన వారముదినములలో దినమున కెన్ని రూపాయలు చేయవచ్చును? అన్నిదినములకు చేరివచ్చు మొత్తమెంత?

6. సం॥ నకు పోలీసుఖర్చులు 39,00,000 రూపాయలని యుద్దేశింపబడియున్నది. నెలకు రూ॥ 3,15,896 - 10 - 6 ఖర్చయినపక్షమునకు సంవత్సరాంతమున నెంత మిగులును?

TELUGU.—INDIAN HISTORY.

1. గుజనీమామూడునకు బూర్వము హిందుదేశముమీద నెవ్వరెవ్వరు దండెత్తివచ్చియుండిరి? అప్పుడప్పుడేమేమి జరిగెను?

2. ముగలాయి ప్రభుత్వస్థాపకుడెవ్వడు? వానివెనుకటి ముఖ్య చక్రవర్తులెవ్వరు? అది నాశమొందినపుడెట్లు పాలుపోయెను?

3. ఇంగ్లీషువారు కర్నాటకమును నేవిధముగనధీనపరచుకొనిరి?

4. సేవాజీ - హైదరు - రంజీతునింగు - వాస్కోడిగామా - దుష్లే - కైఫు - వారసుహేబ్సింగు - వీరలెవరు వీరిగురించి యేమి తెలుసును.

5. లార్డు కానింగు రాజ్యభారమునజరిగిన ముఖ్యకార్యములెవ్వి?

6. ప్లాసీ - అస్సె - ఈ యుద్ధములు, ఎప్పుడెప్పుడు, ఎవరెవరికి జరిగెను - అందుల ఫలప్రాప్తులెటువంటివి?

TELUGU.—GEOGRAPHY.

1. ద్వీపము - పర్యాయద్వీపము - భూసంధి - జలసంధి - అననేమి - ప్రపంచమునందలి ద్వీపములన్నింటియందెి కెద్దది - అది యెచ్చటనుండు?

2. పైలు - వాల్టా - ఆమెజను - బ్రహ్మపుత్ర - డాన్యూబు - మిసిసిప్పీ - గూరాప్రే

టీను - ఈ సమలేయేదేశములగుండ బ్రవహించుచున్నవి - వీని దానిదాని నిజివిప్రకారము పెద్దది చిన్నది యేర్పరచి క్రమముగ వాయుము.

3. హిందు డేశమునందుండి యెగుమతియగు ముఖ్యవస్తువలెవ్వి - దిగుమతియగు ముఖ్యవస్తువలెవ్వి ఎగుమతియగునవి యెచటి కెగుమతియగుచున్నవి - దిగుమతియగునవి యెచటినుండి దిగుమతియవుచున్నవి.

4. హిందుదేశమున వ్యవహరింపబడు భాషలెన్ని? అందు మద్రాసుప్రెసిడెన్సీ దేశభాషల వాని వ్యవహరించుజిల్లాలతోగూడ చెప్పుము.

5. పద్రాసు క్రిసిడెన్సీలో ముఖ్యమైన వాడేపు లెవ్వి. అవి యేయే జిల్లాలలోనున్నవి.

6. మైసూరు రాజ్యమును జ్ఞాపియుండు దేశముల వాయుము.

TAMIL.—HANDWRITING.

கையெழுத்து.

இதன் கீழேவரும் அர்ஜியை, சொற்கள் பிரித்து, குறிப்பாய்க் குறித் திருப்பதையெல்லாம் விவரித்து, சந்தியில்லாமல், உன்னால் ஆனமட்டு க்கு இலட்சணமா யெழுது—

ம. ஈ. ஈ. சென். கலெக்ட், எ. ராபர்ட்சன் துணை சமகு, அர்ஜிதார். பித். முத்துசாமி பி. அ. அதிகாரி எழு. கொ.த

என்றால் எண்ணூர் அ. குடியாகிய தோணி சின்ன வெங்கட்டமன் தன்-கதையும் இருங்குன்றம் கிஷ்ணப்ப நன் பேராலே கூட சர்க். கணக்ல் தாக். செய்யவேணுமென்று சம்கில் அர்ஜ். கொடுத்துக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டபடிக்குச் செய்யக்கூடாதென்று முன் நது மீர் மிம்வ ஆசராகி ஆகேஷ்பித்த ஷெயான் தகப்பனாகிய தோ. மல். டொட்டி என்றவன், தன்மகன் இருங்கிஷ். நன்கு பாக்கியிருக்கிறதினால், அவர் உர்பேரையும் தாக். செய்யலாமென்று மறு. சம்கில் அர்ஜ். கொடு. சங்கதியைக்குறித்து விசாரித்து, தங்களுக்கு ரிபோர்ட்டு செய்யும்படி சமலிருந்து கட்டலா வந்தது.

உக். படி ககதிக்காரரைப் பித். வரவழைத்து விசார். செய்கில, ஹெ
சின். வெங்மன் பெண்சாதிபாகிய காமாக்ஷி என்கிறவள் ஹெ உர் பேரை
யும் தாக். பண்ணினால் ஹெ அளம் முழுகிப்போய், தனக்கு அன். வஸ்
கு ஆஸ்பதமிராதென்று ஆக்ஷேபித்தாள், அதன்பேரில் உன்புருஷ்.
பட்ட கடன் தீருகிறவரையில் உன் காலக்ஷேக்காக நான் ஸீ. - கறு
வ-ஹ உம் ஹால் உ சேலையும் தருகிறேனென்று எழுதிக்கொடுத்தாள்.

TAMIL.—DICTATION.

சொல்ல எழுதல்.

நீர் மொள்ளுதல், கிட்ட அணுக, மேல்விளாசம், நொண்டி சப்பாணி, நெய்யில் ஊறிற்று, மெழுகுத்திரியேற்ற, ஈர்வாள், அணிற் பிள்ளை, இளமின்னல் நிறம், ஊற்றிக்கொளுத்தி, சுறுசுறுப்பு, தளர்ந்து தள்ளாட, உணாகல், கோலம் குலைத்தல், பண்புரைப்போர்.

விளக்கொளியில் பாய்ந்திறக்கும் விட்டிற் பறவைபோல் அவன் ஒரு நிமிஷத்துக்குள்ளாக வந்தமாந்திரத்திலே, பூமி அதிர, மலைகள் குலுங்க அண்டம் வெடிபட, ஆகாசம் இருள, கோணங்களெங்கும் திரிந்து சுழன்று, அதிரந்து சினந்து ஆரவாரித்து பாணங்களினாலே குடைதேருநுள் சாரதி தனு முதலானவைகள் சின்னாபின்னப்படுக்கி, அறுத்த தலைகள் பின்னும் முளைக்கக் கண்டு முளைக்கும்தோறும் தூற்றொருகரம் தறித்துச் சலித்துக் கடைசியாய்ப் பிரமாஸ்திரத்தைப் பிரயோகித்து சிரங்களை துண்டித்துள்ளி வெற்றிபெற்று மீண்டுவந்தான்.

TAMIL.—CORRECTION OF MIS-SPELLING.

பிழைதிருத்தல்.

இதனடியில் வரும் வாக்கியங்களைப் பிழைதிருத்தி யெழுது. இன்றி அமையாத இடங்கள் தவிர, மற்ற இடங்களில் சந்தியைப் பிரயோகிக்க வேண்டாம்.

1. அது கற்று ஒறன்னன் வாய்பி பிதகி கைக்கொட்டினது வாய்பிக் கொட்டாமல் எலப்பு உருத்தேன், கடுதுல் பின்சென்டு கவுருவோம்மெ ண்டானும் கொன்ற ஞெய்மபுகொர்ரை யொற்றுகின்றது யெண்டி, முரி க்கம் ஒத்து யங்கே னெடு உய்புருத்து வால்லேனின்டான்.

2. அவ்வன் யொரு யேற்றுலே யெளுதி அது பளயதாகத் தோற்ற வியேவுவிற்று பரு நால்லு, கன்னுக்குக் கத்தையிலே சுட்டிக் கோர்த்துக் கத்தையோடு குண்டுவந்து, காற்றெறுமொத்தை பெறிக்கி மற்கள் ளஞ் சூற்றப் பொகைபோய்யி மேர்க்கே மேய்கம் கெலம்பி மினி கொ முரி மலை பொல்லிய, ஆத்தில் பெல்லம் பொரிக்கி அடித்துப்போய்யி ன பள்ள சரக்குவைஒரார் எறப்பது வள்ளக்கு கொசவன் யிருப்புது க ன்னுக்கு, யென்டு வாச்சித்துக் காட்ட, கொசவன் இதும் தல்லை விருத் தியாயென்டு வுப்புச் சற்றி வுரவோடும் வித்துத் தொல்லைத்து ஒற்றம் புடித்தான்.

TAMIL.—GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

பாஷை.

I. (a). ஒழுக்கத்தினை ஒன்றானும் அழிவுபடாமல் பேணி வருந்தியுங் காக்க, அறங்கள் பலவற்றையும் ஆராய்ந்து அவற்றுள் இருமைக்குந் துணையாவது யாதென்று மனத்தை ஒருக்கித் தேர்ந்தாலும் துணையாய் முடிவது அவ்வொழுக்கமே யாகலான்.

(b). பெருங்கடலில் ஆடிய சென்றொருங்குட் னேசை யவிந்த பின் னுதிதும் என்றதுபோலும், இம்செய் குறைவினையை நீக்கி யறவினை மற் றறிவோமென்று இருப்பார் மாண்பு.

1. இந்த இரண்டிவாக்கியங்களின் பொருளைக் காரண காரியங்கள் உவமான உவமையங்கள் முதலியவற்றின் கருத்து, பொருத்தம் சகலமும் விளங்கும்படி, சாதாரண சொற்களால் எழுது.

(a). என்பதில்,—

2. “ஒன்றானும், துணையாவது, அவ்வொழுக்கமே யாகலான்”, என் பவற்றைப் பிரித்து, ஒவ்வொரு சொல்லுக்கும் தனித்தனியாய் இலக்கணம் கூறு.

3. “காக்க, என்று, ஆகலான்” என்னும் வினைகளுக்கு எதிர்மறையு ள்; “ஒன்று” என்பதற்குப் பெண்பாலும்; “வருந்தியும்” என்னும் உம்மைக்குப் பொருளும்; “முடிவது” என்னும் சொல்லுக்கு மூன்று காலங்களிலும் பன்மையும்;—எப்படி ஆகும்?

(b). குறியிட்ட வாக்கியத்தில்,—

4. இருக்கும் தொகைத் தொடர்களை யெல்லாம் ஒருகலத்தில் கிரமமா யெழுதி, அததற்கு எதிரோ, இது இன்னதொகை என்றும், தொகையா யிருப்பதை வருவித்தால் இன்னகாரணத்தினாலே இன்ன தொடர் ஆம் என்றும், பரிஷ்காரமாய்ச் சொல்லிக்காட்டு.

5. “ஆடிய, ஆடுதும், போலும், நீக்கி,”—இப்பதங்களுக்குப் பருதி விசுதி முதலியவை எப்படி?

6. அசையென்றால் என்ன? அசைச்சொல்லானது, எவ்விடத்தில் எந்தகாரணமாய் வரும்?

II. பின்வரும்பாட்டுக்குப் பொழிப்புரை எழுது—

கல்வளையும் பாலைக் கடுஞ்சுரமுங் கான்யாறு

நல்வளையு நீர்நாடு நாளிரண்டில் சென்றருளித்

தொல்வளைய கோபுரமு நீள்மதிலுஞ் சூழ்ந்திலங்கு

மல்வளைய தோளான் வளமா நகர்கண்டான்.

III. கீழே எழுதியவசனத்தைக் கீழ்க்கண்ட இடங்களில் தகுந்த சொற் களைக்கூட்டி யெழுது,—

பல—கல்விகளை—அசிரியர்களிடத்தில்—
பராக்கிரமசாலி—ராசன்—செலுத்திக்கொண் டிரு
க்கையில்,—மூப்பு—, இனிமேல்—
குமாரன்—சுமத்த—நினைந்து,— ராசதந்திர
ம்—காரியங்களை—உபதேசித்து—போது,
அவனை—, பாலனை—இந்த—பட்டதெ
ன்று நினைத்து—, அதை—என்னோடு—என்றான்;—
—செல்வம்—மூடர்—எல்லாரும்—,
அவர்களுடைய—மொழிகளையும்—போல—
நடக்கிறார்கள்;—இல்லாதவன்—பண்டிதன்—
—சனங்கள்—இல்லை,—குற்றம்—என்று—;
ஆகையால்—வேறு—பெரிது—எனக்கு—இல்
லை, என்றான்.

IV. 1. தமிழ்பாஷையில், வினாச்சொற்கள் எந்தெந்த அர்த்தத்தில்வ ரலாம்? உதாரணம்.

2. “பால்பகா வஃறினைப்பெயர்கள் பாற்பொதுமைய”;—இச்சுத்தி ரத்திற்கு உரையும் உதாரணமும் வேண்டும்.

3. பெயரொச்சங்களும் வினையெச்சங்களும் எப்படிப்பட்ட பெயர்க ளையும் வினைகளையும் கொண்டு முடியும்?

4. தாம் X நிலலார், ஆமின் - தூற்றாதே, இ X நிலை, எது X தூரம் பிணி X பல பொருள் X திரியும்;—இவ்விடங்களில் சந்தி எப்படி?

வெம்புயம், அம்புவி, கன்னந்தட்டு, என்னினின்னில், விருத்தவேதிய ன்;—இத்தொடர்களைப் பிரி.

5. வழுவமைதி, எழுத்துப்போலி, தகுதிவழக்கு, மாத்திரை;—இவற் றிற்குப் பொருளும் உதாரணமும் கூறு.

V.

* * * சபை நடுவே

நீட்டோலைவாசியா நின்றான், குறிப்பறிய

மாட்டாதவன்றான் மரம்,—

என்று சொல்லியது, எந்தக்குணங்களினால்? ஒருபக்கத்துக்கு அதிக ப்படாமல் விவரித்துரை.

TAMIL.—ARITHMETIC.

கணிதம்.

கணக்கிடும் விதம் முழுமையும் எழுதவேண்டியது; ஆன்ஸை மாத்திரம் வளாவதனால் ஒரு பிரயோசனமுமில்லையென்பது உறுதி.

I. ரூபாய் ஒன்றுக்கு இரண்டு ஷில்லிங் (Shilling) சரி என்றால், ரூபாய் 21351 அணு 12 பைசா 9 க்கும், £ 2049-15-5½க்கும் பேதம் என்ன?

ரூபாய் அணு பைசாவாகவும், பவுண்ட் ஷில்லிங் பென்சு ஆகவும், எழுதிக்கூறு.

2. இச்செலவின் மொத்தத் தொகை என்ன? அதாவது—

594 பண்டி சுண்ணாம்பு, பண்டி ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 2-5-6;

27 கூலி பண்டி, 11 நாளுக்கு;—நாளொன்றுக்கு ஒருபண்டி 8 அணு 3 பைசா விகிதமாய்;

164 கூலியாட்கள், 11 நாளுக்கு;—நாளொன்றுக்கு ஒருத்தன் கூலி 4 அணு 6 பைசா.

3. ரூபாய் 3091-3-6 ஐ 87 பேருக்குச் சரிப்பங்காய் பங்கிடு.

4. ஓர் வர்த்தகன் 86 படி விழுக்காடு கொள்ளும் அரிசிப்பைகளை 642 வாங்கி, ரூபாய்க்கு 11 படியாக விற்குன்; பை ஒன்றை வாங்கின விலை ரூபாய் 5. 8. 6 ஆனால், அவனுக்கு வந்த லாபம் என்ன?

5. 18 புருஷரும் 29 பெண்பிள்ளைகளும் 6 நாளுக்கு வேலைசெய்து, ரூபாய் 59-10-0 அடைந்தார்கள்; 12 பெண்பிள்ளைகளுக்கு ஒருநாளைக் கூலி ரூபாய் 2-4-0; 4 புருஷர் நாளுக்கு எவ்வளவு வாங்கினார்கள்?

6. புருஷானும் ஸ்திரீகளும் சிற்றாளுகளும் சேர்ந்த ஒரு கூட்டத்தார் ஒருநாளுக்கு ரூபாய் 7-8-0 சம்பாதிக்கிறது;—ஆண்களும் சிற்றாளுகளும் வாங்கும் கூலி ஸ்திரீகள் வாங்கும் கூலிக்கு மூம்மடங்கு;—சிற்றாளுகளுக்கு புருஷான் நான்கு அத்தனைதரம் பேர்;—ஒரு சிற்றாள் கூலிக்கு ஒரு புருஷன் கூலி இரட்டிப்பு;—இப்படியாக இருக்குமாயின், ஒவ்வொரு புருஷனுக்கும் ஸ்திரீக்கும் சிற்றாளுக்கும் நாளொன்றுக்கு வரும் ரூபாய் எவ்வளவு; வெவ்வேறு யெழுது.

TAMIL.—INDIAN HISTORY.

சரித்திரம்.

1. சிந்தியா என்பவனுக்கும் இங்கிலிஷ்காரருக்கும் 1802 வருஷம் முதற்கொண்டு 1844 வரைக்கும் நடந்த சகல சங்கதிகளையும் சுருக்கமாய் எழுது.

2. கபும் நூற்றாண்டின் மத்தியில், ஹைதிரபாத் தேசத்துப் பட்டத்துக்காக நேரிட்டபுத்தத்தின் விசேஷ வர்த்தமானங்கள் எவை?

3. பேகாம் (Pagahm), நானக் (Nanak), மால்வெலி (Malvelly), சால்பை (Salbye), அபுல் பாசில் (Abul Fazel), மால்கம் (Malcolm), பாக்க்டிரியா (Bactrea), பெரான் (Perron), பேர்ட் (Baird);—இப்பெயர்கள், இந்தியா சரித்திரத்தில் எந்தக் காரியங்களில், எவ்விதமாய்ச் சேர்ந்து வரும்?

4. கிழே கண்டிருக்கும் விஷயங்களுக்கு அவை நடந்த வருஷமும், வருஷங்களுக்கு அதில் நடந்த விஷயத்தையும் வெவ்வேறு கலத்தில் எழுதிக்கூறு;—

காரிகாம் (Correagaum) சண்டை, நேப்பாலோடு (Nepal) யுத்தம், வேலூர் கலகம், லீட்டிஸ்டிரிக்ட்ஸை (Ceded Districts) அடைந்தது, பர்ட்பூர் (Bhurtpoor) இரண்டாம் முற்றுகை;—1833, 1799, 1498, 1525, 1221, 1639, 327 (கி. முன்), 303 (கி. முன்).

5. ஜாட்ஸ் (Jats) என்பவர்களைப்பற்றியும், ஸம்பாஜி பெரிபிலஸ் (Periplus), டெண்ட் காண்டிராக்ட் (Tent Contract) இதுகளைப்பற்றியும், உனக்குத் தெரிந்ததைச் சுருக்கமாய்ச்சொல்லு.

TAMIL.—GEOGRAPHY.

பூகோளம்.

1. கோதாவரி நதியையும், அதன் முக்கிய உபநதிகளையும், அவைபாயும் சுபாக்களையும், அச்சுபாக்களின் சிறந்த பட்டணங்களையும்,—காட்டிப்படியான ஓர் படத்தை எழுது.

2. ஸஹாரா என்பதென்ன? விவரமாயெழுது. அதற்குத்தெற்கிலும் மேற்கிலும் உள்ள நாடுகள் எவை?

3. ஆசிய துருக்கத்தில் எந்தெந்தத் தேசங்கள் சேரும்? அதில் எந்தப் பட்டணங்கள் உண்டு?

4. (a) வட அமரிக்காவில், ஏரிகளுக்குத் தெற்கேயிருக்கும் பிரிவுகள்;—

(b) தென் அமரிக்காவிலிருந்து அட்லாண்டிக் மகாசமுத்திரத்தில் பாயும் நதிகள்;—

(c) பசிபிக் சமுத்திரத்திலிருக்கும் பிரதானதீவுகள், அவை உட்பட்டிருக்கும் அதிகாரம், அவற்றின் பட்டணங்கள்;—

(d) இந்தியாதேசத்தின் சிறந்த ஏரிகள், ஏற்றுமதிச் சரக்குகள், அவற்றை ஏற்றி அனுப்பும் துறைகள்;—

(e) உலகத்தின் ஐந்து பிரிவுகளில், ஒவ்வொன்றன் அதிக உயர்ந்த மலைத்தொடர், அதிக நீண்ட ஆறு;—இவை இன்னவை இன்னவை என்று, பிரத்தியேகமாய் எழுது.

5. கிரேட் பிரிட்டன் (Great Britain) தேசத்தில் நடக்கும் ஐந்து விசேஷ கைத்தொழில்களை எழுதி; ஒவ்வொரு தொழிலுக்கும் உரிய இரண்டு பட்டணங்கள் கூறு.

MALAYALAM.—HANDWRITING.

കയ്യക്ഷരം.

N. B. എഴുതുവാൻ വാക്കുകൾ അത്രയും തെറ്റാതെ വെച്ചേറെ യായും അക്ഷരങ്ങൾ വെടിപ്പായും അധികം നിട്ടി വലിച്ചു അഭംഗി യാക്കി തിക്ക്കാതെ സ്പഷ്ടമായും ഇരിക്കേണ്ടത.

ഈ യുദ്ധം പടിഞ്ഞാറെ കടലുറത്ത നടന്നുവന്നതിന്നിടയിൽ ഹൈദർ ചിത്തൂരിൽവെച്ചു മരിച്ചു. റിപ്പ അവിടെ ഇല്ലായ്കൊണ്ടു ഹൈദരുടെ സേനാപതിമാർ വേഗത്തിൽ വരെണം എന്ന അപേ ക്ഷിപ്പാൻ വേണ്ടി അവന്റെ അടുക്കൽ ഭൂതന്മാരെ അയച്ചു - പി ന്ന ഹൈദർ മരിച്ചില്ല, ദീനം കലശലത്രെ എന്നചൊല്ലി, രഹസ്യ മായി ശവത്തിന്നു സുഗന്ധവസ്തുക്കളെ വെപ്പിച്ചു ദിനംതൊറും പല്ലു ക്കിൽ എടുപ്പിച്ചു സൈന്യത്തിന്നു മുമ്പായി കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനാൽ, റിപ്പ എത്തുമ്പോൾ മരണകാലം മറച്ചുവെപ്പാൻ നോക്കി. മരിച്ചത ക്രമത്താലെ അല്പം ശ്രതിപ്പെട്ടാറെ, സൈന്യത്തിൽ ചിലർ ഇനി സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം വേണമെന്നു വെച്ചു മത്സരം ഭാവിച്ചത സാധിച്ചില്ല താനും.

ഹൈദർ മരിച്ചു എന്ന ഇജ്ജിക്കൊയ്യ അറിഞ്ഞു തങ്ങളുടെ സൈ ന്യാധിപതിയായ സ്തുവർത്ത എന്നവനോട ഈ അവസ്ഥ നമുക്കു ഉപ കരിക്കണം എന്ന കല്പിച്ചതിനെ അവൻ വിചാരിച്ചാതെ, തന്റും തീ രുവോളം സമയം വെറുതെ കഴിച്ചുകൂടണം.

റിപ്പ ബദൽകൊടുക്കെ വെച്ചുകൊടുത്ത ഉടനെ മെല്ലെ സൈന്യ ത്തിന്റെ പകുതി പാർത്തിരുന്ന മംഗലപുരത്തെ അതിക്രമിപ്പാൻ ചെന്നു. ആ കൊട്ട വളരെ കെടുത്തതായിരുന്നു എങ്കിലും സഹസ്രാ ധിപതിയായ കമ്പൽ ധീരത പുണ്ടു, തന്റെ ചെറു സൈന്യത്തെ കൊണ്ടു റിപ്പവിന്റെ സകല കൗശലപരാക്രമ ശക്തി പ്രയോഗ ങ്ങളെയും നിഷ്പലമാക്കി അതിനെ വളരെ കഷ്ടത്തോടെ രക്ഷിച്ചു പാർത്തു.

MALAYALAM.—DICTATION.

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| 1. സന്ദേശം | 13. പൂർത്തിയാക്കുന്നു |
| 2. കൃഷി | 14. ചാത്തുലം |
| 3. സ്വകാര്യം | 15. ചിറക്കുഴി |
| 4. ചൊരിക്കുന്നു | 16. ഐശ്വര്യം |
| 5. ജ്യോതിശാസ്ത്രം | 17. കുഞ്ഞിതം |
| 6. ആശ്രിതൻ | 18. ചൊതന |
| 7. ധൈര്യം | 19. തൃണാഞ്ജനം |
| 8. യഥാർത്ഥം | 20. ധാവല്യം |
| 9. ഭ്രാന്തം | 21. സുതി |
| 10. മെരുപ്പം | 22. പ്രസ്ഥം |
| 11. വൃന്ദം | 23. ഗ്രന്ഥി |
| 12. മാധുര്യം | 24. കലുഷം |
| | 25. രൂപസ്ഥ |

അതിപൂർവ്വകാലത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായ ഭൂരാജ്യങ്ങളോടും കൂടിയുള്ള പ്രാ പാരം അത്ര വർദ്ധിച്ചത കൊണ്ടുതന്നെ, ആ കാലത്തു ഹിന്ദുക്കൾ ശാസ്ത്രനൈപുണ്യം ആയുർവ്വേദം മാനമയ്ക്കാരം ധനവൃദ്ധി - എന്നീ വാറിൽ അതിവിശിഷ്ടന്മാരായിരുന്നു എന്ന നിശ്ചയിപ്പാൻ ഇടയു ണ്ടു. ഹിന്ദുക്കളുടെ പൂർവ്വകാലചരിത്രത്തെക്കുറിച്ചു അല്പമാത്രം അറി യാൻ സംഗതിവന്നിരിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിലും യഹൂദന്മാർ ഒഴികെ അവർ ഈ ആശ്രവണ്ഡത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന നാനാകലങ്ങളിൽവെച്ചു എററും വിജ്ഞാനവും ശക്തിയും ധനപുഷ്ടിയും ഉള്ളവരായിരുന്നു. അപ്പോഴത്തെ കാലത്തിൽ അവർ മഹാമണിമേടുകളും മന്ദിരങ്ങളും കൊണ്ടു ശോഭിച്ചു നഗരങ്ങളിൽ പാർത്തു, യുദ്ധപരാക്രമന്മാരായുള്ള രാ ജാക്കന്മാരുടേയും നീതിനയനിപുണന്മാരായിരിക്കുന്ന മന്ത്രികളുടേയും രക്ഷണയിൽ ഇരുന്നു.

MALAYALAM.—GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

പ്രാകരണം.

1 താഴെ എഴുതിയതിന്റെ അർത്ഥത്തെ എളുപ്പമായുള്ള വാക്കുകൾ കൊണ്ടു തെളിവാക്കുക.

സൊദരത്തൊന്നാനപ്പൊളങ്ങുപറഞ്ഞതു ।
മാദരിക്കെട്ടൊ പരമാർത്ഥമെന്നിരിക്കിലും ॥
വങ്കടൻ കരയെന്നതിൽക്കുമ്പോൾ ശിവശിവ ।
സങ്കടമിതിലിറങ്ങിപ്പോന്നെന്നതൊന്നും ॥
ഒട്ടനാളിറങ്ങിയുമുണ്ടിയുന്നതിരവന്നു ।
തട്ടിയിട്ടലഞ്ഞുമിങ്ങൊട്ടെടം ചെന്നും പൊന്നും ॥
പെട്ടന്നുപരിചയിച്ചീടിനാലൊരുവഴി ।
കിട്ടമങ്ങിൽ നിന്നിക്രിഡിച്ചുമെവീടുവാൻ ॥
എന്നതുപോലെചെന്നു വന്നുത്തെയുന്നിന്നു ।
ചൊന്നതും കെട്ടും കണ്ടും സൂക്ഷിച്ചും പരീക്ഷിച്ചും ॥
മന്നവന്തന്റെശിലം ഭാവവും പതുക്കവെ ।
തന്നുളളിലാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടാൽ പിന്നെവെക്കുമില്ല ॥
അങ്ങിനെ വശത്താക്കാമെന്നൊരു പക്ഷമിപ്പോൾ ।
ഇങ്ങുണ്ടു മനക്കാമ്പിൽനിന്നുപയുണ്ടെന്നാകിൽ ॥
എന്നതുകെട്ടു മുദാചൊല്ലിനാൻ കരടകൻ ।
നന്നിതു സഹോദരനല്ലതു വന്നീടേണം ॥
നിന്നുടെ മാഗ്ഗം ശുഭമായുരുന്നിരൂപിച്ചു ।
തൊന്നുമെ ഭംഗം കൂടാതസ്സതെ ശുഭമതെ ॥

2. മേലെഴുതിയതിലുള്ള ക്രിയാത്മ്യങ്ങളും ശബ്ദത്മ്യങ്ങളും എടുത്ത താഴെ വരച്ചപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു പട്ടികയിൽ എഴുതി കാണിക്കുക.

ക്രിയാത്മ്യം.	ശബ്ദത്മ്യം.	കാലം.	കർത്താവ.	പൂർണ്ണമാക്കുന്നത.

3. സംഭാവന, അനുവാദകം, ആഗമം, ആദേശരൂപം, ക്രിയാപുരുഷനാമം, ഇവ എന്തെന്ന വിവരിക്കുകയും അവറ്റിന്റെ ചില ഉദാഹരണങ്ങൾ പറയും ചെയ്യുക. ഉദാഹരണങ്ങൾ മേൽ എഴുതിയതിൽനിന്നു കഴിയുന്നെടത്തോളം താൻ എടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

4. "ഭാരതവണ്ഡം വിന്ധ്യ മലപ്രദേശങ്ങളാൽ രണ്ടു വലിയ അംശങ്ങളാക്കി വിഭാഗിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു" റം മേൽ എഴുതിയ വാക്യത്തിലുള്ള പദങ്ങൾ എല്ലാം പ്രാകരിക്കുക.

5. വാക്യത്തിന്നു എത്ര പദം വെണമെന്നും അവയുടെ പേരുകൾ എന്തെന്നും പറക വാക്യം പൂർണ്ണമാക്കുന്നതിന്നു വേറെ ഒരു പദം ആവശ്യമായി വരുന്നത എപ്പോൾ ആണു് ?

6. മൗനക്രിയകൾ എന്നത എന്തെന്നും, "ഇത്" ധാതുവിന്നു ശേഷമായുണ്ടിട്ടുള്ള അപൂർണ്ണ ക്രിയാരൂപങ്ങൾ എവ എന്നും പറക.

7. ഹെതു ക്രിയകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിന്റെ എത്രവിധം ഉണ്ടു് ? ഒരൊരൊ വിധത്തിന്നു മൂന്നു ഉദാഹരണങ്ങൾ പറക.

8. 1863 - ലെ 6 -ാം നമ്പ്ര ആക്ടപ്രകാരം മലയാളജില്ലയിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ചു വരി ഇസകളെ പററി താൻ അറിയുന്ന വിവരങ്ങളൊക്കെയും വർണ്ണിക്കുന്ന ഒരു എഴുത്ത തന്റെ സേഹിതന്ന എഴുതുക.

MALAYALAM.—ARITHMETIC.

ക ണ ക്ക.

N. B. മത്തരം വരുത്തുന്നതിൽ കൂട്ടുന്ന കണക്കുകളൊന്നും മാച്ചി കളയാതെ ഒക്കയും കടലാസിൽ കാണിക്കേണം.

1. നാല്പത്ത രണ്ടുകോടി എഴുപക്ഷത്ത അഞ്ഞൂററുപ്പത്തൊമ്പത, ഒമ്പത കോടി എഴുപതലക്ഷത്ത ഇരുപത്തൊന്നായിരത്ത അമ്പത്തെട്ട, ഒമ്പതിനായിരത്ത എഴു, എണ്ണതൂണലക്ഷത്ത എണ്ണായിരത്ത അറുനൂററണ്ട, മൂന്നുകോടി എഴുപക്ഷത്ത നാല്പത്തൊന്നായിരത്ത മുപ്പത്തെട്ട, അറുപതിനായിരത്ത ഇരുനൂറ്ററു മുപ്പത്തൊമ്പത, അഞ്ചു ലക്ഷത്ത ഒമ്പതിനായിരത്ത എണ്ണത്തൊഴ, റം സംഖ്യകളെ കൂട്ടുകയും ആ തുകയിൽനിന്നു 80670827 - നെ ഹരികയും ചെയ്യുക.

2. 1869 - ലെ ഒക്ടോബർമാസം 30നു അവസാനിക്കുന്ന ആഴ്ചയിൽ, മദ്രാസിലെ തെക്കു പടിഞ്ഞാറു രെയിൽവെയുടെ തീവണ്ടികളിൽ 23,331 മൂന്നാംക്ലാസ്സ യാത്രക്കാരു യാത്രചെയ്തു ആ യാത്രക്കാരുടെ വാങ്ങിയ ആക തുക ഉറുപ്പിക 18250 അണ 1 ആയിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ഒരൊരൊ യാത്രക്കാരൻ ശരാശരിയായിട്ട കൊടുത്ത കൂളി എത്രായിരുന്നു ?

3. വാരെക്ക ഒന്നിന്നു 5 ക 9 ണ 11 പൈ വിലപ്രകാരം 753 വാരുണി, ഒരു ഉറുപ്പികെക്ക 7 ശെറ വിതപ്രകാരം 1036 ശെറ അരി, മൂന്നു ഉറുപ്പികെക്ക 46 ശെറ വിതപ്രകാരം 713 ശെറ മുതിര, എന്നിവറ്റിന്റെ ആകെ വില എത്രാകുന്നു.

CANARESE.—DICTATION.

ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ	ಶಿಫ್ಟೆದನೆ
ಬಾಡ್ವಣರು	ಮಾಕಿವಕ್ಕ
ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ	ನಲ್ಚಕ್ರೇಶ್ವರನು
ಹಿರಿಯನು	ನಿಗಂಧಕುಸುಮ
ಇರಲಿಕ್ಕೆ	ಹಿಮವತ್ಸವ-ಕ
ಫಸ್ತುಕಗಲು	ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಲು
ಕುಲದವರಾದರು	ಇಂದುಮುಖ
ಅಕ್ಕಪಕ್ಕಾಗಿ	ಹಂಸುಹಂಸಲು
ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು	ನಟವಿಟಗಾಯಕರು
ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು	ಅವೈಷಧ
ಬ್ರಂಹ್ಮಾಂಡ	ನಕ್ಷತ್ರನಾಗಿ
ನಿರ್ದಾಹಕನು	ನವರತ್ನಖಚಿತಪಾದ
ಕನಕಕಯಿರಪಾದ	ವಂಜ್ಯೋದಿಯಗಲು
ಷಟ್ಪದಕಾನಿರಕ	ಧನುಷ್ಕಂಕಾರ
ಮಾನ್ಯಗಾರ	ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಸ್ತ್ರವನ್ನು
ಗ್ರಹಕೃತ್	ದುರ್ವಾಗ-ಕನಂದ

ಬುದ್ಧಿ: ಹೀಗಿರುವವರ ಸಂಗಡ ಗುಡ್ಡುಬಳ್ಳಿ ಕೊಡದಾಗ
ಬೆಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುವವನ ಸುಂದರವು ಕೆಡ್ಡಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ ಹಾಗೆ
ಬೆಳಗು ಕಡೆದ ಬೆಣ್ಣೆಮೊಳ ಬೆಕ್ಕಿನ ಪಾಲಾಯಿಪು
ಬೆರಳು ಪೊರಿದರೆ ಮುಂಗೈ ಕನಕ ನುಂಗುತ್ತಾನೆ
ಬೇಲಿ ಎದ್ದು ಕೊಲಾ ಮೇಯಿದರೆ ಕಾಯುವವರಾಗು
ಕೊಗ್ಗಣ ಪರದೈಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡರೆ ನೆಲಾಕೆರೆಯುವದ ಬಿಪ್ರೀಕೇ

CANARESE.—CORRECTION OF MIS-SPELLING.

ಈ ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ ಬ್ರಾಮನರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಸವ ರುತ್ರಿದನೆಂಬಂ ಬಸವ ಪೂರಾನ ಸಾರದ
ಮೇಲಿಂಕ ಕಿಲಿಯ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇವನು ಉಪನಯನ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಇಶ್ವಲಿಂಗ
ದೀಪ್ತೆ: ಅದರೇ ಸಾಕೆಂದು ಕನ್ನ ಕುಳಾಚಾರ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಜ್ಜಣ್ಣ ಕರಶನ ವಧಾನಿಯಾದ
ದೀಪ್ತೆ: ಯಾವಕೂಲದವರಾದರು ಇಶ್ವಲಿಂಗ ಕಕ್ಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರು ಯಾವೆ ಅವರೆಲ್ಲ ಬಂ

ದು ಬಲಿಕೆ ಯಿಂದ ನದಿಯ ಕಡ್ಡದ ಎಂಬಿ ವಿರಶೈವ ಮಟವನು ಸ್ತಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ
ಕನ ಅದಿಕಾರ ಕ್ರಯಗಿಸಿಕೊನ್ನು ಕೊಣ್ಣು ಮನ್ನು ಕೊತ್ತು ಅವರ ಜಿತ್ತೆ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿ ಕಣ
ಮಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಗಿಣಿಸಿ ಅನೇಕರನು ಕೂಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡನು ದೈರ್ಯ ಸಾಲದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ
ವದ್ಧತಿ ಈಗ ಕಡೆಡೆ ಲಿಂಗವಂಟರಾದರು ಕ್ಕಂಗ ಕುಳ ಭಥ ನದಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಹಿಂಗೆಕೆಲವ
ಕಾಲ. ನದಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಮಗೂ ಜೈನರಿಗೂ ವಿರುದ್ಧರೂ ಬಿಜ್ಜಣ್ಣಂಕನು ಕನ ಮ
ಕಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರದೆ ಕನ ಬಬ್ಬರನು ಹಿಂಗಿಸಿದೊಂದ ಅವನನು ಕೆಲ ಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಕೂದಲಸಂ
ಗಮ ಎಂಬ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸಂಗಮೇಶ್ವರನ ಕಲಿನ ವಗ್ರದದಲಿ ಏಕ್ಕು
ಪಾದನಂಟೆ.

ಪರಂತು ಕಕ್ಕಿಗಾರರು ಅವರನ ಮಕದಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿವೈಕಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾನಾಗಲಿ ಒಂದು ಬಾಗವ
ನಾಗಲಿ ಪ್ರಮಾನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಧೂಪದಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಕಂತ್ರ ರಾಗಿರಕಕದು ಲಾ
ದರೆ ಲಾಗೆ ಪ್ರಮಾನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೈಫಿಯತುಕೊಡುವವನು ಎದುರು ಕಕ್ಕಿಯ
ಅಜೀಯಮೇಲಿ ಲಾಗಲಿ ಸವಾಲುಗಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಜವಾಬ ಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಡವನಾಗಿ ಇರಕಕದು.

CANARESE.—GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

ಕನ್ನಡ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣವು.

1. ಕೆಳಗೆ - ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಸಂಕೇತ ಪದಗಳ ಲಘುವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ ಬರಿ.
ಕಶ್ಯಕ್, ಕರಣ, ಕಮಃ, ಸಂಕ್ರದಾನ, ಅಪಾಹಾನ, ಅಧಿಕರಣ
ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ, ವಚನ, ಕೃದ್ಧಾಜಿ, ಕೃನ್ಮಾಮ, ಭಾವರೂಪ, ನ್ಯೂನ,
2. ಮೇಲೆ - ಬರೆದಿರುವ - ಪದಗಳಿಗೆ - ಪ್ರತಿವೃಂದರ - ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯನ್ನು - ಬರಿ.
3. ಕೆಳಗೆ - ಬರೆದಿರುವ - ಪಾಠ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ - ವೃಂದಪ್ರೆಂದಕ್ಕೆ - ಇರುವ - ವೃತ್ತಾಂತ
ವನ್ನು - ಅದಕ್ಕೆ - ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು - ಸಹ - ಹೇಳು.

ದುಷ್ಟ ಲರಸನಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಲಾಘವದು ಲಾಗದು.

ದುಷ್ಟ ಲರಸನಿಂದ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯವಾಘವದು ಲಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ.

ದುಷ್ಟ ಲರಸನು ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಲಾಘಲಾರನು.

4. ಬೇಡು ಬರುವ ಲಾವೆ ಬೇಕು ಒಲೆ ಉಂಟು ಎಂಬ ಧಾತುಗಳ ಭಾಕರೂಪ ನಿ
ಷೇಧರೂಪಗಳನ್ನು ಏಕವಚನ ಬರುವವನಗಳನ್ನು ಬರಿ

5. ಉಪಕ್ರಿಯಾ ಪದಗಳು ಯಾವವು. ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಕೊಡು.

6. ಸಂಯುಕ್ತಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಲಕರ್ಮಕಸಕರ್ಮಕ ದ್ವಿಕರ್ಮಕ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ ಬರಿಸಿ.

7. ಕೆಳಗೆಬರೆದಿರುವ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಮಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಲವು ಗಳು ಕುಸುರುಗಳನ್ನು ಬರಿಸಿ.

ಅಷ್ಟರೊಳಗೆ ನಾರದಮುನಿ ಒಂದು ಇಂದ್ರನನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ನಿಗ್ರಹ ಇಂಥ ಅನುಚಿತ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಹುದೆ ಮಹಾ ಪತಿವ್ರತೆಯಾದ ಸಕಲ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಶಾಂತಾದ ಹಿರಣ್ಯಕಶಿಪು ಪತ್ನಿಯನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಂಡುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದದ್ದು ಕೃಷ್ಣಕೇಲಸವಾಯಿತು ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ಮಹಾತ್ಮನು ಕೈಕೊಂಡುಕೊಂಡು ಪರಮವೈಷ್ಣವ ಶಿಖಾಮಣಿ ಯಿರುವನು ಲಾಕನು ರುಟ್ಟಿ ಸವಣ್ಣಿಯೊಳಗಿನ ಸಂತಾನವನು ಲಾಕನಿಂದ ನೀನು ಹಿಂಸರಿ ಲಾಕನನ್ನು ಲಂಕಾಪುರದೊಳಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಾಯಂದು ಕೊಳಲು ಲದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಂಬಟ್ಟು ದಾಗೆಮಾಡಿ ಲಮರಾ ವಶೀ ಪಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಬಂದನು.

8. ಮೇಲೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ವಾಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ಲಾಖ್ಯೆ ಲಾಖ್ಯಾಕ ವಿಶೇಷಣ ಕರ್ಮ - ವಾಕ್ಯ ಉಪವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಭಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಪ್ರತಿಪದಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣರೂಪ ನಿಷ್ಪತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

CANARESE.—INDIAN HISTORY.

ಇಂದಿಯದೇಶದ ಚರಿತೆ.

1. ಇಂದ್ರದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಥಮ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳು ಯಾವ ಜನಗಳು ?
2. ಹಿಂದುಜನಗಳು ಯಾವ ದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ ಇಂದ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರು ?
3. ಇಂದ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊಟ್ಟಮೊದಲು ದಂಡೆ ತಿರುಗಿದ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿದ ಮಹಮ್ಮದೀಯನು ಯಾರು ?
4. ಮಹಮ್ಮದೀಯನು ಯಾರು ? ಅವರು ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರಮಾಡಿದ ಕ್ರಮಾನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಅವರ - ಕುಸುರುಗಳನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಿ.
5. ಪ್ಲಾಸಿ ಕದನವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ನಿನಗೆ ಕಿಶ್ಕದದ್ದನ್ನಿಲ್ಲಾಬರಿ.
6. ಶ್ರೀರಂಗಪಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಮುತ್ತಿಗೆಹಾಕಿ ಲದನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಬರಿಸಿ.
7. ಪಂಜಾಬನ್ನು ಜಯಿಸಿದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನಿಲ್ಲಾ ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಬರಿಸಿ.
8. 1857ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ದಂಗೆಯ ಕಾರಣಗಳೇನೇನು ?

CANARESE.—GEOGRAPHY.

ಭೂಗೋಳ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ.

1. ಭೂಮಿಯ ರೂಪವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ನಿನಗೆ ಕಿಶ್ಕದದ್ದನ್ನು ಬರಿಸಿ.
2. ಭೂಮಿಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು ಯಾವವು ಮತ್ತು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸಾಗರಗಳು ಯಾವವು ?
3. ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಖಂಡದ ಮೈರೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಬರಿಸಿ.
4. ಇಂದ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದೊಡ್ಡನದಿಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬರೆಮ ಲವುಗಳ ಮೈಕಿ ಬಂದಿಂದರ ಉದ್ದಳೆ ಇಷ್ಟಿಷ್ಟು ಮೈಲುಗಳಿಂದು ನಮೂದಿಸಿ.
5. ಇಂದ್ರದೇಶದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪರ್ವತಗಳು ಯಾವವು, ಮತ್ತು ಲವು ಯೆಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಇವೆ ?
6. ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್, ಸ್ಕಾಟ್ಲೆಂಡ್, ಐರ್ಲೆಂಡ್, ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್, ಸ್ಪೇನ್, ರಷ್ಯ, ಲಾಸ್ತಿಯ, ರಷ್ಯ, ದೆಹಲಿ, ಸ್ವೀಡೆನ್, ಈ ದೇಶಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳನ್ನು ಬರಿಸಿ.
7. ಲಾಲ್ಪನ್ ಬೆಟ್ಟಗಳು, ಲಿಪಿನ್ ಬೆಟ್ಟಗಳು, ಲಾಂಡಿನ್ ಬೆಟ್ಟಗಳು, ಚಂದ್ರ ಬೆಟ್ಟಗಳು, ನೈಯಾಗರ ಫಾಲ್ಸ್ ಯೆಲ್ಲಿ ಇವೆ ?
8. ಸೆಂಟ್ ಹಿಲಿನಾ, ಮ್ಯಾಷನ್, ಮದೀರಾ, ಸಿಲೋನ್, ಲದ್, ಸೂಯೆಜ್, ಲೆಫ್ಟಿಂಗ್ ದಿಯ, ಮಾರ್ಸೆಲ್, ಯೆಂಬವುಗಳು ಯೇನು, ಲವು ಯೆಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಇವೆ ?

APPENDIX C.

Papers relating to the Special Test Examinations
of 1870.

NOTIFICATION.

The Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations notifies that the next Annual Examination in the subjects prescribed for the Special Tests under the Revised Rules published under date the 29th July 1869, will be held on the 22nd and six following days of August next, at the places given below :—

Chetterpore,	Bellary,	Ootacamund,	Cochin,
Chicacole,	Nellore,	Negapatam,	Trevandrum,
Vizagapatam,	Chittoor,	Combaconum,	Calicut,
Rajahmundry,	Madras,	Tanjore,	Tellicherry,
Masulipatam,	Cuddalore,	Trichinopoly,	Mangalore,
Kurnool,	Salem,	Madura,	Bangalore, and
Cuddapah,	Coimbatore,	Palamcottah,	Secunderabad.

2. Candidates must send in their applications on printed forms, which may be obtained from all Tahsildars and Treasury Deputy Collectors, so as to reach the *Collectors of the Districts** in which they desire to be examined on or before the 20th of June next, after which date no applications will, under any circumstances, be received. All applications should be prepared in the *English* language.

3. Every application must be accompanied by the prescribed fee as laid down in the following revised scale sanctioned by Government, under date the 22nd April 1869 :—

I.A.—Judicial Test, Civil, Higher Grade	...	...	RS. 10
II.A.—Do. Criminal, do.	...	...	7
III.A.—Revenue Test, General, do.	...	...	7
I.B.—Judicial Test, Civil, Lower Grade	...	...	6
II.B.—Do. Criminal, do.	...	...	6

*NOTE.—For Trevandrum, Cochin, and Bangalore, the applications should be sent to the Resident of Travancore and Director of Public Instruction, Mysore, respectively.

III.B.—Revenue Test, General, Lower Grade	...	...	RS. 5
IV. Do. Salt Department	...	...	5
V. Do. Sea Custom Department	...	...	4
VI. Account Test	...	...	5
VII.A.—Translation Test, Higher Grade	...	...	6
VII.B.—Do. Lower Grade	...	...	4
VIII.A.—Precis Writing, Higher Grade	...	...	4
VIII.B.—Do. Lower Grade	...	...	4
IX. Pleaders in District Munsiffs' Courts	...	...	6

The above fee must be paid in every case without exception. Fees paid by candidates will not be returned to them, or reserved for another examination.

4. Each application must also be accompanied by the required Vaccination Certificate, except in the cases of candidates who produced such certificates at the examinations held subsequent to the 31st December 1865.

5. Candidates (with the exception of those for the office of Pleader in District Munsiffs' Courts), who have not been employed *continuously* in the Public Service since the 1st January 1859 (in grades other than that of Village Kurnum, or Monegar, Peon, &c., which require a knowledge of reading and writing), will not be admitted to the Special Test Examinations unless they have passed the General Test at some previous examination, or have been exempted therefrom by special order of Government.

6. Candidates coming up for one or more tests at the same time under General Rule I. will submit a single application for all such tests.

7. No candidates will be allowed to appear for examination in Tests I.A., II.A., III.A., I.B., V., and VI. in a Vernacular language, unless specially permitted by an order of Government to do so. In the latter case, candidates should quote in their applications the date and number of such order.

8. Candidates taking up Tests I.A. and II.A. may, if they have done sufficiently well, and if the Commissioner permits, be passed for Pleaders in District Munsiffs' Courts; but candidates for the Test for Pleaders in District Munsiffs' Courts cannot be admitted to examination in any other test. Under G. O., 23rd April 1870, candidates for I.A. will be required to secure at least one-fourth of the marks allotted to the subject in the paper on Equity.

9. Candidates in the Police Department, who may apply for examination in the "*Police Test*" alone, should submit their applications direct to the Superintendent of Police, and not to the Collector of the District in which they are employed. Candidates not in the Police Department will be admitted to the Police Test on the production of a

recommendation from the Superintendent of the District in which they seek employment. In each case candidates will have to pay a fee of Rupees 4 as sanctioned by Government Order, dated 28th January 1869. Candidates belonging to the Police, who may wish to appear for tests other than the regular Departmental Test, must submit their applications to the Collector of their respective Districts, and not to the Inspector-General of Police, in which case the ordinary rules will have to be conformed to in *all* respects. Special arrangements will be made if any persons nominated by the Inspector-General for the office of Uncovenanted Assistant or Assistant Superintendent of Police appear for examination.

10. Candidates should write their names, their fathers' names, and their house names *distinctly* and *in full*, and give their addresses in *full* also.

11. No candidate will be admitted to the examination at any other place than that named in his application, and no candidate will be allowed to name more than one place. To prevent mistakes, candidates should submit their applications direct to the Collectors of the Districts in which the stations at which they desire to be examined are situated.

OFFICE OF THE COMM. R.
U. C. S. EXAMINATIONS,
MADRAS, 7th May 1870.

G. DUNCAN,
Secretary.

Form of Application for Admission to the Special Test Examinations.

Number.	Name of Candidate (in full).	Father's name (in full).	Age.	Place of residence and address (in full).	Where educated.	Where to be examined.	Designation of office at present held, and date of first appointment.	Whether Candidate has passed the General Test Examination or one of the University or Teachers' Certificate Examinations, and if so, when; if not, how is he eligible for the Special Test Examinations.	Whether he has already passed any Special Test, and if so, what test and when.*	Test or Tests and Language in which he is to be examined.	Vaccination Certificate whether now produced or at former Examination.	Signature of Receiving Officer, showing that the fees have been paid and the entries verified as far as possible.

*Name of Test or Tests and the dates when passed and pages of the Gazette containing the names should be specified distinctly and separately.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

NORTON'S LAW OF EVIDENCE.

1. Explain the difference between substantive and adjective law.
2. What is a patent ambiguity in an instrument, and what is a latent ambiguity? Give an example of each, but not the one mentioned in the text-book.

3. Give some rules for determining on which party in a suit the burden of proof rests. In an action for libel against a Surgeon charging want of skill in an operation, ought the plaintiff or the defendant to begin?

4. What is the law with regard to a witness refreshing his memory by consulting memoranda?

5. What is the general rule as to a copy of a copy being received as evidence? A document was filed in Court by the defendant in a suit, which he afterwards took away, leaving a copy, authenticated as correct, to take the place of the original. In a subsequent suit, he was called on to produce the original document; but he refused to do so. The plaintiff then obtained from the Court a copy of the authenticated copy. Give your opinion whether such a copy was admissible as evidence.

6. What is an escrow? Is parol evidence admissible to show that an instrument was executed with the intention of its operating in such a character?

7. At what period, after a missing person was last heard of, does the presumption of death begin by the Hindu and the English Law respectively, and at what age by the Mahomedan? What is the presumption as to the probable survivorship of a particular individual, when several have perished by one common calamity? What legal maxim applies to this question?

8. Explain and illustrate the maxim, "*Omnia præsumentur rite esse acta*—All acts are presumed to be rightly done."

9. Explain what is meant by the *corpus delicti*. State in what manner it ought to be proved, giving exceptions, and give the reason why the proof of it absolutely necessary.

10. To what extent can evidence regarding mercantile custom and usage be admitted? What is the exact definition of "custom," and how must it generally be established?

LAW OF EVIDENCE—(Lower Grade).

1. Explain and illustrate the difference between natural presumptions or presumption of fact, and presumptions of Law.

2. A brings a suit to recover B's property, alleging that B was his father. C, the brother of B, is the party in possession, and he opposes A's claim on the ground that A is illegitimate—C admits, however, that A's mother was married to B, and that A was born in wedlock. On whom does the burden of proving A's legitimacy or illegitimacy rest, and why?

3. Define each of the following kinds of evidence and give an instance of *your own* for each:—

- (1) Direct evidence.
- (2) Circumstantial evidence.
- (3) Hearsay evidence.
- (4) Real evidence.

4. State under what circumstances a witness may be allowed to refresh his memory by reference to a document.

5. What is the rule in regard to the quantity of evidence necessary for conviction in cases of treason and perjury, and in those which rest on the testimony of an accomplice?

6. A, a coachman, drives over B through gross negligence while driving his master's carriage and on his master's business. B brings a suit against the master and obtains a judgment for damages. The master then sues the coachman, and during the trial offers the judgment against him in evidence to prove A's negligence and the extent of damage sustained by him in consequence. A objects to the evidence on the ground that he was no party to the judgment—Is this objection valid or not, and why?

7. Enumerate the several classes of cases in which secondary evidence of a document is admissible, stating very briefly in each case the fact or facts to be proved to justify the reception of the secondary evidence.

8. Explain the principle that there are no degrees in secondary evidence. Give examples.

9. The following is part of a deposition taken in a Mofussil Court. Point out the violation of the rules of evidence contained in the deposition:—

After Sarangapany's death, as it is customary to write in the Police Book the names of the persons deceased and of their heirs, the Kurnum wrote in the said book that the Puttah should be made in the name of Nagappa Chetty who was the heir to the whole property. After which the Tahsildar having objected, asking what reason there was to make the Puttahs in the name of Nagappa Chetty whilst the wives were alive, the Kurnum said, &c.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—(Higher Grade).

1. When may a plaintiff apply for attachment before judgment? What should the application contain, and how should the Court proceed?

2. What two things must be proved before the Court will cancel a sale in execution of a decree of immoveable property?

3. In three separate suits A, B, and C apply at different times to the Court to attach the property of their judgment debtor D. C applies last, but accidentally his application is the first attended to, and on his behalf D's property is attached and sold. Which of the three creditors is entitled to be paid first, and what claim have the remaining two against any balance which may remain in Court after payment of the creditor first entitled?

4. Why cannot a mortgagee share in the surplus arising from such sale?

5. A purchases property sold in execution of a decree and pays into Court the purchase money. B brings an action for recovery of this property. A prays the Court not to pay over the proceeds of the sale to the judgment creditor till the suit is decided. What order should the Court pass, and why?

6. A, a judgment debtor, is arrested and brought before the Court. He has no means of paying the debt—can he avoid being sent to jail? Answer fully.

7. State briefly the manner in which a decree is to be executed out of the jurisdiction of the Court by which it was passed.

8. A suit is brought before the Moonsiff of Coimbatore for land situated partly in Coimbatore and partly in Salem. Another suit is brought before the same Moonsiff for land lying partly in Coimbatore Taluq and partly in another taluq of the same Zillah, but beyond the jurisdiction of the Moonsiff. How should the Court proceed in each of these cases?

9. What powers have Original and Appellate Courts to stay execution of a decree or take security from the parties?

10. When and how are witnesses to be examined?

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—(Lower Grade).

1. Does an appeal lie from a judgment passed *ex parte* against a defendant who has failed to appear, or is such judgment final?

2. "*All suits shall be commenced by a Plaintiff*"—do you know of any exception to this rule?

3. A plaint is written upon stamped paper of inadequate value, and the claim is improperly valued, what should the order of the Court be, and is that order final?

4. When should written statements be tendered; on what paper should they be written; what particulars should they contain; and what would be the result of presenting a written statement improperly drawn up?

5. How are claims to attached property to be inquired into, and what is the point for the Court to decide?

6. What powers have the Civil Courts to postpone sales of real property already advertised?

7. What particulars must the application for execution of a decree contain?

8. If there are cross decrees between the same parties for the payment of money, how is execution to be taken out?

9. When will the Court order the defendant to appear personally, and what particulars will the summons contain?

10. What is the procedure with respect to review of judgment?

CIVIL RULES OF PRACTICE.

1. How are suits by and against minors to be brought, and how are the costs of suit to be provided for when the plaintiff is a minor?

2. How are vakalutnamahs to be executed and authenticated? If a person is party in two connected cases, and employs the same vakil in each case, is it necessary that he should execute two vakalutnamahs?

3. A, a decree-holder, dies before execution of the decree. B, the legal representative of A, seeks to execute the decree. What must he do?

4. When has a Civil Court power to detain a defendant in custody otherwise than by committing him to prison?

5. What are the two classes of cases in which specific performance of an agreement to enter into partnership has been decreed?

6. Give the form of decree for foreclosure of a mortgage.

LAW OF CONTRACTS.

1. (a) How far is a husband liable for the debts contracted by his wife, if they have separated by mutual consent?

(b) Under what circumstances does a Notice to Tradesmen exempt a husband from liabilities on his wife's contracts for necessities, and when not?

2. In what cases does an Agent incur personal liabilities to third parties?

3. When a partner retires from a trading firm, how far is a general notice thereof sufficient, and when is a special or actual notice necessary?

4. A livery stable-keeper ordered 200 measures of gram from a gram-merchant: after the bargain was concluded the purchased quantity still remained with the whole stock; who would have to bear the loss—the vendor or vendee—in case the entire stock were destroyed by fire or otherwise?

5. A quantity of sugar is purchased by sample, with a warranty that it is equal to the sample, what remedy has the purchaser if he finds that the sugar is of an inferior quality to the sample supplied?

6. (a) A ship is damaged in a cyclone; the Captain puts into port and sells part of the cargo to pay for repairs.

(b) The owners of the *City of Boston* insure the vessel on the 19th February; news arrives in March that she was lost on the 11th of February.

(c) A ship has arrived in port after a voyage, and continued safely for three days, but before the goods have been unladen, the vessel becomes a total wreck.

State in each of the above cases who is liable for the loss, and what circumstances would alter the case in [c] in favor of the underwriter or assured?

7. What is the law as to the liability of a Banker who pays on a forged cheque?

LAW OF TORTS.

1. State the foundation of every action on Tort. Is malice a necessary ingredient to its maintenance? Explain your answer.

2. How may an act *prima facie* innocent become tortious? Give an instance.

3. A Railway Company authorized by Legislative enactment to construct a drawbridge over a navigable river; but, so as not to obstruct the passage of vessels more than a limited time, agreed with a contractor to so construct it, he failed to do this, and prevented the navigation. Who was liable for the consequent damage, and on what principle?

4. Define Libel and Slander. What constitutes publication?

5. What is necessary to constitute a Public nuisance? Can a nuisance be at the same time Public and Private? If so, give an instance. What is the remedy for, 1st, a Public; 2nd, a Private nuisance?
6. To what extent may damages be given for loss or profits by reason of undue delay in the delivery of goods?

HINDU LAW.

1. Specify the sons now acknowledged.
2. Explain the position of the issue of an adopted son relative to marriage within the natural and adoptive families.
3. What are the essentials to adoption by a widow in her minority, and how does adoption affect her in respect of the property of her deceased husband?
4. Is there any exception to the disability of the issue of an incompetent marriage to inherit?
5. Enumerate the charges on property.
6. A has three undivided sons B, C, and D, who all demise before their father, B leaving three sons, C two sons, and D one son, to what shares will the six grandsons be entitled?
7. What is requisite to constitute partition, and, in the event of the fact being disputed, how may it be ascertained?
8. In the absence of collusion is a bailee chargeable with loss by theft?

MAHOMEDAN LAW.

1. What is the distinction between a "successor by contract" and an "acknowledged kinsman?"
2. Define the right of pre-emption. Who can claim this right, and to what kind of property does it apply?
3. To what extent does homicide act as a bar to the inheritance of property, and what is the difference in this respect in the law according to the Sunni and in that according to the Shiya school?
4. What is the rule when a gift is made to two or more donees?
5. A man dies, leaving a widow and two daughters. What shares of his property will each take?
6. Can a piece of land given as an endowment be exchanged for another similar piece, and can the superintendent of the endowment lease it to a Ryot under a Cowle?
7. Can illegitimate children and the children of a female slave inherit their father's property?

8. Name in order the collateral residuaries.
9. What is the presumption, when the time for the payment of dower is not expressed; and what remedy has a woman, when her dower is withheld?
10. When only is the sale by a guardian of property belonging to a minor permitted? Can an elder brother assume the position of a guardian having power as such over the property of his minor sisters?

EQUITY.

1. What is the ground upon which equity relieves against penalties, and when will this relief be administered?
2. Explain the meaning of the words "*Penalty*," "*Liquidated damages*."
3. Upon what principle is the doctrine of election founded, and under what circumstances does this principle apply?
4. Explain the meaning of the maxim "*Ignorantia juris non excusat*"—and show briefly how this maxim was understood by the civilians.
5. What is the doctrine of contribution; is it the same at law and in equity; in what cases will it not arise?
6. What was the reason for passing the Mortmain Act (9 Geo. 11 c. 365), and what are its provisions?

LIMITATION ACT.

1. State the period of limitation in each of the following cases:—
 - (1) Suit between partners.
 - (2) Suit against a trustee to make good the losses occasioned by a breach of trust out of the general estate of a deceased trustee.
 - (3) Suit by a co-trustee to enforce a claim for contribution against the estate of a deceased trustee.
 - (4) Suit against a depository for the recovery of property moveable and immoveable.
 - (5) Suit for a share in joint family property.
 - (6) Suit for recovery of money lent.
 - (7) Suit for damages for injury to one's reputation.
 - (8) Suit to set aside the summary decision of a Civil Court.
2. When does limitation begin in each of the above-mentioned cases?
3. A obtains a decree in his favor on the 1st of December 1860, but dies next month. B, the son of A being then a minor, is unable to keep the decree alive. But on the 1st of February 1864, he attains

his majority, and at once applies to the Court for the execution of the decree. Can the Court accept the application, and proceed upon it? State your reasons.

4. How is limitation to be confuted in cases where a person is by fraud left ignorant of a right of action that he is entitled to?

5. A is in possession of Blackacre. B, his neighbour, forces him out of it, and takes possession of it on the 1st of July 1869. On the 1st of February 1870, A brings a suit against B to recover the land. Is the suit statute-barred? If so, why so? If not, why not?

(a) If C claims that land, within what time should he bring his suit?

6. When does limitation begin in suits to avoid incumbrances or under-tenures in an estate sold by Government for arrears of revenue?

STAMP LAW.

1. What is the difference between the objects of the General Stamp Act, 1869, and of the Court Fees Act, 1870; in other words, for what purposes respectively do the former and the latter Acts prescribe stamps?

2. What are the meanings affixed in the General Stamp Act, 1869 to the following terms:—"Partition-deed," "Policy of Insurance," "Property," "Settlement?"

3. What are the proper stamps for the under-mentioned instruments? Specify in each case, excepting the Instruments lettered (a) and (f), by whom the expense of providing the stamps should be borne—

(a) A Promissory Note payable on demand)

(b) A Promissory Note payable otherwise)
than on demand for

(c) A Mortgage Deed, when possession of)
the property comprised therein is *not*
given by the mortgagor at the time of
execution, for

(d) A Mortgage Deed, when possession of)
the property comprised therein is given
by the mortgagor at the time of exe-
cution, for

(e) A Conveyance for

(f) An Instrument of Gift of immoveable)
property worth

Rupees one thousand
and one hundred.

4. If, when any property is sold, the full consideration money is not set forth in the instrument of sale, who are the several persons respon-

sible? Specify the penalty and disability to which each is liable; and state also to what risk in addition the seller is peculiarly exposed.

5. What is the *lowest fee* leviable on the institution of a suit, and what is the *maximum fee* leviable on the institution of suits and appeals, however high the amount of the subject matter in dispute?

6. In what cases is a refund of fee allowed under the Court Fees Act, 1870, and how is payment of the refund obtained?

INDIAN PENAL CODE—(Higher Grade).

1. What are the rules regarding the duration of solitary confinement, and when have the Courts power to inflict this mode of punishment?

2. A gang of dacoits set upon a traveller, overpower him, and leave him sinking under the effects of a severe wound inflicted by one of their body. The traveller subsequently dies, partly in consequence of the wound inflicted, and partly from exposure and hunger. What offence has been committed? Are all the members of the gang equally guilty of the offence? If not, state the distinctions.

3. A entrusts a lakh of rupees to B for the purpose of being invested in Government paper for the benefit of A's child. B invests the money not in Government paper, but in a Bank in which he is interested, and which is at that time in need of funds. Is A guilty of any offence? If so, of what offence? To what punishment is he liable?

4. A (a merchant) knowing himself to be on the eve of bankruptcy, assigns over a large sum of money to B, on the understanding that if his fears prove true, B is to allow him 500 rupees a month for life. A fails, and the assets in his hands are utterly inadequate to meet his liabilities. Does the Code provide against an alienation of this kind? If so, under what category does the offence fall?

5. Point out the distinctions between "House-trespass," "Lurking House-trespass," and "House-breaking by night," and state the punishments assigned to each.

6. A, in a drunken frolic, stabs one of his companions. B, from constant drunkenness, is reduced to a state of permanent *delirium tremens*, and in a paroxysm kills his attendant. Does the Indian Penal Code draw any distinction between these offenders? Does the English law do so?

7. State in how many different ways one man may be said to "abet" another in the commission of a crime.

8. A, an Englishman, and B, a Frenchman, both merchants and both resident in British India, supply the captain of a ship belonging to a foreign power at war with England, the one with ammunition, and

the other with stores. Of what offence is each guilty? Does the Indian Penal Code make any distinction between A and B?

9. A, a witness in a criminal trial, deposed that he saw the prisoner B at a certain hour and at a certain place, knowing full well that though he had seen the prisoner at the hour stated, he had seen him at that time in a totally different place. The prisoner was convicted on the strength of this evidence, and sentenced to transportation of life. It afterwards appeared that B was innocent, and that A had not spoken the truth. Of what offence was A guilty?

10. A man suffering from small-pox goes begging from house to house. Is he liable to punishment under the Code? What is his offence, and to what punishment is he liable?

INDIAN PENAL CODE—(*Lower Grade*).

1. Define COUNTERFEIT, DOCUMENT, and OATH?

2. During a period of public excitement, A finds himself in danger of being violently assaulted by a mob; and under apprehension of death, he fires on the mob and kills a quiet looker on. Has A committed any offence? If so, what offence? Does the Code expressly provide for this?

3. Where a Police Constable is aware that A intends to set fire to the grain godowns of his neighbour B, and yet neglects to report the matter, does he render himself liable to any punishment; if so, to what?

4. What is Criminal Misappropriation? In cases of finding property where the owner is not known, under what circumstances would the finder be guilty of misappropriation, and under what circumstances not?

5. What constitutes the making of a false document? Mention one or two cases in which a man may commit forgery by signing his own name.

6. A conceals B from the Police, knowing that B has committed forgery. What is A's offence, and to what punishment is he liable?

7. What exception does the law make in any offence of the above kind?

8. For what term of imprisonment can a Court direct an offender to be imprisoned in default of payment of a fine, and of what description shall the imprisonment be?

9. Where A instigates another man to assault B with a club, and B is killed in the scuffle, to what extent is A liable?

10. A, a Sheriff's officer, distrains B's property, and takes away even the bed on which his sick child is lying. B provoked by the act, breaks

A's head with a blow from a rice-pounder, thus causing the death of A. Of what offence is B guilty, and under what circumstances would the offence be mitigated?

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—(*Higher Grade*).

1. "The full powers of a Magistrate"—

Give a list of the Magisterial functions included in this expression.

2. Describe briefly the provisions of (1) Statute 53 George III., c. 155, s. 105, and (2) Act VII. of 1853, mentioned in Section 42 of the Code as the enactments on which the authority of a Justice of the Peace in this country is based.

3. Criticise the following orders:—

(1.) In a dispute between A and B as to the right of using a path across certain fields, the 2nd-Class Subordinate Magistrate passes an order under Section 62 directing B to abstain from using the path.

(2.) In a case of alleged theft the 2nd-Class Subordinate Magistrate acquits the prisoner, and in his finding directs that the complainant pay Rupees 100 as compensation for having made a vexatious complaint, and in default be kept to simple imprisonment for one week.

4. What check upon the use of false weights and measures is afforded by the Criminal Procedure Code?

5. Enumerate the reports which, according to the Criminal Procedure Code, it is the duty of a Station-house Officer to submit to the Magistrate?

6. A witness, who is a European British subject, commits contempt of Court by refusing to be sworn. The Magistrate who presides is not a Justice of the Peace. How can he notice the offence?

7. A person is accused of having given false evidence. Following the Schedule, a warrant should be issued, and the accused person should be brought before the Magistrate on that warrant by the Police. What two methods can be adopted by the Magistrate for securing the attendance of the accused, yet at the same time lessening the severity of the process?

8. A Subordinate Magistrate writes in a report to the Magistrate of the District, "In this case I waived the privilege given me by Government Notification of taking down the evidence in my own hand, and directed a Gumastah to take down the depositions in the usual manner, I myself taking merely notes." What mistake has the Sub-Magistrate made?

9. In committing cases for trial by the Sessions Court, it is the custom of some Magistrates to take down the names of the witnesses named by the accused without asking the accused any questions, and

of others to inquire from the accused what each witness will have to say in his favor, and to record his answers. Which of these two plans do you consider the proper one, and why?

10. State the provisions of Section 316 of the Code, which prescribes the procedure of the Magistrate in cases of maintenance for wives and children.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—(Lower Grade).

1. A Police Officer serving a summons upon an accused person finds that the latter is not at his house. He at once fixes a copy of the summons on the wall of the house and goes away. Is this right?

2. In what cases may a Police Officer arrest without warrant?

3. Describe the powers which Subordinate Magistrates, who are not Justices of the Peace, have over European British subjects?

4. A man beats his servant at his house at Salem. The servant runs away to his native place Cuddapah, and there dies from the effects of the beating. If the master is put on his trial for culpable homicide, where should the trial take place? Give reasons for your answer.

5. What are the duties of a Station-house Officer in this Presidency, on the occurrence of deaths which are reported as unnatural or sudden?

6. Under which Chapter of the Procedure Code is each of the following offences triable?—

(1) Non-attendance in answer to a summons from a Criminal Court; (2) Assault otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation; (3) Theft in a building; (4) Extortion; (5) Murder.

7. What information is given to the Magistrate and the Police Officer by the Schedule attached to the Criminal Procedure Code?

8. What are the new provisions of law contained in the Criminal Procedure Amendment Act of 1869, with reference to the disposal of property produced before the Criminal Courts?

9. Is there any appeal from a Magistrate's order directing a complainant to pay compensation for a frivolous complaint?

10. A Magistrate sentences a person to pay a fine of Rupees 50, without prescribing any imprisonment in default. The convicted person leaves the Court without paying the fine. What can a Magistrate do, with a view to satisfying justice?

CRIMINAL RULES OF PRACTICE—(Higher Grade).

1. What should col. 7 of the Calendar contain? Is a Calendar to be prepared in every case of preliminary examination?

2. What is the mode of framing a charge for previous conviction? In what case may evidence of the alleged previous conviction be given before the conviction on the subsequent charge?

3. How should a committing Magistrate proceed when an offence falls under two sections of the Penal Code, the one general and cognizable by a Magistrate, the other specifying aggravating circumstances and cognizable by the Session Court only?

4. What power has a Court to amend its own sentence?

5. If a person is tried on several heads of charge, how should those heads of charge be arranged? If he be convicted on the first charge, is it necessary to pass judgment and sentence on each of the other heads?

6. In holding investigation into the alleged misconduct of a Judicial or Magisterial Officer, what procedure should be followed?

CRIMINAL RULES OF PRACTICE—(Lower Grade).

1. A is charged with "criminal breach of trust." He is arrested by order of the Sub-Magistrate of his District, who, after holding a preliminary inquiry in the case, discharges him. The Divisional Magistrate of the locality, on reading the records in the case, directs the Sub-Magistrate to commit A for trial before the Court of Sessions. He is so committed, tried, and convicted. State any point of law that A may urge in appeal in this case.

(a) What difference would it make if the offence committed were "robbery?"

(b) How would each of the above cases stand, if the Magistrate of the District were the party who directed the commitment?

2. A dispute arises between the members of two factions regarding the possession of a tank. These parties make complaints and counter-complaints to the Magistrate regarding the matter. Can he proceed against them under Section 318? If so, why so? If not why not?

(a) When the Magistrate has so proceeded upon insufficient grounds, by what means can the parties obtain redress?

3. In what cases can a Magistrate tender a conditional pardon to a prisoner under Section 209?

4. A number of men are tried for "rioting;" but there being no evidence to convict them, they are discharged. Can they be required to give security to keep the peace? State your reasons.

5. Can Subordinate Magistrates commit cases for trial before the Court of Sessions? State your reasons.

REVENUE LAW—(*Higher Grade*).

1. Contrast the tenures of the following:—

- (a) A permanently settled Pollium.
- (b) An unsettled Pollium.
- (c) Ryotwari land.

What are the main advantages and disadvantage of each system?

2. A person is summoned to give evidence—

- (a) Under Regulation IX. of 1822.
- (b) Under Act VIII. of 1865.
- (c) Under Act III. of 1869.

He fails to appear before the summoning Officer.

How in each case is his attendance to be enforced?

3. What is the smallest division that can be made of a Zemindari Estate, and what conditions must be fulfilled in order to render such a division valid in a Civil Court?

4. Under what conditions may debts due to private creditors by minors under the Court of Wards be paid by Collectors?

5. A vessel ships at Madras a cargo of salt for Bengal. On the voyage she springs a leak, and it becomes necessary for her to put into Cocanada for repairs and there to land the salt. How are the Commander of the ship and the Collector to act? Saying that the salt cannot be re-shipped within eighteen months, what will be the effect?

6. When is stamped paper held to have become spoiled or unfit for use within the meaning of Section 45, Act XVIII. of 1869 (General Stamp Act)?

7. Explain the term "drawback" as used in Act VI. of 1863 (Customs) and state under what conditions a "drawback" is allowed.

8. What steps must the Collector take after a sale of land under Act II. of 1864 has been held; what proof of his title does the purchaser of such land receive; and what remedy has he where the former holder of it resists his taking possession of it?

9. When, under Act VIII. of 1865, can a tenant be ejected by the landlord for non-payment of rent; what particulars should an application for a warrant of ejectment contain; what should the warrant state; and how should it be executed?

10. How and at what rates are—

- (a) Salaries and Pensions.
- (b) Associations and Companies.
- (c) Private Incomes and Profits.

To be assessed under the Income Tax Act (XVI. of 1870.)

REVENUE LAW—(*Lower Grade*).

1. What is the reward to which a Tahsildar is entitled, and the penalty to which he is liable when he seizes salt?—

- (a.) Liable to confiscation.
- (b.) Not liable to confiscation.

Is there any saving clause regarding the penalty in the latter case? If so, state the main provisions of it.

2. What classes of offences are cognizable by Collectors under Regulation IX. of 1822?

3. A man pays another Rupees 30. What demand has he, under the General Stamp Act (XVIII. of 1869) a right to make of the payee; and to what penalty is the latter liable if he refuses to comply with the request of the former?

4. What is to be done in the case of goods which are not cleared through the Custom House within two months from the date of landing?

5. How are arrears of Revenue to be collected when the defaulter resides in another district, and when he leaves no moveable or immoveable property in that in which the arrear has fallen due?

6. What particulars should the puttahs granted, and muchilikas executed under Act VIII. of 1865 contain?

7. When *may* a Collector, and when *must* he, call upon a person, assessed under the Income Tax Act, to give a return of his income or profits? What should a notice so issued contain?

8. What steps are necessary before a person, placed by an Abkari sub-renter in charge of a shop or still, can obtain a license from the Collector?

9. In what cases can a Settlement Officer, acting under Act XXVIII. of 1860 (Boundary Act) clear boundaries and set up or repair marks, &c., without serving any notice on the owners or occupiers of the lands so demarcated; and how, and from whom, is the cost of this to be recovered?

10. What is the object of the Water Cess Act (VII. of 1865)? When does this Act, and when does it not, apply to Zemindars and other proprietors of permanently settled estates?

CIRCULAR ORDERS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE—(*Higher Grade*).

1. What are the rules regarding the rights of Abkari renters over Date and Palmira trees growing within their farms; and in what cases do these not apply?

2. When should the Collector inspect the Salt Pans situated within his district; and when doing so, to what point should he specially direct his attention?

3. What are the main provisions of the Petition Rules?

4. When can a new work, to be executed from Local Funds, be commenced?—

(a.) When the estimated cost is Rupees 2,300.

(b.) When the estimated cost is Rupees 1,500.

How should a work, estimated to cost Rupees 50, be entered in the Budget?

5. In what cases will sanction to defend, at the public expense, suits brought against Collectors, be given? What penalty attaches to the unsanctioned defence of a suit?

6. A permanently settled estate is under the management of the Collector, as Agent for the Court of Wards. During this time, arrears to the extent of Rupees 5,000 accrue; the revenue to meet the demand is only Rupees 4,850, and the Collector carries Rupees 4,500 of this to the credit of Government. The balance, Rupees 500, is standing against the estate when the minor proprietor comes of age; and, as the Collector sees no chance of obtaining the money, he attaches and sells the property under Act II. of 1864. Is he right, or wrong? If wrong, what should he have done?

7. State the rules regarding remissions which have become necessary after the Annual Settlement, but before the end of the fusly.

Can the district accounts remain unclosed until the beginning of the next fusly, pending orders on individual cases of remission?

8. What are the instructions of the Board of Revenue with respect to the communication of orders, from the Accountant-General, direct to Deputy Collectors in charge of Treasuries?

9. What are the duties of a Collector's Serishtadar?

10. What are the rules issued last year bearing on the grant of land for cultivation, in tracts of forest not under the Conservancy Department?

CIRCULAR ORDERS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE—(Lower Grade).

1. State the orders with regard to the construction of Salt Platforms, and the covering of Salt Heaps.

2. What are the orders of the Board with respect to the verification of Vernacular papers of Record, and what is the penalty of neglect of these?

3. How far are Tahsildars and Village servants bound to assist the Department of Public Works?

4. What are the rules having reference to the cutting, in Jungles not under the Forest Department, of the following?—

(a.) Wood for agricultural purposes.

(b.) Palmirahs.

(c.) Fuel for sale.

(d.) Wood for building purposes.

5. A holds five fields of 5 acres each, one of which, called "Kal Punjab," is surrounded by the others. On the 30th September 1869, he presents to the Tahsildar two relinquishments; giving up, for the current Fusly, the field "Kal Punjab;" the other relinquishing 2 acres of one of the surrounding fields. At the same time, he presents a razinamah transferring to B half of one of the remaining fields. The Tahsildar rejects all three. A appeals to the Divisional Officer, who confirms the Tahsildar's decision regarding the relinquishment of the field "Kal Punjab," but reverses the others.

What ought to have been the decision in each case? Give the grounds for your opinion.

6. What accounts must every Government vendor of stamps keep, and what information should these show?

7. Give the rules regarding the ware-house rent to be charged on goods left in Custom-houses other than the Madras Sea Custom-house.

8. What are the orders bearing upon the re-employment of dismissed Public servants?

9. A is a puttahdar, deceased; B is his first wife, C his second wife; D his eldest, E his youngest son; F his eldest undivided brother; G his father's brother.

At the Settlement, these all prefer separate claims to the registry of A's puttah in their names. The Settling Officer, however, decides that the puttah is to be made out in the joint names of B and C. D and F appeal to the Collector who reverses the Settling Officer's orders and directs that the puttah of the deceased shall stand in the name of D alone. Have the officers, above alluded to, committed any errors? If so, point them out and state clearly what should have been done.

10. What are the instructions issued by the Board, during the past year, regarding the special rate of assessment to be paid by ryots on lands under ruined tank made over to them for repair?

RULES OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

1. What quantity of stamped paper and adhesive stamps should Collectors constantly have in store in their Treasuries; what portion of these should be kept in the Collector's Treasury and in the custody of the Treasurer respectively?

2. At what periods should the Collector examine the store of stamped papers and adhesive stamps in his Treasury, and to whom should he report the result of his examination? By whom should the Treasurer's stock of stamped papers and adhesive stamps be examined; at what periods; and to whom should the result of the examination be reported?

3. Specify the several Accounts and Registers which the Treasury Deputy Collector should keep with regard to stamps of all kinds, the Returns and Accounts which he should furnish to the Superintendent of Stamps, within what periods these should be furnished and what particulars they should contain.

4. What is the difference—1st, between the terms on which *stamped papers* and *adhesive stamps* respectively can be purchased by persons not being Licensed Stamp Vendors; 2nd, between the discount allowed on the sale of adhesive stamps to persons not being Licensed Stamp Vendors purchasing from the Collector and from the Talook Sheristadar respectively?

5. What is the highest value of a sheet of *stamped paper* upon which discount is allowed, and from whom can stamped papers above that value be obtained?

6. What are the principal obligations of Licensed Stamp Vendors as regards the public, and for what offences are they liable to fine or imprisonment or both?

THE LAW RELATING TO SEA CUSTOMS AND CONSERVANCY OF PORTS.

1. What is the punishment for obstructing a Customs Officer in the execution of his duty?

2. State conditions for grant of Drawback.

3. Define the manner in which goods are warehoused.

4. What document must accompany goods being landed? State the particulars required to be entered therein, and what is the penalty for landing goods unprotected by such a document?

5. What duplicate copies of documents are Importers and Exporters bound to deliver to officer in charge of Custom-house, if required to do so, and what is the penalty for non-compliance with the requisition?

6. State the procedure in respect to Bonded goods intended to be removed from one Port to another.

7. How are damages, &c., payable under the Port Dues Act ascertained and recovered?

8. What is the penalty for drawing off spirits on board any vessel by candle light?

SEA CUSTOMS MANUAL.

1. Enumerate authorized Ports for the landing and shipment of goods in the Vizagapatam and Godavery Districts.

2. What is understood by a "Port Clearance," and illustrate the Form?

3. When are stores allowed to be transhipped free of duty?

4. How many days are goods allowed to remain in the Custom-house free of charge of godown rent?

5. And when are treble rates charged?

6. What are the rules regarding exportation of Rum?

7. Cite the practice in regard to missing or deficient packages.

8. What is the general average tare allowed for the following goods?—

Grey Shirtings—Bale—containing 50 pieces with 3 hoops.

Long Cloth do. do. 50 do. do.

American Drill do. do. 25 do. do.

9. State the procedure in respect to re-landed goods.

SALT LAW.

1. Define "Foreign Salt," and explain what is meant by "Home sales," and what by "Inland sales."

2. What is the lowest sum for which a credit account may be opened by parties desirous of purchasing salt wholesale on deposit of Government securities, and what the maximum period to which credit may be extended?

3. What time is allowed to depositors to remove from the platform the salt which they have purchased, and what course should the Superintendent adopt in reference to such salt as may not have been removed within that time?

4. Weighment being now substituted for measurement, what is the minimum quantity of salt that can be sold at a Cotaure? Why are not Salt Superintendents invested with Magisterial powers?

5. Describe the form of Pass now issued to salt purchasers in lieu of the Rowannah prescribed by Regulation I. of 1805. To whom are these Passes delivered, and what finally becomes of them?

6. What orders exist in respect to the stamping of receipts for the payment of Kudiwarum?

7. What duty is now leviable on salt imported into the Madras Presidency by sea?

8. How many pounds avoirdupois are there in an Indian maund, and how many maunds represent a ton? What is the official equivalent, in mercals, of a garce of 120 maunds?

SALT MANUAL.

1. Give the headings of No. 1 form of account, or that relating to the register of Salt Pans?
2. Mention the chief provisions embodied in the Putticut Moochilka executed by salt ryots.
3. Draw up No. 4 form or Register of transfers of Salt Pans. Where are these transfers ordinarily registered, and why at that particular period?
4. Describe the course to be observed by a Salt Amin or Superintendent when requiring funds for pay of establishment, or other monthly charges of a miscellaneous nature.
5. How often, and on what dates, are remittances made from the Division to the Talook Treasury? What document accompanies the remittances, what particulars does it contain, and to whom is it finally forwarded?
6. Describe fully form No. 20, or the daily Chittah of Cash. How many accounts are kept in this form, and by whom?
7. What provision is made to prevent frequent applications to the Huzur for small disbursements on account of Saderward and other Contingent charges? Describe briefly the course observed by the Amin or Superintendent in respect to these charges.

THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S MANUAL.

For the 1st and 2nd sections, or the 1st and 3rd sections, one-and-a-half hour will be allowed; for the whole paper, two hours.

The whole paper to be answered by those who seek employment both in Collector's Offices and the Accountant-General's Office.

1ST PART.

1. State and explain the principal items of receipt under Land Revenue.
2. How is the value of stamp paper given in lieu of damaged or spoiled stamps and of that supplied gratis to public servants exhibited in Collector's accounts?
3. How are the receipts and payments of the Postal and Telegraph Departments treated in Madras accounts?
4. What payments are shown under Administration and Public Departments?

2ND PART.

For candidates seeking employment only in the Accountant-General's Office.

5. What course is the Accountant-General to follow when he has reason to apprehend that any disbursement is being made in excess of the detailed Budget allotment?
6. Explain the cash requirement estimate, and state the object of preparing this return.
7. What receipts and payments are shown under "Jungle Conservancy Fund?"
8. How is that portion of the Local Fund Expenditure, which is incurred by Public Works Agency, paid and adjusted?

3RD PART.

For candidates seeking employment only in Collectors' Offices.

9. With whom does the responsibility of overdrawing the grant for contingent and variable expenditure rest?
10. What payments are exempted from stamp receipts, and what payments require them?
11. What precautionary steps is the drawer required to take before accepting a supply bill?
12. In what cases may "Seconds" and "Thirds" be issued for sole Bills of Exchange?

BOOK-KEEPING.

1. What principal books are required to be kept under the single entry system, and what under the double?
2. Explain in both cases the object of each book and the connexion between the preceding and succeeding one.
3. Explain and illustrate the terms Dr. and Cr. in Book-keeping.
4. What do you understand by the Trial Balance Sheet? Give a specimen of it with half a dozen entries.
5. Explain the use and object of the following books:—Bill Book, Sales Book, Account Current Book, and Book of Rates.
6. A certain sum of money is credited to Land Revenue instead of to Forest. Give the transfer entry for this.
7. A certain payment is debited to "Law and Justice" instead of to "Police." Give the transfer entry for this.
8. A ships 100 bales of cotton to B in London where they are sold, —40 at Rs. 120 a bale, 30 at Rs. 100 a bale, and 30 at Rs. 80 a bale. Now taking the commission for B at 5 per cent. upon the sales, and the charges for godown rent, &c., at 100 Rupees, give a transcript of the Account Current which B has to send to A.
9. A pays 1,000 Rupees to B, which the latter repays six months after date with interest at 6 per cent. per annum. Write out under the double entry system the entries for both the transactions in the accounts of both A and B.

10. I purchase a bill on Calcutta for a lakh of rupees, exchanging in lieu a bill on Bombay for Rupees 48,500, and a bill on London for Rupees 49,500. Write out the entry of the transaction under the double entry system.

POLICE DEPARTMENTAL PAPER.

1. Explain the meaning of the "Preamble" of Act XXIV. of 1859 (Police Act.)
2. What are the provisions of Section 46 of the above Act?
3. What is the present bearing of the Law with reference to Section 50, Police Act?
4. Explain the use of Received Charge Sheets and Referred Charge Sheets.
5. What is the duty of a Beat Constable on a Road?
6. What are the rules for the Registry of Known Depredators and Suspected Characters?
7. What are the duties of Inspectors with reference to Huts and Buildings?
8. What are the powers of Inspectors with respect to granting leave or transferring men?

TRANSLATION—(*Higher Grade*).

*First or "more difficult Paper."

Translate the following passages into the Vernacular :—

By the English Law a publication or uttering of the forged instrument is not necessary to complete the crime of forgery. The very making, with a fraudulent intention and without lawful authority, of any instrument, which, at common law or by statute, is the subject of forgery, is of itself a sufficient completion of the offence before publication; and though the publication of the instrument is the medium by which the intent is usually made manifest, yet it may be proved as plainly by other evidence. The main ground for not making an uttering necessary is that the injury, which a false deed affecting a right of property is calculated to occasion, is not the less from the want of its being made public: on the contrary by suppressing it until the supposed witnesses, &c., are dead, the means of detection are much diminished.

No person should be made the object of a prosecution for perjury who has not been cautioned against committing himself on his oath, and has subsequently persisted in maintaining falsehood for truth. The frequency of prosecutions for perjury without this precaution must make

the Courts of Judicature a terror to the honest witness by exhibiting instances of men of respectability and character being hurried to Jail or compelled to give bail for their appearance to take their trial on an ignominious charge without having had an opportunity of explaining what might only have been a slight inadvertence or misapprehension. The want of the precaution must on the other hand give confidence to the liar by facilitating his escape from punishment, since it is essential to his conviction that the perjury should be deliberate and intentional, and this must be difficult of proof when the witness has not been warned of his danger. Even in a case where a witness has on two occasions given glaringly contradictory and incredible testimony on oath regarding one and the same transaction, he should be warned of the difference between his statements, and allowed to offer any explanation with a view to reconcile them, before he is committed to take his trial for perjury.

TRANSLATION TEST—(*Lower Grade*).

and second language in Higher Grade.

Translate the following passages into the Vernacular :—

Complaints having been made to the Huzur that the principal ryots of certain villages in your talook cultivate more land than they pay for, you must measure such land, according to the rules prescribed by Government, and collect from them according to the assessment paid by the other ryots. It is likewise known that the head ryots of villages get their lands ploughed by their sub-tenants; you should issue orders, stating that they have no business to employ other ryots to cultivate their lands, and that they must either till their lands themselves or employ their own servants for that purpose.

The defendant, on the 15th June, made an agreement with me to cultivate my land, and to pay me half the share of the produce. Subsequently at the time of harvest, I went to him and asked him about the state of the crop, and the quantity of grain that was likely to be produced this year; but he told me I had no business to ask about the crops, and that I ought to take the division of the produce which he was to give me. I said nothing then; but, after harvest was over, I asked him for my share, which was four candies of paddy; he gave me one candy, and said he would give the remainder next year; and, altho' I told him I had no other means of living than by this grain, he refused to give it to me. I hope, therefore, that you will, after summoning the defendant and witnesses in my behalf, and after examining them, cause the grain to be given to me by the defendant.

TAMIL.—TRANSLATION—(Higher Grade).

Translate the following into English.

I. ம - ஈ - ஈ - கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லா செஷன் கோர்ட்டாரவர்கள் சமூகத்துக்கு—

சத்தியமங்கலம் தாலுகா தச்சபெருமம்பாளையம் மணியம் பள்ளி கவுண்டன் சலாஞ்செய்து எழுதிக்கொண்ட விண்ணப்பம்—

ஷெ கிராம மணியம் சிப்பந்திக்கு தாக்கலாய் மணியகாரனாகிய நான் அனுபவித்துவருகிற என் ஆதீனமான 21வது நம்பர் புஞ்செய் பூமியை நான் கிராமமாய் சாகுபடிசெய்திருக்க, எனக்கு விரோதியான கல்லைய நென்பவன் தனக்கோட்டியம்மாளென்பவனை யெடுத்துவிட்டு, ஷெ பூமி அவளுடைய ஆதீனம்போலவும் அதில் அவள்செய்த பயிரை நான் அழித்ததுபோலவும் என் பேரில் தாலுகா கச்சேரியில் அந்தமாய் பிராது செய்வித்ததின்பேரில், ஷெ பூமி எனக்கே பாத்தியப்பட்டதென்றும் அதில் மேற்படி தனக்கோட்டியம்மாள் பிரவேசிக்கக்கூடாதென்றும் அசூர் உத்தரவுபடிக்கு - 1855ஆம் பிப்ரவரி 22வயில் ஷெ தாலுகா தாசில்தார் எனக்கு சயன் மொஹருடன் தாக்கீது கொடுத்திருக்கச்சே, அதுகள் ஒன்றையும் ஷெ தாசில்தார் பார்வையிடாமல், ஷெ பூமியில் நான் பிரவேசித்தது அக்கிரமமென்று தாசில்தார் மாஜிஸ்திரேட்டு ஆபீசுக்குத் தெரியப்படுத்தினதில், மாஜிஸ்திரேட்டாரும் மேற்கண்ட ஆதரவுகளைப் பரிசோதியாமலும் நிஜஸ்திதியைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளாமலும் எனக்கு அஞ்ச ரூபாய் அபராதம் விதித்து, இப்போதைக்கு சுமார் பதினேந்துநாளிருக்கும்போது ஷெ அபராதத் துகையை தாசில்தார் என் னால் வசூல்செய்திருக்கிறபடியால், அதைக்குறித்து டைரி நகல் கொடுக்கும்படி நான் ஷெ இரண்டதிகாரிகளையும் கேட்டுக்கொண்டதில் அவர்கள் கொடாமையினாலே அபராதம் விதித்த கால முதலானதை அறிந்தெழுதக்கூடாமலிருக்கிறது ஆகையால் தரும் கோர்ட்டாரவர்கள் தயவு செய்து ஷெ சங்கதிக்குள்ள ஆதரவுகளைப் பார்வையிட்டு, அபராதத் தொகையை வாபஸ் கொடுப்பிக்கும்படியாய் பிரார்த்திக்கிறேன்.

II. கூடலூர் ஜில்லா சீவில் ஜட்ஜி துரையவர்கள் சமூகத்துக்கு, தாலுகா முன்சீபு துக்குடி சிதம்பரம் வகைரா மிகவும் வணக்கத் துடனே சலாஞ்செய்து எழுதிக்கொண்ட அர்ஜி யென்னமென்றால்—

துக்குடி மஜ்கர் - 1848ஆம் நெம்பர் - 495ல் வாதிக்கு பிரதிவாதி களிரண்டுபேரும் கொடுக்கவேண்டிய தீர்ப்பு பாக்கிக்காக உக்கும்நாமா பிறந்து முதல் பிரதிவாதியினுடைய - நஞ்செய் - சதநி-சு காணி நிலமும் புஞ்செய் - வநி-சு காணி நிலமும் பின்னும் 2வது பிரதிவாதியினுடைய சொத்துகளும் ஜப்திசெய்து ஷெ ஜப்தியிலிருக்கிற நிலங்களைக்

தூறித்து கவரன்மெண்டு வகில் முகாந்தரமாய் ஸ்டேட்டுமெண்டு அனுப்பியதற்கு, ஷெ முதல் பிரதிவாதிபேரில் - 1232வது பசலிக்கு நூ 35 - 12 - 9 - சிவாய் ஜமை பாக்கியிருப்பதாகவும், ஜப்தியிலிருக்கிற முதல் பிரதிவாதியினுடைய பட்டா நிலம் ஏலம்போடுகிறத்தில் ஷெ சர்க்கார் பாக்கி சேரவேணுமென்றும் கவரன்மெண்டு வக்கில் ஷராப்பட்டி அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார்.

ஷெ ஜப்தி சொத்துகளை ஏலம்போட்டு பணம் வசூல்செய்துகொண்டு வரும்படி உக்கும் நாமா அனுப்பியதின்பேரில், ஷெ ஜப்தியிலிருக்கிற முதல் பிரதிவாதிபேரின் நிலங்கள் - 1232வது பசலியில் ஷெ பிரதிவாதி கைவசத்திலேயென்றும் அதை அவன் அந்தப் பசலியில் சாகுபடி செய்யாததினாலே அதற்காக அவன்பேரில் அந்தப் பசலியில் பட்டாவாபிருக்கவிலையென்றும், எந்த நிலத்தின் தீர்வை சர்க்காருக்கு பாக்கியிருக்கிறதோ அந்த நிலத்தை ஏலம்போட்டால்மாதிரம் சர்க்கார் பாக்கி பணம் ஈடாகவேண்டியதென்று நிஷ்கரிஷையாய் நடந்து வருகிறதென்றும் வாதி வக்கில் மனுவாஜி கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்.

TAMIL.—TRANSLATION—(Lower Grade).

Translate the following into English.

தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லா மாஜிஸ்திரேட்டு துரையவர்கள் சமூகத்துக்கு, கும்பகோணம் தாலுகா தாசில்தார் எழுதிக்கொண்ட அர்ஜி என்னவென்றால்—

இந்தத் தாலுகாவில் என்னை மாற்றி நான் இவ்விடத்திலிருந்து வேலை பார்த்துவருகிற விவரங்கண்டு சமூகத்துக்கு எழுதிக்கொண்டிருக்கிற அர்ஜிகளால் சித்தத்துக்கு விசிதமாயிருக்கலாமே—இந்த இலாகா திரிபுவனத்தில் பழணியாப்பிள்ளை என்பவனை மேற்படி பூர் கோயில் ஸ்தானிகனும் கிராம போலீசுதாரனுமான அருணாசல தம்பிரான் வகைரா ஒருநாள் ராத்திரிவேளையில் அடித்தும் உதைத்தும் கையிறுந் குத்தியும் பலவிதமாய் இயிசைசெய்து அந்த ராத்திரி முழுவதும் ஷெ தம்பிரானுடைய மடத்தில் பாராவைத்தும், அவன் கோவில் தொழிலாளியானதினால் சர்க்காரில் பிராது சொல்லிக்கொள்ளாமலிருக்கும்படி பிரமாணம் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு விட்டுவிட்டதாயும், அதுமுதல் அவன் நலியாகவேயிருந்து மார்பில் ரத்தம் கட்டிக்கொண்டு உடம்பு வீங்கி உபத்திரவம் அதிகரித்து ரத்தபேதி கண்டு அதினால் இறந்துபோனதாயும், மேற்படி தம்பிரான் வகைரா - பாத்தியஸ்தானை சமாதானப்படுத்தி செலவுக்கு ரொக்க முதலானது கொடுத்து அடக்கஞ்செய்ய எத்தனப்பட்ட முன்னுக்கு அதுகாரியம் அந்த இடத்தின் மெட்டு விசாரிப்புக்காரனுக்குத் தெரிந்து உடனே தடங் கல்பண்ணி போலீசு கச்சேரிக்கு ரிபோர்ட்டு

எழுதினதின்பேரில், அவனையும் ஹைதம்பிரான் வகைரா உள்கைபண் ணிக்கொண்டு, ஹைரிபோர்ட்டை மறைத்து பிளோதத்தையும் எல்லாரு மாயிருந்து அடக்கஞ்செய்துபோட்டார்களென்றும் சுப்பிரீஸ்ஸோ என்கி றவன் வந்து என்னிடத்தில் பிராதுசெய்தபடியால், அதின்பேரில் நான் மேற்படி திரிபுவனத்துக்குப்போய் அடிபட்ட இடம் இறந்துபோன இ டம் முதலானதைப்பார்த்து, இறந்துபோனவனுடைய பாத்தியஸ்தர்க ளையும் அதின் நிஜமறிய அக்கம் பக்கம் எதிர்வீடு தெருவார் முதலான அனேகம் பேர்களையும் செம்மையாய் விசாரணைசெய்ததில் மேலெழு தியபடி பூர்த்தியாய் ருஜுவானதினாலே சர்க்கியுலர் ஜனரல் ஆர்டர்களின் பிரகாரம் பேர்வழி தஸ்தாவேஜுகளை அறிக்கையுடனே தங்கள் சமூகத் துக்கு அனுப்பியிருக்கிறேன்.

TELUGU.—TRANSLATION—(Lower Grade).

and second language—Higher Grade.

Translate the following into English.

ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಫಾರೋಂಪುಲನುಗುಂಚಿ ಪೊಲಿಸುಪಾರು ನಿಂದಾ ನಿಗಾ ಫುಂಚಿಫುಂಡವಲನಿಡಿ. ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಫುಂಡೆ ವಾರಿವಾರಿ ಮಹಾಪ್ರಾಕಾರಮುನ್ನು ಕುಲಾಪ್ರಾಕಾರಮುನ್ನು ಪಾರು ಪಾರು ನೆಪ್ಪುಡಿಗಾ ಜರುಪುಕೊನೆ ವಿಷಯಮುಲೆ ಪೊಲಿಸುಪಾರು ನಿಪ್ಪುಡುಪಾತುಲುಗಾನ್ನು ಪು ರ್ಯಮುಲೆನುನ್ನು ಪ್ರಜಲಕು ಸಹಾಯಮುಲೆವಲನಿಡಿ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿ ಪಾರು ಜ್ಞಾಪಕಮಂಡು ಫುಂ ಮುಲೆವಲನಿಡಿ - ಪಾರು ಪ್ರಜಲಕು ಕಲಹಮು ಕೊಟ್ಟಾಟಲು ಕಲಗುಂಡಾ ಬಂದಿಬಸ್ತುನೇಯಡಮು ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿ - ಯಿಂಜುಕುಗಾನ್ನು ಪಾರು ಫಾರೋಂಪು ವಾರಿವಾರಿ ಅಭ್ಯಂತರಮು ಕಲಗುನೇಯಡಮು ಹೆಪ್ಪಡುನ್ನು ಜರುಗುಗಾ ಫುಂಡೆನೇರ - ಫಾರೋಂಪು ಅಪುಪುಫುಂಡೆಗಾ ಯೆಂಪುಪ್ರಮಾ ಅಭ್ಯಂತರಮು ಕಲಗುನೇಯಡಮು - ರಾತ್ರಿ ಅಯ್ಯ ಬಲಮಯಿನ ಫಾರೋಂಪುಲೆಕುಡಾ ವಕರಿಡ್ತರು ಪೊಲಿಸುಬಂಟಿಪುಲು ಫುಂಡವಲನಿಡಿ - ಪಾರು ಕಲಹಮು ಕೊಟ್ಟಾಟಲು ಜುಲೆಟು ಪುನ್ನಯೆಡಲ ಜರಗುಂಡಾ ಪಾರು ನೇಯವಲನಿಡಿಗಾ ಮರೆಮಿನ್ನಿ ನೇಯವಲನಿಡಿ ಲೆಡು - ಅಟ್ಟಿ ಸಹಾಯಮುಲೆ ಪಾರು ಸಾಧ್ಯಮಯಿನಂಪುಟುಕು ಅನ್ನಿ ವಕ್ರಗಾ ಕನಕಡೆಪೆಲ ವೆನಕಡೆಪು ಫುಂಡುಕೊನಿ ಅನ್ನಿ ನಿಗಾ ಮುಪ್ಪು ಫುಂಡವಲನಿಡಿಗಾ ಹೆಪ್ಪಡು ಫಾರೋಂಪು ವಾರಿವಾರಿ ಕಲಗುಕುಡು - ಸಂದೆಪುಪ್ರಮಯಿನ, ಲೆಕ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಮಯಿನ ಫಾರೋಂಪು ಕಾಪುಯ್ಯೆಟು ಪುನ್ನಯೆಡಲಗಾ ಕಲಹಮು ಕೊಟ್ಟಾಟಲು ಜರುಗುನಿ ಲೆವಡ ಮುಕು ಸಾಧ್ಯಮಯಿನ ಪಾತುನು ಪುನ್ನಯೆಡಲಗಾ ಆ ಸಮೀಪಮಂಡು ಫುಂಡೆ ಮೆಜ್ಜೆಟು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಆ ಸಂಗತಿಗುಂಚಿ ತೆಲಿಯವೆ ವಾರಿ ಪುತ್ಸರ್ವಪ್ರಕಾರಮು ಜರುಪುಕೊವಲನಿಡಿ - ಫಾರೋಂಪು ಪಾಯ್ಕೆಟು ಪುತ್ಸರ್ವ ಅಯಿನಯೆಡಲ ಅಕ್ಕಡ ಫುಂಟುಫುಂಡೆ ಪೊಲಿಸುಪಾರು ನಿಗಾ ಮುಪ್ಪುಫುಂಡೆ ಕಲಹಮು ಕೊಟ್ಟಾಟಲು ಕಲಗುಂಡಾ ಕಾಪುಡಮೆ ಗಾಕ ಅಕ್ಕಡದ ರಿಲೆ ಯೆಡಯಿನಾ ಕಲಹಮುಲೆ, ಲೆಕ ಅಕ್ರಮಮುಲೆ ಪ್ರಮುಖ್ಯುಲುಗಾ ಫುಂಡೆವಾರಿ ಪುಟ್ಟ

ಕೊನಿ ನೇರಪುನ ಅಯ್ಯೆಟು ಬಂದಿಬಸ್ತು ನೇಯವಲನಿಡಿ - ಮಂಚಿಜುಗಾತುಲುಗಾ ಫುಂಡೆ ಪೊಲಿಸುಪಾರು ಹೊಂದುಕುಗಾನ್ನು ಗುಂಪು ಪೆರುತುನ್ನಿ ಮುಂಡು ತೆಲುಗುನೇಯವಲನಿಡಿ - ಅಪಾ ಯಮು ಕಲಿಗಟು ಪುನ್ನದನ್ನಿ ತಮವಲ್ಲ ಕಲಹಮು ಕೊಟ್ಟಾಟಲು ಜರಗಡಮುಕು ಕಾರಣಮು ಕಲಿಗಡಮೆಡಲ ವಾರಿ ಯೆಮಿ ಸಂಭವಿಂಪುನಾ ಆ ವಿಷಯಮುನ್ನು ಜಾಗಾ ಮರ್ಯದಲೆ ಮುಖ್ಯುಲುಗಾ ಫುಂಡೆವಾರಿ ಯಿನಿಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರುನ್ನು ಪೊಲಿಸು ಯಾಕಾ ಗೊಪ್ಪ ಪುತ್ಸರ್ವಪು ಲನ್ನು ತೆಲಿಯವೆವಲನಿಡಿ.

CANARESE.—TRANSLATION—(Lower Grade).

Translate the following into English.

ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಏವಸ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಬಳಿಯ ಇರುವ ಮುಸಾಫರಖಾನೆಗೆ ನಾ ಯಂಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಮುಸಾಫರರು ಬಂದು, ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಇದ್ದವರು - ಏವರನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ತ ರೂ, ಪೊಲೀಸರು, ಕಲಹಕಾರರು, ಪಾಲಿಕಾರರು ಎಲ್ಲರ ಕಂಡು ನೀವುಯಾ ರು ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಾಗುರಿರಿ ಎಂಬದಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ಹೊಮ್ಮುತ್ತೊಂದ ಬರುತ್ತೇವೆ; ಗದ್ದ ಪಾಲಿಗೆ ಯಾಗುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂಬದಾಗಿ, ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಲಾಜನಗಳು ಏವೆ; ಜನಗ ಳಾಗಿ ಇರುವ ಮುಂತಾದ ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ, ಈ ಕಾವಲುಕಾರರು ಮುಂತಾದವರು, ಈ ಜ ನಗಲ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ, ಮೊಸಗಾರಾಗಿ ಹೊಮ್ಮುತ್ತೊಂದ ರೀತಿಯ, ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಬಂದೊಬ್ಬ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಯೂರಿಯಾಗಿ, ಕಮಗೆ ಸಮೀಪ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ತರನ್ನು ಸಹ ಕೂಡಿಸಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು.

ಈ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಇರುವಲ್ಲಿ, ರಾತ್ರಿ ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ಘಂಟೆಗೆ ಉರು ಮಂದೆ ಮುಸಾಫರಖಾನೆ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಇದ್ದ ಸದರಿಯವರು ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೈದು ಜನರು ಒಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಹೋದರು ಗಳ ಸಹಾ ಉರುನಗುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರು ಬರುವಾಗ, ಕಡೆಗೆ ಉರು ಬಾಗಲಿಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ರಾಕಿ, ಬಿಗಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಈಚೆ ಒಳಬಾಗಲಿಗೆ ಕಡೆಗಳು ಬಂದೊಬ್ಬನಾಗಿ ಉಬ್ಬಲು ಮರಗಳು ರಾಕಿ ಇತ್ತು. ಸದರಿ ಜನಗಳು ಕಟ್ಟಿಬಾಗಲ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಸದ್ದುಕೇಳಿ, ಲಾಜನಗಲ ಬರಿದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದ ಮಂಗಳಾಲಯವರು ಎದ್ದು, ಬುರಿಜನ ಮೇಲೆ ಹತ್ತಿಹೊದಿ, ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ಮೂವತ್ತು ಜನ ಒಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಬಾಗಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದು, ಫೇರಾಯಿಸಿ ಇರುವದ ಕಂಡು, ಸಂಗಡಲೇ ಒಳಗಿನ ಬಾಗಲಿನಿಂದ ಬಾವದಿ ಒಳಗಿದ್ದ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಪ್ಪರೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು, ಮಾಡಲು, ಲಾಜನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕುಬಂದೂಕಿನವರು ಒಡ್ಡಿಬಾಗಲಿಗೆಗಡ ಕಂಡು, ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಬಾಗಲ ಬಳಿಯ ಬುರಿಜನಮೇಲೆ ಹತ್ತಿಹೊದಲು, ಈ ಜನಗಳು ಕಟ್ಟಿಬಾಗಲು ಕೀಳುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುವರು ಕೆಲವರು. ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರು ಬೇಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾದರು ದಾರಿ ಇರುವದೊ, ನೋಡ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೋಗಿ, ನೋಡಿ, ದಾರಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ, ಬಂದೊಬ್ಬನಾಗಿ ಇರುವದಕಂಡು, ಏವರುನ್ನು ಪುನರು ಕಟ್ಟಿಬಾಗಲ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದು, ಈ ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಕಿ ಹಚ್ಚಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟು, ಒಳ ಗೆ ಹೋಗ ಬೇಕೆಂದು, ಮಸಲತ್ತು ಮಾಡಿ, ಮಾಕನಾದಿ ಹೊಂದು, ಚಕಮಕಿ ಧೂಮಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವ ಸುಮಾರುಕು, ಒಬ್ಬ ಬೇದರ ರಂಗಾ ಎನ್ನುವ ಕಾವಲು ಕಾರನು ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾರು

మాది కయారాద బంధువును ఎత్తి, జాకముకి ధూదిసువవన ముంగ్యేగే సరియ్యా
గి గురి ఇట్లు, బత్తి కట్టద్దరింద గుండు యేరలు, లవన - ముంగ్యేకిలిగే పూరా
జేట్టుకగలకు. కగలలు లాజకముకి కేళగే బిసాటు, బురుజన మేలో బం
దుబుగళు సుదా ఇరువ జనగళున్న నోది లిల్లి నిల్లువదకకే సామధ్యులైదే, లా
జనకు పారాగి యేరలు యోగుత్తై, యారియే, ఈలురినజనకు, కేళి ఇన్ను వరు
షకే లాగలి, లాగుకింగళిగాగలి, ఈలురు మేలో బిద్దు, లూటి మాదదే ఇద్దరే,
నమ్మకునరుగళు బవలు ఈనరు ఇట్టుకేందేపు ఎందు శపథామాది, యోదరంకే.

PRECIS WRITING.

Having read the accompanying Correspondence—

1. *Make a short Abstract, Schedule, or Docket of the letters marked D., E., G., & N.*
2. *Draw up a Memorandum or Precis, i.e., a brief and clear statement of what passed, not letter by letter, but in the form of a narrative.*

DIRECTIONS.

(1) The object of the Abstract, Schedule, or Docket is to serve as an Index. It should contain the date of each letter; the names of the persons by whom and to whom it is written; and, *in as few words as possible*, the subject of it. The merits of such an Abstract are—(1) to give the really important point or points of each letter, omitting everything else; (2) to do this briefly; (3) distinctly; and (4) in such a form as readily to catch the eye.

(2) The object of the Memorandum or Precis, *which should be in the form of a narrative*, is, that any one who had not time to read the original letters might, by reading the Precis, be put in possession of all the leading features of what passed. The merits of such a Precis are—(1) to contain all that is important in the Correspondence, and nothing that is unimportant; (2) to present this in a consecutive and readable shape, expressed as distinctly as possible; (3) to be as brief as is compatible with completeness and distinctness.

You are recommended to read the whole correspondence through carefully before beginning to write, as the goodness both of the Abstract and of the Precis will depend very much on a correct appreciation of the relative importance of the different parts.

Brevity should be particularly studied.

The Abstract should occupy 1 page only, or 1½ at the most.

The Precis about 2 pages, or 3 at the most, of ordinary handwriting.

A.

Telegram from the Hon'ble W. GREY, Simla, to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Darjeeling,—(dated the 16th May 1866.)

The Governor-General is anxious about the famine at Orissa, and wants to know what is being done. He will be ready to give, if need, any portion of the North-Western Famine Fund that may be still in hand. Is the distress in Nuddea also as great as is represented?

B.

Telegram from the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Darjeeling to the Hon'ble W. GREY, Simla,—(dated the 16th May 1866.)

District Relief Committees have been formed, and subscriptions raised for the relief of the distressed poor in all districts of the Cuttack Division, in Midnapore, and in Nuddea. We are spending as much money as we can on roads in the Cuttack Division and in Midnapore, and the Irrigation Company's works afford employment to great numbers. I think the balance of the Famine Fund might well be employed in relieving the distress in Orissa and Midnapore through the agency of the District Relief Committees, and I beg that His Excellency will place it at my disposal for the purpose. The distress in Nuddea is partial. The Commissioner has asked for an additional allotment of 50,000 Rupees to be expended on roads there. I have authorized the Board, if on inquiry they think it likely to answer, to arrange for the shipment of a cargo of rice from Akyab to Orissa.

C.

From Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Comptroller-General of Accounts,—(No. 965, dated the 17th May 1866.)

I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to request that you will at once cause to be held at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal the sum of (2,00,000) two lakhs of Rupees out of the surplus remaining at credit of the fund formed for the relief of the sufferers by the famine of 1860-61.

2. Should the money be with the Bank of Bengal, you will be good enough to convey the requisite instructions on the subject to the Bank.

Copy forwarded to the Government of Bengal with an intimation that the money to be placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor is intended for the relief of the distress in Orissa and Midnapore.

D.

From the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,—(dated the 16th May 1866.)

I am quite prepared to sanction the purchase of a cargo of rice at Akyab on account of Government, and its transport by sailing ship either to Pooree or to False Point, if the Board are satisfied that the measure is necessary, and that it will really afford the means of supplying rice to the distressed people at Orissa of a cheaper rate than they can now get it. If any part of the Famine Fund is available for the purchase and transport of this rice, it can of course be distributed gratis to those who really need it; and if it is bought with public money it must be sold at cost price. In either case the question is whether it is cheaper for Government or for the Relief Committees to buy rice on the spot or to import it from Akyab, taking into consideration the cost of conveying it either from Pooree or False Point to the places of distribution. I assume that the prices quoted are correct, and that rice can really be laid down on the coast of Orissa at Rupees 3 a maund; and upon this assumption I authorize the Board to act on the suggestion if they consider it, under all circumstances, expedient to do so. I may say that if the Board think it advisable on other grounds to try the experiment, it ought not to be deterred by any considerations connected with the interference with trade. In a case of this sort the Government is quite justified in supplementing existing means of supply for the sake of relieving a straving population, and the circumstances are so exceptional that the interference of the Government is not likely to have any bad effect. If the Board determine on importing rice from Akyab, arrangements must be made for landing it and distributing it through the local authorities. I have some doubts whether it is possible to land rice at the season or a fortnight hence at Poore, but this you can ascertain in Calcutta. False Point is accessible at all times.

E.

From the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,—(dated the 17th May 1866.)

In continuation of the letter I wrote you yesterday, it may be as well, if the transport of rice from Akyab to Orissa be thought advisable, to send one cargo to False Point and another to Balasore, where the scarcity is quite as great and the distress as severe as at Cuttack or Pooree and the means of relieving it are less.

From a report which has come to-day from Cuttack, it appears there is grain enough in store, but that zemindars and mahajuns will not sell

... meaning that there may be still worse scarcity than at present. A cargo of rice, besides providing food for those who can afford a reasonable price, may have the effect of bringing down prices generally.

As careful measures will be necessary for the distribution of the grain, if it be supplied, perhaps it will be best to send a special Officer to Balasore for the purpose. One is available for the duty, who has had experience in that kind of work.

F.

Telegram from the Hon'ble W. GREY, Simla, to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Darjeeling,—(dated Simla, the 19th May 1866.)

Orders have been given to hold two lakhs at your disposal.

G.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,—(No. 632, dated Darjeeling, the 21st May 1866.)

The Government of India having placed at the Lieutenant-Governor's disposal a sum of money to be expended in the relief of the distressed poor in the districts which are now suffering from scarcity and high prices of food, I am desired to inform you that His Honor has assigned, as first instalment, the following sums to the districts which seem at present more particularly to require aid:—

	RS.
To Cuttack	10,000
„ Pooree	10,000
„ Balasore	10,000
„ Midnapore	5,000
„ Bancoorah	5,000
„ Nuddea	5,000

2. I am directed to request that the Board will instruct the Commissioners at once to organize Relief Committees where they have not already been created, and that all operations connected with the administration of these funds may be carried out. The Relief Committees should advertise their proceedings, and invite further assistance from the public.

3. The relief must not be limited to the sudder stations. Trustworthy Officers should be deputed by the Committee to visit the interior and afford such relief as may be necessary. Where Officers in the service of Government cannot be spared for this duty, special agency must be employed, and the services of respectable residents of

the district should be utilized in carrying into effect the object of the Committee.

4. Employment on useful works or manufactures should be found for those who are able and willing to labor, the people being paid only what is necessary for their subsistence either in money or food; but for infirm and helpless persons and children, the Committees must distribute food gratuitously. Great care and caution are necessary, as an unusual expenditure of money, either in direct relief or in the local purchase of grain, will have a tendency to raise prices and to aggravate the evil. In this view, as well as to economize the means of relief as much as possible, the Board should consider whether they might not, with advantage, buy grain, where it is comparatively cheap, and send it to the distressed districts either for gratuitous distribution, or to be retailed at something below prime cost to the poor. For any operation of this kind, a further sum of Rupees 45,000 is available.

5. The Board will be so good as to report the arrangements they may make to carry out these instructions, and to keep the Government informed from time to time of the operations of the Relief Committees and the condition of the distressed districts. The Lieutenant-Governor will also be glad to receive from the Board any suggestions for the better utilization of the means at disposal, and to be informed whether there are any other districts to which the relief afforded by the liberality of the Government of India may be beneficially extended.

6. The Board should require a weekly report of the proceedings of the District Relief Committees, and take means to inform the public of what is being done.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India Home Department, for information.

Copy forwarded by Board to Commissioner of Cuttack, May 26th.

H.

Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Darjeeling, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,— (No. 623, dated Darjeeling, the 21st May 1866.)

“An assignment of ten thousand, twice five thousand, Rupees has been made to the Relief Committee of each of the three districts of Cuttack, Pooree, and Balasore. Board will administer this fund through the Commissioner and Local Committees. Letter will follow.”

I.

Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Darjeeling, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,— (No. 631, dated Darjeeling, the 21st May 1866.)

“If the Board see fit to purchase rice and send it to the famine districts, forty-five thousand, twice twenty-two thousand five hundred, Rupees is sanctioned for the purpose, in addition to the thirty thousand, twice fifteen thousand, Rupees for the Relief Committees in Cuttack, Pooree, and Balasore. Consult Marine Authorities about freight for such rice in Government vessels to Balasore or False Point.”

J.

Telegram from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Darjeeling,— (dated the 22nd May 1866.)

The Board will decide to-morrow what to do. It is reluctant to ship for the present. The assignments made to each district will quite suffice.

K.

Telegram from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Darjeeling,— (dated the 22nd May 1866.)

The Board have resolved not to ship rice to Orissa without further inquiry, and are not inclined to do so at all except under very special circumstances. It is very doubtful whether rice could be landed at either place so cheaply as it can be bought there. Rice is selling in the interior of the district of Pooree now at nine-and-three-quarter seers. It is at Pooree itself that there is the chief pressure. Inquiry will, however, be made at once. Meanwhile the district assignments will stave off all immediate want.

L.

From the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. A., dated the 22nd May 1866.)

The Board of Revenue have had under consideration two letters to my address from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 16th and 17th instant, and two telegrams received yesterday evening, and desire me now to make the following reply :—

2. In his letters His Honor authorized the Board to import rice from Akyab to Balasore and Pooree, should the measure appear feasible and advisable. By the telegrams the Board are informed that Rupees 45,000 are placed at their disposal for this purpose; that they are at liberty to employ on the duty a Government vessel, if there is one available; and that Rupees 10,000 has meanwhile been allotted to each of the districts of Balasore, Cuttack, and Pooree, to be expended by Local Committees under the superintendence of the Board and the Commissioner for the relief of the severe distress now existing from the high price of food in Orissa.

3. His Honor is aware that the Board have, on general grounds, a very strong objection either to interfere with the course of trade or to take any steps that may appear to pledge the Government to the impossible task of supporting the whole population of the distressed districts, and so dry up the springs of private charity and paralyze the exertions of the people themselves.

4. The Board are very clearly of opinion that the importation of rice into Orissa on Government account would be justifiable only in the extreme case of its being ascertained definitely that the stock of food in the province was insufficient to feed the people, and the food was not likely to be imported through the usual channels.

5. The information at present at their command does not, by any means, lead them to suppose that this is the case. The Collector of Balasore and the Commissioner have both reported specifically that there is food enough in the country, and so has the Collector of Cuttack, in a private letter to my address that is published in the newspapers this morning.

6. The reported detail prices point, the Board think, to the same conclusion. In the interior of the district of Pooree rice is seen now selling at 10 seers the rupee, and it is at Pooree itself only that there is extreme pressure. It is very doubtful, indeed, whether rice imported from Akyab in the manner proposed would not, in fact, be found more costly than what could be bought on the spot, except at the point of landing. The Board are decidedly averse to putting any pressure upon the local dealers by underselling them, or in any other way. Their local experience and means of local information is a far better guide to what is a proper price under all the circumstances than any facts at the command of the public generally, or even of Government Officers. No doubt the present high prices are partly due to the possibility of a renewed failure of the crops this year. A legitimate cause that may rightly and safely be left to produce its own effect.

7. The Board will, however, immediately inquire at each place whether there is reason to suppose that relief will be more effectually

and wisely given by importing grain into the province than by furnishing to the distressed population the means of purchasing that which finds its way there naturally. Until they receive a reply to this inquiry they will abstain from importing grain.

8. The Board will issue immediate instructions to the local officers for the effectual and economical distribution of the timely aid placed at their disposal by the Government. The principal of these instructions will be labor of some kind to be insisted upon wherever possible, and local centres of help to be established in the interior under trustworthy superintendence. They do not think that, for the present, any special officers need be deputed to Orissa. If it is found necessary hereafter to assist the Collectors it will be done best by assigning to them an additional Assistant or Deputy Collector.

M.

From the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the Officiating Commissioner of the Cuttack Division,—(No. A., dated the 22nd May 1866.)

The Board of Revenue are informed by a telegram from the Government of Bengal, received last night, that an assignment of ten thousand Rupees has been made to the Relief Committee of each of the three districts of your Division, and that they (the Board) are to administer the fund through you and the Local Committee.

2. In case you have not received similar instructions from the Government, you are authorized to instruct the several Collectors to place the said sums immediately at the disposal of the Local Committees.

3. The Board now await your proposals for the proper and economical distribution of the timely aid. It will require the greatest caution so to arrange matters as to secure the fullest advantages from the money without, at the same time, substituting the public aid for private charity, and paralyzing the efforts of the people to help themselves.

4. For the present, the Board desire me to offer, for your consideration, the following hints only:—First, no able-bodied man or woman should receive relief; all such should be referred to the Irrigation Company, or to the works in progress in the Public Works Department: secondly, so far as is possible, some light work should be insisted upon even from the feeble and the young as a condition of assistance; the Local Committees may probably be able to devise some in-door or out-door labor suitable to their circumstances: thirdly, as many centres of help should be established in the interior of the districts as the Local Committees can secure trustworthy superintendence for, or local work, such as tanks and roads in a small way, should be undertaken: fourthly,

assistance should be limited to what is enough to sustain life in comfort; nothing more should be given: fifthly, some provision should be made for the case of orphan children either by grants-in-aid to Missionaries and others willing to take charge of them, or otherwise.

5. A letter published in the newspapers this morning, if it is reliable, would make it appear that the pressure in Cuttack is very much less severe than elsewhere, and that ten thousand rupees is more than is required there. You should inquire into this, and report the result, recommending, if you think it right, the transfer of some part of the Cuttack assignment to the other districts.

6. The Government have placed also at the disposal of the Board a further sum of money to be devoted to the importation of rice into Orissa, if they find it feasible and advisable. At present the Board do not think that the circumstances would justify any such exceptional and extraordinary measure. It seems very problematical whether rice could be put down in the interior of Orissa at any lower prices than those at which it is now procurable, and the Board deem it extremely undesirable to attempt in any way to undersell the local dealers or interfere with their trade. These dealers are, in fact, it is well to remember, subject to the great laws of supply and demand, and if their prices appear at any time unreasonably high, it is probably only owing to the operation of causes which cannot wisely be interfered with. It is stated now, for instance, that prices, both in Orissa and elsewhere, are keeping up for fear of a failure of the crops this year again a most legitimate cause, and one, the operation of which may save the people from greater calamities than those which they now experience.

7. The Board have accordingly informed the Government that, while they would consult you and the Collectors upon the subject, they were themselves of opinion that importation on Government account would be right only in case it should be definitely ascertained that the stock of food in the country was insufficient for the supply of the people, and that there was good reason to believe that reliance could not be had upon supplies coming in through the natural channels.

8. The Board now desire that you will, after due inquiry, report your opinion at the earliest possible date on this very important subject. If grain were imported it would be landed at False Point and Balasore. It is asserted that at present it could be so landed there at Rupees 3 a maund. Would it, in the first place, be very certainly possible to distribute it from these points over the affected tracts without raising the cost above that at which it is now procurable, or would it be procurable more cheaply and expeditiously from the districts of the upper Mahanuddy?

9. And, if so, for it appears likely that the experiment would answer, would not any of the local dealers undertake the enterprise with or

without something like an assurance from the Government against loss?

10. The whole question will require your most careful consideration in consultation with the Collectors, but your answer must not be delayed, or it will be too late to attempt the thing. Would it be possible at all seasons to land rice at False Point and Balasore?

11. You will observe that the problem on which the Board asks your advice is this. Will it be on the whole wiser and better to import grain with public money, or, if necessary, to employ public money to supplement private exertion for the relief of the distress by using the supplies on the spot?

12. The Government has offered to depute a special Officer to superintend the operations of the Local Committees, but, for the present, the Board have not accepted the offer. They incline to think that, should assistance be eventually necessary, it will be better to give it by appointing an additional Assistant or Deputy Collector to Pooree and Balasore.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

N.

From the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. B., dated the 28th May 1866).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Government Order, No. 632, dated 21st instant, which the Board communicated at once to the Commissioners of Nuddea, Burdwan, Cuttack, and Chota Nagpore.

2. The question of importing grain will be finally decided upon on the receipt of further advices from the local Officers.

3. It has been made public here that there is a sum, amounting probably to five lakhs of rupees, at the disposal of the Government of India, made up of the balances of various funds subscribed by the public for cognate purposes on former occasions. So long as any portion of these balances is unexpended, it is, the Board think, hopeless, and it would, in their opinion, be unreasonable to expect the general public to contribute to the present necessity. The Board have no doubt that, if the present distress should eventually require the expenditure of a larger sum than is thus available, funds will be willingly provided by the public.

4. Meanwhile, however, it seems quite right that the assignment made to each district should be supplemented by local benevolence,

and the Board will endeavour to impress this upon the local authorities.

5. With reference to paragraph 5 of the orders to which I am replying, the Board have, in anticipation of sanction, authorized the Collectors of Tirhoot and Chumparun, and the Deputy Commissioner of Maunbhoon each to place Rupees 2,000 at the disposal of the the Local Relief Committees of their districts.

TELUGU—PRECIS WRITING.

నాగూరుజిల్లా భవానిపురం జమీన్ కస్బాలోనుండు భవానిపురం సుందరపిళ్ల మొదలైన కాపులు వ్రాసుకొన్న విన్నపము.

(1820 సం॥ మే నెల 16వ తేది.)

అయ్యా,

ఈ దిగువ చేవ్రాలుచేసియున్న నాగూరు జిల్లాతోచేరిన భవానిపురం జమీన్ కాపులైన మేము మిక్కిలి విషయముతో క్రింది చెప్పకొను విషయములను దయచేసి చిత్తమునకు తెచ్చుకొని తగిన ఉత్తరపు చేయించవలసని ప్రార్థించుచున్నాము.

మా జమీన్ దారుడు వసించు కస్బా భవానిపురము చుట్టు సుమారు 10 మైళ్లదూరము వరకు అడవులను గుట్టలును దట్టమైయున్నవి - జమీన్ దారుడు ఊరికి 6 మైళ్లదూరమున తెట్టువాకిలికట్టి రాణాలను ఉంచుచున్నాడు - అచ్చటనుండు రాణాదారులు కస్బాలో ప్రవేశించువారిని కస్బానుండి బైట వెడలేవారిని కనిపెట్టియున్నారు - ఎవడైనను బైటనుండి కస్బాకు పోవలసియుండనేని రాణాదారుల మూలముగా జమీన్ దారునికి తెలియపరచుకొని అతని యుత్తరవైన వెనుకనే లోపుల ప్రవేశింపతగును - ఊరువిడిచి బైట పోవలయునేని అటులే జమీన్ దారుని అనుమతిపొంది వెళ్లవలయును - ఇచ్చట ఈ వాడుక ఉండుటచేత ఎవడైన నెకడు జమీన్ దారునికి కొంచెము అప్రియుడుగా నుండనేని వాడు ఊరనుండి బైటపోవునట్టైనను లేక లోపలికి వచ్చునట్టైనను సంభవించు సమయమునందు జమీన్ దారుని ప్రేరణచేత తెట్టువాకిలి రాణాదాగు వాని సద్దగించి దురాక్రమముగా వాని సొత్తును దోచుకొని గతిలేనివానిగా తఱుముచున్నారు - ఒకప్పుడు జమీన్ దారునికి ఒకనియెడల మిక్కిలి విరోధముండిన వానిని రాణాదారులే త్రోవనడ్డగించి చంపి శవమును దాచివేయుచున్నారు - లోకమున మిగుల నాగరికముగల న్యాయ పరిపాలనముచేయుచున్నట్టి దొరలు యేలుచున్న దేశ మధ్యముననున్న మా జమీన్ దారుడు ఇట్టి బాధలుచేయుచున్నట్టే మాకున్న మా సొత్తులకున్న ఎట్లు రక్షణము కలుగును.

ఈ తెట్టు వాకిలి కావలివాండు ప్రతిరోజున చేయుచున్న ఉపద్రవములను అక్రమములను ఈ సంగ్రహమునివియందు నిండుగా చెప్పబడలేదు - కలెక్టరుద్వారా ఈ అన్యాయములను అనేకమారులు చెప్పుకొనియు, ఏ విచారణను లేనందున తమ సముఖమునకు ఇట్లు విన్నపము చేయ పూనుకొంటిమి - మేము వ్రాసికొన్న మనివి యర్జీలు కలెక్టరు చేతులకు అందలేకనే పోయెను.

ములను అనేకమారులు చెప్పుకొనియు, ఏ విచారణను లేనందున తమ సముఖమునకు ఇట్లు విన్నపము చేయ పూనుకొంటిమి - మేము వ్రాసికొన్న మనివి యర్జీలు కలెక్టరు చేతులకు అందలేకనే పోయెను.

కలెక్టరుకచ్చేరి యుద్యోగస్థులు జమీన్ దారువద్ద లంచము వుచ్చుకొని మా విన్నపములను బొత్తిగా చించివేసి నిశ్శబ్దముగా నున్నారని మేము దృఢముగా చెప్పగలము గనుక పై సంగతులను చక్కగా విచారించి అతనివద్ద లంచములేకుకొని ఆయన మాటచొప్పున నడుచునట్టి ఆ దుష్ట రాణాదారులను త్రోసివేసి జమీన్ దారుని ఇలాకా అంతయు, తగిన పోలీసు ఏర్పాటుచేయించి మమ్మును కాపాడవలయునని ప్రార్థించుచున్నాము - దివ్యచిత్తమునకు తేవలయును.

నెం. 209.

నాగూరుజిల్లా మేజిస్ట్రేటు దీనిని విచారించి తెలియచేయునట్లు ఈ విన్నపము పంపబడుచున్నది.

(చేవ్రాలు) జే - బ్రాన్,

గవర్న-మెంటు అసిస్టాంటు సెక్రెటరీ.

1820 సంవత్సరం మే 26వ తేది.

నాగూరుజిల్లా మేజిస్ట్రేటు - టి - స్లిట్టు,

గవర్న-మెంటు చీఫ్ సెక్రెటెరిగానికి వ్రాసుకొన్న పత్రిక,

ముఖాం రామపాళ్ళం - 1820వ సం॥ జూన్ నెల 30 తేది నం. 41.

విచారించి తెలియపరచమని నావద్దకు పంపిన 1820వ సం॥ 209 సంఖ్యగల విన్నపమును ఈ నెల 17వ తేదిని డిప్టీ మేజిస్ట్రేటు అంపిన పత్రికతో చేర్చి అంపియున్నాను. విన్నపము వ్రాసినవాడు భలానివాడని తెలియలేదు - ఒకవేళ తప్పుచేవ్రాలుగా నుండవచ్చును.

ఐనను భవానిపురము జమీన్ దారును తన కస్బాకు సమీపమున రాణాలను ఏర్పరుచుటకు కారణమేమని అడిగియున్నాను.

నాగూరుజిల్లా డిప్టీ మేజిస్ట్రేటు - మ - కనకయ్యనాయుడు,

నాగూరుజిల్లా మేజిస్ట్రేటు - టి - స్లిట్టు దొరగానికి వ్రాసిన,

ముఖాము. పుదురు 1820వ సం॥ జూన్ నెల 21 తేది.

గవర్న-మెంటువారు విచారించి తెలియచేయుమన్న విన్నపముతో 1820వ సం॥ మే నెల 27వ తేది 18వ సంఖ్యగల జోన్సుదొరగారు వ్రాయించిన పత్రిక వచ్చిచేరెను. విచారింపగా ఆ విన్నపము వ్రాసినవాడు కనపడలేదు - పలానివాడని నిశ్చయముగా తెలియనలేదు - ఆ పేరుగల ఒకని పిలువనంపి అడుగగా వ్రాసినవాడు తాను కాదని దృఢముగా చెప్పెను.

2. ఐనను భవానిపురం జమీన్ దారుడు తన కస్బాచుట్టు తాణాలను ఉంచి ముందుగా తన అనుమతి పొందక రాకపోకలు మాడదని ఆజ్ఞాపించియుండుట మాత్రము నిజమే - మౌని మొదలైన గొప్ప నేరములు చేయబడుచున్నవి యని ఆ విన్నపములూ చెప్పియుండుట నమ్మతగినది కాదు.

(అసలుకు సరియైన నకలు)

చేత్రాలు - టి - స్క్రిప్టు మేజిస్ట్రేటు.

పైన చెప్పిన రీతిగా భవానిపురం జమీన్ దారుడు తన ఇలాఖాలూ తాణాలనేర్పరుచు టకు కారణములను వివరించివ్రాయు పత్రకకు నకలును కలెక్టరు గవర్నమెంటువారికి అంపవలయును.

1820 వ సం॥ జూలై 8వ తేది.

(చేత్రాలు) జే - బ్రౌన్,

గవర్నమెంటు అసిస్టెంటు సెక్రటరీ.

నాగూరుజిల్లా మేజిస్ట్రేటు - టి - స్క్రిప్టు,

గవర్నమెంటు చీఫ్ సెక్రటరీగారికి,

వ్రాసుకొన్న పత్రక 1820వ సం॥ సెప్టెంబరునెల 30వ తేది - నెం. 48.

పిటిషన్ డిపార్టుమెంటులో ఈ 1820వ సం॥ జూలై నెల 8వ తేదీన పుట్టిన గవర్నమెంటు ఉత్తరపుష్కారము జమీన్ దారుడు తన ఇలాఖాలూనుంచి యున్న తాణాలను గురించి వ్రాసియుంపిన వివరణపత్రకను తర్జుమాచేయించి దీనిలో బనాయించి యున్నాను.

జమీందారుడు 10వ చట్టములో 43వ కలముప్రకారము ఈ తాణాలను ఏర్పరుచు టకు తనకు అధికారముకద్దని అతడు తలచియున్నాడు - ఐనను ఆ చట్టపు 90వ కలములో 3వ లోఖాగముచేత పై చెప్పబడిన అధికారము చెల్లదు అని విశదమగుచున్నది, కాబట్టి ఆ తాణాలని ఎత్తివేయునట్లు ఖండితమైన ఉత్తరపు చేయవచ్చునని తోచుచున్నది.

భవానిపురం జమీన్ దారులు 1820వ సం॥ జూలై నెల 18వ తేది,

నాగూరుజిల్లా కలెక్టరుగారికి వ్రాసిన ఖత్తునకు తర్జుమా.

(వాడుకయైన వక్రణములకు వెనుక.)

భవానిపురం జమీనిలాఖాలూ కస్బాకు చుట్టు తెట్టు తాణాలనుంచి లోపలివారిని బయటికి పోకుండునట్లును బయటివారిని లోపలికి రాకుండునట్లును అడ్డగించునట్లు కావలివాండ్లనియమించిపెట్టుటకు కారణమేమనియు, ఈ వాడుక వింతకాలముగా కలిగియు

న్నది యనియు, అడిగిపంపిన ఈ నెల మొదటితేదిగల తమ పత్రక అందెను - దానికి ఈ క్రింద వివరించి వ్రాయునట్టి హేతువు లేమనగా:-

2. కావలివాండ్లనుంచి జరుపునట్టి పద్ధతి మావెద్దలకు ఈ జమీను లభించినకాలము మొదలు జరుగుచున్నదేకాని నేను నూతనముగా కలగజేసినదికాదు.

3. ఈ భవానిపురం కస్బాకుచుట్టు 10 మైళ్లదూరమువరకు గ్రామము లేక అడవులును గుట్టలును నిబిడముగా నుండుటచేతను అందు అడవి మృగముల యుపద్రవము అధికమైనందుచేతను ఆ తాణాలను ఉంచుట జనులకు మిక్కిలి ఉపయోక్తముగానుండునని తలచి వానిని స్థాపించినట్లు నాకు తోచుచున్నది.

4. జమీందారులకు పోలీసు అధికారముండినపుడు వచ్చుపోవువారికి చోర భయములేకుండునట్లు కాచుటకును ఆయా గ్రామములలోనుంచి ఇరుసాలో నైకము హజూరు ఖజానాకు సరిగావచ్చి చేరుటకు సహాయముగా నుండుటకును ఆ కావలి బంట్లొతులు నియమింపబడియుండిరి.

5. ఈ యిలాకా అడవులనుండు చెట్లు చేమలను జనులు ఇండ్లు వాకిలి కట్టుకొనుటకు దొంగతనముగా నరికికొనిపోక యుండునట్లును ఈ కావలివాండ్ల నుంచియున్నది.

6. మఱియు ఈ అడవిలో సంచిత్యరమునకు రెండువేల రూపల బేరీజు ఎత్తునట్టి చింతచెట్లు వెలగచెట్లు వీనియొక్క మహాస్థూలను ఎవరును అపహరించక కనిపెట్టుటకును ఈ కావలివాండ్ల నుంచియున్నది.

7. నావద్దనున్న పోలీసు అధికారమును ఎత్తివేసియుండినను మునుపటి చట్టముల రీతిగాను 10యవ చట్టపు 43వ కలముబొప్పనను నా యిలాకా గ్రామములనుండి వచ్చు ఇరసాలు, మార్గమున యొక్క భయములేక హజూర్ ఖజానాకు వచ్చి చేరుటకును ఇతరమైన నా సొత్తులను కాపాడుటకును ఆవశ్యకమైన ఏర్పాటు చేసుకొనుటకు నాకు స్వాతంత్ర్యము కలిగియుండుటను వినయముతో జ్ఞాపకము చేయుచున్నాను.

8. కొన్ని సంచిత్యరములకు మునుపు బ్రిటిష్ దొరతనమునకు ప్రతిహూలముగా ఉత్తర దేశములయందు కొందరు కలహించునపుడు ఆ దిక్కుననుండి వచ్చువారిని ఆదరించుకాడదనియు సందేహస్పదముగా నుండువారిని వెంటనే పట్టి ఖైదీ చేయించవలయుననియు ఒక ప్రకటన పుట్టియుండినదిగా - ఆ కాలమందు సందేహస్పదమైన జనులు ఈ జమీనులో ప్రవేశించకుండ చేయుటయందు ఈ కావలివాండ్లు మిక్కిలి ఉపయోగించియుండిరి.

9. పై చెప్పిన పలుకార్యములకుగానే తాణాలను కావలివాండ్లను ఏర్పరచడమైనది - నాయనుమతిలేక వచ్చుపోవువారిని అడ్డగించుటకుగా నుంచియున్నదని ఎవరో పుకారాచేయుట శుద్ధ అబద్ధముగానున్నది - బహుకాలముగా జనులకును నాకును ఏ యుపద్రవమును లేక యుండుటకు హేతువుగానున్నట్టి కావలి శిబ్బంది ఆ జనులకు ఉపద్రవకారి యని ఎవడు వ్రాయ సాహసింపెనో నేనెరుగను.

கலெக்ட்டர் கச்சேரி உத்தியோகஸ்தர் ஜமீந்தாரரிடத்தில் லஞ்சம் பெற்றுக்கொண்டு எங்கள் விண்ணப்பங்களை முதலே கிழித்துப்போட்டு நிச்சயப்பாப்பிடுகிறார்களென்று நாங்கள் உறுதியாய்ச் சொல்லமாட்டுவோம் - ஆகையால் ஷே சங்கதிகளைத் தீர விசாரித்து அவரிடத்தில் லஞ்சம் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு அவர் சொற்படி நடக்கிற நுஷ்டச்சேவகர்களைத் தள்ளி ஜமீந்தாரரிலாகா முழுதும் தகுந்த போலீசு ஏற்பாடுசெய்து வித்து எங்களைக் காப்பாற்றவேண்டுமென்று மிகவும் வணக்கமாய் தங்கள் கனத்தைப் பிரார்த்திக்கிறோம்.

நெம்—209.

நாகூர் மேஜஸ்திரோட்டு இதை விசாரித்து அறிக்கைசெய்யும்படி இந்த விண்ணப்பம் அனுப்பப்படுகிறது.

உத்தரவின்படி

(கையெழுத்து) ஜே. பிரொளன்,

கவரன்மெண்டு அலீஸ்டாண்டு ஸெக்ரடேரி.

1820ஆம் மேமீ 26உ.

நாகூர் ஜில்லா மேஜஸ்திரோட்டு - தி - ஸ்மித்து,

கெவரன்மெண்டு சீப் ஸெக்ரடேரி யவர்களுக்கு எழுதிய பத்திரிகை.

முகாம் ராமன் பாளையம் 1820ஆம் சூன்மீ நெம் - 41.

இப்பவும் விசாரித்து அறிக்கைசெய்யும்படி என்னிடத்திற் கனுப்பின 1820ஆம் திய நெம் - 209 குறிப்புள்ள விண்ணப்பத்தை நாளதுமீ 17உ டெப்படி மேஜஸ்திரோட்டு அனுப்பிய பத்திரிகையுடன் சேர்த்து அனுப்பியிருக்கிறேன். விண்ணப்பம் எழுதினவனினாலென்று தெரியவில்லை. ஒருவேளை தப்பு கையெழுத்தாயிருக்கலாம்.

ஆகிலும் பவானிபுரத்து ஜமீந்தாரரை தன் கஸ்பாவுக்கு அருகில் டாணாக்களை யேற்படுத்தினதற்கு உத்தேசமென்னவென்று கேட்டிருக்கிறேன்.

நாகூர் ஜில்லா டெப்படி மேஜஸ்திரோட்டு ம - கனகய்ய நாயக்கர்,

நாகூர் ஜில்லா மேஜஸ்திரோட்டு தி - ஸ்மித்து துரையவர்களுக்கு எழுதிய பத்திரிகை.

முகாம் - புதூர் 1820ஆம் சூன்மீ 21உ.

கவரன்மெண்டார் விசாரித்து அறிக்கை செய்யும்படி அனுப்பின விண்ணப்பத்துடன் 1820ஆம் மேமீ 27உ நெ - 18 குறிப்புள்ள ஜோன்ஸ் துரை எழுதின கடிதம் வந்துசேர்ந்தது - விசாரிக்குமிடத்தில் அந்த விண்ணப்பம் எழுதினவன் அகப்படவுமில்லை - இன்னொன்று நிச்சயமாய்த் தெரியவுமில்லை - அதே பெயருள்ள ஒருவனை அழைப்பித்துக்

கேட்க விண்ணப்பம் எழுதினவன் தானல்லவென்று உறுதியாய்ச் சொல்லிவிட்டான்.

2. ஆனால் பவானிபுரத்து ஜமீந்தாரர் தன் கஸ்பாவைச் சுற்றி டாணாக்களை ஏற்படுத்தி முன்னதாகத் தன் அனுமதி பெற்றுக்கொள்ளாமல் போக்கு வரவு கூடாதென்று உத்தரவுசெய்திருக்கிறது உண்மைதான் - கொலை முதலான பெருங் குற்றங்கள் செய்யப்படுகிறதாக அந்த விண்ணப்பத்தில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறது நம்பத்தக்கதாயிருக்கவில்லை.

(சரியான நகல்)

(கையெழுத்து) தி - ஸ்மித்து,

மேஜஸ்திரோட்டு.

மேலே சொல்லியிருக்கிறவிதமாய் பவானிபுரம் ஜமீந்தாரர் தன்னிலாகாவில் டாணாக்கள் ஏற்படுத்தினதற்குக் காரணங்களை விவரித்து எழுதும் பத்திரிகைக்கு நகல் கலெக்டர் கெவரன்மெண்டாருக்கு அனுப்ப வேண்டியது.

1820ஆம் சூலைமீ 8உ

(கையெழுத்து) ஜே - பிரொளன்,

கவரன்மெண்டு அலீஸ்டாண்டு ஸெக்ரடேரி.

நாகூர் ஜில்லா மேஜஸ்திரோட்டு தி - ஸ்மித்து,

கவரன்மெண்டு சீப் ஸெக்ரடேரியவர்களுக்கு.

முகாம் நாகூர் - 1820ஆம் செப்டெம்பர்மீ 30உ நெ - 48.

பிடிஷன் டிபார்ட்டுமெண்டில் நாளது 1820ஆம் சூலைமீ 8உ பிறந்த கெவரன்மெண்டு உத்தரவின்படி ஜமீந்தாரர் தன்னிலாகாவில் வைத்திருக்கப்பட்ட டாணாக்களைப்பற்றி யெழுதின விவரண பத்திரிகையை மொழிபெயர்த்து இத்துடன் அனுப்பியிருக்கிறேன்.

ஷே ஜமீந்தாரர் 10ம் சட்டம் 43வது பிரிவின்படி டாணாக்களை ஏற்படுத்தத்தனக்கு அதிகாரமுண்டென்று அவர் நினைத்திருக்கிறார் - ஆனால் அந்தச் சட்டத்தின் 90வது பிரிவில் 3ம் உட்பிரிவினால் ஷே அதிகாரம் செல்லாதென்று விளங்குகிறதாகையால் அந்த டாணாக்களை எடுத்துப் போடும்படி கண்டிப்பாய் உத்தரவுபண்ணலாமென்று தோன்றுகிறது.

பவானிபுரம் ஜமீந்தாரர் 1820ஆம் சூலைமீ 18உ

நாகூர் ஜில்லா கலெக்டருக்கு எழுதிய கத்துக்கு மொழி பெயர்ப்பு—

(வழக்கமான வக்களைகளின் பின்பு.)

பவானிபுரம் ஜமீனிலாகாவில் கஸ்பாவைச் சுற்றி டாணாக்கள் ஏற்படுத்தி உள்ளோபிருப்பவர்கள் வெளியிற் போவொட்டாமலும் வெளியாரை உள் ளே வரவொட்டாமலும் தடுக்கும்படி டாணாக்காரர்களை நியமித்து வைத்திருப்பதற்குக் காரணமென்னவென்றும் இந்த வழக்கம் எத்தனை நாளாய்

உண்டாயிருக்கிறதென்றும் கேட்டனுப்பிய நாளதுமீ 1௨ போட்ட தங்கள் பத்திரிகை வந்து சேர்ந்தது - அதற்கு இதனடியில் ஹேதுக்களை விவரித்து எழுதிக்கொள்வது என்னவென்றால்:—

2. இப்படி காவற் சேவகர்களை வைத்து நடத்துகிற ஏற்பாடு எங்கள் பெரியோர்களுக்கு இந்த ஜமீன் கிடைத்த காலமுதல் நடந்துவருகிறதே தவிர நான் தூதனமாய் உண்டாக்கினதல்ல.

3 இந்த பவானிபூர் கல்பாவைச் சுற்றி 10 மைல் தூரத்துக்குக் கிராமங்களில்லாமல் காடுகளும் குன்றுகளும் விசேஷமாயடர்ந்திருப்பதாலும் அதுகளில் காட்டு மிருகங்கள் உபத்திரவித்துக்கொண்டிருப்பதாலும் ஷெ டாணாக்களை வைப்பது ஜனங்களுக்கு உபயோகமென்று நினைத்து அவைகளை ஏற்படுத்தினதாக எனக்குத் தோன்றுகிறது.

4. ஜமீந்தாரருக்குப் போலீசு அதிகாரம் இருந்தபோது பிரயாணிகளுக்குத் திருடர் உபத்திரவமில்லாமல் காப்பாற்றுவதற்கும் அந்தந்த கிராமத்திலிருந்து வருகிற இருசால் முடிப்பு ஹூர் கஜானாவுக்குச் சரியாய் வந்து சேர உதவியாயிருப்பதற்கும் ஷெ காவற் சேவகர்கள் நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தார்கள்.

5. இந்த ஜமீனிலாகா காடுகளிலிருக்கிற மரங்களை ஜனங்கள் வீடு வாசல் கட்ட திருட்டுத்தனமாய் வெட்டிக்கொண்டு போகாமலிருக்கவும் இந்தச் சேவகர்களை வைத்திருக்கிறது.

6. மேலும் இந்தக் காட்டில் வருஷத்துக்கு சுமார் 2,000 ரூபாய்வரையில் பேரிஜாகிற புளியமரம் விளாமரங்களின் மஹூலை ஒருவரும் அபஹரித்துக்கொண்டு போகாமல் காத்துக்கொள்ளும்படியாயும் இந்தச் சேவகர்களை வைத்திருக்கிறது.

7. என்னிடத்திலிருந்து போலீசு அதிகாரத்தை எடுத்துப்போட்டிருந்தாலும், முன் சட்டங்களின்பிரகாரமும் 10வது சட்டத்தின் 43ம் பிரிவின்படியும் என்னிலாகா கிராமங்களிலிருந்து வரும் இருசால் மார்க்கத்தில் யாதொரு தொந்தரவுமில்லாமல் ஹூர் கஜானாவுக்கு வந்து சேரவும் மற்றுமுள்ள என்னுடைய சொத்துக்களை காப்பாற்றிக்கொள்ளவும் அவசியமான ஏற்பாடுகளை செய்துகொள்ள எனக்கு சுதந்திரம் உண்டாயிருக்கிறதென்பதை வணக்கத்துடன் ரூபகப்படுத்துகிறேன்.

8. சில வருடங்களுக்கு முன் துரைத்தனத்தாருக்கு விரோதமாய் வடகிசையில் சிலர் கலகக்காரர் வெளிப்பட்டபோது அத்தகையிலிருந்து வருகிறவர்களை ஆதரிக்கக்கூடாதென்று சந்தேகாஸ்பதமாயிருப்பவர்களை உடனே பிடித்துக் காவல்படுத்தவேண்டியதென்றும் ஒரு விளம்பரம் பிறப்பிக்கப்பட்டதல்லவா. அப்பொழுது சந்தேகாஸ்பதமான ஜனங்களை இந்த ஜமீனுக்குள் பிரவேசியாமலிருக்கச்செய்வதில் ஷெ காவலானிகள் உபயோகமாயிருந்தார்கள்.

9. மேற்சொன்ன பல காரியங்களுக்காகவே டாணாக்களில் காவற் சேவகர்களை ஏற்படுத்திவைத்திருக்கிறது, என்னுடைய அனுமதியில்லாமல்

ஜனங்கள் போக்கு வரவுசெய்வதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு என்று யாரோ புளாராசெய்திருப்பது சுத்த அபத்தம் - வெருகாலமாய் ஜனங்களுக்கும் எனக்கும் அபாயமில்லாமைக்கு ஹேதுவாயிருக்கிற காவற் சிப்பந்திகள் ஜனங்களுக்கு உபத்திரவகாரியென்று எவன் எழுதத் துணிந்தானோ நானறிவேன்.

10. 1805இல் போலீசு அதிகாரம் என்னிடத்திலிருந்து நீக்கப்பட்டதுமுதல் நாளதுவரையில் என் காவற்காரர்களிருந்த இடங்களிலேயே கவரன்மெண்டு போலீசு சேவகர்களும் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் - என் சேவகர்களால் ஜனங்களுக்கு ஏதாவது துன்பம் உண்டாயிருந்தால் அவர்களால் துரைத்தனத்தாருக்குத் தெரியவந்திருக்குமே - அப்படியில்லாமையே இப்போது எவனோ சொல்லுகிற அபவாதம் பொய்யென்பதற்குச் சாക്ഷியாகிறது.

11. நாலு வருஷத்துக்கு முன் டைலர் துரை காலத்தில் சந்தேகிக்கத்தக்கதாக எவனோ ஒரு பாளையகாரன் குதினாமேலேறி என்னிலாக்காவில் வந்து இராக்காலத்தில் குதினையைப் பின்விட்டு, வெளிப்பட்டுப் போன சங்கதியை போலீசு அதிகாரிகள் மூலமாய் நான் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறேனே - அந்த காரியம் வெளிப்பட்டது என் காவற் சேவகருடைய ஜாக்கிரதையினாலேதானென்று சொல்லவேண்டும்.

12. என்னுடைய நிகார்ட்டு பெட்டியின் சாவி இப்போது என்னிடத்தில் இல்லாமையால் அந்த மனுஷியனுடைய பெயர் முதலான விவரங்களைக் குறித்தனுப்பக்கூடயில்லை - வேணுமானால் தங்கள் ஹூரிலிருக்கும் நிகார்ட்டுகளாலே தெரிந்துகொள்ளலாம்.

(கையெழுத்து) சேதுபதி நாராயண ராஜாபாதூர்.

(சரியான மொழிபெயர்ப்பு) தி - ஸ்மித்து,
மேஜஸ்திரோட்டு.

கவரன்மெண்டார் உத்தரவு.

1820இல் சூலைமீ 28௨ நெ. 1014.

மேலெழுதிய பத்திரிகைபிற கண்ட காரணங்கள் கவரன்மெண்டாருக்குத் திருப்திகரமாயிருக்கவில்லை - இந்த ஜமீந்தாரரிடத்திலிருந்து போலீசு அதிகாரத்தை வாங்கிப்போட்டபொழுது ஷெ டாணாக்கள் இருந்தனவென்பது உண்மையாயிருந்தாலும், அவையும் அக்காலத்திலேயே எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கவேண்டும் - இப்படியிருக்க புது போலீசு ஏற்பாடு உண்டானபிறகும் அந்த டாணாக்கள் எடுக்கப்படாமலிருப்பதற்கு யா உண்டானபிறகும் காணப்படவில்லை. 10வது சட்டத்தின் 43வது பிரிதொரு காரணமும் காணப்படவில்லை. 10வது சட்டத்தின் 90வது பிரிவினால் ஜமீந்தாரர் சொல்வது அதே சட்டத்தின் 90வது பிரிவினால் செல்லமாட்டாது என்று மேஸ்தர் ஸ்மித்து சொல்லுகிற அபிப்பிராயம் சரிதான்.

2. ஆகையால் மேஜஸ்திடோட்டு ஷெடாணுக்களை உடனே எடுத்துப் போடும்படியாயும் இனி ஜமீந்தாரருடைய இலாகாவில் எங்கும் தன்பத்திரத்துக்கென்று இப்படிப்பட்ட டாண சிப்பந்தி வைக்காமலிருக்கும் படியாயும் ஜமீந்தாரருக்குக் கட்டளையிடவேண்டியது - இந்த விதியை மீறி நடக்கும் பகஷத்தில் கவரன்மெண்டார் தங்களுடைய அப்பிரீதியைக் காட்டவேண்டிவருமென்றும் அவருக்குத் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டும்.

(கையெழுத்து) ஜி. டிக்கின்ஸன்,
சீப் ஸெக்ரிடேரி.

MALAYALAM—PRECIS WRITING.

1820 മെയിമാസം 16 -ാം നു നാഗൂര ജല്ലയിലുള്ള ഭവാനി പരം ജമിന്താരിലെ നിവാസികളായ സുന്ദരം പിള്ളയും മറ്റുംകൂടി ബൊധിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഹരജി.

താഴെ ഒപ്പിട്ട ഞങ്ങൾ എട്ടോ ഒമ്പതോ മൈസൂർ വിസ്താരത്തിൽ കിടക്കുന്ന കൊടുങ്കാടുകൾ കൊണ്ടു ചുറ്റപ്പെട്ട ഒരു മലപ്രദേശത്തു സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെട്ടതും ഒരു ജമിന്താരി എന്ന പ്രഭു താമസിക്കുന്നതും ആയ ഭവാനിപുരത്തിലെ കുടിയാന്മാർ ആകുന്നു - ഈ ജമിന്താരി, നഗരത്തിൽനിന്നു ആറുമൈസൂർ ദൂരെ ഒരു കാവൽപ്പുര വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു - അവിടെ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ചില കൊലാറന്മാർ എല്ലായൊഴും താമസിക്കുകയും നഗരത്തിലെക്കു പൊക്കുചരവുള്ള ഏല്പാവരുടെ മെലും ഒരു സൂക്ഷ്മ ദൃഷ്ടി വെക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു - എന്തന്നാൽ, ഒരാൾ നഗരത്തിലെക്കു പൊകുവാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നെങ്കിൽ റാണകളിൽ ഉള്ള കൊലാറന്മാർ മുഖാന്തരം ജമിന്താരിയുടെ കപ്പന കിട്ടിയതിന്റെ ശേഷം പൊകേണ്ടതാകുന്നു - ആരെങ്കിലും നഗരത്തിൽനിന്നു പുറത്തു പൊകുവാൻ ഇഗ്തിക്കുന്നുവോ അപ്രകാരമുള്ള കപ്പന വാങ്ങേണ്ടതാകുന്നു - അങ്ങിനെ ഇരിക്കുമ്പോൾ, തന്റെ നിർദ്ദാഗ്രഹംകൊണ്ടു ജമിന്താരിയുടെ നീരസം സംഭവിപ്പിച്ച ഒരാൾ, നഗരത്തിലെക്കു പൊകുകയോ, അതിൽനിന്നു വരുകയോ ചെയ്യുവാൻ സംഗതിവന്നു എങ്കിൽ, റാണകളിൽ ഉള്ള കോലാറന്മാർ അവന്റെ ഒന്നിച്ചു കൊണ്ടു പൊകുന്നതക്കൊയും കവർച്ചയെ, അവനെ ഇരപ്പാളിയെപൊലെ ആക്കി അയക്കുന്നു - ജമിന്താരിയുടെ ശത്രുത ഒരാളുടെമേൽ കലശലായി ഇരുന്നാൽ കൊലാറന്മാർ അവനെ കൊല്ലുകയും കൂടി ശവം ഒരു കുണ്ടിൽ ചാടുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു - ഭൂമിയിരുന്ന് ഉള്ള ഏറ്റവും നാശനീകം പ്രാപിച്ച രാജ്യക്കാരിൽ വെച്ചു ഒന്നിനാൽ ഭരിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന

ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ഇടയിൽ താൻ ഇരിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ ഒരു ജമീന്താരി ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള കഠിനമായ കൂടുതൽ പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചവനാൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ യാതൊരു നഷ്ടവും പറ്റുവുപോകാതെ ഉണ്ടാകുമോ?

കൊലാസാരമാൽ ദിവസേനചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്ന ക്രൂരതകൾ ബഹുവിധമാകുന്നു; അവയെ ഈ ചുരുക്കമായ ഹരജിയിൽ വിവരിച്ചു പറവാനായികൊണ്ടു ഞങ്ങൾ ഇശ്രീകുന്ദിപ്ല - ഈ കായ്ക്കു കൽക്കട്ടരുടെ അറിവുപേക്കു കൊണ്ടുപോകവാനായി അനേക ശ്രമങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തിന്റെ ശേഷം, (ഞങ്ങളുടെ പ്രസന്നങ്ങളെ നിവൃത്തി വരുത്തുവാൻ) നിങ്ങളെ ഇപ്രകാരം ബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയാണെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ വിചാരിച്ചു - കാരണം, ഞങ്ങൾ കൽക്കട്ടക്കു കൊടുത്തയിട്ടു എല്ലാ ഹരജികൾ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ആറിവിൽനിന്നു മറച്ചുവെച്ചിരുന്നു.

ജമിന്താരിയൊടു കൈകൂലിവാങ്ങുന്ന, കലട്ടുരുടെ കീഴുവശം സ്ഥലം, ഞങ്ങളുടെ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഹരജികൾ കീഴടക്കിത്തരിച്ചാൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നു എന്ന നാം സ്ഥിരമായി വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു - ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട (ബോർട്ട്) സഭ ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഒരു സൂക്ഷ്മ അന്വേഷണമെടുത്താൽ, ജമിന്താരിയുടെ പൊലീസ് നിശ്ചയം ഒരു ശരിയായ സ്ഥിതിയിലേക്കു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ, കാലത്തോളം ജമിന്താരിയോടു കൈകൂലിവാങ്ങി അട്ടെപ്പത്തിന്റെ കൈയിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ആയുധങ്ങൾപ്പൊലെ ഇരിക്കുന്നവരെ ശിക്ഷിച്ചു, ആവശ്യമുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾ നിങ്ങൾ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുമെന്നും ഞങ്ങൾ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു - ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള നീതി കർമ്മത്തിന്നു നാം ബാധ്യസ്ഥന്മാർ ആകുവാനും നിങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി എല്ലായ്പ്പോഴും ആരാധിക്കും.

209 - 30 നമ്പ്ര.

നാഗരിലെ മജിസ്ട്രേറ്റ് അന്വേഷിച്ചു അറിയിപ്പാനായി
ഇതു അയച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

(കല്പനപ്രകാരം.)

സേൻ യൊജ്ഞ എന്ന കൊടു, } (പ്ര) യെ - ബ്രൗൺ,
1820 മെയി 26 - 30 നു. } ഗവൺമെന്റിനു അസിസ്റ്റാണ്ടു
സെക്രട്ടേറി.

നാഗ്രൂർ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട് - ടി - സിത്തസായ അവാർഡ്

ഫോട്ട് സെന്റർ ജാജ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടേറി സായ അവാർഡ്

രാമപ്പാളയത്തിൽനിന്ന 1820 ജൂൺ 30 -ാം നു 41 -ാം നമ്പ്രായി എഴുതിയ.

അമ്പലക്കുളത്തിന്നും റിപ്പോർട്ടിനുമായിട്ട് ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്ന യച്ച 1820 ൽ 209 -ാം നമ്പ്ര ഹറജിയെപറ്റി ഡിപ്റ്റി മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട് റം മാസം 17നു എഴുതിയ കത്തിന്റെ പകുപ്പ് ഇതൊട്ടുകൂടി അയക്കുന്നു. പ്രസ്ഥാപത്തിലെ ഹരജി എഴുതിയവനെ കണ്ടു കിട്ടിയില്ല - അതിലുള്ള ഒപ്പ് ഒരുസമയം കള്ള ഒപ്പായിരിക്കാം.

എങ്കിലും, തന്റെ കസാവിന സമീപത്തു റാണാക്കളെ സ്ഥാപിച്ചത എന്ന ആവശ്യത്തിനവെണ്ടി എന്ന അറിയിപ്പാൻ ബാധന പുര ജമിന്താരനൊട ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്.

നാഗ്രൂർ ഡിപ്റ്റിമജിസ്ട്രേട്ട് ബി - കനകയന്നായഡ്

നാഗ്രൂർ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട് - ടി - സിത്ത സായ അവാർഡ്

രാമപ്പാളയത്തിൽനിന്ന 1820 ജൂൺ 21നു എഴുതിയ.

അമ്പലക്കുളത്തിന്നും റിപ്പോർട്ടിനുമായി ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്ന ഇ ഞാസ് ചെയ്യയച്ച ഒരു അസ്സൽ ഹരജിയൊട്ടുകൂടി ഞാൻ സായ വർഡ് 1820 മെയി 27നു 18 -ാം നമ്പ്രായി എഴുതിയ കത്തിന്ന മറുപടിയായിട്ട് ഞാൻ ബൊധിപ്പിക്കുന്നത എന്തെന്നാൽ - ആ ഹരജി എഴുതിയവൻ ഹാജരാകുകയാകട്ടെ അവനെ കണ്ടുകിട്ടുകയാകട്ടെ ചെ യ്തിട്ടില്ല - ഹരജിക്കാരന്റെ പെരുള്ള ഒരുത്തൻ എന്റെ മുമ്പാകെ ഹാജരായി - എന്നാൽ താൻ ആ ഹരജി എഴുതിയിട്ടില്ലെന്ന പറഞ്ഞു.

എങ്കിലും ബാധനപുര ജമിന്താർ തന്റെ കസാവിന സമീപത്തു റാണാക്കളെ സ്ഥാപിച്ചതും തന്റെ അനുവാദം മുമ്പിൽക്കൂടി കിട്ടാതെ ആരെയും വിട്ടയക്കരുതെന്ന കല്പന കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതും സൂക്ഷ്മതന്നെ എന്നും, എന്നാൽ കലമുതലായ ഏറ്റവും കുറവായ ചെ യ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന ഹരജിയിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളത വിശ്വസിക്കുകയല്ല എന്നും ഞാൻ താഴെയൊടെ അറിയിക്കുന്നു.

(ന്റെ പകുപ്പ്)

ടി - സിത്ത - (ഒപ്പ്)

മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട്.

ബവാനിസൂജമെന്റാർ തന്റെ രാജ്യത്തിൻ ടാന്നാക്കാർ നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടി വന്നതിന്നു ചെയതരിപ്പാട്ടിന്റെ പകുപ്പ് സംഗതിയൊടു കൂടി കൽക്കടർ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് കൂമനിയായ സംഗതി അറിയിക്കുതാകുന്നു.

(ഒപ്പ്) ബ്രെന്റൻ,

720 ജൂലായിമാസം 3നു..

തംകപിസൂജെ സിക്രട്ടേറി.

നമ്പ്ര 48.

മതിരാശി ഗവണ്മെന്റിലെ ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടേറി അവാർഡ്.

നാഗ്രൂർ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട് ടി - സിത്ത ബൊധിപ്പിക്കുന്നത എന്തെന്നാൽ.

ഭവാനിപുരം സെമിണ്ടാരിന്റെ സെമിണ്ടാരിക്കുള്ളിൽ വെച്ചിട്ടുള്ള റാണാവുകൾപറ്റി അദ്ദേഹം കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന സമാധാനത്തിന്റെ ഒരു തജ്ജമ ഗവണ്മെന്റുകൾ ഹരജി ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റിലെ 1820 ജൂലായി 8നു തെ കല്പനയിൽ പറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരം ഇതൊന്നിച്ചു അയക്കുന്നു.

2. റം റാണാവുകൾ വെക്കുന്നതിന്നു അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന എന്ന അദ്ദേഹം വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതായ 40 -ാം നമ്പ്രാക്ടി ലെ 43 -ാം വകുപ്പ് ഇതുകൾക്കുപോയിക്കുന്നത എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിലും അദ്ദേഹം കാണിക്കുപ്രകാരം ആ ആക്ടിലെ 90 -ാം വകുപ്പ് 3 -ാം ഭാഗപ്രകാരം വിരോധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു - അതിനാൽ റം റാണാവുകൾ നിർത്തലാക്കുവാൻ ഒരു കല്പന ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നത ആവശ്യമെന്ന ഇനിക്കു തൊന്നുന്നു - എന്ന.

1820 സെപ്റ്റമ്പ്ര 30 നു.

ടി - സിത്ത (ഒപ്പ്)

ഭവാനിപുരം 1820 ജൂലായി 18 നു

ഒരു തിരുവെഴുത്തിന്റെ തജ്ജമ.

നാഗ്രൂർ കൽക്കടർ ടി - സിത്തസായ അവാർഡ്

ഭവാനിപുരം ജമിന്താർ എഴുതിയ എഴുത്ത.

1. നിങ്ങളുടെ റം മാസം ഒന്നാം തിയ്യതിത്തെ എഴുത്തുകിട്ടി - ഭവാനിപുരം ജമിന്താരിയിൽ വാസമുള്ളവർ അവിടം വിട്ടുപോകാതിരിപ്പാനും അതു ദേശക്കാർ അവിടേക്കു വരാതിരിപ്പാനും വെണ്ടി എന്ന പറഞ്ഞ ആ ഭവാനിപുരത്തിന്റെ അതിർത്തിക്കുള്ളിൽ ശിപാ യികളൊട്ടുകൂടി ഞാൻ റാണാവുകൾ വെച്ചത എന്തിനായിട്ടാണെന്നും എത്രകാലമായിട്ട് ഇത നടന്നുവരുന്നു എന്നും അറിയിപ്പാൻ

എന്നാട ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടതിന്നു ഞാൻ റം താഴെവരുന്ന സമാധാനം പറയുന്നു.

2. റം കാവൽ ശിപായിമാരെ ഞാൻ ഇയ്യടയിൽ നിശ്ചയിച്ചു തല്ല - എന്റെ പുച്ഛന്മാരുടെ കയ്യിൽ ജമിന്താരി വന്നുകാലത്ത ചില ഹെതുക്കൾക്കായി അവർ നിശ്ചയിച്ചതാണ്.

3. റം ഭവാനിപുരത്തിന്റെ നാലുപുറവും ഏകദേശം എട്ടനാഴി കയൊളം കുന്നുകളും കാടുകളും ആകയാലും അവക്കു മദ്ധ്യേ ഒരു ഗ്രാമംപൊലും ഇല്ലാത്തതിനാലും അവിടെക്കു കാട്ടുമൃഗങ്ങൾ വളരെ ഉണ്ടാകയാലും മെല്ലറത്തെ റാണാവുകൾ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നത ആവശ്യമെന്ന പുച്ഛന്മാർ വിചാരിച്ചു എന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

4 ജമിന്താക്കു പൊലീസ് അധികാരം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന കാലത്ത വഴിയാത്രക്കാർ കവർച്ചക്കാരുടെ ചെറുവം വരാതിരിപ്പാനും അംഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്ന ജമിന്താരുടെ ഹജൂർ വജാനെക്കു കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന പണത്തിന്റെ രക്ഷയ്ക്കായിട്ടും റം കാവൽ ശിപായിമാരെ അദ്ദേഹം നിശ്ചയിച്ചതാണ്.

5. റം കാടുകളിൽനിന്ന സമതംവാങ്ങാതെ വീട്ടുപണിക്കും മറ്റും ആവശ്യമായ ഉത്തരം മുതലായ്കുന്ന ആളുകൾ മരം മുറിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകാതിരിപ്പാനായി റം ശിപായിമാരെ വെച്ചതാകുന്നു.

6. റം കാടുകളിൽ ഉള്ള പുളിമുതലായ വൃക്ഷങ്ങളുടെ ഫലങ്ങൾ അഹത ഇല്ലാത്തവർ പഠിച്ചെടുക്കുന്നതെന്നൊക്കുവാനായിട്ടും റം ശിപായിമാരെ നിശ്ചയിച്ചതാകുന്നു - ആവക വൃക്ഷങ്ങളിൽനിന്ന ഏകദേശം ആയിരം രണ്ടായിരം ഉറപ്പിക വരവുണ്ട്.

7. പൊലീസ് അധികാരം എന്റെവക്കൽനിന്ന എടുത്തുകളഞ്ഞു. എങ്കിലും അംശങ്ങളിൽനിന്ന നികുതിവക പണം എന്റെ ഹജൂരിലേക്കു ഭദ്രമായി കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനും എന്റെ മറ്റു പുറത്തുള്ള രക്ഷയ്ക്കായികൊണ്ടും ആവശ്യമായ പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യേണ്ടതിന്നു മുമ്പുള്ള നിയമങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം 40 - 20 നമ്പ്ര ആകു 35 - 20 വകുപ്പു പ്രകാരവും ഇനിക്കു അധികാരമുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നു.

8. മെല്ലറത്തെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി കൊണ്ടുമാത്രമാകുന്നു റം റാണാവുകളിൽ കാവൽക്കാരായ ശിപായികളെ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത. അതുകൂടാതെ എന്റെമുമ്പായ സമതംവാങ്ങാതെ റം ഭവാനിപുരത്തിൽനിന്ന ആളുകൾ പൊക്കുകയാ അവിടെക്കു വരികയൊ

ചെയ്യുന്നത വിരോധിക്കാനായിട്ടാണ് ഇവരെ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത എന്നു പറയുന്നത - ശുദ്ധമെ കളവാണു.

9. ജനറാ രക്ഷക്കും എന്റെ ഉറപ്പിനും വെണ്ടി വളരെ കാലമായി വെച്ചുവരുന്ന റം കാവൽ ശിപായിമാരെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ചെറുവകരമാണെന്നു നിങ്ങൾക്കു അറിവതന്നത ആരാണെന്നു ഞാൻ അറിയുന്നില്ല.

10. ജമിന്താരുടെ വക്കൽനിന്ന പൊലീസ് അധികാരം എടുത്ത കളഞ്ഞത 1805 ൽ ആകുന്നു - അതുമുതൽ ഇതുവരെ ആ കാവൽ ശിപായിമാരെ വെച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തതന്നെ ഗവണ്മെണ്ടവക പൊലീസ്കാരും നിന്നുവരുന്നുണ്ടു - അങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കെ മെല്ലറത്തെ കാവൽ ശിപായിമാരുടെ അപ്പദൊഷത്താൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു യാതൊരു ചെറുവവും തട്ടുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഇതിന്നുമുമ്പെ അത ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ അറിവിൽപ്പെട്ടവൻ സംഗതി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു - ജനങ്ങൾ യാതൊരു ചെറുവവും സഹിയിക്കുന്നില്ലാ എന്നുള്ളത തന്നെ അപ്രകാരം ചെറുവം സഹിയിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറയുന്നത കളവാണു എന്നു ഉള്ളതിന്നു മതിയായ തെളിവുകൾ.

11. ഏകദേശം നാലുകൊല്ലം മുമ്പെ ട്രെയിലർ സായ അവർകളുടെ കാലത്ത അയൊദ്ധ്യയിൽനിന്ന എന്റെ ജമിന്താരിയിലേക്കു ദുർന്നടപ്രകാരമെന്ന സംശയം തൊന്നത്തക്ക ഒരു പൊലീസ്കാർ കുതിരപ്പുറത്ത കയറിവരികയും കുതിരയെ അവിടെതന്നെ ഇട്ടുകൊണ്ടു അന്നരാത്രിയിൽതന്നെ ആയാൾ പൊക്കയും ചെയ്തു - റം വിവരം ഞാൻ പൊലീസിമെധാവികളു റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്തു - എന്നാൽ റം വിവരം അറിവാൻ സംഗതിവന്നത കാവൽ ശിപായിമാരുടെ സാമർത്ഥ്യത്താലാകുന്നു.

12. ആയാളെ പഠറിയവകയും വേറെവകയും ആയ റിക്കാട്ടുകൾ എല്ലാം റെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന പെട്ടിയുടെ താക്കൊലില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ ആയാളുടെ പെരും മറ്റും പറവാൻ എനിക്കു കഴികയില്ല - താക്കൊല എന്റെ മുമ്പെത്തെ പൊലു മാനെജരുടെ കയ്യിൽ ആണു - ആയാൾ ഇനിക്കു അത തരുന്നില്ല - എങ്കിലും നിങ്ങളുടെ ആഫീസിലെ റിക്കാട്ടുകളിൽനിന്ന വിവരം ഒക്കയും അറിയാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

രാജസീതാപതി ദേശപ്പ ബഹാഡർ. (ഒപ്പ്.)

(നെരതജ്ജ 2) ടി - സ്മിത്ത (ഒപ്പ്.)

മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട്.

നമ്പ്ര 1014

1820 അക്ടോബ്ര 28നു.

ക പ്പ ന.

ഈ എഴുത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ സമാധാനം ഒരിക്കലും മതിയായിട്ട ഉത്തരണെന്ന ഗവൺമെന്റ് വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. പൊലീസ് അധികാരി ജമിന്താരുടെ വക്കൽനിന്ന എടുത്ത കളഞ്ഞപ്പൊലി ആവക റാണാവകൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു എന്ന ഉറപ്പില്ലെന്നപക്ഷം അവയെ ആ അധികാരം എടുത്ത കളഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിൽ നിന്തൽ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു - ഏതൊക്കെ ഏതെ ആ ജില്ലയിൽ പുതിയ പൊലീസ് സെന്ററും നടപ്പാക്കിയൊട്ടുകൂടി ആ റാണാവകളെ പിന്നെ വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സമാധാനം ഇല്ലാതെ ആയിരിക്കുന്നു - ഈ റാണാവകൾ വെക്കുന്നതിന്നു 40 - 50 നമ്പ്രാക്കിന്റെ 35 - 50 വകുപ്പിനാൽ ജമിന്താക്കു അധികാരമുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നു എങ്കിലും അപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുന്നതിന്നു സാധ്യത പറ്റാത്ത പരത്താപ്രകാരം ആയാക്കിന്റെ 90 - 50 വകുപ്പിനാൽ വിരോധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

2. ആവക റാണാവകളെ ഉടനെ എടുത്തുകളവാൻ ജമിന്താരുടെ രാജ്യത്ത യാതൊരുത്തിലേക്കിലും രക്ഷയൊരിക്കലും ഈവക നിശ്ചയങ്ങൾ ഒന്നും മെലിൽ ചെയ്യാതിരിപ്പാനും മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട് അദ്ദേഹത്തോട ആവശ്യപ്പെടണം - ഈ കല്ലറക്കു വിരോധമായി യാതൊന്നെങ്കിലും ചെയ്യാൽ ഗവൺമെന്റിൽനിന്ന ദോഷമായ കല്ലറക്കു എടുപ്പാക്കും എന്നുകൂടി ജമിന്താരിന്നെ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട് അറിയിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ടി - ഡി.കെ.ൻ. (ഒപ്പ്)
ചീഫ് - സെക്രട്ടറി.

CANARESE.—PRECIS WRITING.

സെ 1820 ന്റെ ജൂൺ 16 ന് താഴെപ്പറഞ്ഞ നാൾക്കു മിസ്റ്റർ ഫാസി പുരട്ട ജമിന്താരിൽനിന്നു സമരം പറ്റി മുന്നോടവരു പറയുമ്പോൾ മരുജരനാമാ.

ഈ കേഴ്സി കർമ്മങ്ങൾക്കു നാൾക്കുമിസ്റ്റർ ഫാസി പുരട്ട ജമിന്താരിൽനിന്നു സമരം പറ്റി മുന്നോടവരു പറയുമ്പോൾ മരുജരനാമാ.

ജമിന്താരു വാസമാക്കു ഫാസി പുരട്ടെ പറ്റുവു സെ 8 - 9 മൂലം നൂറുവരും പലവാട കാടിനാൽ കൂടിയവ കർമ്മം ക്രമീകരിച്ചു കൂടി.

ജമിന്താരു ഈ കർമ്മം സമാധാനം 8 മൂലം നൂറുവരും മരുജരനാമാ. ഈ താഴെപ്പറഞ്ഞ നാൾക്കു മിസ്റ്റർ ഫാസി പുരട്ട ജമിന്താരിൽനിന്നു സമരം പറ്റി മുന്നോടവരു പറയുമ്പോൾ മരുജരനാമാ.

ഈ കർമ്മം സമാധാനം 8 മൂലം നൂറുവരും മരുജരനാമാ. ഈ താഴെപ്പറഞ്ഞ നാൾക്കു മിസ്റ്റർ ഫാസി പുരട്ട ജമിന്താരിൽനിന്നു സമരം പറ്റി മുന്നോടവരു പറയുമ്പോൾ മരുജരനാമാ.

ഈ കർമ്മം സമാധാനം 8 മൂലം നൂറുവരും മരുജരനാമാ. ഈ താഴെപ്പറഞ്ഞ നാൾക്കു മിസ്റ്റർ ഫാസി പുരട്ട ജമിന്താരിൽനിന്നു സമരം പറ്റി മുന്നോടവരു പറയുമ്പോൾ മരുജരനാമാ.

ഈ കർമ്മം സമാധാനം 8 മൂലം നൂറുവരും മരുജരനാമാ. ഈ താഴെപ്പറഞ്ഞ നാൾക്കു മിസ്റ്റർ ഫാസി പുരട്ട ജമിന്താരിൽനിന്നു സമരം പറ്റി മുന്നോടവരു പറയുമ്പോൾ മരുജരനാമാ.

ഈ കർമ്മം സമാധാനം 8 മൂലം നൂറുവരും മരുജരനാമാ. ഈ താഴെപ്പറഞ്ഞ നാൾക്കു മിസ്റ്റർ ഫാസി പുരട്ട ജമിന്താരിൽനിന്നു സമരം പറ്റി മുന്നോടവരു പറയുമ്പോൾ മരുജരനാമാ.

ഈ കർമ്മം സമാധാനം 8 മൂലം നൂറുവരും മരുജരനാമാ. ഈ താഴെപ്പറഞ്ഞ നാൾക്കു മിസ്റ്റർ ഫാസി പുരട്ട ജമിന്താരിൽനിന്നു സമരം പറ്റി മുന്നോടവരു പറയുമ്പോൾ മരുജരനാമാ.

నాగూరు 209 నె నంబరు.

విభాగణిమాది రిపోయిటమాడువబగ్గి నాగూరు సబ్ మాజిస్ట్రేట్‌రిగే రవాసి
మాదిదే.

సన్ 1820 నె యిసవి, మే; తారీఖు 26 మదిరాసు

నంబరు 41.

నాగూరు మేజిస్ట్రేటు టి. - స్కిత్ యిస్ట్రీయర్ యవరింద,
ఫోయిటసెంట్ జార్జ్ గవర్నమెంట్ జిల్లా సెక్రెటరీయవరిగే.

తారీఖు 30 నె జూన్ 1820 నె; ఇసవి మొకాం రామపాళ్ళ.

గవర్నమెంటవరింద విభాగణి మక్తూ రిపోయిటబగ్గి కల్లిహిసల్పట్ట సన్
1820 నె; ఇసవి 209 నె; నంబరు లిజివిషయదల్లి దిప్తి మేజిస్ట్రేటురవర
మారే; మజకూరు 17 నె; తారీఖిన్ లోటరిన్ నకలుకల్లిహిసరుత్తేసి - సదరి
లిజిబరద లూసామియదవరిగు శిక్కిరువదిల్ల - మత్తు లదరల్లిరువ దస్త్రు బరుశ;
ఘోటదస్త్రుగిరబరుదు.

2. భవానిపురద జమీన్దార్ న్న ఎవరకసబే సమీపదల్లి తాణిగల్లు యి
దిశికారణ కిర్లిసబేకేంక కేల్లిరుత్తదే.

నంబరు 33.

నాగూరు దిప్తి మేజిస్ట్రేటు టి. - కనకయ్యనాయడు యవరింద,
నాగూరు మేజిస్ట్రేటు టి. - స్కిత్ యిస్ట్రీయర్ యవరిగే.

తారీఖు 21 నె జూన్ 1820 నె; ఇసవి - మొకాం రామపాళ్ళ.

కనిబి యింద రిపోయిటబగ్గి గవర్నమెంటవరింద కల్లిహిసల్పట్ట సన్
1820 నె; యిసవి 27 నె; మే; 18 నె; నంబరుశ్చ మేజిస్ట్రేట్ జొన్స్ యవర లోటర్
సంగడకలపిద లెస్సల్ లిజివిషయదల్లి సదరి లిజిబరదవను యిదువరిగు కండు
హిడియల్పట్టిరువదిల్ల - సదరి లిజిబరదన రిసరుశ్చ ప్లేబ్బును నన్నూబరు
దాజరాగి తాను సదరి లిజిబరదరువదిల్లవేంక రిల్లిరుత్తాసే.

2. భవానిపురద జమీన్దార్ న్న కమ్మ కసబే సమీపదల్లి తాణిగల్లు
పిసి - కమ్మ లెస్సల్ ప్రథమకే; కిగ మకేంద శివాయీ యారు యోగి బరకూడదేంక
రుకుంమాదిరువదు నిశ్చయపాగుత్తదే - లూదరే ఖునిముంకాన భారికప్పికగరు
నడఁదేయేంక లిజియల్లి కందిరువ సంగకిగలు నంబకకడ్డాగువదిల్ల.

(సరియద నకలు)

(దస్త్రు) టి. - స్కిత్, మేజిస్ట్రేటు.

మేల రిపోయిటమాడువ ప్రకార భవానిపురద జమీన్దార్ న్న కమ్మశి
మేయల్లి తాణిగల్లు యావకారణగళింద స్థాపిసిరుత్తాయే లూబగ్గి లవరుశేడువ జ
వాబిన నకలు కల్లికర్వరు గవర్నమెంటవరిగే కల్లిహిసకకడ్డదే.

(దస్త్రు) టి. - బ్రౌన్,

గవర్నమెంట్ లిసిస్ట్రీ సెక్రెటరీ.

8 నె; జూలై సన్ 1820 నె; యిసవి.

నంబరు 48.

నాగూరు మేజిస్ట్రేటు టి. - స్కిత్ యిస్ట్రీయర్ యవరింద,
ఫోయిటసెంట్ జార్జ్ గవర్నమెంట్ జిల్లా సెక్రెటరీయవరిగే.

తారీఖు 30 నె; సెప్టెంబరు సన్ 1820 నె; ఇసవి.

సన్ 1820 నె; యిసవి జూలై 8 నె; తారీఖిన్ దల్లి ఫిర్కాదియిలబేయల్లి యు
ట్టద గవర్నమెంట్ రుకుంనల్లి లెస్సల్ లూదరకర భవానిపురద జమీన్
దార్ న్న కమ్మ శివాయీయల్లి స్థాపిసల్పట్ట తాణిగల్లి విషయదల్లి శేట్టిరువ జవాబిన
కజమేయన్న యదర సంగడ కల్లిహిసరుత్తేసి.

40 నె; నంబరు లూక్తిన్ 43 నె; ప్రకరణదింద సదరి తాణిగల్లు స్థాపిసువదకే
కమిగే లిధికారపుంటేంక లవరు రిల్లిరువవిషయదల్లి సదరి ప్రకరణద ప్రయోగ
సదరి లూక్తిన్ 90 నె; ప్రకరణద 3 నె; కలనింద నిషేధిసల్పట్టరుత్తే కనన్న
మనస్సిగే శేరువదల్లిదే సదరి జమీన్దార్ రిల్లికే యింకలో కుంబరుత్తదే,
మత్తు సదరి తాణిగల్లిన్ మొకూఫ్ మాడువంకి రుకుంమాడువదు సరియగిరుత్తదే.

భవానిపురద జమీన్దార్ న్న,

నాగూరు కల్లికర్ - టి. - స్కిత్ సాకిరిగే,

బరద 1820 నె; యిసవి జూలై 18 నె; తారీఖిన్ బర్తిన కజకంమే.

మామూలమేరే లుకకారగల్లిబర్తిన.

1. భవానిపురద వాసస్థరంను రియర్ క్కే రియర్ దంకియ రియర్ గిన జనగ
ల్లంను వర్తక్కి బిదదంకియ లిద్దిమాదబేకేంబ లుద్దేశదింద సదరికనబాదసర
దద్దినవల్లిగే జవానరలవాజమినిశి తాణావంను యావ కారణదింద నాను యే
కడితి యిరుత్తేనేయే లదంను కిర్లిసబేకేంబదాగి లెప్టికే బరదమారే మజకూ
రు 1 నె తారీఖిన్ నింమ లోటర్రిగే జవాబాగి వివరిసువదేనేందరే.

2. శ్చ కావతి సెక్రెటరీ నాను నుకనవాగి యేకడిసల్లిల్లా లూదరే
నంన పూవికరు లవర్రిగే శ్చ జమీన్దార్ పుంటదలాగాయకు కేలపు కారణ
గల్లిగొల్లర లవరుగల్లంను మొకరరుమాదిదరు.

3. కనబా భవానిపురదనుతల సుమారు యండుమ్మిలుపయంక బట్టగల్గు జంగలునయియవద్దరిందలూ మధ్య గ్రామగల్గు మిల్లద్దరిందలూ లాప్రాంక దల్లి కాడుమ్మగల్గు విస్తారవాగి మిరువద్దరిందలూ సద్ర తాణావంను యీవక దినకక్కద్దు నంను పూరికరిగి యుక్తవాగి తొరికింబదాగి నాను లభిప్రాయ పడుతేనే.

4. జమీనదారిగి పైలిన్ లభికారబంద బర్లిక మాక-స్థరిగి కర్మరబాధే యంను కప్పిసువబగ్గు గ్రామగల్గుం జమీనదార అజానేగి బరకక్క యరసా లిన లుప్తపాటగ్గు కావలి జవానరు మొకరరు లూదరు.

5. జంగలుగల్గుం మసకట్టువబగ్గు తేలివగ్గేగల్గుగొస్తర రుకుం శివాయి మరవంను కడదు తేగడుతుండు యోగువదంను కప్పిసువబగ్గు ఈ జవానరుగల్గుం ను మిట్టరుతే.

6. జంగలుగల్గుం బోయవ - సూరి - యరడుసూరి రూపాయి రుట్టువర్లి లూగువ రుణశబ్దాలద ఫలవంను బసరరుకుం యావోనాదరు కంన స్తంక లుకయోగక్లాగి తేగడుతుండు యోగినిగానిమాడకక్కబగ్గు ఈ జవానరుంను మొకరరుమాది యరుతే.

7. పైలిన్ లభికారవంను ననిగి కప్పిబట్టిద్దాగ్గు పూవకానునగల్గు మేరే 40నో నంబరిన లూక్కు 35నే సెక్కుంమేరేగూ గ్రామగల్గుం మిర సూరి నంన అజానేగి సురక్షికవాగి బండు కలవువబగ్గు నంన ఇకరస్థితియ బం మోబస్తివబగ్గు సరియూద కరడుమగల్గుంను మాడువదక్కి ననిగి రుక్మయరుతే.

8. తాణాద కావలిజవానరుంను మేలి వివరింబ కావలిగల్గుగొస్తరవాగి మి ట్టరుతేయి యేరుక-ముంజికవాగి నంన రుకుంబడదుతుండు జనగలు కనబాదిం బ యేరకేయోగువదంను యేరిగినిందవర్లిక బరువదంను కడయకక్కబగ్గు లూ జ వానరిగి రుకుంమాదిరుతేనేం మాకుబద్ధసుల్పాగియరుతే.

9. జనగల్ క్షేమక్లాగియు నంన స్తంక బంబోబస్తిగాగియు బరుకాలింద యట్టువ కావలిబంబియింద జనగల్గుగి కగదివుంబాగి యరుతేంబదాగి నిమిగి యారు యేర్లిదరుననిగి తిర్లిద.

10. జమీనదారిగి పైలిన్ లభికార కప్పియేద 1805 నే యనవి లా గాయకు ఈవర్తిగు గవనకామెంట్ పైలిన్ జనగలు కావలి జనగలు మిరువద్దర దల్లియి యరుతార జనగల్గుగి కావలి జనగల్గునడ తేయిందా యీను కగదివుంబాగి మిద్దాగ్గు లూగలే గవనకామెంట్గి తారీరు లూగుతాయుతే - జనగల్గుగి యావ డిండు కగదియు వుంబాగిలవంబువదే యావ ఫియోకాదంను ఖండినకక్కద్దా గియదే.

11. సుమారు 4 వషాదకర్లిగి మేష్టర్ ట్యేలర్ సూరింబర దినపదల్లి లయి ధ్యుదింద బంద - స్వప్నవాగి సంకయాస్వదనాద వచ్చి పాళిగారను కుదురే మేలి కుతుకుండు నంన కనబాక్కి బండు రాకేవేల్లియల్లి కుదురేయంను బిట్టు యేరుకు యేదను - ఈ సంగతియంను పైలిన్ లభికారిగి నాను తిర్లిదేను - యదననిగి తిర్లిద్దక్కి కావలి జవానరు రుమ్మయి కారణవాగియరుతే.

12. సద్రపాళిగారినిగి సంబంధపట్టకాగద వక్రగలు మత్తు ఇకర కాగద వక్రగలునయియవ పట్టిగేయ బిగద క్కేయి మిల్లవాద్దరిందా లూకనయేస రు వగ్గేరే యేర్లువదక్కి నంనింద లూగదే యరుతే సదరి బిగద క్కేయి నంన కడే యేద మ్మనేజరన సుఫదిన్లయిరుతే లూకను లదంను ననిగి కేదదే మిట్టుకుండుయిరుతేనే నింను లూఫిసిన రుజురు రికాడుగల్గుండు ఈ వివరగల్గు యావత్తు తిర్లియకక్కద్దాగి మిరుతే.

సరియూద కజాంమే

రాజా సేకుకతి దానప్పబదదరయంబదాగి స్వేయదే.

టిక - స్తీక - మ్మజిస్త్రియ యంబదాగి స్వేయదే.

నం 383-నక 1820నే యనవి లక్ష్మీబర్ తారీలు 28నే - 1014నేనంబరు.

మేలీ నమ్మచాగిరువ లోబరినల్లి కంద వివర యావో కృప్తికరవాద్దలవేందా గి గొరకామెంట్వనకు యేజినుతారే - జమీనదారిగి పైలిన్ లభికార కప్పియే ద బర్లిక లూకాలదల్లి యిద్దద్దాగి తేరువ తాణాగల్గు మోలుంబాగ బోకాగిత్తు - మూ రువషాక్కి ముంజీ లూ ది స్త్రీక్తిన్ల పైలిన్ లభింబ యేర్పట్ట మేలీ లూ తాణా గలు మిరువదక్కి యావ సబుంబు యరువదిల్లా తాణాగల్గున్లు - పుర్లిశేబ్బువ విషయ వాగి జమీనదారు నమ్మదిసువ 40నే నం లూక్కు - 35నే సెక్కు - మిస్త్రి- స్తీక సూరింబరు యేరువమేరిగి - లదే లూక్కు 90 నే సెక్కు నిందా లూకంకిన ల్పట్టదే.

2. ఈ తాణాగల్గున్లు ఈగలే తేగడు రూకువంకియూ - జమీనదార కేమేయ యావ వ్రడేరదల్లు - మింథా బంబోబస్తి యేర్పాడన్లు - లయిందా నడనదం కేయూ - జమీనదారిగి మ్మజిస్త్రియ తిర్లిసకక్కద్దు - ఈ రుక్మమిగి యావ విధ దింద వివిధవాగి నడదాగ్గు - గొనరమెంట్వన కరిణవాద లూగరుక్కి పాక్ర రాధిరేంబదాగి జమీనదారిగి లూమేజిస్త్రియ తిర్లిసకక్కద్దాగిదే.

జీ - దిక్కినక,

థిఫ - సెక్రిటరీ యంబదాగి స్వేనాగిదే.

APPENDIX D.

Papers relating to the General Test Examination
of 1871.

NOTIFICATION.

The Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations gives notice that the next Annual Examination (according to the *General Test* prescribed by Government Notification, dated 26th April 1861) of candidates for employment in the Uncovenanted Civil Service, will be held on the 6th and two following days of February 1871, at the following places :—

Chetterpore,	Nellore,	Tanjore,	Calicut,
Chicacole,	Chittoor,	Trichinopoly,	Tellicherry,
Vizagapatam,	Madras,	Madura,	Cannanore,
Rajahmundry,	Cuddalore,	Palamcottah,	Mangalore,
Masulipatam,	Salem,	Trevandrum,	Bangalore,
Kurnool,	Coimbatore,	Cochin (Erna-	Ootacamund, and
Cuddapah,	Combaconum,	collum,) Secunderabad.	
Bellary,	Tranquebar,		

2. Candidates must send in their applications on printed forms, which may be obtained from all Tahsildars and Treasury Deputy Collectors. The forms of application must reach the *Collectors of the Districts,** in which candidates desire to be examined on or before the 30th November 1870. Under no circumstances will applications received after that date be accepted.

3. Candidates must be not less than eighteen years old, and must pay to the Officer from whom they obtain the form of application a fee of Rupees 6, a receipt for which will be given on the face of the form which is supplied to them. The fee must be paid in every case without

* NOTE.—For Trevandrum and Cochin the application should be sent to the Resident of Travancore; for Bangalore, to the Director of Public Instruction, Mysore; and for Secunderabad, to the Executive Commissariat Officer, Secunderabad.

exception. No fee will be returned under any circumstances unless the candidate is prevented from attending the examination by some action on the part of an Officer of Government, when the case may be submitted to the Commissioner for orders.

4. No application will be received unless it is accompanied by a certificate, signed by a Medical Officer or Medical Subordinate of the rank given in the margin, showing that the candidate has been vaccinated or has had the small-pox. In the case, however, of candidates who produced certificates at any of the Examinations held in 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, or 1870, no further voucher of this description will be necessary; but this exemption does not extend to certificates which may have been obtained in years prior to 1866. Candidates will not be permitted to produce their vaccination certificates on the day of examination.

5. Candidates for the English or the Anglo-Vernacular Branch must answer the papers in History, Geography, and Arithmetic in *English only*, but candidates who have already passed one of the branches of the test will not be required to take up History, Geography, and Arithmetic again.

6. Candidates will be required to execute the Arithmetic Paper in *English* figures; no marks will be given for any answers which are executed in *Vernacular* figures. In all the papers executed in the Vernaculars the words must be written separately, a space being left before and after each word, and the writing must be plain.

7. Candidates should write their names, their fathers' names, and their house names *distinctly* and *in full* on the top of each sheet of the answer paper as well as on the heading of the question paper. Native candidates who prepare their applications in the English language should write their names and their fathers' names in the *Vernacular* character as well as in English.

8. To facilitate reference, those candidates who have already passed one branch of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, or any University Examination, or the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the 5th and 6th grades under the old rules, or the 3rd grade under the rules at present in force, should specify in their application the year in which they passed, and the page, &c., of the *Gazette* containing their names.

9. No candidate will be admitted to the examination at any other place than that named in his application.

10. The attention of candidates is requested to the following statement of the minima of marks to be gained to secure success in the examination :—

	Minimum.	Maximum.
Handwriting	50	100
Dictation and Spelling	150	200
Grammar and Composition	75	300
Arithmetic	70	200
Geography	25	100
History	25	100

G. S. FORBES,
Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
U. C. S. EXAMINATIONS,
MADRAS, 1st October 1870. }

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

HANDWRITING.

Copy the following letter, writing *in full* all figures and abbreviations that occur:—

No. 6,178.

FROM

THE SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF BENGAL,
in the P. W. Dept.,

TO

THE OFFG. SUPG. ENGINEER,
of the Cuttack Circle.

SIR,

With refence to yr letter No. 28, datd the 18th inst., solicitg that sanctn may be accorded to work being commenced on [the Pooree and Cuttack Road, and on the Cuttack and Ganjam Road, to afford relief to the populatn in the vicinity, who are 'now sufferg from the scarcity of food, I am directed to refer you to my letter No. 6,062, datd the 19th idem.

2. I am also desired to state that the Lieut-Govr will authorize yr expndg more money on the Cuttack Trunk Rd than has been provided in the Budget of the current yr if you are able to do so, and it is absolutely nessary to do this for the relief of the present distress, consideratn being given to the work carried on by the East Ind Irrigatn and Canal Co, where it would appear, from the 2nd para of the Commissioner's letter to yr address, that "any amount of labor can find employment," but you will be so good as to report the amt you would thus propose

to expend, stating at the same time whether you could provide for it out of funds at your disposal.

The Lieut-Govr does not approve of any part of the wages of the laborers who may be employd on the works above referd to being paid in kind; the payments should be paid in coin at the usual rates, and anything that may be necessary to enable these wages to purchase food advantageously will be carried out under local arrangemt.

I have, &c.,

30th December.

DICTATION.

acquiescence—competition—coercion—monopoly—maintenance—indispensable—legitimate—catalogue—efficiency—anxiety—assassin—beneficial—policy—necessity—agitation—abhorrence—cipher—physician—emissary—rhyme—embarrassment—earnest—indictment—harass—phenomenon.

If we contemplate the influence of the winds in the economy of human life, we shall find them highly beneficial. Though storms are often destructive to life and property, both at sea and on land, yet they contribute greatly to preserve the health of animated beings by the dissipation of noxious exhalations: the winds impel the clouds from place to place, and thus diffuse over great tracts of country the rains which contribute so much to fertilise the ground. Wind is extensively employed in giving motion to machinery; and till the recent application of steam, it was the only power by which ships were transported across the ocean between different regions of the earth.

DICTATION.

picturesque—phrenology—accommodate—palace—comparative—pretentious—accessible—magnificent—caprice—synonymous—parallel—privilege—energetic—superstition—prohibition—emphasis—mischievous—machinery—ancestor—appease—jealousy—coincidence—systematic—conceive—juice.

The approach of winter, and the necessity of taking repose after the fatigues of a campaign, render it necessary for armies, whether on the defensive or otherwise, to take up positions where they may remain during the season of inaction. These positions, called winter-quarters, should be chosen by the commander of the army on the offensive, so that he may be able to preserve the ground which he has gained; and by him who is on the defensive so as to be secure against the attacks of the enemy. The principles by which the choice of quarters

is determined are the same as those which regulate the occupation of ground for a field of battle.

Dictation.

approach—prejudice—ancient—primitive—intimacy—reference—allegiance—dynastic—shepherd—coalesce—intelligible—separation—worshipper—conscious—elementary—syllable—mythology—characteristic—despair—meadow—atrocious—spectacism—spectacle—grandeur—symbol.

The instances in which in a rude state of society, advantages are derived from vows or promissory oaths, are perhaps not few in number but they are still exceptional. The bad influence of the superstitious view of the nature of a vow is permanent: it perverts men's moral opinions by leading them to regard actions as vicious and virtuous, not because of their own inherent character, but because of their being consistent or inconsistent with a promise made beforehand. Men have thus been led to see criminality in the non-performance of a crime which they had pledged themselves to commit.

Misspelling.

If I were to pray for a taist which should stand me in stedd under every variatty of circomstances, and be a sorce of happyness and chearfullness to me threw life, and a sheeld agenst its hils, however things mite go amis, and the world froun upon me it would be a tast for reading. I speak of it of crose only as a worldly advantaeg, and not in the slytest degrie as supirceeding or derogating from the higher office and surer and stronger pannoplie of relijus prinsipals, but as a tast, an instroomant, and a moad of plezurabel grattificashun. Give a man this tast, and the meens of gratifying it and you can hardly fale of making a happy man, unles, indeed, you put into his hands a most pervurce silekshen of books. You place him in kontakt with the best sositaty in every peeriud of histerry with the wysist, the wittyist, the tenderrist, the braivist and the puerist karrectars who have adoarned humannity. You make him a dennisen of all nayshuns, a contemperrary of all agis. The world has been creeyated for him.

Misspelling.

It may be stated breeffie that the generrel skoap of the poem, (the Dessurted Villij) is to poretray the yinnosanse and happyness of a country life—to contrast the contentment of it with averiss and

yusirpayshun atendunt on trade and luckshurie—to traice how with trade's advance, a few become all powerful, wile the many are opressed and compelled to fle from there naytiv land. This in short is the set task, and an unpromissing one eenuf it looks yeccept at the begining; but the peot's vand is as potunt as the fillossofer's stone, and it has but to tutch a subgekt to adorn it. The deutyfull deskripshon of the villij charms, of the preetsher and of the wurthys of the place; and the nattshurul longings kkommun two us all—the fond yernings for home; the hope to return to his umbel bowrs to husband out life's taper at the close—these, which the poet aknollis in simpel pathettick langwij make this poem one of the most delitefull in the lanquidge in spite of its mistaikan vews of pollitticle yeconomy.

Misspelling.

If we considur the macksims of war which preevayld in the yaynshent world, and which still preevayl in many barberrus nayshons, we purceev that those who sirvived the fewrie of battel and the yinsolunse of wicterry were only resurved for more dewrabel cullamittes; svept into hopless captivity, yexpoased in markits, or plunjed in mines, with the melankolly distingshun bestoad on princes and warriors, after apeering in the tryumful prosession of the conkerer, of being conducted to yinstunt deth. The contemplayshun of such seems as these forses on us this awful reflexshon, that neither the rage of vild beests, the conkushuns of the yerth, nor the wiolence of the tempist are to be cumpaird to the ravvejes of arms; and that naytsher in her utmost extent, or more proppurly, devine justiss in its yutmost ceveritty, has supplid no yenemmy to man so terrebal has man.

Grammar and Composition.

- I. The glorious sun had set,
And the shades of coming night
Had chased *away* the last faint streak
Of day's departing light;
A little child had watched its close,
And in the darkening room,
It sate and held its breath for fear
Of the impending gloom.
'Twas summer's sultry noon,
Black clouds obsured the sky,
And Nature's every sigh *foretold*
A *thunder-storm* was nigh.

H H

It came—the lightning's *flash*,
And the heavy rolling sound
Of the tempest's awful voice,
Which seemed to shake the ground.

(a.) Give the meanings of glorious, shades, chased, faint, streak, watched, close, darkening, impending, gloom, sultry, obscured, sigh, tempest, awful, voice.

(b.) Give the *opposites* of set, night, faint, departing, light, close, summer, nigh, heavy, awful.

(c.) Write out all the *subordinate* sentences occurring in the above passage.

(d.) Parse fully the words *italicized* in the above passage.

(e.) Give as simple a paraphrase as you can of the whole passage.

II. Write the following passage with the proper capitals and stops:—

And canst thou o young man said the dervise leave the vanities of this life to spend in solitude and abstemiousness the sprightly hours of youth canst thou quit all worldly connexions thy friends thy relations thy engagements thy business and thy pleasures and perfer before them the constant company of an aged dervise if thou art so resolved let me first have a trial of thy faith and submission.

III. Write the following sentences, expanding the adverbs into phrases:—1. It was purposely done.—2. I really believe him to be innocent.—3. The villagers vainly cried for help.—4. The caliph indignantly asked who he was.—5. He attends office very punctually.—6. I subsequently ascertained that he was no friend of mine.

IV. Give two different meanings of each of the following words, and introduce them, in both senses, into sentences of your own composing:—base, blow, crop, foot, light, palm.

V. Write the following extract, supplying the prepositions omitted.—
— the end of October, Lord Mornington received intelligence—the destructin—Bonaparte's fleet—Nelson,—the mouth—the Nile. But it was not—that fleet—the Mediterranean that the French could have depended—their passage—the Red Sea.

VI. What is an auxiliary verb? State the various purposes for which auxiliary verbs are used, and give as many as you can, explaining for what each is used.

VII. Correct the errors in the following sentences:—1. I am expecting for promotion since a long time.—2. Wheats are a very good food than rice.—3. He is still suffering the accident happened him since ten days.—4. Some people somewhat resemble to others.—5. If any one will succeed he should exert greatly.—6. In more schools the boys read too faster.

VIII. What is the difference between the words *my* and *mine*? Write a sentence twice containing *my* in the first instance, and *mine* in the second, to illustrate this difference.

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

I. The morning hours of cheerful light

Of all the day *are* best;
But as they speed their hasty flight,
If every hour be spent aright,
We sweetly sink to *sleep* at night,
And pleasant is our rest.

And life is like a summer's *day*,
It seems so quickly *past*;
Youth is the morning, bright and gay,
And if 'tis *spent* in wisdom's way,
We meet old age without dismay,
And death is sweet at last.

(a.) Give the meanings of the following words:—speed, hasty, spent, sweetly, dismay.

(b.) Write the *opposites* of speed, hasty, sink, pleasant, bright, gay, wisdom, old, death, sweet, last, morning.

(c.) Write out, in the order in which they occur, all the *subordinate* sentences of the above passage.

(d.) Write the first two lines of the second stanza, putting the second line first.

(e.) Parse the words *italicized* in the above passage.

(f.) Express the meaning of the whole passage in your own words.

II. Write the following passage with the proper capitals and stops:—

What answered he hastily were they perhaps brother you mistake me possibly though not so communicative as yourself i may be as brave and resolute alas answered the fakir i begin to suspect you are no true brother you know we are communicative among ourselves but secret to the world about us what severities have you practised what scars of self-inflicted severities have you to show by the faith which i profess i will hold no longer converse with you unless you give me some convincing proof of the genuineness of your profession.

III. Write the following sentences, expanding the *adverbs* into phrases.—1: He is more agreeable than he was formerly.—2. The work was silently done.—3. My friend received me very kindly.—4. The man solemnly declared he knew nothing about it.—5. Why do you act so wilfully?—6. He cheerfully obeyed.

IV. Give the different meanings of each of the following words, and introduce them, in both senses, into sentences of your own composing:—bill, court, fair, kind, mean, bear.

V. Write the following passage, supplying the prepositions omitted:

—the date—the Amboyna tragedy—1622, the English abandoned the trade—the Spice Islands—their Dutch rivals, and—some—

time their trade—the Indian continent seemed to languish; the Company becoming embarrassed and—great distress.

VI. In how many different ways is gender distinguished? Give examples.

VII. Correct any errors you may discover in the following sentences:—1. He was a bravest man that ever lived.—2. My cousin give me a good advice and said me not to buy too many furnitures.—3. The old man was unable to speak anything on account of the tears ran down his face.—4. What he told was utterly nonsense.—5. As he is suffering from pain in chest since last night, quite unable to attend to office.—6. How much your yearly income is amount to? Please answer to my question.

VIII. (a.) Name the *Defective* verbs.

(b.) Why is the term *Defective* applied to them?

(c.) What difference must be made in using the verb “ought,” and the others of the same class.

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

I. How *precious* is the gift of sight!

How thankful should we be
That God has made the glorious light,
And given us eyes to *see*!
And *but* for this, how vain would be
His beauties *all* displayed
Throughout the earth, the boundless *sea*,
And *all* which he has made.
The flowers with various hues so gay,
The *trees* so freshly green,
The moon at night, the sun by day
These eyes of mine *have seen*.

(a.) Give equivalents of precious, glorious, vain, beauties, displayed, boundless, various, hues, gay.

(b.) Give the opposites of precious, thankful, light, vain, displayed.

(c.) Mention, in order, all the *principal verbs* in the above passage.

(d.) Write the last stanza, arranging it in *prose order*, and expressing the words understood.

(e.) Parse fully the words *italicized* in the above passage.

(f.) Give a simple paraphrase of the whole passage.

II. Write the following passage with the proper capitals and stops:—

Canst thou assure me of that answered abudah in transports i can assure you replied the sage that you are at present incapable of making use of it and therefore it is as i suppose said abudah that i am thus for

ever deceived when i think it within my grasp it is even so answered the sage then teach me o friendly sage continued the merchant how i may come to the true enjoyment of this valuable treasure must not happiness said the sage be seated in the mind it must it must replied abudah and i have neglected my mind to search for it among bodily enjoyments.

III. Write the following sentences, expanding the *adverbs* into *phrases*:—1. The doors were carefully closed.—2. He might be more profitably employed.—3. I will convey it safely to your friend.—4. He is shortly expected.—5. All around groups of people were tranquilly seated.—6. The hunter very courageously attacked the panther.

IV. Give two different meanings of each of the following words, and introduce them, in both senses, into sentences of your own composing:—bat, case, date, game, long, sound.

V. Write the following passage, supplying the prepositions omitted:—

The productions—the vegetable kingdom are extensively distributed—the globe, and are remarkable—their important uses, diversified aspect, great beauty and admirable economy, making a near approach—several instances—the instinct exhibited—the members—the animal creation.

VI. Explain how the *Possessive Case* of nouns is formed both in the singular and the plural number, and give examples.

VII. Correct the errors in the following sentences:—1. It is more better to read rather than being idle.—2. I request to you to excuse my absence at office, as to-day being a fast day.—3. I am very regular at office since last two years, having absented only on one or two days.—4. If he does not know to do it, tell to him do not try.—5. Many people are very much fond upon mango fruits.—6. A tope will be a place containing full of trees.

VIII. The indicative mood of a verb is used both to assert and to ask questions. Write a few sentences to illustrate this.

ARITHMETIC.

1. A tradesman retiring from business has in hand Rs. 9,674-3-7, stock worth Rs. 7,643-8-4, and the following good debts owing to him Rs. 5,321-5-9, Rs. 16,458-8-6, Rs. 3,205-9-5, Rs. 965-3-2, Rs. 7,844-13-8. He owes the following sums:—Rs. 4,563-2-8, Rs. 7,958-13-6, Rs. 879-14-11, Rs. 3,785-6-9, Rs. 12,846-7-5, Rs. 9,564-15-7. Upon realizing his stock and closing his accounts what will he be worth?

2. A man has a pension of £875 a year. He pays income-tax at the rate of 5d. in the pound. His weekly household expenses are £5-3-7½ for food, &c., and £3-2-6 paid in servants' wages. He pays in rent and

taxes £70 and £38-5-6½ respectively a year. And he has other expenses that amount to £35 annually. How much will he save in 18 years?

3. How much would it cost to make a railroad from Madras to Nellore, a distance of 100 miles, at the rate of Rs. 87,514-1-0 per mile? If the money is raised by 7,500 shares, how much must be paid upon each share to complete the work?

4. Each line of a book of 1,250 pages requires on an average 85 types, and each page contains 96 lines. How long would it take 5 compositors to set up the types, supposing each man to set up on an average 30 types a minute? Give the result in weeks, days, &c., reckoning a day as equal to 8 hours, and a week as equal to 6 days.

5. Three men together do a piece of work, for which they receive Rs. 527-1-4. The first man works 4 hours a day for 13 days; the second, 5 hours a day for 15 days; and the third, 7 hours a day for 18 days. Supposing they divide the money according to the time each spends upon the work, how much will each receive?

6. Find the total value of the following:—

189 yards of calico at R. 1 per 3 yds.

54 towels at Rs. 7½ per dozen.

25 yards of flannel at Rs. 2-1-8 per yard.

77 yards of cloth at Rs. 3-4-8 per yard.

ARITHMETIC.

1. The receipts of a Railway Company during 8 weeks were as follows:—Rs. 21,356-4-9, Rs. 15,695-8-7, Rs. 17,463-2-5, Rs. 18,909-15-8, Rs. 18,674-11-11, Rs. 16,590-9-4, Rs. 14,387-9-6, and Rs. 9,386-12-6. The disbursements during the same period were Rs. 16,354-8-7, Rs. 13,895-10-8, Rs. 14,857-14-9, Rs. 11,364-8-6, Rs. 15,089-5-3, Rs. 12,566-11-4, Rs. 10,353-9-5, and Rs. 10,894-15-1. What was the amount of the profits?

2. A man's income is Rs. 820 a month. He pays income-tax at the rate of six pies in the rupee. His household expenses amount to Rs. 438-8-9, and rent Rs. 80 a month. He has also to pay other expenses that amount to Rs. 361-8-0 per annum. How much will he save in 18 years?

3. How much would it cost to dig a canal, 230 miles long, at the rate of Rs. 8,536-12-6 per mile? If the sum were provided by 4,140 shares, how much must be paid up on each share to complete the work?

4. Each line in a book of 1,365 pages requires on an average 70 types, and each page contains 84 lines. How long would it take 7 compositors to set up the types, supposing each man to set up on an

average 30 types a minute? Give the result in weeks, days, &c., reckoning a day as equal to 8 hours, and a week as equal to 6 days.

5. Three men enter into trade, agreeing to share the gains and losses at the end of the year, according to the amount of the capital contributed by each. The first man invested £3,500; the second, £2,300; and the third, £1,200. The profits during the year amounted to £4,506-7-8, and the losses £3,466-7-8. How much had each man to receive at the end of the year.

6. Find the total value of the following:—

252 yards of calico at Rs. 2 per 6 yards.

108 towels at Rs. 6½ per dozen.

35 yards of flannel at Rs. 2-2-6 per yard.

112 yards of cloth at Rs. 3-12-6 per yard.

ARITHMETIC.

1. The receipts of a mercantile firm during the first quarter of the year were Rs. 15,645-15-3 per month; during the second quarter Rs. 16,853-9-7 per month; during the third quarter Rs. 17,305-11-8 per month; and during the last quarter Rs. 14,596-3-6 per month. The annual disbursements amounted to Rs. 87,695-8-0. What were the average monthly profits?

2. A man's income is £700 a year. After paying income-tax at the rate of 5d. in the pound, rent £70 a year, taxes £40-5-8 a year, and household expenses at the rate of £7-8-6 a week, how much would he have left at the end of the year?

3. How much would it cost to construct a railway, 320 miles long, at the rate of Rupees 1,02,740-2-4 per mile? If the money is raised by 16,640 shares, how much must be paid up on each to complete the work?

4. Each line of a book of 1,341 pages requires on an average 75 types, and each page contains 80 lines. How long would it take 5 compositors to set up the types, supposing each to set up on an average 30 types a minute? Give the result in weeks, days, &c., reckoning a day as equal to 8 hours, and a week as equal to 6 days.

5. Three men join in trade, agreeing to share their profits or losses in proportion to the amount of capital invested by each. The first man put in £5,500; the second, £2,500; and the third, £2,000. On closing their accounts it was found that they had lost £352-10-0. What share of the loss had each to bear?

6. Find the total value of the following:—

272 yards of calico at Rs. 2 per 6 yards.

186 towels at Rs. 6½ per dozen.

33 yards of flannel at Rs. 3-4-2 per yard.

110 yards of cloth at Rs. 3-11-6.

INDIAN HISTORY.

1. Give a brief account of Mahmud of Ghazni.
2. Describe the characters of the following persons:—Mahmud Toghlaq, Feroze Shah, Baber, Akber, and Aurangzib.
3. State briefly what you know of Vasco de Gama and Alphonso Albuquerque.
4. Who was the first Governor-General of India? What events occurred in the Bombay Presidency between 1774 and 1780?
5. Mention the battles fought between the English and Scindia before the Peace of 1803, giving the date and result of each, and the name of the English Commander in each.
6. Give a short account of the first Burmese war. What provinces did the British acquire by the treaty which was made at the conclusion of the war?

INDIAN HISTORY.

1. Give a brief account of the invasions of India previous to the time of Mahmud of Ghazni.
2. When did Tamerlane invade India? What was the condition of India during the period which elapsed between the invasion of Tamerlane and the conquest of the country by Baber?
3. Relate briefly what you know of the chief who united the Mahrattas into a powerful state.
4. When and how did the English obtain possession of Bengal and the Carnatic?
5. Give the names and dates of the battles fought between the English and Hyder Ali. State the result of each.
6. Give a short account of the last war between the English and Tippoo. How were Tippoo's dominions disposed of after his death?

INDIAN HISTORY.

1. Write a short account of Baber.
2. When did the Mogul empire attain its greatest extent? Trace briefly the circumstances that caused its decline and final dissolution.
3. When was the British East India Company founded? What places in India did the English acquire before the year 1701? How did they get possession of them?
4. Relate briefly the history of the war between the English and Surajah Dowlah.
5. Mention the chief events that occurred in India during the administrations of Sir George Barlow and Lord Minto.

6. What do you know of the following persons:—Trimbakji, Toolsee Bhye, Sumroo, Nanak, Gooroo Govind?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name three of the most important seaports and three of the largest inland towns in France, Italy, and China; and give, as nearly as you can, the position of each.
2. Mention the islands in the Mediterranean Sea, stating the country to which each belongs, and the chief towns in the more important ones.
3. What articles are exported from this country to England, and what are imported from England into this country? What seaports in Great Britain especially trade with India?
4. Draw a map of England showing the position of the towns engaged in the manufacture of cotton, woollen, and iron goods.
Arrange the names of the towns at the foot of the page in three columns headed *cotton*, *woollen*, *iron*, so as to distinguish what manufacture each is celebrated for.
5. Mention the chief mountains and rivers in North America.
6. Describe the course of the Ganges, naming in order of position all its chief tributaries and the towns on or near its banks.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name three of the most important seaports and three of the largest inland towns in England, Prussia, and the United States; and give as nearly as you can the position of each.
2. Mention the names of the islands in the West Indies, stating the country to which each belongs, and the chief towns in the larger ones.
3. Enumerate as fully as you can all the goods exported from this country, stating the countries to which each is sent.
4. Draw a map of the Madras Presidency, showing the mountains, rivers, and chief towns.
5. What are the principal manufactures of France and Belgium? Name the towns in which each is carried on.
6. Describe fully the course of the Indus, naming its tributaries in geographical order, and the towns on or near its banks.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name three of the principal seaports and three of the largest inland towns in Italy, Spain, and Holland. Describe the position of each as accurately as you can.

2. Name the islands in the Eastern Archipelago, stating the country to which each belongs, and the principal towns in the larger ones.

3. What are the chief manufactures of Spain, Russia, and the Madras Presidency? Name the towns in each of these countries especially noted for manufacturing industry.

4. Draw a map of Australia, showing the physical features, and four of the most important towns.

5. Mention the names of all the mountain chains in Asia, stating the position of each, and, as far as you can, the names of the highest peaks.

6. Describe the course of the Cauvery, naming all the important towns situated on or near its banks.

TELUGU.—HANDWRITING.

ద స్తూ రి.

ఈ క్రింది ప్రతికయందు సంక్షేపించి వ్రాయుండు పదములను పూర్వముగా కనబరిచి నకలు వ్రాయవలసినది:—

గుంటూరు జిల్లా జిల్లా ముఖ్యమంత్రి శ్రీమంత్రి ది. మునకు పితాపురం తా. లో చేరినమం. చంద్రపల్లె కాపురం పట్టణం ప్రస్తుతం క. పెద్దాపురములో ఉండు పట్టణం టి. బుచ్చిరాజు అనేక సం. చేసి వ్రాసుకొన్న విం. ఏమనిన.

శాస్త్రానియం సం. వైశాఖ బి. 12 తా. గురువా. వరకు ఇక్కడ కుశలం; తమయొక్క సంతోషానియములను వ్రాయించి పంపించుచురావలెను - త. తమరు ఈ జిల్లాలోనుండి. నీమకు విజయంచేసి నీమనుండి తిరిగి చెన్నపట్నం ప్రవేశించి చాలా దినములు అయినవి. తదానంతరము నాకు ఒక ఉ. నా వ్రాయించనందున తమరు నన్ను మరచివారని నిశ్చయించుకొని నాయందు తమకు జాపకముండుట కొ. ఈప. వ్రాసుకోవడమైనది - మా మేన మామగారి కుటుంబ సంరక్షణను గు. తగిన పుపాయములేకుండుటవల్లను, అధికారులవద్ద నా. మూలముగా నా జీవనమునకుయ్య క్రమైన సాధనము ఏదిలేనందున, రెండు సం. నుంచి జీ. చక్కగా జరిగకపోవుటయే కాకుండు రుణబాధకూడ సంభవించి, చాలా చిక్కులపడుతూ ఆన. 1832 సం. అక్టోబరు నెలలో నేను ఒక పర్యాయము ఇక్కడికివచ్చి మే. రాబర్టుదా. కి నాస్థితి విశదపరచుకొన్నట్లే దానికి వారు తాము నీమకు ప్రయాణమువుటకు ఉద్దేశ్య మయినాము కాబట్టి నామనివి అం. బడనేరదని నెలదిచ్చిరి - అం. మీదట మ. రా. రా.

హా||అ|| కలెక్టరుగారి సముఖమునకు వెళ్లి నా శ్రమవిచారణచేయవలసినదని విం. చేసుకొన్నట్లే వారున్న సమత్తరం దయచేయించినారుకారు - మా గ్రామము సా. 18 రెండువందల యాభై పు. మాగాణి పండునట్టి పొలము వర్షములేక పాడుపడుటవల్ల నిత్యకృత్యానికే చాలా శ్రమగానున్నది.

ది|| తే|| ఇదే పదివేల వి||

బుచ్చిరాజు చేసిన ని||

TELUGU.—DICTATION.

ఇద్దఱు చెలికాండ్రుకూడి యొక దేశమునకు బోవుచు మార్గాయాసముచేత ఒక బ్రాహ్మణునియింటి నడవలో మార్చుండిరి - ఆయింటియందున్న భార్యభర్తలు పరస్పరము మిక్కిలి స్నేహము కలిగియుండుటచేత యొకడు తక్కినవానితో నిట్లనియె - వీరిదాం పత్యము చూడుము - వీరి స్నేహమునకెప్పుడును భంగము కలుగనేరదు అని చెప్పెను - అది విని వీరికి విరోధముపుట్టించెదను జూడుమని ప్రతిజ్ఞచేసికొని జ్ఞానివలె మాటలాడసాగెను. అది చూచి యాస్త్రిపురుషులిద్దఱు వానికి మిక్కిలి యుపచారములుచేసిరి - తరువాత బ్రాహ్మణి యొంటిగానుండునపుడు ఓ అమ్మా నీ పతివ్రతభర్తమునకు మెచ్చిలిని - అట్టిగుణముగలదానికి జన్మాంతరమునందు ఉపవ్రవాడుగానున్నవాడు మగడైనదానికి నేను మిక్కిలి చింతించెదనని చెప్పి దుఃఖించెను.

సంస్కృతము	మృత్యుంజయుడు	జ్ఞాప్యము
కర్మత్వము	పశ్చాత్తాపము	గంటకాడ
స్వప్నము	శుభ్రవాతము	శిరశ్చేదము
వృషభము	కల్లెము	దుఃఖాక్రాంతుడు
నెమలికుంచె	స్తోత్రము	వైచిత్ర్యము
ఉద్భవము	అద్భుతము	మధ్యాహ్నము
మనస్తత్త్వి	ధర్మము	ఉత్కేర
సంభాషిప్రార్థన	బృహస్పతి	యజ్ఞవిఘ్నములు
భర్తృంశము	ఒడ్డొరకము	ఎట్టితేకు
బ్రహ్మసందము	సృష్టిని తిలయములు	మార్దవము.

TELUGU.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ఇక్కణ్ణించి చిన్నయ్య చెన్నపట్నం వచ్చేటప్పుడు నన్ను వక పురుగునిదగ్గర పూట బట్టి ఉబ్బెయక రూ. తీస్తానని ఆరునెలలోగా నూటికి వాక రూ.య చెప్పిన అయిన

వడ్డీ మొదలు యిస్తానని చెప్పివచ్చెనాడు - యిప్పటికి తొంభై నెల్లు అయ్యిన్ని తిరి యెత్తన నిక్కడికి రాలేదు - నన్ను ఆ వర్ధకుడు ఆమనిని అయితే రాకపోయినాడు - నీవు పూట బడి యిప్పిస్తావి - నూపు నాకు చల్లించవలసినదని తొందరపెట్టావునాడు - ఇతడు యీ లాంగాచేతేది తెలిస్తే మోసం ఆరూలికిపోకుండా ఉంతును - తమరేనా తరగా ఆరూపా యెలు రాశిట్టి యిట్టి బంపేది - ఇలిగాక లింఘప్ప యనేవాడు ఇచ్చేటికి వచ్చివున్న పుడు ఆ పురుకుడిదగ్గరనే అయ్యురూపాయలు తీస్తానని పట్టాంపాయి అవస్థము పంపి స్థాననిచెప్పి ఇదవారకు వంపించలేదు.

ఆశ్చర్యము	వర్ధులము	స్లాక్యము
ప్రస్థాపము	భారము	ఆయుధము
క్రిష్టాజినము	దీవము	బూధవి
చెక్కెర	పర్వనము	శిర్పము
కప్పచిచ్చము	విత్తానము	సుభావము
భ్రుత్యుడు	మంధము	కత్రఫము
సంఖము	కుక్షితమాట	

TELUGU.—GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

- వెనుకటివాక్యములను శక్యమైనవరకు సులభమైన వేలుపదములతో వ్రాయుము:—
 - బడ పదార్థములకు స్వాభావికగుణములు మెండుగాఁగలవు.
 - నిర్మలమైన స్వర్ణము మైనమువలె మృదువై స్నిగ్ధమైయుండును - స్వర్ణమును రజతమును పూర్ణలోహములుగాన ప్రియమైనవిగాను అపరూపముగా నున్నవి.
 - జలము సూర్యరశ్మిచేత ఆవిరి రూపముఁదాల్చి యెగయుచుండును.
 - పై వాక్యములలో మొదటిదానియందు కర్తృపదమును విశేషణముగ నుంచుకొని పృథివిభక్తిని ప్రథమగాను విశేష్యముగాచేసుకొని వాక్యమును తప్పివ్రాయుము.
 - రెండవ వాక్యమందలి ఉపమానపదమును దెలిపి, ఏ విషయమున పోలి కెయో దాని చెప్పుము.
 - మూడవ వాక్యమునందు క్రియను ప్రేరణార్థముగ చేసుకొని వాక్య మును సవరించి వ్రాయుము.
 - కళ - ద్రుతప్రకృతికము - దేశ్యము-సకర్మకక్రియ; వీనిలో ప్రతిదానికి పై వాక్యములనుండి యొక్కొక్క ఉదాహరణము ఎత్తి వ్రాయ వలసినది.

- మిక్కిలి, పదపడి, చులకనగ, చేసెదరు, దొరకడు, చొక్కము, సహితము, పట్టును; వీనిలో క్రియాపదములు, నామపదములు, అవ్యయములను దెలుపుము.
- ఈ క్రిందిపదములలో ప్రతిదానికి వ్యాకరణరీతిగా సంకేతనామము ఏది:—సంభాషించిరి - పాపిష్టుడనై యధోచితంబుగ - ఏగుడెంచి - కడచుచు?
- (a) మఱియు మొదటి రెండుపదములను ఏకవచన బహువచనములు మార్చి వ్రాయుము.
- తిను - దోచు - పడు;—ఈ భాతువులనుండి పుట్టునట్టి నామపదములను వ్రాయుము (టవర్ణాంతములువలదు).
- మరిచిది;—ఇందు ఏ రెండు పదములు చేరియున్నవి? దీనికి ద్వితీయాసప్రమీ విభక్తులు రెండు వచనములనెట్లు?
- చెరువుకట్టె తెగపోయిందని తలారితో మడిగాడు చెప్పినందువల్ల మడిగాడు అము జీమానులు పిల్చుకుని కట్టెస్తాడని పోయేటప్పటికి మించిపోయినవి:—ఈ వాక్యమునుదిద్ది సమన్వితముగ సవరించి వ్రాయుము.
- యూరోపుఖండమున జరిగెడు యుద్ధముచేత ఈ దేశమునకు కలుగు నష్టములను గురించి నీ స్నేహితునికి పత్రక వ్రాయునట్లు కొంతమట్టుకు వ్రాయవలసినది.

TELUGU.—ARITHMETIC.

X ని త ము.

- ఒక వర్తకుడు దివాలెత్తినపుడు వానిచేతనుండినది రూ 8576 - 4 - 3 వానికి రాతగన అప్పులు రూ 3849.8-9; రూ 1956.9-5; రూ 7065-11.4; రూ 15632 - 5 - 7; రూ 1497 - 8 - 1 ఇతరులకు వాడు ఇవ్వవలసినది రూ 4564.3-8; రూ 7959-8-3; రూ 15648-9-5; రూ 9537-7-6; రూ 12395 - 4 - 4; రూ 6863 - 13 - 9. ఇట్లుండగా అతని అప్పుల వాండు ఎంతనష్టి పొందుదురు?
- ఒకనికి నెల ఒకటికి జీతము రూ 750 - వీడు రూ కు అర్ధశాచొప్పున వచ్చుబడి (Income Tax) తీర్వను; ఇంటిఖర్చునకుగాను రూ 253 - 8 - 9 ను; ఇంటి వాడు గకుగాను 75 రూ ను; చిల్లర నెలపునకుగాను సంవత్సరపు మొత్తమునకు రూ 241 - 5 - 0 ను;—ఇట్లు ఖర్చుచేసిన పక్షమందు, 17 సంవత్సరములలోపల ఎంత ఆస్తి చేర్చియుండును;
- మైలు ఒకటికి త్రవ్వ ఖర్చు రూ 2415 - 5 - 3 ఐయనేని, విశాఖపట్టణము హైదరాబాద్, ఈ రెంటికి మధ్యముననుండు 320 మైల్ల దూరముగల భూమిలో కాలువ త్రవ్వటకు ఎంత ఖర్చుపట్టును? ఈ పనికివలయు ద్రవ్యము 2880 భాగముల వారివలన సేకరించినట్టై న, భాగము ఒకటింటికి ఇవ్వవలసిన ద్రవ్యమెంత?

4. 1,000 పుటలుగల ఒక పుస్తకములో ప్రతి పజ్జీకిని అచ్చుకూర్చుటకు సరాసరి 80 పైపులు లేక అక్షరములు కావలయును - పుట ఒకటికి 96 పజ్జులున్నవి - ఒక అచ్చు కూర్చువాడు ఒక నిమిషములో సరాసరి 30 అక్షరములు కూర్చినట్లైన, నలుగురుచేరి ఎంతకాలములో అక్షరములన్నింటిని కూర్చురు? ఈ లెక్క చూచునపుడు దినముకంటికి 8 గంటలుగాను వారమునకు రెదినములుగా నెంచి ఉత్తరమున వారములు దినములు గంటలు నిమిషములు అని నిర్ణయముగా దెలుపవలసినది.

5. ముగ్గురు వర్తకులుచేరి వాడువాడు ఉంచునట్టి మూలధనమునకు తగినటు సంచిత్య రాంతమున లాభమును పంచుకొనుదమని ఏర్పాటుచేసికొని, మొదటివాడు 1,000 పానులును, రెండవవాడు 1,500 పానులును, మూడవవాడు 2,500 పానులును మూలధనముగానుంచి, వ్యాపారముచేయసారంభించిరి. ఆ సంవత్సరమున మొదటి ఆఱు నెలలకు నెల ఒకటికి పానులు 141 - 13 - 4 వంతున లాభము వచ్చినది; వెనుకటి యాఱు నెలలకు నెల ఒకటికి 150 పానులవంతున లాభమువచ్చినది - సంవత్సరాంతమున ఒక్కొక్కనికి వచ్చినలాభమెంత?

6. వెనుకటి సామానులకు క్రయము మొత్తముకని, వాకీవీటు వ్రాసిచూపుము:—
వీస ఒకటికి 1 రూ - 2 అ - 6 పై సలవంతున 5 వీసల కాపి త్తనము.
వరహకు 6 - తూములవంతున 40 పళ్లు పులవలు.....
వీస ఒకటికి రూ 2½ రూ చొప్పున 9 పలము చక్కెర.....
గజము ఒకటికి రూ 6½ వంతున 198 గజముల పట్టు.....
అణకు 13 వంతున 234 అరటిపండ్లు.....

మొత్తము.

TELUGU.—INDIAN HISTORY.

హిందజేశ చరిత్రము.

1. అక్కరు అనువాడు మొగలాయీ ప్రభుత్వమునకు ఎప్పుడువచ్చెను? తనకావుల యొక్క సౌఖ్యము వృద్ధిపొందించుటకు ఏ యేకార్యములను చేసెను?
2. ఔరంగజేబు ప్రభుత్వమునుగుఱించిన చరిత్రమును సంగ్రహముగా వ్రాసి అతని గుణ వోషములను దెలుపవలసినది.
3. 1750 సంవత్సరమున ఆర్కాటు, హైదరాబాద్, ఈ రెండుదేశముల ప్రభుత్వములకు బాధ్యతకలదని పోటికి వచ్చినవారెవరు? ఈ పోటివార్ల వలన కలిగినయుద్ధములో ఇంగ్లీషువారు ఏ పక్షమున చేరిరి
4. లాబార్డనాయి - డ్యూప్లీ - లాలి - వీరినిగుఱించి కొంత చెప్పవలసినది.

5. మియర్ ఖాసీము అనువాడు నబాబుగానుండునపుడు బంగాళాదేశము ఏ స్థితిలో నుండినది? ఆ నబాబునకును ఇంగ్లీషువారికిని కలిగిన ద్వేషమునకు కారణము ఏమి? దీని వలన సంభవించిన యుద్ధమునుగుఱించిన చరిత్రమును సంగ్రహముగా వ్రాయవలసినది.

6. లార్డు కారన్ వాలీసు అను ప్రభువు గవర్నరు జనరలుగానుండినపుడు ఈ దేశమున జరిగిన ముఖ్యవృత్తాంతములను దెలుపవలసినది.

TELUGU.—GEOGRAPHY.

భూ గోళము.

1. పోర్టుగల్ ప్రషియా ప్రాంతము వీని సముద్రతీరమునందు పట్టణములు మూడే నియు, దేశములోపలనుండు పట్టణములు మూడేనియు దెలుపుము.
2. ఏషియాఖండముయొక్క తూర్పుతీరమునకును దక్షిణతీరమునకును సమాపమున నుండు ద్వీపములయొక్క పేర్లను వ్రాసి, ఆయాద్వీపము ఏ యే దేశముతో చేరినదియు చెప్పము? అందుముఖ్యద్వీపములలోని ప్రధానపట్టణములను దెలుపవలసినది.
3. చీనా, జపాను, బర్మా, ఇండియా; ఈదేశములలో కలిగి దేశాంతరములకు ఎగు మతిజేయబడు పదార్థములేవి? అందు ఏ యే పదార్థము ఏ యే దేశమునకు పంపబడుచున్నది?
4. మిడిటెర్రేనియ సముద్రముయొక్క పటము వ్రాసి అందుండు ప్రధానద్వీపములను, తీరముననుండు ముఖ్యపట్టణములను కనబఱుపవలసినది.
5. దక్షిణ అమెరికాయందలి ముఖ్యపర్వతములను నదులను పేర్కొనుము - ఆనదులు ఏ యే దేశములలో ప్రవహించుచున్నవి?
6. నైలు అను నది ప్రవహించు త్రోవను సంగమస్థానమువఱకు వివరించి ఆ నదీతీరములందుండు గొప్పపట్టణములను దెలుపుము.

TAMIL.—HANDWRITING.

కాయెழுத்து.

[క్రమింపబాబ్ నిర్దుక్తు శెఱాఱుణి విరిత్తెఱుత్తవేణ్డెమ్.]

1. బేణెమరమ్ విణైతేపోడిత్తె తోడక్కత్తెలివే ఒరునాన్ గీర్ విడ్డ వణుక్కుమ్, తెణ్ణెమరమ్ నదివే శిలనాన్ విడ్డవిడ్డె నీర్విడికిరవణుక్కుమ్, కమ్రక్తు ఒరునానాకిలమ్ విడ్రామల్ గీర్విడికిరవణుక్కుమ్ పలణైక్కోడిక్కుమ్; ఇణైవేపోలత్తె తిలైమెయినాన్ ఒరునాన్ ఒపశారన్తెయెత్తవ

னுக்கும், நடுவானவர் சிலநாள் விட்டு உபசாரஞ்செய்பவனுக்கும், கடையானவர் தினந்தோறும் விடாமல் உபசாரஞ்செய்துவருகிறவனுக்கும் பிரயோசனத்தைத் தருவார்கள்.

2. ம. ஈ. ஈ. காழியப்பமுதலி து. அ. ச. உ-ம் ஹி மேஸ் ரிச. கோயம்புத்தூர்க்கோர்ட்டு துரை அவர்களுக்கு பழனசாமிகளசெய்த காரியத்தைக்குறித்தெழுதிய அர்ஜியில் ஷே நனுக்குத் தனக்கும் விவாதமுண்டாய்த் தானும் அவனும் எட்டுஹுக்குமுன் பிரிந்துபோய்விட்டதாயும், து. அ. கூ. உ-ம் ஹி கூ. அர்ஜியெழுதின நாள்வரைக்கும் தானும் வனுங் கொடுக்கல் வாங்கல் செய்வதில்லையென்றும், தனது நிலத்தில் அவன் அபியாயமாய் ரு வேலி கூகல உரு நிலம் அபகரித்துக்கொண்டானென்றும், மேலும் நூ. கூ. பெறுமான வீடொன்றையும் அவன் தன் வசப்படுத்திக்கொண்டானென்றுத் தெரிவித்தான் - மேலும் ஷே நனுக்கு விரோதமாய் ஷே கோர்ட்டில் சிவில் ரி ஒன்று தாக்கல்செய்யப் பிரயத்தனித்திருப்பதாயுஞ் சொன்னான்.

TAMIL.—DICTATION.

சொல்வதெழுதல்.

I. மயிர்க்கற்றை, ஈரப்பலா, முண்முருக்கு, கூகாவிடு, சிவர் வெடிப்பு, பொன்னிரிதாரம், கடற்காளான், வயிற்றுவிளி, கதவுநிலை, களிப்பாக்கு, பரிகாரி, பறிகாரன், பகல்வெற்றி, புழுங்கல் அரிசி, செவ்வல்லி, ஈரற்குலை, பிடியாழுறிவு, சிறு குறடு, உரலுருளல், பேசிகை முழக்கம், நாகசரம், கின்னரவொலி, மாண வெயர்வு, ஏர்ப்புறம், ஏறிபுனல்.

II. வைத்துக்கொண்ட சினேகிதன் மிகுந்த துரையை இரும்புக்கம்பிகளை எவிகள் தின்றுவிட்டனவென்றான். இவனிந்த அபூர்வத்தைக் கேட்டு, நல்லதிருக்கட்டுமென்று சொல்லி வீட்டுக்குப்போனான். பிறகொருநாள் சினேகிதன் பிள்ளையை விளையாடுகிறதற்காக அவனிடத்திலிருந்தெடுத்துக்கொண்டுபோய் மற்றொரு வீட்டிலொளித்துவைத்துப் பின்பு சினேகிதனிடத்திலவந்துட்காந்தான். அவன் உன்னிடத்திலிருந்த என் பிள்ளை எங்கேயென, சாவகாரி உன்பிள்ளையைப் பறவை தூக்கிக்கொண்டுபோயிற்றென்றான். இதை அவன் கேட்டு, மிகவுங் கிலேசப்பட்டு, அவனை இழுத்துக்கொண்டு ஊரதுகாரியண்டைபோய், இந்தத் துஷ்டன் என் பிள்ளையைக் கொண்டுபோயொளித்துவைத்துவிட்டுப் பிள்ளையைப் பட்சி யெடுத்துக்கொண்டு போயிற்றென்கிறான் என்றான்.

TAMIL.—MIS-SPELLING.

எழுத்துப்பிழை.

பின்வரும் வாக்கியங்களிலுள்ள எழுத்துப் பிழைகளைத் திருத்தி யெழுதுக.

மற்றுவர்கள் எசமானைப்போல் மூடாள் ஆகியால் அவனொருவனில் லாடடால் இவாள் அவளை வெற்றதறுமையெண்ணு என்றிப்படி மனுசுக்குமு சந்தோஷத்தொடனே யாலொலித்து கொண்டிருக்கையில் அரிமர் தனன் காரியகாரர்களை பாற்த்திச் சிறஞ்சிவிக்கு துறுக்கமெல்லாம் காட்டுங்கோவென, ருசகட்டளைபடி எல்லாம் பாற்த்து நாமிதர்க்குளிருந்தாக்கா நம்மொடயெண்ணம் முடியாது; பின்னும் நம்மொட வஞ்சனைகளையும் அரிந்துக்கொள்ளுவாற்கள், ஆகியால் கோட்டத்தலவாஷலிவி றுந்து மனேவிருப்பத்தை பூற்த்திசெய்யவோனுமெண்ணு தனக்குழ்த் தீர்மானிச்சறஷனைபாற்த்து சொல்றது. மகரூஷனே னன் வாயசமாந தால் உழப்புரத்திலிறுப்பது நண்ணியில்லை; ஓமது பொளக்கடவாஷலிர் க்காத்திருந்து கபடமண்ணியில் சேவித்து என் வாளைக்களிப்பேன; அன்பொடையவனும் மனக்ககாயில்லாதவனுமாகிய வேலைக்காரன் யெந்த யெடத்திலிறுந்தாலும் யெண்ணமில்லையெண்ணு இவண்ணம்பேசிக் காக்காயங்கேயேவலித்தது. அப்படியிறுக்கச்சே, கொறுறஞ்சன் ருசா மந்தறிமொதலான நீவிற்றெல்லீறும் மூறக்கற்களாயிறுக்கிறீர்களெண்ணு நெனைக்குறேன்; முர்க்காலத்தில் னடந்த வெறு கதையுமிறுக்குாது; மொதல் மோடன்; இறண்டாவது வேடன், மூணாவது ருஷன், னன்காவது மந்தறியெண்ணு சொல்லிவிட்டு ஒரு பரவை பாந்துபோயித்து எண்ணு கொள்ளிக்கண்ணன் சொந்நான்.

TAMIL.—GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

இலக்கணமும் வாக்கியகரணமும்.

I. பின்வரும் வாக்கியங்களினருத்தத்தைச் சுலப நடையான தமிழில் எழுதுக:—

நெடுஞ்செவியல் சுமதியென்னுங் கழுதை நரிகளிரண்டு மிடைவிடாம லூரினர் பைங்குழை மேய்ந்து வனத்திறங்குழியோர்நாள் விலாப்புடை க்கத்தினறிரண்டுநேக்கெறிந்து குந்தியிருக்கையி நெடுஞ்செவியலிந் நிலவெழிக்கு மிரவிலெனக்கும் பொழுதுகழிவின்றாதலான் யான் கா னஞ்செய்வேனெனச் சுமதி நீன்செவிய நீபாடற்க, உழவருன் குரலைக் கேட்டுத் துயிலொழிந்துனைப் புடைப்பார்கள், மௌனமாயிருவென, நீன்செவியலுனக்கிவ்விசையைக்குறித்துணர்வின்மையாலென்னைத்தடுக் கிறுயென்றநரியை வைது கழுதை தன் பெருங்குரன் முழுதுத் திறந்து

பாடிற்று. அப்போழ்தவ்வுழுநர் விழிப்புற்றக்கழுதையைக் குண்டுருட் டாய்ப்பிணித்துரையப்புடைத்தனர். நரி யதைக்கண்டு மாமா, என் மொழிதள்ளி யிசைபாடினமையாவிப்பயனடைந்தனையென்றிகழ்ந்துரை த்ததெனச் சக்கிரதானன் மொழிவினவியுமந்தரனென்னுந்தந்துவா யன் மாணமுற்றனனெனப் பொன்வாய்ப்பினனிஃதெவ்வணமுளதாயிற் றியம்புதியென்றான்.

- II. (a) “நெடுஞ்செவியல்”—இத்தொடரைப்பிரித்து ஒவ்வொரு சொ ல்லிற்கும் பகுதி முதலியன கூறுக.
- (b) “நெடுஞ்செவியல்” என்பதுமுதல் “கானஞ்செய்வேன்” என் பதுவரைக்கும் உள்ள வினையெச்சங்களையும் பெயரெச்சங் களையும் கிரமமாய் எழுதி, ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கு முடிவுங்கூறுக.
- (c) “செவிய” என்பதன் வேற்றுமை என்ன? அப்படி வந்ததற்கு நியாயஞ்சொல்லுக.
- (d) “பாடற்க”—இது எவ்வகை வினைமுற்று? இதற்குப் பகுதி, விசுதி முதலியன கூறுக.

III. (a) “துயிலொழிந்து”—இதென்ன தொடர்?

- (b) “உனக் கிவ்விசையைக்குறித்துணர்வின்மையா லென்னைத் தடுக்கிராய்”—இதிலுள்ள தொடர்களைக் கிரமமாயெழுதி, ஒவ்வொன்றும் இன்னின்ன தொடரென்றுங் காட்டுக.

IV. பின்வரும் பாட்டுகளுக்கு கருத்தம் எழுதுக:—

1. அறிவுடையாரன்றியதுபெரூர் தம்பாற் செறிபழியையஞ்சார் சிறிதும்—பிறைதுதால் வண்ணஞ்செய்வான் விழியேயன்றி மறைகுருட்டுக் கண்ணஞ்சமோ விருளைக்கண்டு.
2. பன்னும்பனுவற் பயன்றேறிவினார் மன்னுமரங்கள் வலியிலவே—நன்னுதால் காழொன்றுயர்கிண் கதவுவலியுடைத்தோ தாழொன்றிலதாயிற்றான்.

- (a) இரண்டாவது பாட்டிற்குப் பதவுரையு மெழுதுக.
- (b) இப்பாட்டுகளுக்கு கெழுவாய் பயனிலை முதலியன கூறுக.
- (c) முதற்பாட்டிலுள்ள வினைத்தொகையை எடுத்துக்காட்டுக.
- (d) அதில் அன்மொழித்தொகை உண்டெனில் எடுத்துக்காட்டுக.
- (e) “இல”—இதற் கிலக்கணம் கூறுக.
- (f) “இல”, “இலது”—இவ்விரண்டிற்குமுள்ள இலக்கண பேத மென்ன?

V. (a) “வாய்பாடு” என்றாலென்ன?

- (b) “வழக்குச்சொல்” என்றாலென்ன? அது எத்தனைவகைப் படிமம்? ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் உதாரணங் கூறுக.

(c) தொழிலாகுபெயருக்கு மூன்றுதாரணங் கூறுக.

(d) மூவிடம் ஐம்பாலுக்கும் பொதுவாயிருக்கிற சொற்களெவை?

VI. பின்வரும் வாக்கியங்களைச் சந்தியோடெழுதுக.

நாராயண நகரத்தில் மந்தரன் என்னும் தந்துவாயன் பலவகைப்பட்ட வஸ்திரம் நெய்துவரும் ஊதியத்தால் மனைவியோடு உண்டு உடுத்து கா லம்தள்ளிவருகையில் அவன் தறி முறிந்தமையால் மரம் வேண்டி காட் டில் புகுந்து திரிகையில் ஓர் பெரிய வாகையை பார்த்து வெட்ட தொ டங்கும்போது அதன்மேல் இருந்த யட்சன் இவென் இடத்தை வருத் தாதே நீ விரும்பியதை வெறுப்பின்றி தருவேன் என சாலியன் என் இல்லம்புகுந்து எவனாயும் உசாவி அவர்சொன்ன வண்ணம் கேட்பே னென்று வீடுநோக்கிவருங்கால் வழியில்வந்த சினேகிதனாகிய நாவிதனு டன் ஆலோசித்தான்.

TAMIL.—ARITHMETIC.

க ணி த ம்.

1. ஒரு வர்த்தகன் திவாலெடுக்கும்போது அவன் கையிருப்பாயிருந் தது ரூபாய் 8576 - 4 3 - அவனுக்கு வர்த்தக்க கடன் ரூ. 3849-8-9; ரூ. 1956-9-5; ரூ. 7065-11-4; ரூ. 15632-5-7; ரூ. 1497-8-1- அவன் பட்டிருக்கிற கடன் ரூ. 4564-3-8; ரூ. 7959-8 3; ரூ. 15648-9-5; ரூ. 9537-7-6; ரூ. 12395-4-4; ரூ. 6883-13-9; இப்பட்டி யாகவிருந்தால் கடன்காரருக்கு நேரிடும் நஷ்டம் எவ்வளவு?

2. ஒருவனுக்கு ரூ. 1 இ 750 ரூபாய் சம்பளம் வருகின்றது - அதில் ரூபாய்க்கு 6 பைசா வருமானத்தீர்வை செலுத்துவது தவிர, வீட்டுச் செலவுக்காக ரூ. - 253-8-9ம், வீட்டு குடிக்கூலிக்காக 75 - ரூபாயும், மற்ற சில்லரைச் செலவுக்கு வருஷத்துக்குச் சராசரி ரூ. 241-5-0ம், இவ்வாறு செலவழித்துவந்தால், 17 வருஷத்தில் அவன் எவ்வளவு சே ர்த்துவைப்பான்?

3. மைல் ஒன்றுக்கு மண்வெட்டுக்கூலி ரூ. 2415-5-3 ஆனால், விசாக பட்டணத்துக்கும் ஹைதராபாக்கத்துக்கும் இடையிலிருக்கிற பூமியில் 320 மைல் தூரமுள்ள கால்வாய் வெட்டுவதற்கு எவ்வளவு செலவுபிடி க்கும்? இந்த வேலைக்கு வேண்டிய பணம் 2,880 பங்குக்காரரால் வைக் கப்பட்டால், பங்கு ஒன்றுக்கு எவ்வளவு பணம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும்?

4. 1000 பக்கங்களுள்ள ஒரு புத்தகத்தில் வரியொன்றுக்கு அச்சடு க்க சராசரியில் 80 எழுத்துகள் வேண்டும் - பக்கம் ஒன்றுக்கு 96 வரி யுண்டு - அச்ச அடுக்கிறவன் ஒருவன், நிமிஷம் ஒன்றுக்கு சராசரி 30 எழுத்து அடுக்குவானேயானால், நால்வர் சேர்ந்து எவ்வளவுகாலத்தில் புத் தகத்தையெல்லாம் அடுக்கித் தீர்க்கலாம்?—இந்த கணக்குப் பார்க்கும் போது வேலைசெய்கிற நேரம் தினமொன்றுக்கு 8 மணியென்றும், வா ர

மொன்றுக்கு 6 தினமென்றும் எண்ணி, வாரம், தினம், மணி - முதலான அளவைகளைக்கொண்டு விடைசொல்லவேண்டியது.

5. மூன்று வர்த்தகர் கூடி அவனவன் வைக்கிற முதற் பணத்துக்கு ஏற்றபடி வருஷ முடிவில் லாபத்தைப் பங்கிட்டுக்கொள்வோமென்று ஏற்பாடுசெய்துகொண்டு, ஒருவன் 1000 பெளன், இரண்டாமவன் 1500 பெளன், மூன்றாமவன் 2500 பெளன், —இவ்வாறாக முதல் வைத்து விபாபாரம் செய்யத்தொடங்கினார்கள் - அந்த வருடத்து முதல் ஆறுமாதங்களுக்கு மாசமொன்றுக்கு, பெளன் 141-13-4 ஆகவும், பின்னாறுமாதங்களுக்கு மாதமொன்றுக்கு பெளன் 150 ஆகவும் லாபம் கிடைத்தால் வருஷாந்தத்தில் ஒவ்வொருவனுக்கும் வந்த லாபம் எவ்வளவு?

6. அடியிற்குறித்த சாமான்களுக்கு மொத்தக் கிரயம் கண்டு பாங்கிச் சீட்டு (Bill) ஒன்று எழுதிக்காட்டுக:—

வீசையொன்றுக்கு ரூ. 1-2-6 விழுக்காடு 5 வீசை காப்
பிக்கொட்டை ரூ. அ. பை.
வராஹனுக்கு 6 மரக்காலாக 40 படி கொள்ளு.....
வீசை 2½ ரூபாயாக—9 பலம் சக்கரை.....
கஜம் ஒன்றுக்கு 6½ ரூபாயாக 198 கஜம் சீட்டிப்புடவை.
அனாவுக்கு 13 விழுக்காடு 234 வாழைப்பழம்.....

ஆக

TAMIL.—INDIAN HISTORY.

இந்துதேச சரித்திரம்.

1. அக்பர் என்பவன் மொகலாய் அரசாங்கிக்கு எப்போதுவந்தான்? தன் குடிகளுடைய சவுக்கியத்தை விருத்திசெய்ய அந்த அரசன் என்ன முயற்சிசெய்தான்?

2. அவரங்கஜேப் என்பவனுடைய ஆளுகையைப்பற்றிய சரித்திரத்தைச் சுருக்கி எழுதும் - அவ்வரசனுடைய குண தோஷங்களையும் விவரிக்கவேண்டும்.

3. 1750-ஹல் ஆற்காடு, ஹைதராபாத், இவ்விரண்டுதேசங்களின் துரைத்தனத்துக்குப் பாத்தியதை உண்டென்று விவாதப்பட்டவர்கள் யார்? இப்படி விவாதப்பட்டதனால் விளைந்த யுத்தத்தில் இங்கிலிஷ்காரர் எந்தப்பக்கத்தில் சேர்ந்திருந்தனர்?

4. லாபரட்டனாய், டியூப்ளே, லாவி; இம்மூவரினது வரலாற்றைக் கொஞ்சம் சொல்லும்.

5. மியர்காலீம் என்பவன் நபாப்பாயிருந்தபோது பங்காளா தேசம் இருந்த நிலைமை எப்படிப்பட்டது? அந்த நபாப்புக்கும் இங்கிலிஷ்காரருக்கும் நேரிட்ட பகைக்குக் காரணமென்ன? இதனால் விளைந்த யுத்தத்தின் சரித்திரத்தைச் சுருக்கிச்சொல்லும்.

6. லார்ட்டு காரன்வாலீஸ் என்னும் பிரபு கவர்னர் ஜனரலாயிருந்த காலத்தில் இந்துதேசத்தில் நடந்த முக்கிய சங்கதிகளை யெழுதும்.

TAMIL.—GEOGRAPHY.

பூ கோளம்.

1. போர்த்துகல், பிரஷியா, பிரான்சு இத்தேசங்களில் கடல்துறாக் களிலிருக்கிற மூன்று பெரிய பட்டணங்களையும், உள் நாட்டில் மூன்று பெரிய பட்டணங்களையும் சொல்லும்.

2. ஏஷியா கண்டத்தினருகிற கீழ்த்திசை தென்திசைகளிலிருக்கும் தீவுகளைப் பேர் கூறி, இவைகளில் ஒவ்வொன்றும் இந்திந்த தேசத்துடன் சேர்ந்ததென்றும் சொல்லும் - இவைகளுள் முக்கியமான தீவுகளிலுள்ள பிரதான பட்டணங்களையும் எழுதும்.

3. சீனா, ஜபான், பர்மா, இந்தியா, —இவைகளில் உண்டாகி மறு தேசங்களுக்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்யப்படுகிற சரக்குகள் எவை? அவைகளுள் எந்தெந்த சரக்கு எந்தெந்த தேசங்களுக்கு அனுப்பப்படும்?

4. மிட்டட்லானியன் அல்லது பூமத்திய சமுத்திரத்தின் படமொன்று வரைந்து, அதில் முக்கியத் தீவுகளையும் கடற்கரையோரத்திலிருக்கிற முக்கிய பட்டணங்களையும் குறித்துக்காட்டும்.

5. தென் அமெரிக்காவின் முக்கிய பர்வதங்களையும் நதிகளையும் பேர் கூறும். அந்த நதிகள் எந்தெந்த தேசங்களின்மீது பாய்கின்றன?

6. நைல் நதி பிரவஹித்துப்போகிற வழியை உற்பத்தி முதல் சங்கமம் வரையில் விவரித்து, அந்த நதிக்காகளிலிருக்கிற முக்கிய பட்டணங்களையும் பேர் கூறும்.

MALAYALAM—HANDWRITING.

கயூக்ஸரம்.

N. B. എഴുതുമ്പോൾ വാക്കുകൾ അതോറും തൊട്ടാതെ വെവെ
റെയായും അക്ഷരങ്ങൾ വെടിപ്പായും അധികം നിട്ടി വലിച്ച അക്ഷര
ഗിയാക്കി തീക്കാതെ സ്പഷ്ടമായും ഇരിക്കേണ്ടത.

എന്നിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ എററത കൂടാതെ കടുങ്ങാൻ മുതൽ 6 - ഓക്ക മുറി എററിരിക്കുന്നു ആക്ക മുറി എററി അവർക്കു ഒക്കെയും ആടികൊണ്ടിട്ടാണു മുറി ട്ടുണ്ടു.

മുമ്പെ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞ തിയ്യറ എല്ലാവരും കൂടി വടികൊണ്ടു അടിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു ആരുടെ അടി കൊണ്ടിട്ടാണു അവരെ മുറിഞ്ഞത എന്നും അറിയിമാണു അടിച്ച മുറി എല്ലാ കടുങ്ങാന്റെ തലക്കു മൂന്നു മുറിയും ചങ്ങരന്റെ തലക്കു ഒരു മുറിയും കണ്ടതിയ കൊന്റെ തലക്കു മൂന്നു മുറിയും പൊക്കിണന്റെ തലക്കു ഒരു മുറിയും കണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.

തയല്ലാ എന്ന പറയുന്നത കെട്ടിരിക്കുകൾക്കു് ആസമയം നൂ. അത ആരായെ പറഞ്ഞത എന്നറിവിരൊയിച്ചുവൊ.

നറിപ്പറ ദേശത്ത കൊരനും ചാത്തനിന്നു സാക്ഷി ഉന്നം എന്നു അടിക്കുന്നതകണ്ട സാക്ഷി ഉണ്ടു. പിന്നെ ആല്ലൊം ഉണ്ടെന്ന ഓർമ്മയില്ലാ.

നിന്നെ അടിച്ചവടിഎ ഒരു തെങ്ങും കയ്യും പൊന്നു എരങ്കൊത്രപൊരും അത എവിൽ വടിയാണു. അത അടിച്ച പൊക്കിണടെ ഉണ്ടെന്നറിയുമൊ.

നിന്നെ മുറി സംഗതി തല പൊന്തിച്ച കൂടാപനിയും വായുയാൽ തുപ്പൊം എന്നെ വിന്റെ ദീനവും ഉണ്ടു. കണ്ണും മൂവവുംല്ലാമാണു ദീനമുള്ളത.

ദീനതിന്ന തലശ്ശേരി ഹാസ്യത്രിയിൽ നടന്ന പൊവാൻ വയ്യ എടുപ്പിച്ച അയ്യപൊയി മരുന്നവെപ്പാച്ചാൽ പൊവാം.

നന്നസണ്ടൊ.

നിന്നെ മുറി എററകായ്ക്കു മുറി എററകായ്ക്കു് അംശത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടൊ.

ഓരം വായിച്ച കെട്ട പ്രകാരം തന്നെയൊ പറഞ്ഞത.

ഇന്നിന്ന നടപ്പാൻ വയ്യകടിയിൽ തിയ്യത്തി അല്ലാതെ മറ്റു ആരുമില്ല അതുകൊണ്ടു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലാ.

അതെ.

MALAYALAM—DICTATION.

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|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. അകൃത്യം | 13. മറപ്പ |
| 2. അഭിജ്ഞത | 14. പ്രേരഡം |
| 3. സ്വരം | 15. തുച്ഛം |
| 4. നൈപുണ്യം | 16. സമഗ്രക്ഷ്യം |
| 5. ഭർത്തൃഭാവം | 17. പിച്ഛാർത്തി |
| 6. കണ്ഠസ്വരം | 18. ആശ്ലേഷം |
| 7. പ്രഞ്ജനം | 19. ഔദാത്യം |
| 8. യദൃച്ഛയാ | 20. ഗൃഹസ്ഥൻ |
| 9. സ്വച്ഛന്ദം | 21. മാധ്യമ്യം |
| 10. ഇവരുടെ | 22. ആവശ്യം |
| 11. ശുശ്രൂഷ | 23. വിഭക്തി |
| 12. കൃത്രിമം | 24. സന്ദർശിക്ക |

25. ദൃഢത

ക്രിസ്തു മതത്തിന്റെ സത്യത്തെക്കുറിച്ചു നല്ല മറപ്പായി വിശ്വസിച്ചുകൊണ്ടും മതത്തെ കുറിച്ചുള്ള അശ്വാസം നന്ദിയൊടെ അറിയിച്ചുകൊണ്ടും നമ്മുടെ ഓരം വിശ്വാസത്തെ നമ്മുടെ പ്രജകളിൽ ആരെയും ഹൈമിച്ച വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ആഗ്രഹവും വിചാരവും നമുക്കില്ലെന്ന നാം അറിയിക്കുന്നു. മതസംബന്ധമായ വിശ്വാസത്തിലും ആചാരങ്ങളിലും ഒരുത്തർക്കും പക്ഷം ചെയ്യ എങ്കിലും യാതൊരുത്തരെയും യാതൊരു പ്രകാരത്തിലും ഉപദ്രവിക്കു എങ്കിലും ദുഃഖിപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യരുതെന്നും നമ്മുടെ രാജനീതിയുടെ ആഞ്ജയിൽ എല്ലാവരും പക്ഷഭേദം കൂടാതെയും ഒരു പൊലെയും സംരക്ഷണം ചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്നതിനും നമ്മുടെ മനസ്സും ആഗ്രഹവും ആകുന്നു എന്ന നാം അറിയിക്കുന്നു.

MALAYALAM—MIS-SPELLING.

തെറ്റിതെറ്റിയ എഴുത്തുകളെ.

ഓരം കാര്യത്തിൽ അന്നിയായകാരനാടും 1 - 0 2 - 0 3 - 0 പ്രദികളൊടും അന്നിയായകാരനും 2 - 0 പ്രദിയും ഹജരാക്കിയ സാക്ഷികളൊടും വിസ്ഥരിക്കുകയും അന്ത്യായത്തിൽ പറയുന്ന പരമ്പ 1028 ചിഹ്നം 29 ചതു എഴുതിക്കൊടുത്തതായ ഒരു കുറികാ

നാധാരം അന്നിയായകാരനും 1012 ൽ ജമം വാങ്കിയായ ഒരു ജമാ
ധാരം രണ്ടാം പ്രദിയും കാണിച്ചു പക്കൽ ബൊതിപ്പിച്ചതും മെനവ
ന്റെ രണ്ടാം ഹിസ്താത്തിൽ ചെക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു - ഭസ്സാ
വെക്കും നൊക്കുകയും അന്ത്രെക്കുകയും ചെയ്തതിൽ പൊല്ലീസാ
യി ഒന്നും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലുന്ന കാണുകയാൽ ആ ന്യായം നിക്കി പ്രദി
കളെ വെട്ടി ആ ന്യായത്തിൽ പറയുന്ന പരമ്പ കുറിക്കുന്നതിന്നു വാ
ങ്ങി ചീക മാസത്തിൽ തന്നെ 17 തയ്യ വെച്ചുരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും പ
ദിത്താരബാഗം തന്റെ ആൽകാര കിളക്കുമ്പാൾ പ്രദിക്കാര തക
റാര ചെയ്തു എന്നും പ്രദിക്കാക്ക വരമ്പിന്ന ആവകാശമില്ലെന്നും
മറ്റും അന്നിയായകാരനും പരംബിന്ന അന്ത്രായാത്തിൽ പറയുന്ന
പ്രഗാരമല്ല പെര എന്നും ആന്തൂര വലപ്പ പരംബാണെന്നും ആയു
തന്റെ തരവാട ജമയും ഹിസ്താത്തിൽ ഒരു പുളാവും ഒരു തെക്കും
ജമക്കു ചെരാതെ അണ്ടാവമുള്ള താൻ അടകിയും കാളത്താൽ പുഴ
പുളു പരിച്ചു എടുത്തും നടന്നവരുന്നതാണെന്നും ഇപ്പൊൾ കിലച്ച
തൈവച്ചതും താനാണെന്നും ആന്ത്രായകാരന ആവകാശമില്ലെന്നും
മറ്റും 2-ാം പ്രദിയും വാധിക്കുകയും അന്നിയായകാരൻ അവന്റെ
വാധപ്രഗാരം സാക്ഷികളാൽ തെലിവ കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരി
ക്കുന്നു.

യാദാസ്ഥ ഇവന്റെ നെട്ടിക്കുമെലെ എടുത്ത ബാഗം തളളയിൽ
പടികൊണ്ടു അടിച്ചു പൊടിയായി അശാരി കൊൽക്ക ഒന്നറവിറം
നീലം ഒന്നര നെമ്മിനി അക്കലം ഒന്നര നെമ്മിനി ആഴത്തിൽ ഒരു
മഴി എടുപ്പുഴത്ത ജലം വന്നിട്ടും മുകവും രണ്ടു കണ്ണിന്റെ തന്റെ വ
ളരെ വിങ്ങിയും കണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.

MALAYALAM—GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

പ്രാകരണം - സമയം മൂന്നുമണിക്കൂറ.

1. താഴെ എഴുതിയതിന്റെ അർത്ഥത്തെ എളുപ്പമായുള്ള വാക്കുകൾ
കൊണ്ടു തെളിവാക്കുക.

പുത്രനെന്നാലുമുററ മിത്രമെന്നാലും സ്വാമി
ക്കൈത്രയ്യസ്ത്രീയനവനെനിഹ വരുന്നരം
ധാത്രിയിലുള്ള സമ്പത്തൊക്കെയെ തനിക്കാക്കും

ഗാത്രമാത്രമെ പിന്നെ സ്വാമിക്കു ശേഷിച്ചിട്ടും
സജ്ജനാചാരങ്ങളെ തൃജിച്ചു സദാകാലം
ഭുജ്ജനാചാരങ്ങളെ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്ന പുമാൻ
സ്വസ്ഥാനഭ്രംശം വരുന്നരത്ത ശത്രുക്കളെ
സംസ്ഥാനത്തനിൽചെന്ന് സ്വാമിയെ ഓഹിച്ചിട്ടും
കെൽക്കുമ്പാൾ ശ്രോത്രപ്രിയമല്ലെന്നുവരികിലും
ഓക്കുമ്പാൾമെലിൽ ഗുണമായുള്ള വാക്കുകളെ
ചൊല്ലുന്നജനമുള്ള യാതൊരു നൃപാലയെ
നല്ലൊരുസമ്പത്തു കളപുരെ വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടും
പാട്ടിലുള്ള മാത്രരെ തൃജിച്ചു വൃഥാമറ
നാട്ടിലുള്ളവർധികാരത്തെക്കാടുകുന്ന
ഭുജ്ജനവിന്റെ രാജ്യം ഹിറ്റിപ്പാനൊരുപ്രാധി
തല്പരമരൊറാനിപ്പെന്നൊത്ത കൊള്ളെണം ഭവാൻ

2. (എ) “ഹിറ്റിപ്പാൻ” “നൃപാലയെ” “വരികിലും” “ഓക്കു
മ്പാൾ” ഹിസ്താത്തിൽ പദങ്ങളെ പ്രാകരിക്കുക.

(ബി) മുമ്പാട്ടിലുള്ളവർ എന്ന പദം പ്രാകരണചൊദ്യോത്തര
ത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന മാതിരിപ്രകാരം പരിമേദം ചെയ്യുക.

3. ഉപവാക്യം എന്നത എന്തെന്നും എത്രവക ഉപവാക്യങ്ങൾ
ഉണ്ടെന്നും പറകയും ഒരൊരൊവക ഉപവാക്യങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരു ഉദാഹര
ണം കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുക.

4. ഒന്നാം ചൊദ്യത്തിൽ എഴുതിയതിലുള്ള സംസാര ഉപസംഗ
ങ്ങളെ കാണിക്കുകയും അതുകൾക്കു അർത്ഥം എന്തെന്നു പറകയും
ചെയ്യുക.

5. സമാസിതനാം എന്നത എന്തെന്നു വിവരിക്കുക. പൂർവ്വപദം
എപ്പോഴും നാമംതന്നെ ആയിരിക്കണമൊ ഇല്ലയൊ എന്നു പറക
യും ഒന്നാം ചൊദ്യത്തിൽ എഴുതിയതിൽ അതിന്നു ഒരു ദൃഷ്ടാന്തം
ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അത കാണിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുക.

6. ഭാവിയുടെ ശബ്ദഗുണം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നത എങ്ങിനെ ആണു? അ
തിന്നു രണ്ടു ഉദാഹരണങ്ങൾ പറക.

7. “ഇങ്ങിനെ എന്താനും ശൈല്യപതികൾ കൂടി ഒരു വലിയ
സൈന്യത്തെ തൊല്ലിച്ചു ഓടിച്ചു കളഞ്ഞു”. ഹിസ്താത്തിൽ എഴുതിയ വാ
ക്യത്തിലുള്ള പദങ്ങൾ എല്ലാം പ്രാകരിക്കുക.

8. സ്ത്രീകളെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിൽനിന്നു ഉരുവിപ്പാൻ ഇടയുള്ള ഗുണഭോജങ്ങൾ വിവരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു എഴുത്തു തന്റെ സ്പെഹിതന്ന എഴുതുക.

(യാദാസ്സ്) മെൽപറഞ്ഞ എഴുത്തു ഒരു ഭാഗം കുറയാതെയും രണ്ടു ഭാഗം കവിയാതെയും ഇരിക്കണം.

MALAYALAM.—ARITHMETIC.

കണക്കു.

N. B. ഉത്തരം വരുത്തുന്നതിൽ കൂട്ടുന്ന കണക്കുകളൊന്നും മാറ്റിക്കളയാതെ ഒക്കയും കടലാസിൽ കാണിക്കണം (കാണിക്കാതെ കണ്ടു എണ്ണം തരികയില്ല.)

1. ഒരു ദല്ലാലിക്ക് കടംതിപ്പാൻ നിർദ്ദാഹമില്ലാത്ത സമയത്തു 8576 ക 4 ണ 3 പൈ കയ്യിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. റും താഴെ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന കടങ്ങൾ അവന്നു ചെല്ലുവാൻ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു, 3849 ക 8 ണ 9 പൈ, 1956 ക 9 ണ 5 പൈ, 7065 ക 11 ണ 4 പൈ, 15632 ക 5 ണ 7 പൈ, 1497 ക 8 ണ 1 പൈ. റും താഴെ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യകളെ അവൻ കൊടുപ്പാൻ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു, 4564 ക 3 ണ 8 പൈ, 7959 ക 8 ണ 3 പൈ, 15648 ക 9 ണ 5 പൈ, 9537 ക 7 ണ 6 പൈ, 12395 ക 4 ണ 4 പൈ, 6863 ക 13 ണ 9 പൈ. അവന്റെ കടക്കാർ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന നഷ്ടം എന്തു?

2. ഒരാൾക്ക് 750 ഉറുപ്പികെക്കുള്ള മാസപ്പടി ഉണ്ടു. മാസംതൊറു ഉള്ള ചിലവുകൾ എന്തെന്നാൽ ഒരു ഉറുപ്പികെക്കു 6 പൈ പ്രകാരം ഉള്ള ആദായനികുതി, 253 ക 8 ണ 9 പൈ വിട്ടുചിലവ, 75 ക വീടുകൂലി. അതുകൂടാതെ 241 ക 5 ണ വേറെ വല്ല ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി കൊല്ലംതൊറും ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു. 17 കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞതിന്റെശേഷം അവന്നു ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ബാക്കി എന്താകുന്നു?

3. ഒരു മൈൽക്കു 2415 ക 5 ണ 3 പൈ വീതപ്രകാരം 320 മൈൽസ് നീളമുള്ള ഒരു തൊട ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിന്നു ചിലവു ചെയ്തെടുത്തു എന്തു? വെണ്ടിവരുന്ന പണം 2880 ദഹരിക്കാൻ കൊടുക്കുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അവരിൽ ഓരൊരുത്തൻ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടത എന്താണു?

4. 1000 ഭാഗങ്ങളുള്ള ഒരു പുസ്തകത്തിലെ ഓരൊരൊ ഭാഗത്തിൽ 96 വരികൾ ഉണ്ടു. ശരാശരിയായിട്ടു ഒരവരിയിൽ 80 അക്ഷരങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടു. ഒരു അച്ചടിക്കാരനാ മിനുട്ടതൊറും 30 അക്ഷരങ്ങൾ വെക്കുന്നതിന്നു പാടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആ പുസ്തകത്തിൽ ഉള്ള അക്ഷരങ്ങൾ വെപ്പാനായി നാലു അച്ചടിക്കാർക്കു എത്രകാലം വെണ്ടിവരുമെന്നു പറക.

5. എഴുപതും ബീയൂം സീയും എന്നവര ഒരു കച്ചവടയോഗം സ്ഥാപിച്ചു. കൊല്ലത്തിന്റെ അവസാനത്തിൽ അതിൽനിന്നു ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ലാഭം ഒരൊരൊ പങ്കുക്കാരൻ കൊടുത്ത മുതൽപ്രകാരം ഭാഗം ചെയ്യുന്നതിന്നു സമ്മതിച്ചു. 1000 പൌണ്ടു എഴുപതും 1500 പൌണ്ടു ബീയൂം 2500 പൌണ്ടു സീയും കൊടുത്തു. ഒന്നാമത്തെ ആറുമാസങ്ങളിൽ ശരാശരിയായിട്ടു 141 പൌണ്ടു 13 ക്ലിപ്പിങ്ങു 4 പൌണ്ടു ലാഭവും രണ്ടാമത്തെ ആറുമാസങ്ങളിൽ ശരാശരിയായിട്ടു 150 പൌണ്ടു ലാഭവും മാസംതൊറും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. കൊല്ലത്തിന്റെ അവസാനത്തിൽ ഓരൊരുത്തർക്കു എന്തു ലാഭം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു?

6. വാരെക്കു ഒന്നിന്നു 7 ക 5 ണ 3 പൈ വിലപ്രകാരം 375 വാരതുണി.

സെറക്കു ഒന്നിന്നു 1 ണ 9 പൈ വിലപ്രകാരം 2500 സെറ മുതരി.

റാത്തലിന്നു ഒന്നിന്നു 4 ണ 8 പൈ വിലപ്രകാരം 350 റാത്തൽകാപ്പി.

എന്നിവറ്റിന്റെ ആകെ വില എത്രാകുന്നു?

MALAYALAM.—INDIAN HISTORY.

ഇന്ത്യ ചരിത്രം.

1. ആ കർ രാജഭാരം ചെയ്യാൻ തുടങ്ങിയത ഇന്നുകൊല്ലം ആണു? തന്റെ പ്രജകളുടെ ഗുണത്തിനായി ആ രാജാവു പ്രവൃത്തിച്ച മാറ്റങ്ങൾ എന്താണു?

2. ഒരങ്ങജീബു വാഴുന്ന കാലത്തിൽ സംഭവിച്ച പ്രധാനമായ സംഗതികൾ ചുരുക്കമായി വിവരിക്കുകയും ആ രാജാവിന്റെ ശീലം എന്തായിരുന്നു എന്നു പറയും ചെയ്യുക.

CANARESE — DICTATION.

బందవషోఁ	యేళ్ళోనిగు	కాముక గిలు
• బిత్తిదయెల	కనాఁడకభాషే	తల్లిదఁపనమం
కబ్బినకొడు	మరారాజనదుగఁ	లింఘిజబ్బందం
దంయువనిగు	సన్ననుష్ట	వసకశిలకావృత్త
శింగినకాయ	దునిఁకికారరు	పరివధిఁనిష్టబి
బాల్లోగిడ	సవగ్రద	దృకపిలంబికవృత్త
యిటికేగూడు	కబ్బిగక్కిపిది	సమాసశుసుమావర్తి
దల్లిమనుష్ట	శబ్దమణిదపకణ	సామానాధికరణ్య
యర్జయల్పట్టశిఁగు	కనాఁడకభాషామంజరి	ఎకశ్లేషసమాస
లిక్కనుకూలప్రదోర	స్థాయామృత	ప్రక్తిసంగ్రద
శ్లేలంజిల్లా	సుధాలదరి	వషోఁకాల
దులుగుదుగక	కిర్తియల్పల్లమనుష్ట	పుష్పమాస
జంద్రయోణవవక	కినల్తందఫలం	సభామధ్య.

లూగ లదన్న లూగు త్తిద ఒప్పు లరసను తాను మరొకరక కావ్యపన్నుకన్న
 దదల్లి భాషాంతర మాదబోశెందు నేసదను లూదరే కన్న కేలాగలెల్లి ఇవ
 నింద లూడికిందు స్టప్పదల్లి తిళిశెందు వ్యాసకుమార కవియన్న ఈ శిలనకై
 ఇట్టుశెందు లవను గదగిన విరనారాయణున గుడియల్లి 10 పవనగళన్న
 కన్నదినదను రింగే సంక్రదాయలుంటు.

CANARESE.—MIS-SPELLING.

గాల్పమందికుడి ప్రాయణ యిగురియవాగ దారియ్యల బంధ గటఁబ్బిదిత్తు
 లదన్ను లవల్లి ఒప్పను కడు లదోనేగటలు బిద్దదీ ఎదు యేరిదను మత్తెబ్బన్ను ఎ
 నొప్పటిగంటు లూదాగ్గు ఘట్టియ గేవరదాగే కాణిమత్తదీ ఎందు లదర. దక్షశక్తి
 బంధను లష్మరల్లనకనేయవను బేగబ్బగి గటంన్ను శ్రేగిత్తి కేందన ఎలద్రు ఓట్టి
 గే గంటు బిళ్ళినేది దణవేందు లెదరు కేడమేల ర దణవన్ను నాల్పమదియ సరి
 యగి దంశికంబేణయంద ఒట్టిగంటేద యరడనేయవన యేరిదను ఘట్టియాద
 గంటేదు యేరిద మురనే; యవననినగికంటు ననగే యెట్టాగి పలుబర బేకదను
 గటంన్ను కడమేదలునే యవను నిమి బర్రికలు ననగే యెట్టాగి పలుబర బేకదను
 నాల్పనేయవను గటశక్తిదున్ననగే నిమగ్న యకశక్తి పాలుకేడువద లథ వాక్కుట్టా
 గు ఎనాదరు లలన్మల్లవాగి శేడ్డతేనే ఎందులి దవన్ను దానిసి మఠానాదిదను.

బాబర్ కి నల్లను కుడిన పట్టణద్వల వందుకింగల్ సుఖదంద ఇదు లూమేలీ భి
 రుపాః పుణేయన్న తగదుకేందు బిరీ కుదరేగళు కటిద్దకీరన్న ఎరి
 దొనాః గజగుల్ వివత్త కుదరేగళు లూరు నురుకాలాళుగళన్న కుడి
 కేందుల్ నిషధదోశకేబందు పుష్కరన సమిప్వకేయిగి ఇదకేదమయి
 యీరకాగి మిక్తదనన్న ద్రవ్యవస్తు నంధక్రే బదుకల్లిద్దోసే నిను రాజ్యవట్టన్న
 వాధాక్రేబదుకిరిగి నిన్నేదేనజవాదబోకేందు ఎకిసే ఇద్దోసే.

CANARESE.—GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

1 ఉకారాంశ పుంలింగ నామవాచకానికి ఏకవచన బయవచనగృత్తి యావప్రశ్నయవు బడువదు ? ముత్త ఉకారాంశ నపుంసక నామవాచకానికి ఏక వచన బయవచనగృత్తి యావ ప్రశ్నయవు బడువదు ? ఇవుగృత్తువుచ దొసు.

2. ಬರುವಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಂಡರು ವ್ರಕ್ಪಯವು ಬರಬೇಕಾದ ನಾಮವಾಚಕಗಳು ಯಾವುವು? ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲವು ಪುನಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಡು.

3. సహనామగళి యిష్టభేదగతు మత్త లాత్తాథకాసహనామవన్న
యీను యీంబుసహనామవన్న పూణావాగి రూపనిష్క తిమాది బరి.

4. గణపాచక అప్పయ యింజపుగల్లి నభ్యేదగల్లూ అవుగల్లిగి పుచాదురణి గల్లూ బరి మత్తు లూక లూకీ మగ మగళు సేళి భావ చంద్రయింజపుగల్లి బదు వజనమన్నుబరి.

5. కరు బరులను శిన్ను శేష్య కాణు లుణ్ణు యింబధాతుగల్ కృష్ణాజిశ్చన్నా మక్రియానామగల్గన్న భావరూప లాఖ్యాకరూపగల్గన్నేల్లా బరేదు రువనిష్పత్తి మాదు.

6. సమానద భోదగల్గూ అపుగల్గిగ వుదారరణిగల్గన్పు కేదవదల్లచి అరిస
మాస అలుక్కమాసగల్గన్పు వుదారరణి సరికవాగి వివరిసు.

ಕೃದಂತ ಶದ್ಧಿಕಾಶಗರ್ಭಂದರೇ ಯೇನು ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜತ್ವ ಲರಸುತನ ಯೆಂಬವುಗಳಿಗೂ
ಕಾಶ್ಚಿ ಶಾಂಕತ್ವಯೆಂಬವುಗಳಿಗೂ ಲಘ್ನ ಭೇದವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸು.

7. ఈ కేటగి బరేదియ వాక్యగల్లియ వరస్సర భేదవన్న వివరిస్త.

- (a) ಯಾವನು 'ರೋಗ'ದ ನೋ ಎವನು ಲಫವಾ 'ರೋಗ'ದವನು.
 (b) ಯಾವಾಗ ಮಾಡಿದೆಯೆ ಲಾಗ ಲಫವಾ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ
 (c) ಯಾರನ್ನು ಹೆಂದರೆ ಪಡಿಸಿದೆಯೆ ಲವರು ಲಫವಾ ಹೆಂದರೆ ಪಟ್ಟವರು.
 (d) ನಾಗನು ಕಿವ್ವನನ್ನು ಹೆಂದನು ಲಫವಾ ಕಿವ್ವನು ನಾಗನಿಂದ ಹೇಲ್ವಲ್ವಟ್ಟನು.

8 ఈ కేళి గెలిచేరున వాక్కుదలినపదగల్గెను వ్యాకరణ విభజనీమాదు
పరద్రవ్యవన్న శివ భారదేవిని నిశ్చివాక్కువు లినికర బాయియల్లిద్దాగ్గు డాగ
నడయువవరు సుల్పజనశో యోమకా యీలిగిగు లూశివుండు.

CANARESE.—ARITHMETIC.

ಗಣಿತ.

1. ವುಬ್ಬನು ದಿವಾಳಿಯಾಗುವಾಗ್ಗೆ ಅವನ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹದ್ದಿದ್ದು ರೂ - 8576 - 4 - 3 ವಸೂಲಾಗ ಕಕ್ಕಪುದಿಗಲು ರೂ - 3849 - 8 - 9; ರೂ - 1956 - 9 - 5; ರೂ - 7065 - 11 - 4; ರೂ - 15632 - 5 - 7; ಮತ್ತು ರೂ - 1497 - 8 - 1. ಅವನು ಕಿರಬೇಕಾದ ಸಾಲಗಳು ರೂ - 4564 - 3 - 8; ರೂ - 7959 - 8 - 3; ರೂ - 15648 - 9 - 5; ರೂ - 9537 - 7 - 6; ರೂ - 12395 - 4 - 4; ರೂ - 6863 - 13 - 9. ಅವನ ಲೇಣೇದಾರರಿಗೆ ಯೆಷ್ಟು ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಾನುಬಾಧಿತನಾದ.

2. ವುಬ್ಬನ ಸಂಬಳ ಕಿಂಗನು ವಂದಕ್ಕೆ 750 ರೂಪಾಯಿ; ಅವನ ಖರ್ಚು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ ಲಭಾಣೀಮೇರಿಗೆ ಲಾಡಾಯದ ಕಿರಿಗೆ; ಮನೆ ಖರ್ಚು ರೂ. 253 - 8 - 9; ಮನೆ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ರೂ. 75, ವಿಶೇಷ ಖರ್ಚು ಸಂವತ್ಸರಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ. 241 - 5 - 0. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಯಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಯಿಟ್ಟಿದರೆ ಅವನು 17 ಸಂವತ್ಸರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯೆಷ್ಟು ಕೂಡಿದನು.

3. ವಿಶಾಖಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಹೈದರಾಬಾದಿಗೆ 320 ಮೈಲುಗಳ ದೂರ ಇಲ್ಲದಲ್ಲಗೆ ವೆಂದು ಕಾಲವೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಮೈಲಿಗೆಂದಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ. 2415 - 5 - 3 ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಯೆಷ್ಟು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನು 2880 ಹಿಸ್ಸಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಭಾಷಿ ಮಾಡಕಕ್ಕದ್ದಾದರೆ ಸದರಿ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುವದಕ್ಕೊತ್ತರ ವಂದೆಂದು ಹಿಸ್ಸಿಯಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲಬೇಕಾದ ರೂಪಾಯಿ.

4. ವೆಂದು ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ 1000 ಪುಟಗಳಿವೆ ವಂದೆಂದು ಪುಟಕ್ಕೆ 96 ಪಂಕ್ತಿಗಳು ವಂದೆಂದು ಪಂಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಾಸರಿ 80 ಲಕ್ಷರಗಳು. ಒಬ್ಬ ಕಂಪಾಜಿಯ ಮಿನಿಟ್ಟಿಗೆ 30 ಲಕ್ಷರಗಳನ್ನು ಜೊಡಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ 4 ಮಂದಿ ಕಂಪಾಜಿಯರು ದಿನವೆಂದಕ್ಕೆ 8 ಘಂಟೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರವೂ ವಾರ ವಂದಕ್ಕೆ 6 ದಿನಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರವೂ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸದರಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಮುಗಿಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಯೆಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲಬೇಕು. ಇಷ್ಟು ವಾರಗಳು ಯೆಂಕ ವೆಂದು ಜವಾಬನ್ನು ಇಷ್ಟು ದಿನಗಳ ಯೆಂಕ ಮತ್ತೆಂದು ಜವಾಬನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

5. ಮೂರು ಮಂಡಿಶೇರಿ ಬಾಲವಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ನ ಕರಾರೇನಂದರೆ ವುಬ್ಬನು ಯೆಷ್ಟುರೂ ಲಾ ವಾಪಾರದಲ್ಲಿಡುತ್ತಾನೋ ಅದರ ಕಾಮಾಪ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಫೀ ರಂಜಿಕೇಶ್ವರ ಕಕ್ಕದ್ದೆಂಬವರು ಮೊದಲನೆಯವನು 1000 ಪಾಂಡುಗಳನ್ನು, ಯೆರಡನೆಯವನು 1500 ಪಾಂಡುಗಳನ್ನು, ಮೂರನೆಯವನು 2500 ಪಾಂಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಲಾ ವಾಪಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ರಾಕಿದರು. ಲಾ ಸಂವತ್ಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲನೇ ಚಪ್ಪು ಹಿಗೆ ಕಿಂಗನು ವಂದಕ್ಕೆ 141 ಪಾಂಡ - 13 ಪಿಲ್ಲಿಂಗ - 4 ಪೆನ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರವೂ; ಯೆರಡನೇ ಚಪ್ಪು ಹಿಗೆ ಕಿಂಗನು ವಂದಕ್ಕೆ 150 ಪಾಂಡ ಪ್ರಕಾರವೂ ನಫೀಬಂಟು ಲಾ ಸಂವತ್ಸರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾ ನಫಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವುಬ್ಬನು ಹಿಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಯೆಷ್ಟು ಫುಟು.

ಗಣಿತ.

20 ರೀಟ್ ಕಾಗದ ರೀಟ್ ವಂದಕ್ಕೆ 6½ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ
ಂದಜ್ಜೆ ಸ್ಪೀಲ್ ಪೇನಾ ದಜ್ಜೆ 1 ಲಾಣೆ 5 ಪೈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ
3 ವೀಶೆ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಶೇರು 1 ಲಾಣೆ 7 ಪೈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ
27 ಗಜ ಜಿಟಿ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಗಜವಂದಕ್ಕೆ 7½ ಲಾಣೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ
8 ಕುಚಿಗಲು ವಂದೆಂದು 3¼ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ

CANARESE.—INDIAN HISTORY.

ಹಿಂದೂ ದೇಶದ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ.

1. ಮೊಗಲ್ ದವಲತ್ತಿನ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನವನ್ನು ಲಾಕ್ಬರ್ ಯಾವಾಗ ದತ್ತಿದ ಈ ಶ್ರೀಮಂಕನು ಕನ್ನ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರೇಮದ ಲಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಯೆನುಮಾಡಿದ.

2. ಶಾರಂಗಜೀವ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರದ ವೃತ್ತಾಂತವನ್ನು ಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪವಾಗಿ ಬರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವನ ನಡತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸು.

3. ಸೇ 1750ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾಕಾದಿಯ ಮತ್ತು ಹೈದರಾಬಾದು ಸಿಂಹಾಸನಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಮ್ಮದಕ್ಕು ಮಿಥಿಯೆಂದು ವ್ಯಾಜ್ಯಮಾಡಿದವರಾದರು ಯಾ ದಕ್ಕು ಕಾರಿವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದ ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ನವರು ಯಾರ ಪಕ್ಷವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿದರು.

4. ಲಾಹೋರನ್ನೇ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಲಾಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾ ಸರಕಾರರ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ನಿನಗೆ ಕಿಡಿದ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಬರೆ.

5. ಮೀರ್ ಕಾಸಿಮ ನಬಾಬಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಬಂಗಾಳಾ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು ಲಾ ನಬಾಬಿಗೂ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷರಿಗೂ ವ್ಯಾಜ್ಯದತ್ತಲಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು ಲಾ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದ ಯುದ್ಧವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪವಾಗಿ ಬರೆ.

6. ಲಾಹೋರ ಕಾಣ್ಣಾಕಲಿಸ್ ಸಾರೀಬರು ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಜನರಲಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಇಂಥ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆ.

CANARESE.—GEOGRAPHY.

ಭೂ ಗೋಳ.

1. ಪೈಕುಗಲ್ಲಿಪುಸ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಫ್ರಾಂಚ ಈ ಮೂರರಲ್ಲಿಂದೆಂದು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬಂದರುಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಮೂರು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಬಂದರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕುಷ್ಠಿಪಟ್ಟಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಮೂರು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪಟ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸು.

2. ಲಾಸ್ತು ಖಂಡದ ಪೂರ್ವಭದದ ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಭದದ ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮಿರುಪದ್ವೀಪಗಳನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸು ಅವುಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಇಂಥ ಛಾಡ್ತು ಫಲಾನೆ ಫಲಾನೇ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಶೇರಿಥೆ ಯೆಂಬದನ್ನು ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ದ್ವೀಪಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಪಟ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆ.

3. ತೀನಾ ಜಪಾ ಬಮಾ ಇಂದ್ರ ಈ ದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಧಾತುಗಳ ಸಂಕುಲ ಯಾವುವು ಸದರಿ ಸಂಕುಲ ಈ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇಶದಿಂದ ಯಾವ ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತವೆ.

4. ಭೂಮಧ್ಯ ಸಮುದ್ರದ ನಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ದ್ವೀಪಗಳನ್ನು ಅದರ ಧದದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸು.

5. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಅಮೆರಿಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪರ್ವತಗಳೂ ನದಿಗಳೂ ಯಾವುವು ಲಾ ನದಿಗಳೂ ಯಾವ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಕ್ಕು ಹರಿಯುತ್ತವೆ.

6. ನೀಲ ಯೆಲ್ಲೆರುಟ್ಟಿ ಯಾವುದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಕ್ಕು ಹರಿಯುತ್ತದೆ ಯೆಂಬದನ್ನು ಖಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ತೀರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹಾ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು.

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